

# PEKING REVIEW

17

April 25, 1975

北  
京  
周  
報

**Chairman Mao Meets Korean Party  
And Government Delegation Led by  
President Kim Il Sung**

**Chairman Mao Meets Prime Minister  
And Madame Tindemans**

**Peking Rally Celebrates Liberation  
Of Phnom Penh**

---

# PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

Vol. 18, No. 17

April 25, 1975

Published in English, French, Spanish,  
Japanese and German editions

## CONTENTS

<b>THE WEEK</b>	3
Chairman Mao Meets Korean Party and Government Delegation Led by President Kim Il Sung	
Message of Warm Congratulations on Complete Liberation of Phnom Penh	
Chairman Mao Meets Prime Minister and Madame Tindemans	
President Kim Il Sung in Peking	
Prime Minister Tindemans Visits China	
<b>ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS</b>	
A Warm Welcome to President Kim Il Sung — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> editorial	10
At Banquet Welcoming President Kim Il Sung and Korean Party and Government Delegation:	
Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech	11
President Kim Il Sung's Speech	14
A Great Historic Victory — Warmly greeting the liberation of Phnom Penh by the patriotic Cambodian people and their armed forces — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> editorial	18
Peking Rally Celebrates Liberation of Phnom Penh	19
Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying's Speech	
Prime Minister Penn Nouth's Speech	
Chinese Leaders Congratulate Samdech Sihanouk	21
At Banquet Welcoming Prime Minister Tindemans:	
Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei's Speech (Excerpts)	24
Prime Minister Tindemans' Speech (Excerpts)	25
A Commentary on TASS Assertion About "Fratricidal War" — A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent	26
South Viet Nam: Counter-Attacks Bring Great Victories	27
New Wave of Nationalization in Latin America	29
<b>ROUND THE WORLD</b>	30
U.S.S.R.-U.S.: Overt and Covert Struggle	
Soviet Union: Flirting With Israel	
Sikkim: "Referendum" Farce	
Laos: 7th "National Assembly" Dissolved	
"l'Humanite Rouge" (France): On New Tsars' War Deception	

## Chairman Mao Meets Korean Party and Government Delegation Led by President Kim Il Sung

**M**AO Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met with the Party and Government Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the afternoon of April 18.

Chairman Mao Tsetung and President Kim Il Sung cordially shook hands and exchanged regards when they met. Chairman Mao extended a warm welcome to President Kim Il Sung on his visit to China at the head of the Korean Party and Government Delegation. He also shook hands with members of the delegation, Comrades

Kim Dong Gyu, O Jin U, Pak Sung Chul, Chon Mun Sop, Ho Dam, Kye Ung Tae, Chong Song Nam, O Guk Ryol and Hyun Jun Keuk.

Chairman Mao Tsetung and President Kim Il Sung had a very cordial and friendly conversation. O Jin U, member of the Korean Party and Government Delegation, was present during the conversation.

Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council, Wang Hai-jung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Tang Wen-sheng, Deputy Department Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, were present at the meeting and the conversation.



# Message of Warm Congratulations on Complete Liberation of Phnom Penh

## **Samdech Norodom Sihanouk,**

Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia,

## **Samdech Penn Nouth,**

Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia,

## **His Excellency Mr. Khieu Samphan,**

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence of the Royal Government of National Union and Commander-in-Chief of the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia,

Phnom Penh is now completely liberated by the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia in their mighty offensive. People are overjoyed and inspired by the tidings of victory. On behalf of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and people, we extend our warmest congratulations and highest esteem to you, to the National United Front of Cambodia, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the heroic People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia and the entire Cambodian people.

Five years ago, U.S. imperialism engineered the reactionary coup d'etat by the traitorous Lon Nol clique and even brazenly sent troops into Cambodia in a vain attempt to turn an independent, peaceful and neutral Cambodia into its colony. Defying brute force, the Cambodian people, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition of combating imperialism, rose up in arms, and, rallying around the National United Front of Cambodia with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman, fought bravely and stubbornly for five whole years and finally won the decisive victory in their war of national liberation after overcoming numerous difficulties. This great victory scored by the Cambodian people through armed struggle is another eloquent proof that, firmly following a correct road, a weak nation can certainly defeat a strong one, and a small nation can certainly defeat a big one.

The unyielding revolutionary spirit and dauntless heroism displayed by the Cambodian people in the long years of armed struggle have set a brilliant example for the revolutionary people of the world and won admiration and praise from the people of all countries. The great victory of the Cambodian people not only constitutes an important contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle of the Indochinese peoples but is also a powerful encouragement and stimulus to the revolutionary struggle of all the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples of the world.

The Chinese and Cambodian peoples are very close brothers. Sympathizing with, encouraging and supporting each other throughout the long anti-imperialist struggle, our two peoples have forged a profound militant friendship. The Chinese people heartily rejoice over the victory of the Cambodian people as they would their own. The fraternal Cambodian people may rest assured that the Chinese people will for ever stand by you and march forward with you in the struggles ahead.

The liberation of Phnom Penh marks the beginning of a new historical stage in Cambodia's struggle for national liberation. We are certain that under the banner of the National United Front of Cambodia with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman, the Cambodian people, strengthening the great unity of the entire nation and people and carrying on their valiant struggle, will keep on winning new and greater victories. Cambodia will emerge with a new visage in the East.

## **Mao Tsetung**

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

## **Chu Teh**

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China

## **Chou En-lai**

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

Peking, April 17, 1975

*Peking Review*, No. 17



## Chairman Mao Meets Prime Minister and Madame Tindemans



**C**HAIRMAN Mao Tsetung on the afternoon of April 20 met with Leo Tindemans, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Belgium, and Madame Tindemans.

Ministry's Deputy Department Directors Chi Tsung-hua, Lo Hsu and Tang Wen-sheng.

Present at the meeting were Renaat van Elslande, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Development and Co-operation, and Madame van Elslande, and Belgian Ambassador to China Jacques Groothaert and Madame Groothaert.

Chairman Mao extended a warm welcome to the distinguished Belgian guests on their visit to China and had a friendly conversation with Prime Minister Leo Tindemans and Foreign Minister Renaat van Elslande.

At the meeting and conversation were Chinese Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei, Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung and the Foreign



Premier Chou En-lai meets Prime Minister Leo Tindemans in a hospital.

# President Kim Il Sung in Peking

**T**HE Korean Party and Government Delegation led by President Kim Il Sung arrived in Peking by special train on the afternoon of April 18 for an official visit to China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China.

On behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government, Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council, greeted President Kim Il Sung and other distinguished Korean guests at the railway station. A hundred thousand people in the Chinese capital sang and danced to give the comrades-in-arms from Korea, a close neighbouring country, a ceremonious and rousing welcome.

Also at the railway station to greet President Kim Il Sung and other distinguished Korean guests were Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia; and Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.C. and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

Among Chinese Party and state leaders welcoming the distinguished Korean guests at the railway station were Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chen Hsi-lien and Chi Teng-kuei, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premiers of the State Council; Wu Teh, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Na-

tional People's Congress; Yu Chiu-li, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; and Li Su-wen, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

Peking was in a festive mood on the day of arrival. Peking Railway Station was decked out in lanterns, flags and bunting. The national flags of China and Korea and multi-coloured banners fluttered in the breeze over Tien An Men Square and the main streets. Slogans on huge streamers trailing from tall buildings read: "A warm welcome to President Kim Il Sung!" "Long live President Kim Il

Sung, the great leader of the Korean people!" "A warm welcome to the Korean Party and Government Delegation!" "Firmly support the Korean people in their just struggle for an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland!" "Long live the great friendship and militant unity of the two Parties, the two countries and the two peoples of China and Korea!" "Long live the great unity of the people of the third world!" and "Long live the great unity of the people throughout the world!"

The special train carrying the distinguished guests pulled into the railway station at 4 p.m. Comrade

---

## Members of the Korean Party and Government Delegation

Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-President of the D.P.R.K.;

O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army;

Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council of the D.P.R.K.;

Chon Mun Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Colonel General of the Korean People's Army;

Ho Dam, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the D.P.R.K.;

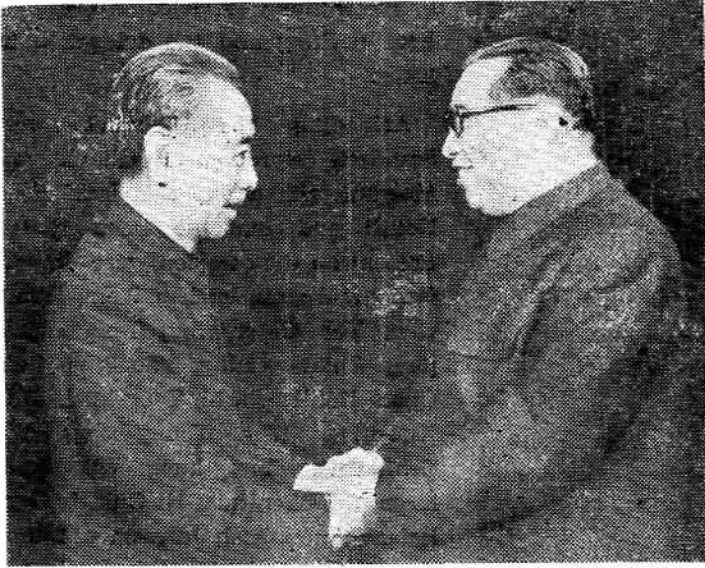
Kye Ung Tae, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of Foreign Trade of the D.P.R.K.;

Chong Song Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of External Economic Affairs of the D.P.R.K.;

O Guk Ryol, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Commander of the Air Force of the Korean People's Army;

Hyun Jun Keuk, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the D.P.R.K. to the People's Republic of China.





Comrade Chou En-lai warmly shakes hands with Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Teng Hsiao-ping stepped aboard the train to extend cordial greetings to President Kim Il Sung and escorted him off the train. President Kim Il Sung warmly shook hands with and embraced Samdech Sihanouk, Samdech Penn Nouth and Chinese leaders present on the occasion.

A grand welcoming ceremony was held at the railway station. The band played the national anthems of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and China. President Kim Il Sung, accompanied by Chinese leaders, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the militia of the Chinese capital. When

President Kim Il Sung and other distinguished guests from Korea went round to meet the welcoming crowd, the well-wishers burst into a

crescendo of cheering and slogan-shouting, mingled with the beating of drums and gongs. Gaily dressed youngsters danced to welcome the distinguished guests. In the welcoming crowd were revolutionary fighters who had fought side by side with their Korean comrades-in-arms in the armed struggle of resistance against Japan or the Fatherland Liberation War of Korea; comrades from various circles who had been cordially received by the Korean people when visiting Korea; and representatives of the Hungsing (Red Star) China-Korea Friendship People's Commune on Peking's outskirts.

The presence of President Kim Il Sung and the other distinguished Korean guests added to Peking's springtime splendour. Korean and



Comrades Chu Teh and Wang Hung-wen meet President Kim Il Sung and the delegation he leads.



President Kim Il Sung meets the welcoming crowd at the railway station.



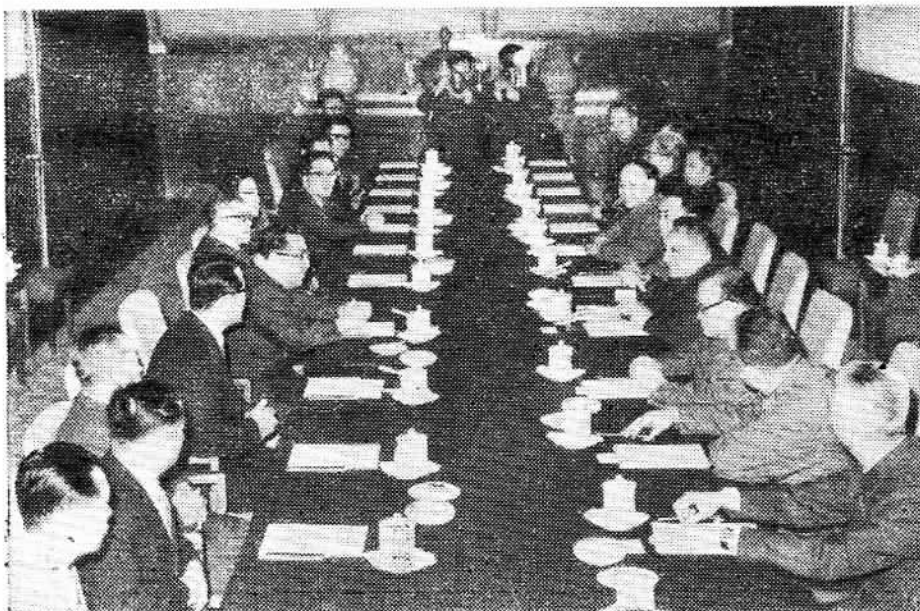
President Kim Il Sung, accompanied by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, receives a rousing welcome at Tien An Men Square.

Chinese songs were broadcast over loudspeakers along the route and people gathered on sidewalks waved their greetings to the distinguished guests. As the motorcade approached Tien An Men Square, President Kim Il Sung, accompanied by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, got into an open car to receive greetings from the singing and dancing crowd. The square was a kaleidoscope of colour and splendour. Giant red palace lanterns hung on the Tien An Men rostrum; on the reviewing stands flanking the rostrum, thousands of

young people used flowers in their hands to form the pattern "welcome" in Korean and Chinese. Coloured balloons were released to the sky. Gaily dressed young people danced to the music. They expressed the most profound and most affectionate sentiments of the Chinese people for the Korean people.

#### Welcoming Banquet

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China gave a grand banquet



Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping holds talks with Comrade Kim Il Sung.

in the evening to welcome President Kim Il Sung and the delegation he leads.

Attending the banquet were Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk, Samdech Penn Nouth and Madame Penn Nouth. Present on the occasion were Chinese Party and state leaders Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Hua Kuo-feng, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Li Su-wen, Wang Chen, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu and Sun Chien.

Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping and Comrade Kim Il Sung gave speeches at the banquet. (For full texts of their speeches see pp. 11 and 14.)

Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Chu Teh and other Party and state leaders met President Kim Il Sung and other distinguished Korean guests the same day.

The following day, Comrade Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, met in a hospital with President Kim Il Sung and members of the delegation. Comrade Chou En-lai had a very cordial and friendly conversation with President Kim Il Sung.

#### Talks

Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping held talks with President Kim Il Sung in a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity. Taking part in the talks on the Korean side were Kim Dong Gyu, O Jin U, Pak Sung Chul, Chon Mun Sop, Ho Dam, Kye Ung Tae, Chong Song Nam, O Guk Ryol and Hyun Jun Keuk. The Chinese side at the talks consisted of Yao Wen-yuan, Chen Hsi-lien and Chi Teng-kuei; Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C.



# Prime Minister Tindemans Visits China

**L**EO Tindemans, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Belgium, Madame Tindemans and their party arrived in Peking on April 19 for an official visit to China. The distinguished Belgian guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by Vice-Premiers Chi Teng-kuei and Wu Kuei-hsien; Ulanfu, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chiao Kuan-hua, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and thousands of people from the capital.

There was a grand welcome ceremony at the airport. As the distinguished guests walked round to meet the welcoming crowds, the gaily dressed young people, waving bouquets and ribbons and singing and dancing joyously, expressed the wish that the friendship between the two peoples be constantly enhanced.

That day, colourful banners flew over Peking's main streets and huge streamers trailing from tall buildings bore the following slogans of welcome: "A warm welcome to Prime Minister and Madame Tindemans!" "A warm welcome to the distinguished Belgian guests!" "Resolutely support the people of European countries in their struggle

against hegemonism!" "Long live the friendship between the people of China and Belgium!" and "Long live the great unity of the people of the world!"

Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Premier Chou En-lai on April 20 met separately with Prime Minister and Madame Tindemans and the other distinguished guests accompanying them. Premier Chou had a friendly talk with Prime Minister Tindemans,

Foreign Minister van Elslande and Ambassador Grootaert.

That evening, Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei hosted a grand banquet in the name of Premier Chou En-lai to welcome the Belgian guests. Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei and Prime Minister Tindemans spoke at the banquet. (For excerpts of their speeches see pp. 24 and 25.)

Talks took place between Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei and Prime Minister Tindemans.



Prime Minister and Madame Tindemans are warmly welcomed at Peking Airport.

Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chiao Kuan-hua, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Li Chiang, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Trade; Fang Yi, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries;

Yang Cheng-wu, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Ko Hua, Director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry; and Li Yun-chuan, Chinese Ambassador to the D.P.R.K.

On the evening of April 19, President Kim Il Sung and members of the delegation attended an evening performance given by the Ministry

of Foreign Affairs and the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

President Kim Il Sung and comrades on the delegation, accompanied by Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying, visited on April 20 the Hunghsing China-Korea Friendship People's Commune on Peking's outskirts and received a warm welcome from over 2,000 commune members.

# A Warm Welcome to President Kim Il Sung

“Renmin Ribao” editorial

THE Party and Government Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is due to arrive in Peking on April 18 for an official visit to China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China. The visit to China of the Party and Government Delegation of the D.P.R.K. led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, a close friend of the Chinese people, is a great event of historic significance in the history of the relations between the two Parties and two countries of China and Korea. Filled with revolutionary friendship and tremendous joy, the Chinese people extend the warmest welcome to the Korean comrades-in-arms on their visit.

Comrade Kim Il Sung is the founder of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Korea, as well as the long-tested great leader of the Korean people. In the past few decades, Comrade Kim Il Sung has applied the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete practice of the Korean revolution, led the Korean people in advancing from victory to victory and performed brilliant meritorious deeds for the cause of proletarian revolution.

Under President Kim Il Sung's brilliant leadership, the Korean people have held aloft the banner of anti-imperialist revolution, displayed the revolutionary spirit of dauntlessness and waged a protracted arduous struggle with heroic courage and indomitable tenacity, thus winning great victories in the armed struggle of resistance against Japan and the Fatherland Liberation War and founding and defending the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a state under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the great struggle for socialist revolution and socialist construction, the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean people have implemented President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary line, worked hard and relied on their own strength, vigorously developed the *Chollima* (winged horse) Movement, achieved tremendous successes in economic and national defence construction and built their poor and backward country into a prosperous socialist state. Holding aloft the banner of the three great revolutions — ideological, technical and cultural — the Korean people, full of confidence, are marching forward with giant strides and striving to fulfil ahead of time the Six-Year Plan for

the Development of the National Economy so as to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party with fresh and greater victories. The Chinese people rejoice in the splendid results achieved by the fraternal Korean people and heartily wish them new and greater achievements in their future work of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Upholding the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Korean Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people resolutely oppose imperialism and modern revisionism, and firmly support the just struggle of the people of all countries, particularly the struggle of the people of the third world countries for winning national liberation and safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, thereby playing an increasingly great role in international affairs and enjoying higher and higher international prestige. Standing like a giant today at the eastern outpost of the anti-imperialist struggle, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea — a mighty socialist state — has set a brilliant example for the oppressed people and nations of the world in their struggle against imperialism and have made important contributions to the revolutionary cause of the people of the world. The Chinese people highly admire the fraternal people of Korea and are very proud to have such heroic comrades-in-arms as the Korean people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has formulated the correct policy for an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The three principles put forward by President Kim Il Sung of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the five-point programme he proposed for preventing national division and reunifying Korea completely conform with the national aspirations of the Korean people as a whole and indicate the correct road to the reunification of Korea. The Korean people are now waging an unremitting struggle to reunify their fatherland. Their just cause has won widespread sympathy and support from the people of all countries in the world. The Chinese people resolutely support the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea, and the Pak Jung Hi clique must stop its reactionary actions of obstructing and sabotaging the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Any plot to create “two Koreas” in an outrageous attempt to perpetuate the partition of Korea absolutely will not succeed.

Korea's 3,000 ri of beautiful land must be reunified and the flesh-and-blood compatriots in south and north Korea will certainly be reunited.

The Chinese Communist Party and the Korean Workers' Party are fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties, China and Korea are close socialist neighbours, and the people of China and Korea are comrades-in-arms and members of the same family who have gone through hardship and tribulation together. Both in the past years of hard struggle and in the cause of socialist revolution and construction, the Korean people have given the Chinese people valuable support and assistance. In the course of their protracted common struggle, the Chinese and Korean peoples, fighting shoulder to shoulder, have cemented their revolutionary friendship and militant unity in blood, writing epics that move people to tears as well to song.

The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "In the course of their just struggle against aggression and in defence of peace, the heroic Korean people and the Chinese people have sealed their militant friendship in blood."

The Korean people's great leader President Kim Il Sung has pointed out: "Korea and China are friendly neighbours knitted together with relations of kinship

and the peoples of the two countries are brothers closely tied with the deep-rooted bond of amity."

The great friendship between the people of China and Korea has been founded and fostered by the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and the Korean people's great leader President Kim Il Sung themselves; it is built on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and is indestructible. In line with Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people will continue to enhance the great friendship between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea, and will always unite with the fraternal Korean people, fight by their side and be victorious together with them.

At a time when the international situation is excellent and the Chinese and Korean peoples are achieving great successes, President Kim Il Sung's visit to China at the head of the Korean Party and Government Delegation will surely make new contributions to the further consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity of the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea. We sincerely hope that the fraternity of the people of China and Korea will flow endlessly like the Yalu River and remain evergreen like pines on towering mountains!

(April 18)

### At Banquet Welcoming President Kim Il Sung and Korean Party and Government Delegation

## Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech

Respected Comrade President Kim Il Sung,

Respected Comrades on the Korean Party and Government Delegation,

Comrades and Friends,

The Korean people's great leader President Kim Il Sung has come to our country at the head of the Korean Party and Government Delegation on an official friendship visit. This is a major event of historic significance in the relations between the Chinese and Korean Parties and our two countries. The people of our country are much rejoiced and inspired by this event. Just now the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung met the Korean people's great leader President Kim Il Sung, and they had a very cordial and friendly conversation. On behalf of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people, I here extend our warmest welcome and highest esteem to President Kim Il Sung, the Chinese people's close comrade-in-arms, and the Korean Party and Government Delegation led by him.

President Kim Il Sung is the founder of the great Korean Workers' Party and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the long-tested, respected and beloved leader of the Korean people. For decades, President Kim Il Sung has integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Korean revolution, adhered to the Marxist-Leninist line and led the Korean people in winning one great victory after another.

Under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people fought bravely and were the first to defeat U.S. imperialist armed aggression since the conclusion of the Second World War. They thus safeguarded the fruits of victory of the people's revolution and set a brilliant example for the revolutionary people of the world in the anti-imperialist cause.

Following President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary line, the heroic Korean people have persisted in the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhered to the socialist road and, through self-reliance and hard work, achieved



splendid successes in socialist construction at *Chollima* speed. At present, in enthusiastic response to the militant call of the Tenth Plenary Session of the Fifth Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, they are vigorously carrying forward the three great revolutionary movements — ideological, technical and cultural, bringing about a new upsurge in socialist construction with high political zeal and boundless revolutionary drive and striving to attain ahead of schedule the magnificent goals set in the Six-Year National Economic Plan.

The Korean Workers' Party and the Korean Government and people have adhered to proletarian internationalism, resolutely opposed imperialism and modern revisionism and actively supported the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples, thus making an important contribution to the revolutionary cause of the people of the world. Constantly strengthening ties of friendship and unity with all peoples, and especially the people of third world countries, you are enjoying an ever higher international prestige and playing an ever greater role in international affairs.

The Chinese people heartily rejoice at the great successes achieved by the fraternal Korean people under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung. We extend to you our warmest congratulations and sincerely wish you new and greater victories in the days to come!

Comrades and friends,

Under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, the Korean people have waged an unremitting struggle to realize their noble aspiration of reunifying the fatherland. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has repeatedly put forward correct propositions and reasonable proposals for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. In particular, the three principles for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and five-point programme for preventing national division and reunifying the fatherland, which were put forward by President Kim Il Sung, fully accord with Korea's national interests and enjoy the resolute backing of the entire Korean people and extensive international support. But the Pak Jung Hi clique, supported and instigated by U.S. imperialism, has obdurately opposed the reasonable proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, trampled on the Joint Statement of North and South Korea and tried to sabotage the north-south talks. It has intensified its fascist suppression of the south Korean people and made continual military provocations against the northern half of the Republic, thus aggravating the tension on the Korean Peninsula. The United States has so far refused to withdraw its aggressor troops from south Korea and clung to a policy of "two Koreas" in a vain attempt to fix and perpetuate the division of Korea. Facts have shown that to remove foreign interference is crucial to an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland by the Korean people.

The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people have consistently supported the Korean people in their struggle for the reunification of their fatherland, resolutely supported the principles and programme advanced by President Kim Il Sung to attain this end and resolutely supported the Korean people's demand that the United States withdraw all its armed forces from south Korea so that the Korean people may resolve their own problems. We are firmly convinced that, under the wise leadership of the Korean people's great leader President Kim Il Sung, the kith and kin compatriots in north and south Korea will be reunited, and the beautiful land of Korea which stretches over 3,000 *ri* will be reunified!

Comrades and friends,

The current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven. All the basic contradictions in the world are sharpening. The factors for both revolution and war are increasing. The scramble between the superpowers for world hegemony is becoming more and more fierce. They not only contend for continents but also contend for oceans. The farther they stretch their hands, and the more areas where they exercise hegemony, the heavier will be their burdens and the more strongly will they be resisted by the people of all countries. Beset by troubles at home and abroad, and with their strength failing to match their ambitions, they are in a dire predicament. The revolutionary struggles of all peoples are advancing victoriously amidst turmoil. It is now evident to everyone that the international situation has undergone a tremendous change in favour of the people of all countries. The third world, as the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, is in upheaval.

The best proof is the developing situation in Indochina. The Cambodian people, rallying around the National United Front of Cambodia with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman, have persisted in a people's revolutionary war with dauntless heroism and, after five years of courageous fighting, finally, on April 17, liberated Phnom Penh, toppled the puppet Phnom Penh regime fostered by U.S. imperialism and won the decisive victory in their war of national liberation. We Chinese people enthusiastically hail this great victory of the heroic Cambodian people and extend to them our warmest congratulations. Meanwhile, under the leadership of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the patriotic army-men and civilians in south Viet Nam are severely punishing the Nguyen Van Thieu clique for its crimes of violating the Paris agreement, opposing national concord, constantly grabbing land from the liberated areas and suppressing and massacring the people in the south. They have liberated a large area including such important cities as Da Nang and Hue. Under their blows, Nguyen Van Thieu's reactionary rule is on the verge of collapse. Though the U.S. Government is still frantically trying to give its Saigon puppets blood transfusions and boost their morale, it can by no means halt



the triumphant advance of the south Vietnamese people. We warmly congratulate the heroic south Vietnamese people on their great victories and firmly support their just struggle to uphold the Paris agreement and defend their national rights. The new victories won by the Indochinese peoples in their struggle are a source of great encouragement to the people of all countries and will have a far-reaching influence on the world situation as a whole. They bear out once again Chairman Mao's statement on May 20, 1970 that "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."

In the Middle East, the just struggle of the Arab and Palestinian peoples against Israeli Zionism has seriously frustrated the superpowers' plans of aggression. The reason why the Middle East question long remains unsettled is that Israel obstinately persists in expansion and aggression and that the superpowers are contending with each other in that region. Any and all solutions advocated by either superpower are aimed at extending its own force of aggression. We believe that the Arab and Palestinian peoples, relying on their own close unity and carrying on an unremitting struggle, will certainly recover their lost territories and regain their national rights. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the Arab and Palestinian peoples in their just struggle until complete victory is won.

In southern Africa, there has been a new upsurge in the national-liberation movements. The people of Mozambique and Angola have shattered colonial rule there. The people in Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania have scored significant victories in their just struggle. This excellent situation in southern Africa has been brought about by the protracted armed struggle of the people there. Their armed struggle has gained the support and acclamation of African states and the revolutionary people of the world. What calls for alertness is that the white racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia are now resorting to counter-revolutionary dual tactics to maintain their reactionary rule. While continuing their armed suppression, they are using political deception in a vain attempt to split the national-liberation movements in these countries, break the militant unity of the African states and undermine the armed struggle of the people in southern Africa. The superpowers, too, are stirring up trouble and sowing discord behind the scenes. We are convinced that the African countries, who have a glorious tradition of combating imperialism, and the increasingly awakening African people will surely use revolutionary dual tactics against the counter-revolutionary dual tactics, strengthen their unity, persevere in struggle, particularly armed struggle, and thus frustrate all enemy schemes and win independence and liberation for all countries throughout Africa.

Lenin pointed out: "The content of imperialist politics is 'world domination' and the continuation of this politics is imperialist war." So long as imperialism exists in the world, this social system engenders war. This is something independent of man's will. What prevails is not a so-called irreversible process of detente, but the increasing danger of a new world war. While talking about "detente" and "peace," both superpowers are in fact energetically preparing for war. We must not lose our vigilance. Neither nuclear war nor conventional war can save imperialism and hegemonism from their doom, but will only stimulate a new upsurge in the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world.

Comrades and friends,

There is an especially profound revolutionary friendship between the Chinese and Korean Parties, between our two countries and our two peoples. Our two countries, linked by common mountains and rivers, are fraternal neighbours as close as the lips to the teeth. Our two Parties and peoples are long-tested close comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. Our militant friendship and revolutionary unity is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It has been forged and fostered by the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Korean people's great leader President Kim Il Sung personally. It has grown in our long struggle against common enemies. And it is indestructible. We have received great support and assistance from you in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in international struggles. On behalf of Chairman Mao, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people, I wish to express our deepest gratitude to the Korean Workers' Party headed by President Kim Il Sung and to the Korean Government and people.

In the present situation, the further reinforcement of the militant friendship and great unity of our two Parties, countries and peoples is of utmost importance to the promotion of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in both our countries, to the strengthening of the third world peoples' cause of unity against imperialism and hegemonism and to the proletarian cause of communism. We believe that the current visit to China by President Kim Il Sung at the head of the Korean Party and Government Delegation will surely advance the relations between our two Parties and countries to a new stage. The Chinese people will for ever stand together with the Korean people and together with you fight to the end for our common revolutionary cause.

Now, I propose a toast

to the prosperity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

to the militant friendship and great unity of the Chinese and Korean Parties, and of our two countries and peoples,

to the health and long life of President Kim Il Sung, the Korean people's great leader and the Chinese people's close comrade-in-arms,

to the health of all the comrades on the Korean Party and Government Delegation,

to the health and long life of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Mme. Sihanouk,

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

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

to the health of all comrades and friends!

## President Kim Il Sung's Speech

Esteemed Comrade Vice-Chairman Wang Hung-wen,  
Esteemed Comrade Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying,  
Esteemed Comrade Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping,  
Esteemed leading comrades of the Chinese Party and Government,

Esteemed Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and Princess.

Esteemed Prince Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madam,

Dear comrades and friends,

It gives us great pleasure today to revisit the People's Republic of China, our fraternal country, after a long time and sit together with you, our close comrades-in-arms, here in an amicable atmosphere.

Allow me, first of all, to express my deep thanks to Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people and intimate friend of the Korean people, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China for having kindly invited our delegation to visit China and for showing us this boundless hospitality now.

At the same time I would like to convey the warm militant greetings from the entire Korean people to the fraternal Chinese people.

I am also hugely delighted to meet here Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, our close comrade-in-arms, Prince Penn Nouth and other Cambodian friends, and I express my profound thanks to you for your warm welcome.

We have been warmly welcomed by the Chinese people everywhere we went through — from the very first moment of our entry into Dandong yesterday from our country until our arrival at Peking.

The tumultuous welcome overflowing with revolutionary enthusiasm accorded us today by the citizens of Peking vividly showed the beautiful picture of great friendship between Korea and China and demonstrated the invincibility of this friendship to the whole world.

No sooner had we arrived at Peking than we went straight to have a significant meeting with Comrade Mao Tsetung and exchanged a friendly talk with him in an amicable atmosphere. This is an expression of particular attention to our delegation, for which I feel very glad.

Korea-China friendship is a militant friendship between class brothers based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism; it is a noble friendship sealed in blood through the common struggle against imperialism and an immortal friendship that will endure any ordeal and will flower for ever.

We are convinced that our visit to China will contribute greatly to developing the traditional relations of friendship and co-operation between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples on to a higher plane in conformity with the trend of the development of the present era; and to accelerating the revolutionary movements in Asia and the rest of the world.

Our present era is characterized by the ceaseless struggle between the old forces and the new-emerging forces, as a new historic era in which the general crisis of imperialism is being aggravated and the peoples of the socialist countries and the third world have appeared on the international arena as its masters.

As the economic crisis is worsening and the political crisis and social contradictions are growing acute in the capitalist world, the imperialists are more stubbornly persisting in the policy of war, threat and blackmail in an attempt to find a way out. On the other hand, the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of the socialist countries and the third world and the international working class is surging high on a worldwide scale.

At the present stage in which the struggle between the revolutionary and the counter-revolutionary forces is becoming increasingly fierce on the international scene, it is of very great importance to intensify the anti-imperialist common struggle of our two peoples.

We shall take this opportunity to have an ample exchange of views with Chinese comrades on problems

of the development of the present international relations and take effective measures for our two peoples' future common struggle to cope with the fast-changing situation.

Joining hands closely from long ago, the Korean and Chinese peoples have been hewing out the road to national liberation and class emancipation, to socialist revolution and construction; and through their own experience they have realized that their destinies are inseparably related to each other as teeth to lips.

In the past our two peoples fought in firm unity, and defeated Japanese imperialism and also repulsed the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

In the future, too, the two peoples will fight and win as comrades-in-arms and as brothers.

The present situation in our two countries is excellent and their might is increasing as never before.

Under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China headed by him the fraternal Chinese people have achieved great successes in the socialist revolution and construction with the revolutionary spirit of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance and converted a backward old China into a socialist new China in a short span of time.

The imperialists' policy of blockading and isolating China has been bankrupted shamefully, and the People's Republic of China had grown in strength as a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force in Asia and its international prestige is rising as never before.

In recent years in China the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius has consolidated the proletarian dictatorship, strengthened the unity of the entire people, built up the nation's economic might and defence capabilities and further renewed the people's mental and moral qualities.

Indeed, the Chinese people are now entering an era of national prosperity China has never known in its history of thousands of years.

China was historically plagued by poverty and hunger and is inhabited by a huge population. But it has successfully solved the problems of food, clothing and housing for its people, reaping a bumper harvest every year when the world is swept by food crisis; though once far removed from modern technological civilization, it has rapidly developed its economy, culture, science and technology to such a level as to launch artificial earth satellites. All this was possible only in the present era led by the Communist Party of China.

All the epochal changes brought about in China today are the brilliant fruits borne of the long, indomitable revolutionary activities and wise leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung who founded the Communist Party of China and has invariably led it along the road to victory and who has dedicated his all to the freedom and happiness of the Chinese people, and borne of his revolutionary line which has creatively applied the

universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete realities of the Chinese revolution.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the fraternal Chinese people on their successes achieved in the revolution and construction, regarding them as a common victory for the world's revolutionary peoples.

The Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of China and the First Session of the Fourth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China showed that the unity of the Party, the state, the people and the army in China has reached new heights and been further consolidated under the banner of proletarian dictatorship.

We sincerely wish the fraternal Chinese people ever greater victories in their future struggle to build China into a mighty modern socialist state and in their cause of liberating Taiwan and reunifying all China.

Since national liberation the Korean people have implemented the revolutionary line of independence, self-reliance and self-defence in the northern half of the republic under our Party's leadership, and thereby turned, in a short space of time, their once backward country into a strong socialist sovereign and independent state which never vacillates in whatever storm and stress.

At present our people are further speeding up the *Chollima* march in order to fulfil ahead of schedule the Six-Year Plan set forth by the Fifth Party Congress this year which will mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

As the socialist construction has entered a higher stage and the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society is accelerated through the intensified ideological revolution in our country, the socialist economic construction goes on more successfully and there is a fresh upswing throughout all its spheres.

The successful building of socialism in Korea and China and the militant unity of the two peoples are precisely a powerful factor that will strengthen the world's socialist forces and the anti-imperialist national liberation forces and hasten the destruction of the imperialist forces of aggression in Asia.

Dear comrades and friends,

A great revolutionary transformation has taken place in the East and the look of Asia has radically changed since the Second World War. The colonial Asia, the underdeveloped East of yesterday has disappeared once and for all and new Asia has been born that advances towards independence, progress and prosperity.

The U.S. imperialists started going downhill after their ignominious military defeat in the Korean war and have sustained repeated setbacks in their aggressive wars in Indochina, and their hostile policy towards China has gone bankrupt. All this proves that no desperate manoeuvring on the part of the imperialists can block the liberation struggle of the peoples and stop the victorious advance of socialism.



Nowadays the U.S. imperialists are again being dealt fatal blows and are sliding into an inextricable quagmire of ruin in Indochina.

Yesterday the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces defeated the traitorous Lon Nol clique, the stooges of U.S. imperialism, and finally liberated Phnom Penh.

This is a great victory won by the patriotic Cambodian people in their five-year-long heroic struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and it is another shameful defeat sustained by the U.S. imperialists in Asia.

This glorious victory of the Cambodian people over U.S. imperialism and its stooges is an important contribution to the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and a historic event exerting a great influence upon the development of the situation of Southeast Asia as a whole.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, I warmly congratulate the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces on their shining victories in the operation to liberate Phnom Penh and in the cause of liberating the whole country under the leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia with Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

Now in south Viet Nam, too, the Saigon puppet clique is being dealt strong punitive attacks by the south Vietnamese people and the People's Liberation Armed Forces and it is on the verge of collapse.

In Asia the imperialists have resorted to various methods and tricks one after the other such as direct armed intervention, neo-colonialist rule through their puppets and the "new Asian policy" to make Asians fight among themselves; however, they have been unable to save themselves from doom and reached such a dead end that they can no longer hold out in Asia.

We actively support the struggle of the Indochinese peoples against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of all the Asian peoples.

We strongly support the Arab peoples in their struggle to regain the occupied Arab territories and restore the national rights of the Palestinian people and manifest firm solidarity with the African and Latin American people in their anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle.

Africa which was called Dark Continent yesterday is turning into a new continent over which the light of complete liberation is dawning; in Latin America, too, the colonial system of imperialism is being shaken to its very foundation.

At present the struggle of the third world peoples is developing in depth, into a collective, joint struggle to achieve complete economic emancipation, while consolidating their political independence already achieved,

to destroy the old international economic order set up by the imperialists and establish a new international order.

Because of the community of their past situations and the identity of their present struggles the Korean people are standing firm by the third world peoples on the same front and fighting in close co-ordination with them.

Indeed, the world has never undergone such a rapid change in such depth and width as today.

The third world which emerged out of struggle is a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times; it is a great motive power that advances the history of mankind.

The common struggle waged by the third world, which is inhabited by the overwhelming majority of the world's population and has a vast territory and inexhaustible natural resources, is a great struggle that will cut off the lifeline of world imperialism.

Once old and new colonialism is wiped out of Asia, Africa and Latin America, neither imperialist Western Europe nor imperialist North America will be able to exist.

However this does not mean that imperialism will recede from its position of its own accord.

The further the imperialists are driven into a predicament, the more they resort to double-faced tactics, holding an olive branch in one hand and wielding a bayonet in the other, and the more viciously they manoeuvre for aggression and war under the signboard of "peace." This is a rule.

Now the imperialists are openly working to find a way out of their deepening economic crisis in a new adventurous war of aggression.

However, war will never bring them any way out.

As historical facts show, in former days aggressive wars ended in the defeat of imperialists. Now if they provoke war again, it will accelerate the final ruin of imperialism.

We shall always keep a sharp vigilance against the imperialist threat of war and get ourselves firmly prepared to meet the forthcoming great revolutionary event victoriously, whether there will be war or revolution.

We consider that in order to defeat imperialism, maintain and consolidate peace and hasten our revolutionary victory, we must thoroughly frustrate the counter-revolutionary double-faced tactics of the imperialists by countering the enemy's spear with our spear and meeting his deceptive "peace" tactics with revolutionary principle.

The world's anti-imperialist revolutionary forces will definitively defeat imperialism and win final revolutionary victory, if they are strongly united, and administer successive blows at imperialism and bring pressure to bear upon it everywhere.



Our people's present struggle to reunify their divided country is a major link in the whole chain of the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle which is being carried out on a worldwide scale.

Now that the colonial system of imperialism is in the process of total disintegration the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism in south Korea will never remain intact, either.

Encouraged by the successful socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, the people of all strata in south Korea are waging an increasingly dynamic struggle against fascism and for democracy, and the colonial military fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and its stooges is sinking into a serious crisis.

In an endeavour to save themselves from crisis, U.S. imperialism and south Korea's ruling clique are intensifying their fascist repression of the south Korean people and further stepping up their preparations of war against the northern half of the Republic.

However, history is not moving as the imperialists and their lackeys expect but advancing steadily as the people, makers of history, wish and act.

If the south Korean rulers continue to suppress at the point of the bayonet the people's discontent and wrath that is underlying south Korean society, it will result in a greater revolutionary explosion.

If revolution takes place in south Korea, we, as one and the same nation, will not just look at it with folded arms but will strongly support the south Korean people.

If the enemy ignites war recklessly, we shall resolutely answer it with war and completely destroy the aggressors.

In this war we will only lose the Military Demarcation Line and will gain the country's reunification.

The problem of whether there be peace or war in Korea now depends, in the last analysis, on the attitude of the United States which actually holds all powers in south Korea and lords it over there.

If the United States really desires peace in Korea and does not want to obstruct the peaceful reunification of Korea, it should stop instigating the traitorous forces rejected by the people in south Korea and it should not interfere in what the people are doing so that they may realize the democratization of society and establish a democratic regime as they demand.

U.S. imperialism must desist from its aggressive ambition to rig up "two Koreas" and take hold of south Korea as its permanent colony and military base, and must get out of south Korea.

If U.S. troops pull out of south Korea and a democratic figure with national conscience comes into power in south Korea as its people demand, we will firmly guarantee a durable peace in Korea and successfully solve the question of Korea's reunification among us Koreans themselves by peaceful means.

The Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people always give firm support and encouragement to our people in the just struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

I take this opportunity to express my profound gratitude to the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people for having sent their Volunteers to help our people with blood during the Korean war, for having given us a lot of aid in our postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction and in our work of socialist construction and for carrying on positive activities in support of our people's struggle for national reunification on the international arena.

Dear comrades and friends,

The future of the world belongs to the peoples who advance, holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle.

In order to promote the common cause of anti-imperialism and achieve the final triumph of the cause of socialism, the Korean people will march forward for ever shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people and will firmly fight on hand in hand with the peoples of the socialist countries, the third world peoples and all the progressive people of the world.

Now, at this place overflowing with fraternal friendship, may I propose a toast:

To the everlasting militant friendship and unity between the Korean people and the Chinese people,

To the prosperity and progress of the People's Republic of China,

To the solidarity of the peoples of socialist countries, the third world peoples and the progressive people the world over,

To the good health and long life of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people and close friend of the Korean people,

To the health of Comrade Chairman Chu Teh,

To the health of Comrade Premier Chou En-lai,

To the health of Comrades Vice-Chairmen Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying and Teng Hsiao-ping,

To the health of leading comrades of the Chinese Party and Government,

To the good health and long life of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and Princess,

To the health of Prince Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madam,

To the health of diplomatic envoys from different countries and madams,

And to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

# A Great Historic Victory

— Warmly greeting the liberation of Phnom Penh by the patriotic Cambodian people and their armed forces

“Renmin Ribao” editorial

WITH the momentum of a landslide and like a whirlwind sweeping away wisps of clouds, the patriotic Cambodian people and their armed forces liberated Phnom Penh on April 17, 1975. As the Cambodian people's armed forces marched in, the enemy fled in disorder, and the people raised thunderous cheers. Opposed by the people and deserted by their followers, the traitorous Lon Nol clique was totally overthrown. The liberation of Phnom Penh and the decisive victory of the Cambodian people's just war for national salvation is a brilliant page in the annals of Cambodia's struggle for national liberation. It marks the beginning of a new historical stage in the revolutionary struggle of the Cambodian people. This great victory is another great event of far-reaching historical significance for Asia in the period after World War II. It is a great encouragement to the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples the world over. With boundless joy, the Chinese people extend their warmest congratulations and highest respects to the great and heroic Cambodian people.

The verdict of history is merciless. When the traitorous Lon Nol clique staged the coup under U.S. instigation five years ago, they were so inordinately arrogant and unbridled that they thought they could swallow up the whole of Cambodia at one go. At that time, U.S. imperialism disbursed large amounts of money to aid this clique, rushed arms to it and even flagrantly dispatched troops to invade Cambodia. The superpower which flies the banner of “socialism” tore off its disguise as a supporter of the Cambodian people and staked all on the treacherous Lon Nol clique. But they all rejoiced too soon. A mere five years has elapsed and now the situation has changed radically. As the Cambodian people went from victory to victory in their just war for national salvation, the traitorous Lon Nol clique rapidly fell apart and finally perished in utter ignominy. Superpower though it be, the United States had to close its “embassy” in Phnom Penh, an act which set the seal of total bankruptcy on its policy of aggression. The other superpower hastily started singing a different tune and changed its tactics, exposing before the world the predicament of a political gambler who has lost everything. In a word, these reactionaries

overestimated their own strength and underestimated the might of the people, and thereby lifted a rock only to smash their own toes.

The reason why such a great change took place in the Cambodian situation in the past five years is that the heroic Cambodian people, rallying as one around the National United Front of Cambodia with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as Chairman, and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with Samdech Penn Nouth as Prime Minister and Khieu Samphan as Deputy Prime Minister, persisted in the correct line of independence, sovereignty, self-reliance and people's war; they defied brute force and braved sacrifices to carry on their sublime, heroic and just war for national salvation. In these five years the Cambodian people advanced wave upon wave and fought valiantly. In these five years the Cambodian people fought shoulder to shoulder, solidly united in battle. In these five years the Cambodian people sang the song of victory and advanced in triumph.

The great victory of the Cambodian people's just war for national salvation is the common victory for the people of the third world and the whole world in their cause of united struggle against imperialism. The achievements of the victory will be recorded indelibly in the glorious history of the national-liberation struggle of all countries in the world. The victory has set a splendid example and provided new experience for the struggle of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples.

The experience of the Cambodian people in their struggle tells us that the weak can defeat the strong and the small can defeat the big. Cambodia, with a population of only a few million, dared to defy the colossus of U.S. imperialism and dared to fight it and persist in fighting it. She grew from weak to strong, proceeded from victory to victory, and in the end defeated the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys. This is of incalculable significance. The strong and the weak, the big and the small, can turn into each other under given conditions. Strong as it appears, imperialism is in fact not so frightening. So long as we cast away illusions and dare to fight, there is nothing much to it. Revolutionary and progressive forces are usually comparatively weak at

the beginning of their struggle. So long as they follow a correct line, unite as one, persist in struggle and constantly increase their strength in the course of struggle, they will certainly be able eventually to defeat powerful enemies.

The experience of the Cambodian people's struggle proves that to gain genuine independence and strive for complete liberation, it is essential to build a people's armed force with combat strength and persevere in people's war. When the imperialists have forced their way in, they cannot be driven out except by relying on the people to take up arms and carrying out the most resolute struggle. Nor will they become kind-hearted and serve independence and sovereignty to the oppressed people on a platter. Only by establishing and developing the people's armed forces, carrying forward revolutionary heroism, adhering to a correct line, constantly accumulating experience, giving full play to the might of people's war, can the revolutionary armed forces defeat the counter-revolutionary armed forces. Facts prove that the people's armed forces are the magical power for winning national liberation and the victory of revolution.

The experience of the Cambodian people's struggle also proves that a just cause is invincible because it enjoys abundant support, while an unjust cause has little support. The National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia represent the interests of the Cambodian people. Domestically they are cherished and supported by the broad masses of the Cambodian people and internationally they have won the strong sympathy and support of the Indo-chinese people, the third world people and all countries and peoples which uphold justice throughout the world. The Cambodian people have friends all over the globe.

Events prove that those who represent progress and justice have inexhaustible strength.

In his statement of May 20, 1970, Chairman Mao said: "A just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. 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 Cambodian people's great struggle has fully borne out in practice this law of history.

The Cambodian people have won a great historic victory. But the tasks facing them will be arduous. We are convinced that the heroic People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia will continue to march forward from victory to victory and liberate the whole country by sweeping away the remnants of the enemy. The entire Cambodian people will unite more closely and continue their advance so as to win new and greater victories in safeguarding national independence, healing the wounds of war and building up the motherland.

The Chinese people and the Cambodian people are brotherly comrades-in-arms, close members of one family. In the long years of revolutionary anti-imperialist struggle, profound revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity have been forged between the two peoples. Our friendship is long-tested and indestructible. The Chinese people will always stand firmly on the side of the Cambodian people and resolutely support their just struggle. They will always be united, fight side by side and win victory together with the fraternal Cambodian people.

(April 18)

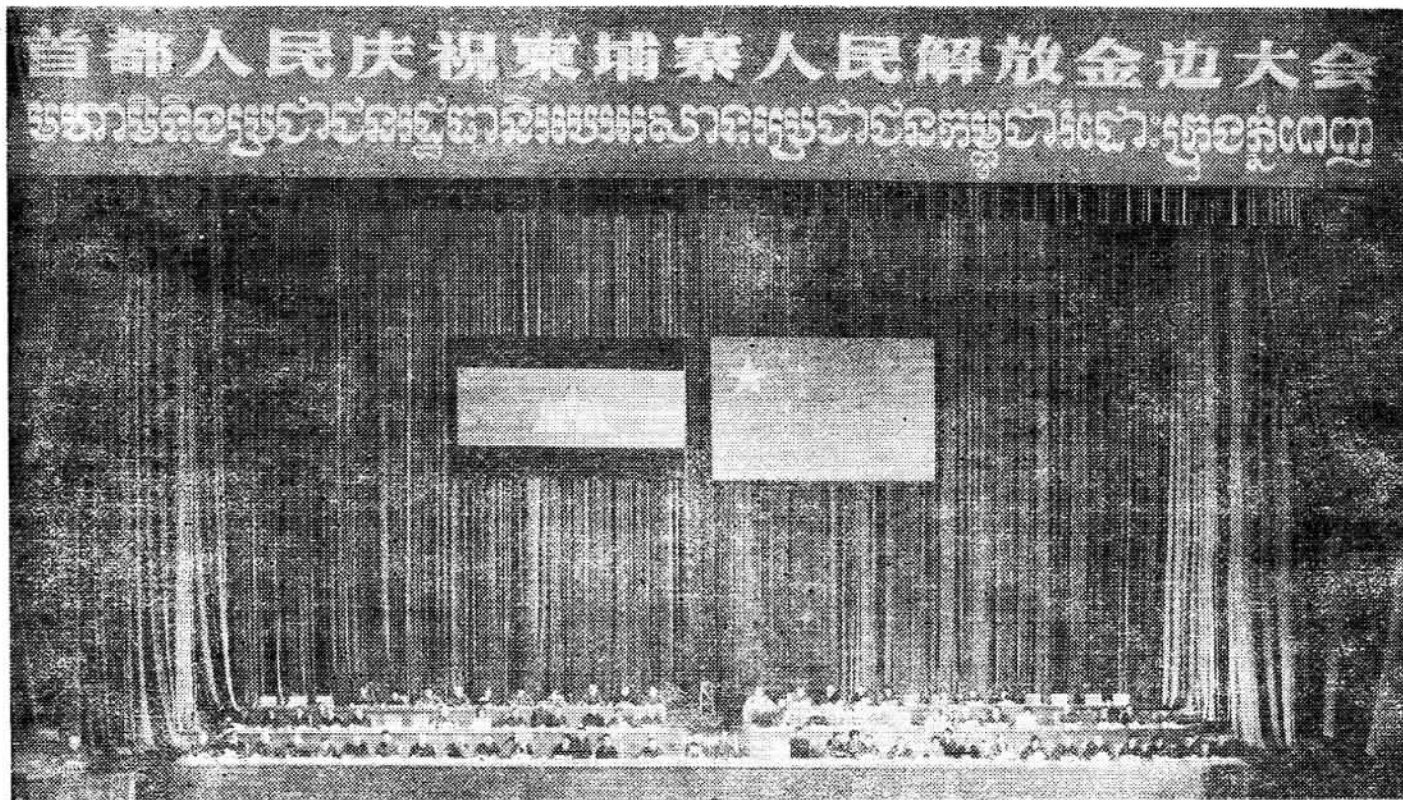
## Peking Rally Celebrates Liberation Of Phnom Penh

WELL over 10,000 people in the Chinese capital gathered at a grand rally on April 19 to warmly celebrate the complete liberation of Phnom Penh by the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia.

Among those at the rally were Prime Minister Penn Nouth, Madame Penn Nouth and other distinguished Cambodian guests, and Vice-President Kim Dong Gyu and Vice-Premier Pak Sung Chul, both members of the D.P.R.K. Party and Government Delegation visiting China.

The Chinese leaders present on the occasion were Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Hua Kuo-feng, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Ulanfu, Hsu Teh-heng, Li Su-wen, Yao Lien-wei, Wang Chen, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu and Sun Chien, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Shen Yen-ping, and President of the Supreme People's Court Chiang Hua.





Rostrum at the rally.

The rally took place in the magnificent Great Hall of the People. On the backdrop of the rostrum were the national flags of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the People's Republic of China. The two huge streamers strung across the hall were inscribed with the slogans: "Warmly celebrate the great victory of the Cambodian people's war of national liberation!" and "Long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of China and Cambodia!"

The rally was addressed by Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Minister of National Defence, and Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. Workers, commune members, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army and government functionaries attending the rally were overjoyed at the liberation of Phnom Penh and the decisive victory of the Cambodian people in their war for national salvation. They said with joy: This great victory won by the Cambodian people is yet another major event of far-reaching historic significance in Asia since the end of World War II, and it is a powerful support and tremendous encouragement to the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people. They said that the Chinese people will always unite, fight

and win victory together with the Cambodian people in the future common struggle.

## Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying's Speech

**I**N his speech, Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying first of all extended warm and fraternal congratulations to the heroic Cambodian people.

He said: "The great victory of the war of people's national liberation of the Cambodian people is an event of major international significance. The staunch revolutionary spirit and dauntless heroism displayed by the Cambodian armymen and civilians in their long war of resistance have won the admiration and praise of the people throughout the world. The practice of the Cambodian people's struggle forcefully bears out Chairman Mao Tsetung's wise dictum in his May 20, 1970 statement that '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 victory of the people's war in Cambodia has set a brilliant example for the people of all countries in their struggle to resist foreign aggression and defend



## Chinese Leaders Congratulate Samdech Sihanouk



CHINESE leaders Teng Hsiao-ping, Chen Hsi-lien and Li Su-wen on April 18 called at the Mansion of the Head of State of Cambodia and handed Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Penn Nouth copies of a message of greetings jointly signed by Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council. They extended enthusiastic congratulations to the heroic Cambodian people on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people.

Samdech Sihanouk said: "It is with deep gratitude and emotion that we accept this most significant message of greetings. From the very beginning, the struggle of the Cambodian people has enjoyed all-out support from the Chinese Government and people under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung. We will never forget this invaluable support from the Chinese people." He said: "We have grown from a weak and small beginning into a strong force after five years of

struggle. Now the Americans have fled and the traitorous Lon Nol clique has been defeated. The victory our people have won is a great and historic victory."

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said: The complete liberation of Phnom Penh by the Cambodian people is a very great victory which shows a just struggle is bound to be victorious. The Cambodian people's victory has been won mainly by the extremely hard and bitter struggle waged by the patriotic people of Cambodia and their armed forces rallying as one around the National United Front of Cambodia with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with Samdech Penn Nouth as Prime Minister and His Excellency Khieu Samphan as Deputy Prime Minister. To assist the Cambodian people in their just struggle is our bounden internationalist duty. He added: The Chinese people are heartily rejoiced at the victory of the Cambodian people. We pay our highest tribute to the heroic, patriotic people of Cambodia and their armed forces.

national independence. It is providing not only an impetus to the further development of the excellent situation in Indochina as a whole, but also a powerful encouragement to the revolutionary struggles of all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples."

He added: "That the Cambodian people have, within five years, achieved the liberation of their motherland and scored such a great victory is because the patriotic armymen and civilians of Cambodia have followed a correct line. Adhering to the principles of

independence, initiative and self-reliance and persisting in the road of armed struggle, they have mobilized the masses, relied on the masses, established and upheld the national united front, united all forces that can be united with, and achieved a great unity of the whole nation and people. It is inseparable, too, from the widespread sympathy and support of the people of all countries, and especially that of the third world countries which are growing in strength. The Cambodian people's victory is also a common victory of the people of all countries."

Vice-Chairman Yeh pointed out: "Imperialism and its lackeys always overestimate their own strength and underestimate the strength of the people. U.S. imperialism thought that it could put down the people's struggle for liberation and wilfully decide the fate of other countries by relying on its dollars and guns and hiring and maintaining a handful of lackeys. It swaggered and blustered like anything five years ago when it engineered the reactionary coup d'etat in Cambodia. But, under the heavy blows of the Cambodian people, it did not take long before its lackeys toppled one after another, and U.S. imperialism itself was driven from Cambodia. Facts again prove that it is not imperialism and its lackeys but the people who are really powerful. Cambodia belongs to the Cambodian people and not to imperialism and its lackeys.

"The victory of Cambodia's national-liberation war has also put a superpower in a most awkward position. Five years ago, at the critical juncture when Cambodia's national existence was in peril, this superpower sided and fraternized with the traitorous Lon Nol clique, calling Cambodia's traitor No. 1, Lon Nol, by the flattering term of 'president' and maintaining diplomatic relations all along with the bogus regime in Phnom Penh. On the other hand, it referred to the Royal Government of National Union — the sole legal government of Cambodia — as a government 'in exile' and refused to recognize Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the Head of State. But now five years later, when nationwide victory appeared imminent for the Cambodian people's just war of national salvation, this superpower made an about-face and struck up a different tune, trying to describe itself as a friend 'who was, is and will always be with the Khmer people in their just struggle.' Its clumsy performance on the Cambodian question can deceive nobody but will only enable people to see more clearly that it is social-imperialism."

He pointed out: "At present, the international situation is excellent. In their contention for world hegemony, the two superpowers have perpetrated aggression, interference or subversion everywhere and committed all sorts of evil and foul deeds, thus arousing the people of the world to ever stronger resistance and becoming tightly besieged by them. The struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism is mounting throughout the world. Beset with troubles at home and abroad, the two hegemonic powers have long been in the plight as described by the verse, 'Flowers fall off, do what one may.'

"We hail the great victories of the south Vietnamese army men and civilians in their fight to severely punish the Nguyen Van Thieu clique for its crimes of violating the Paris agreement. We firmly support the Vietnamese people in their just struggle.

"We firmly support the Lao people in their just struggle for the thorough implementation of the Vientiane agreement,

"We firmly support the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland free from foreign interference.

"We firmly support the Arab people in their just struggle against superpower interference and Israeli aggression and expansion and for the recovery of the lost territories and the restoration of the Palestinian people's national rights.

"We firmly support the people in southern Africa in their just struggle for national liberation and against white racist rule.

"We firmly support the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America and of all countries in their just struggle against superpower aggression, subversion, control, interference or bullying."

Vice-Chairman Yeh concluded his speech by saying: "China and Cambodia are very cordial neighbours, and our two peoples are near and dear to each other like brothers. Sympathizing with and supporting each other throughout the protracted struggle against imperialism, our two peoples have forged a profound revolutionary friendship. The great victory of the Cambodian people is a powerful support and a great encouragement to the Chinese people's revolutionary cause. In the years to come, the Chinese Government and people will, as always, continue to perform our internationalist duty and render resolute support to the Cambodian people's just struggle to liquidate the remnant forces of the lackeys of imperialism and defend their national independence and state sovereignty. We are convinced that the Cambodian people, persevering in unity and in struggle under the banner of the National United Front of Cambodia, will surmount all difficulties and obstacles on their road of advance and continue to win new and still greater successes. The militant friendship and great unity of the Chinese and Cambodian peoples will certainly grow stronger and develop further in the new historical stage."

## Prime Minister Penn Nouth's Speech

Prime Minister Penn Nouth said: "At half past nine April 17, 1975, our revolutionary army completely liberated Phnom Penh, the last den of the traitorous clique.

"Thus, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys were at last completely crushed by the Cambodian people and the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia after our army men and civilians, our National United Front of Cambodia and our Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia waged a heroic, resolute and arduous fight over five years and one month.

“This inspiring and brilliant victory is the greatest victory in the history of several thousand years of the Cambodian people and nation.”

He added: “This victory is due to the correct political line followed firmly and constantly by the Cambodian people, the P.A.F.N.L.C., N.U.F.C. and R.G.N.U.C. under a correct leadership and their position of independence, sovereignty, and being master of their own destiny, daring to surmount all sorts of difficulties, daring to undergo all sacrifices and daring to wage a protracted war without retreat, compromise or negotiations for genuine national independence, peace, neutrality, non-alignment and territorial integrity. This glorious page in the history of Cambodia has been written with the blood and sweat of the heroic Cambodian people.

“At the same time, this great victory is due to the union and complete unity of the Cambodian people and nation in their struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys — a unity from the viewpoint of conception, position, line and action under the ever-victorious banner of the N.U.F.C. with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman. Through all sorts of tests and the tempest of the war of people’s national liberation of the Cambodian people, this union and this unity have been reinforced and developed until complete victory, and will grow stronger and develop further in the future.”

He added: “The Cambodian people, the P.A.F.N.L.C., N.U.F.C. and R.G.N.U.C. will never forget Chairman Mao Tsetung’s solemn statement of May 20, 1970, which affirms that Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese people, the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government firmly support the Cambodian people, the P.A.F.N.L.C., N.U.F.C. and R.G.N.U.C. in their struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous clique.”

He went on: “In our just struggle for people’s national liberation, the Cambodian people, the P.A.F.N.L.C., N.U.F.C. and R.G.N.U.C. have always, whether circumstances were favourable or not, and however the situation might change, received many-sided support materially, politically and morally from Chairman Mao Tsetung, Premier Chou En-lai, the Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government. In the five years and one month of the war of people’s national liberation of the Cambodian people, the militant unity and fraternal friendship between the Cambodian and Chinese peoples have grown stronger and developed in all aspects. The People’s Republic of China, which is a large country with a population of

800 million, has rendered Cambodia, a small country with a population of only 7 million, sincere and unconditional support while abiding by the principle of mutual equality and respecting the sovereignty and dignity of the Cambodian nation and people. The friendship between the Cambodian and Chinese peoples is based on the most correct principles and sincere unity. This is a brilliant example in relations between nations of the world.”

He said: “The great victory won by the Cambodian people, the P.A.F.N.L.C., N.U.F.C. and R.G.N.U.C. clearly bears out Chairman Mao Tsetung’s following dictum: ‘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.’

“Therefore, we regard the complete liberation of Phnom Penh on April 17, 1975 as a victory of the fraternal Chinese people, just as the Cambodian people regard the victories achieved by the Chinese people in their socialist construction as our own.

“Not long ago, Chairman Mao Tsetung reaffirmed that the fraternal Cambodian people may rest assured that the Chinese people will for ever stand by you and march forward with you in the struggles ahead. We are overjoyed at this. We are convinced that the Cambodian people and the fraternal Chinese people will, as before, continue to achieve common splendid victories.

“With these sentiments, I wish to extend once again to His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung, His Excellency Premier Chou En-lai, the Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government the deepest and warmest thanks of the Cambodian people, the P.A.F.N.L.C., N.U.F.C. and R.G.N.U.C. We are firmly convinced that the militant unity and fraternal friendship between the Cambodian and Chinese peoples will grow stronger and develop continuously.”

In conclusion, he said: “I would like to take this solemn occasion to express our heartfelt thanks to the people and governments of all friendly countries and all people who love peace and justice for their support to the Cambodian people’s just cause.

“The Cambodian people will continue to support all nations and peoples in the world, and particularly the Palestinian people and the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, in their just war for national liberation against all forms of aggression by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, until complete victory is won.”



## Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei's Speech

(Excerpts)

WE are very glad that His Excellency Prime Minister Tindemans of the Kingdom of Belgium and Madame Tindemans have come from afar for a visit to China. The visit of Mr. Prime Minister Tindemans is a major event in the annals of the relations between China and Belgium. This afternoon, the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung met Prime Minister Tindemans and had a friendly conversation with him. Now, I am entrusted by Premier Chou En-lai to host this evening's banquet. On behalf of Premier Chou En-lai and the Chinese Government, I wish to extend our warm welcome to His Excellency the Prime Minister, Madame Tindemans and the other distinguished guests from Belgium.

Although our two countries are far apart geographically, Belgium is by no means unfamiliar to us. The Belgian people have traditionally cherished national independence. During World War II, they joined in the great struggle to resist the barbarous aggression of fascism and played their part in defeating it. Deeply appreciating the value of national independence because of our own experiences, we Chinese people admire the Belgian people's efforts to safeguard their national independence and sovereignty.

Our distinguished guests have come from distant Europe. It is gratifying to note that the European people are more soberly aware of the realities they face, that the European countries and people continue to develop their struggle in diverse ways to oppose superpower control, threats and bullying and safeguard their national independence, that in this struggle the West European countries are strengthening their unity step by step and that more and more people have seen through the scheme of a superpower to divide West European countries and dominate Europe. In this connection, I would like to point out that Prime Minister Tindemans has made commendable efforts to promote West European unity.

It is quite natural and fully understandable that the European peoples who have gone through two world wars should be concerned about peace and security in Europe. But good hopes are one thing and objective realities another. It is evident that the struggle between the superpowers for hegemony in the world at large, and in Europe in particular, is growing more intense. While talking about detente, both the superpowers are actually stepping up arms expansion and war preparations. The one that prates about "an irreversible process of detente," in particular, is bent on outstripping the other in the arms race. It has greatly increased

rather than reduced its troop deployments in Europe. It has multiplied rather than cut down its conventional and nuclear weapons trained on Western Europe. Weapons can neither serve as food nor clothing, so why should the superpowers want them in such quantities? In our view, this unabated contention between them is bound to lead to war. This is independent of man's will. The people of all countries, including the European countries, must get prepared. To be prepared is better than unprepared. However, the superpowers are outwardly fierce but inwardly feeble, they are extremely weak and isolated. Through intensified contention for hegemony in the world and in Europe, they will eventually turn into their opposites. At present the world situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to all peoples and unfavourable to the superpowers. The third world is growing ever stronger and playing a more important role in international affairs. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution — this historical tide is surging forward irresistibly. No matter how the superpowers may struggle in desperation and resort to this or that trick, they will never escape their historical fate of certain doom. The future of the world is bright.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese people have achieved some successes through their endeavours in the 20-odd years since the founding of New China. But China is still a developing country. We have yet to accomplish numerous and more arduous tasks as we advance along the road of socialist revolution and socialist construction. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we are determined to make continued efforts independently and self-reliantly to run China's affairs still better. At the same time, we will continue to follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs. We will never seek hegemony, we will never be a superpower. We will firmly support the third world and all other countries subjected to superpower aggression, interference or control in their just struggle against hegemonism and power politics.

The Chinese and Belgian peoples have always been friendly to each other. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1971, trade, cultural, scientific and technological exchanges between China and Belgium have gradually expanded thanks to the joint efforts of both sides. This meets the desire and interests of both our peoples. The current visit of Mr. Prime Minister Tindemans to China has opened a new chapter in the development of the relations between our two

countries. Although China and Belgium have different social systems, both sides have the desire to develop mutual relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Therefore, we are convinced that

your visit, Mr. Prime Minister, will help increase mutual understanding and further advance the relations between our two countries. We wish success to the visit of His Excellency the Prime Minister.

## Prime Minister Tindemans' Speech

(Excerpts)

**T**HE members of the Belgian Government Delegation and I myself are very glad to have this opportunity to visit your country, study her achievements and have talks with her leaders. Today we have been particularly honoured to be received by your great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and Mr. Premier Chou En-lai.

China and Belgium have, of course, followed different paths in the course of a long history. Situated at the confluence of the great currents of European civilization, my country shared the diversity that is one of its essential characteristics. As to Chinese civilization, it very early found the path of political unity, and it is through the organized development of a vast human community that it has all along sought its accomplishment.

Today, re-established in their dignity, the Chinese people have regained the place which is due to them in the world. In the course of the last quarter century, the People's Republic of China, under the lucid and firm leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung, wrote one of the fundamental pages in the history of our time.

The whole world has witnessed, in diverse forms, the persistent battle between the champions of human dignity and equality and the oppressors. It is an old battle — and the Belgian people have obstinately carried on this battle in the course of time: rebellions against feudal rule, revolutions against foreign princes and resistance to invasion form the web of our history. Meanwhile, Belgium is conscious of having successfully carried out in her own society a profound transformation that assures to all her citizens a decent life and equal participation in political life.

This has not been obtained easily. Without a vast territory and abundant natural resources, the Belgian people have found in their quality of work and enterprise the only source of their prosperity. Situated at the centre of a European and world network of communications and exchanges, Belgium is in the front rank of commercial nations; she has thus gained a particular awareness of world developments and a great openness towards the greatest variety of peoples.

Stemming from historical experiences difficult of comparison, our economic and social systems are inspired by different concepts. But we consider, like you, that an essential criterion of the value of a human so-

ciety is the place the weakest and the most vulnerable occupy in it. We share your conviction that greatly different nations can establish, in equality, relations of mutually beneficial co-operation and find in unity and solidarity the means for independence and prosperity.

True to the European tradition, we have tirelessly endeavoured to discover, in the experience of everyone and through free dialogue, the most humane and efficient ways to social progress and the development of the individual.

The work you have staunchly and audaciously undertaken to convert an immense population to austere virtues of devotion to common welfare attracts lively attention in my country.

In 1961 Her Majesty the Queen Mother Elizabeth of Belgium showed this interest on her visit to China. A few days ago, her grandson, Prince Albert, was a guest of your country, and the presence of many of my compatriots in Peking on the occasion of the Belgian Industrial Exhibition demonstrates our desire to reinforce our mutual understanding and develop our contacts.

On our side, we had the privilege of admiring in Brussels during recent weeks the admirable achievements of the genius and work of the Chinese people across the ages, which we saw in the exhibition of archaeological finds that you mounted in our capital.

Being the first Head of Government of Belgium to be received in China, I am conscious of taking part in a kind of accomplishment. The talks that we have held in an atmosphere of trust and cordiality show a convergence of our views on many points. I also feel that they occur at an opportune time for us to compare our respective interpretations of a changing, dangerous and difficult international situation.

Geography and history have caused two communities to co-inhabit the territory of Belgium, united for better or worse in an equilibrium, sometimes difficult, within the state structures which we adapt with pragmatism to the needs of the evolution of the modern society.

Modern society is faced with new problems, whose magnitude and complexity must not be underestimated. We will find adequate solutions to them while respecting the principles and values to which we are devoted and

co-operating ever more closely with the other countries of the European Community with whom we share the destiny.

Belgium can be defined as a province of a Europe in search for its unity. This is the way of our true independence; it is also that of the future of our civilization. The Chinese Government has recognized this policy for what it is: a concentrated will of the European peoples to surmount the centuries-old contradictions which almost destroyed them and to find again in the international community the means for making a quite original contribution to the service of peace.

Of this policy of Europe, the recent Lomé convention presents an exemplary testimony: the European Community, through an equal, open and deep-going dialogue, evolved new ways for durable co-operation with the countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

We are convinced that the grave and complex problems of energy can be resolved only through international consultations while taking notable account of the particular problems of the developing countries. We are determined to continue our efforts to enable the different groups of countries concerned to bring closer their views so as to attain common conclusions which will translate into reality the concept of interdependence accepted during the recent meetings in Paris.

In order to evolve progressively their common personality in international life, the European peoples should above all give attention to ensuring their security and independence. Belgium, which was invaded many times in history, is particularly conscious of this imperative: there is no valid policy without independence, and there is no real independence without security. That is why we have contributed to the conclusion of the Atlantic alliance, and we intend to maintain, at the price of necessary sacrifices and with constant vigilance, this essential tool for world equilibrium. But security cannot be obtained by military precautions alone, and our country will not fail to search in good faith with her allies and partners for means to surmount international mistrust and gradually replace the state of armed peace in Europe with a more satisfactory system of security and co-operation.

The peace of the world is henceforth indivisible. Belgium, in an active and lively European Community, intends to make her contribution to a better international concord. We are keenly attentive, it goes without saying, to the essential contribution that the People's Republic of China can make to the great international debate, of which the future of mankind is the stake.

It is in this spirit that I have, at the invitation of Mr. Premier Chou En-lai, come to Peking to have talks with you.

## A Commentary on TASS Assertion About "Fratricidal War"

PHNOM Penh was liberated on April 17 and the traitorous Lon Nol clique went to its doom. The good news brought jubilation to the whole country of Cambodia and the people all over the world are celebrating the victory in unison. In this atmosphere of great joy, however, there were people who stabbed the victorious Cambodian people in the back. On the same day, the Soviet news agency TASS went so far as to describe Phnom Penh's liberation by the Cambodian people's armed forces as "the ending of the five-year-long fratricidal war." "Fratricidal war," what nonsense! These are words full of hostility towards the Cambodian people's victory and a vicious slander against their just struggle for national salvation!

The five-year-long war in Cambodia was a life-and-death struggle between the patriotic Cambodian armed forces and people and the Lon Nol clique armed by U.S. imperialism, between forces for national salvation and those for national betrayal and between revolutionary and counter-revolutionary forces. Is it possible that Lon Nol and company with hands stained with the

blood of the Cambodian people are their "brothers"? Why was the defeat of Lon Nol and company by the Cambodian people accused by Moscow as "fratricidal war"? This is by no means accidental but has its cause.

Five years ago when the traitorous clique staged a coup d'etat, the Kremlin rulers thought that from then on the more than 180,000 square kilometres of Cambodian territory would be under the clique's domination. Out of ulterior motives, they staked all on Lon Nol, supporting and encouraging him in all fields. On the other hand, they spared no effort to sabotage the sublime and heroic just war waged by the patriotic Cambodian armed forces and people. More than once they charged the Cambodian people with "fratricide" and other crimes to press them to lay down arms. Shortly after the Cambodian people began their just war for national salvation in 1970, the Soviet revisionists came out hurriedly in the United Nations to clamour for a "new Geneva conference" to "relax" the "tense situation" in Cambodia. They cried for "completely eliminating" the "hotbed of war" in Cambodia in a vain



effort to legalize the reactionary coup d'etat staged by the clique and extinguish the flames of the people's resistance war.

When the Cambodian people scored one victory after another in their just war for national salvation and the Lon Nol clique holed up in Phnom Penh was in a precarious situation, the Soviet revisionists became all the more energetic in calling for a "peaceful settlement" in an attempt to save the puppet regime. In 1973 the Soviet papers *Pravda*, *Izvestia* and *Krasnaya Zvezda* and TASS in a series of articles attacked the Cambodian people's just war for national salvation as "fratricide," causing "pernicious consequences" and bringing about "political and economic chaos in the country." They clamoured that "military conflicts in Cambodia must be stopped as quickly as possible" and that "the artillery pounding must be calmed down." Disregarding the warnings and opposition of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, they openly advocated that developments in Cambodia be brought "to the restoration of peace and political settlement." They asked to set up a so-called people's democratic power "uniting" "all political parties." Apart from open advocacy, they also engaged in behind-the-scenes activities. A series of reports disclosed at that time that in line with their clamour about a "coalition" the Soviet revisionists tried to split the National United Front of Cam-

bodia in the country through their "embassy" in Phnom Penh and rig up a group of anti-communist elements compromising with the Lon Nol clique to form a so-called "third force." Their intentions were very obvious: first, to maintain the moribund Lon Nol clique and get the Cambodian people to abandon their just war for national salvation half way; second, and the more important, by keeping the clique, to stretch their social-imperialist claws into Cambodia to serve their hegemonic interests.

However, the current of the valiant struggle of the patriotic Cambodian armed forces and people has broken down the military pressure of U.S. imperialism, smashed the plots and sabotage of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, crushed the traitorous clique's death-bed struggle and eventually won today's great victory. All stakes by the Kremlin on the traitorous clique were lost. Under such circumstances, the Soviet revisionists flew into a rage with shame and again attacked the just struggle by the patriotic Cambodian armed forces and people as "fratricidal war." This is an abuse of the great historic victory of the Cambodian people and an elegy to the collapse of the Lon Nol regime. Let those who are "brothers" of the Lon Nol clique wail over its corpse. The heroic Cambodian people are marching forward with big strides amid a song of victory.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)

## South Viet Nam

# Counter-Attacks Bring Great Victories

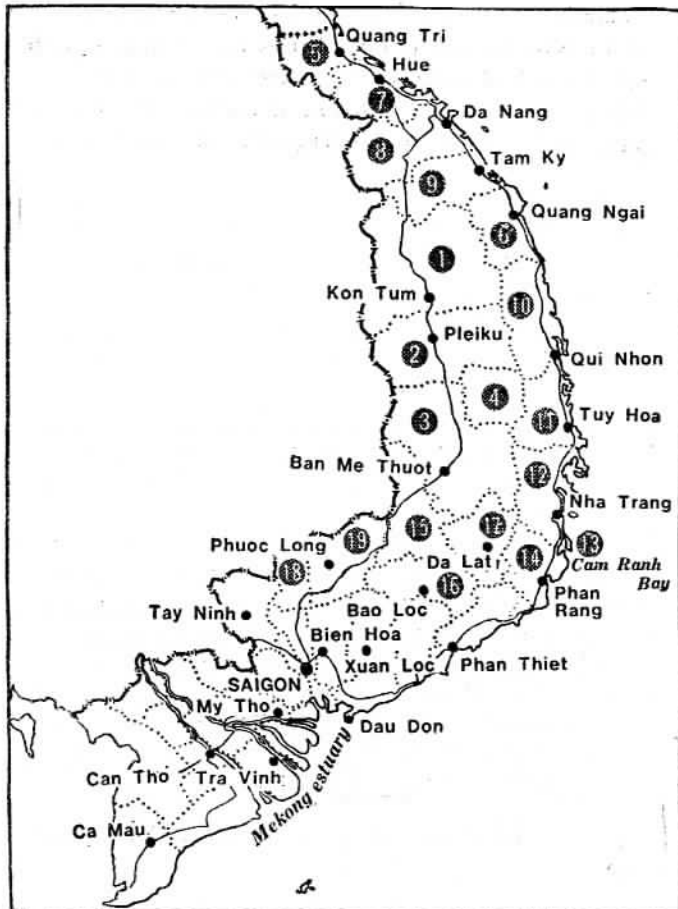
FROM early March to April 16, the heroic south Vietnamese armed forces and people won great and inspiring victories in severely punishing Saigon's puppet troops for their stubborn sabotage of the Paris agreement and nibbling raids against the liberated areas. In co-ordination with strong attacks by the people's liberation armed forces, millions of south Vietnamese people rose up to struggle. As a result, large numbers of enemy effectives were wiped out and 17 provinces completely liberated.

This is a splendid victory for the south Vietnamese armed forces and people in defending the Paris agreement and safeguarding the fruits of the revolution, and a great victory in the tit-for-tat struggle in their just war of self-defence.

Since the signing of the Paris agreement in late January 1973, the dictatorial and bellicose Nguyen Van

Thieu clique, instigated and energetically supported by the United States, has all along unscrupulously broken the agreement in an attempt to wipe out the revolutionary regime and annex the liberated areas. For more than two years now, the Saigon troops have violated the ceasefire on nearly 600,000 occasions, including 400,000 nibbling raids against the liberated areas and "pacification" operations. Some military operations against the liberated areas were on a very large scale, involving scores of battalions, even two or three divisions of enemy troops and committing numerous crimes against the people.

The patriotic south Vietnamese armed forces and people in this period of over two years have won many victories in their war of self-defence against nibbling raids. The fight to mete out severe punishment to the puppet troops began in early March. The Saigon troops were engulfed by the vast sea of people's war; they



rapidly fell apart under the powerful attacks of the people's liberation armed forces in co-ordination with the local people's struggles. In less than two months, over 270,000 troops including six regular divisions, or about half the enemy's 14 main divisions, were wiped out or disintegrated.

The south Vietnamese armed forces and people started their large-scale counter-attacks in self-defence in the old liberated areas in the Central Highlands.

In early March, the people's liberation armed forces in Kon Tum (1), Gia Lai (2), Dar Lac (3) and Phu Bon (4) Provinces, in close co-ordination with the local people, first cut several highways used by the enemy for transporting military supplies from the central coastal area to the Central Highlands and cut Highway 14 which crosses the Central Highlands. They then concentrated their forces to mop up remnant enemy strongholds and encircle enemy troops entrenched in a number of provincial capitals. After a few days' fighting, the armed forces and people in Dar Lac Province (3) liberated Ban Me Thuot City, the provincial capital, and the whole province on March 12. Enemy troops besieged in three other provincial capitals in the Central Highlands were thrown into confusion and tried to retreat, on Thieu's order, to Saigon to conserve their strength. But the people's armed forces followed up one victory with another, completely liberating in quick succession the

Provinces of Kon Tum (1), Gia Lai (2) and Phu Bon (4) and their provincial capitals from March 17 to 19 and wiping out large numbers of enemy effectives.

When the panic-stricken Thieu clique clamoured for the "firm defence" of Hue, Da Nang, and other important cities in the central coastal area, the armed forces and people in the area sounded the clarion call to punish Saigon's troops for violating the Paris agreement. They liberated Quang Tri City and the whole of Quang Tri Province (5) on March 19; Quang Ngai City and the whole of Quang Ngai Province (6) on March 24; the famous ancient capital of Hue City and all of Thua Thien Province (7) on March 26; and Da Nang City, the second largest city in south Viet Nam and an important enemy naval and air base, and the whole Quang Da Province (8) on March 29. Tam Ky (Quang Nam Province) (9), Qui Nhon (Binh Dinh Province) (10), Tuy Hoa (Phu Yen Province) (11), Nha Trang (Khanh Hoa Province) (12), Cam Ranh (13), Phan Rang (Ninh Thuan Province) (14) and other coastal cities and provinces were also liberated in the days following. Quang Duc (15), Lam Dong (16) and Tuyen Duc (17) Provinces and Binh Long Province (18) north of Saigon, and their capitals were also liberated.

According to statistics, by April 16, the armed forces and people had completely liberated 18 provinces including Phuoc Long Province (19) liberated in early January.

The vast liberated areas stretching from the 17th parallel to the north of Saigon and from the Central Highlands to the central coastal area have now merged into a whole. A new spirit prevails in the newly liberated areas. The newly established revolutionary administration at various levels has won the warm support of the people. Many young men have volunteered to join the liberation armed forces and civil guards to defend their home villages. Many inhabitants forcibly evacuated by Saigon puppet troops have returned to their native places to build a new life.

While indulging in recriminations against each other about the puppet troop debacle, the alarmed Thieu clique and U.S. imperialism are making all efforts for a last ditch struggle. Apart from rushing military and economic aid to the Thieu clique, the U.S. Government has flagrantly sent warships into south Viet Nam territorial waters for the evacuation of the so-called "refugees" in the name of "humanitarianism." Both the Thieu clique and the United States still refuse to accept the two just demands reaffirmed in the March 21 statement of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam that the United States completely and thoroughly stop its intervention and military involvement in south Viet Nam in line with the regulations of the Paris agreement and that the Thieu clique must be overthrown and a regime which stands for peace, independence, democracy and national con-

cord and strictly implements the Paris agreement must be established in Saigon.

The armed forces and people of south Viet Nam remain highly vigilant against the plots and activities of the Thieu clique and the United States. Actively re-

sponding to the call of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government, they are resolved to struggle to the end to defend the Paris agreement and safeguard the fruits of the revolution.

## New Wave of Nationalization in Latin America

**M**OVING to control their national resources, a number of Latin American countries in recent years have one after another nationalized key sectors of mining industries in foreign monopoly hands, thereby creating favourable conditions for the development of their national economies.

Following the nationalization of railways, electricity, telephone and other public services, this is the second nationalization wave to sweep across Latin American countries since World War II. The number of countries involved in the present drive and the kinds of resources taken back from foreign monopolies are without parallel in Latin American history.

### Recovering Oil and Mineral Resources

The oil industry is one example. Seven countries have proceeded to nationalize oil production in varying degrees since 1968. Peru has recovered all oil concessions held by foreign companies prior to 1968. Both Peru and Bolivia are now basically in control of their own oil production after nationalizing the U.S.-owned International Petroleum Company and the Gulf Oil Company which had controlled 80 to 90 per cent of their respective oil production. Five other countries went into action in the upsurge of the oil nationalization movement in 1974. After discovering large new deposits, Ecuador got back 70 per cent of its foreign oil concessions, began nationalizing oil marketing, and is on the way to acquiring 51 per cent of the shares owned by the U.S. Texaco-Gulf Oil Company, the biggest of its kind in the country. Colombia has taken over a U.S. oil refinery and large tracts of oilfields, thus securing control over the country's entire refining industry and nearly half its crude production. Trinidad and Tobago has nationalized a foreign oil company and its oilfields, refinery and marketing network. After putting oil production under its own control, Argentina has taken over the marketing agency in the hands of foreign companies. Following the nationalization of natural gas resources and the domestic marketing of oil, and the taking back of 6,000 hectares of oilfields, Venezuela, one of the world's major oil exporters, announced it would nationalize its oil industry in an all-round way this year.

Meanwhile, almost all the important ore-producing countries in Latin America have moved towards nationalization of their mining industries. Bolivia recovered in 1971 the Matilde mine, one of the world's largest zinc mines, and the concessions held by the U.S. International Mineral Processing Company. After recovering eight copper mines and 13 copper concessions, Peru in early 1974 requisitioned the Cerro de Pasco Mining Company — one of the U.S. trans-national companies with the biggest holdings in Latin America. As a result, Peru now controls nearly half its mineral production. Last year, Jamaica, which has abundant bauxite resources, rescinded all bauxite concessions held by two U.S. companies and took over 51 per cent of their shares. Venezuela and Guyana nationalized iron mines and bauxite production on January 1 this year. By purchasing the majority share holdings of foreign-owned enterprises, Mexico in recent years has gained control of nearly 800 mining enterprises, representing 98 per cent of its total mining production.

### Harsh Blow to U.S. Monopoly Capital

Latin America's mining industry is a sector over which foreign capital, particularly U.S. monopoly capital, exercised control for the longest period of time, on which it was most dependent and from which it extracted the highest profits. Statistics show that 80 per cent of U.S. direct private investments in mining industries and 40 per cent in the oil production in the developing countries are concentrated in Latin America. About one-third of U.S. annual imports of oil and iron ores come from Venezuela. Of the total U.S. imports of bauxite and aluminium from the developing countries, 90 per cent come from Latin America, which also accounts for 80 per cent of U.S. copper and copper ore imports from these countries. In the 1960s alone, the United States made a profit of 7,950 million U.S. dollars from direct private investments in Latin America's oil and mining-metallurgical industries, representing more than 60 per cent of the total profit of 13,000 million dollars in that period from such U.S. investments in Latin America. The nationalization of the mineral re-

(Continued on p. 31.)



# ROUND THE WORLD

U.S.S.R.-U.S.

## Overt and Covert Struggle

Both superpowers are continuously stepping up their rivalry for world hegemony of late, resorting to open strife and veiled struggle at once.

Contention for hegemony in the Middle East by the Soviet Union and the United States entered a fiercer stage after Kissinger's "shuttle diplomacy" failed. The failure of the U.S. formula of a "step-by-step settlement" indeed is the result of Israel's arrogance and unreasonable demands. But it is also due to open sabotage and behind-the-scenes manoeuvres by the Soviet Union. Not to be outdone, the United States intends to continue playing its "special role" in settling the Middle East problem. It has been reported that Kissinger will make another Middle East tour for a final arrangement of an Egypt-Israel agreement.

Taking great pleasure in the setbacks to the U.S. "mediation" efforts, the Soviet Union is trying to enhance its hegemonic position in the Middle East by re-convening the Geneva conference. Hard at work to gain influence in the Arab countries, it has been making preparations for a new round of struggles with the United States at the conference. It is evident that the two hegemonic powers are unwilling to see the Middle East problem really settled. They are strenuously trying to maintain a "no war, no peace" situation there so as to further their rivalry.

They are scheming against each other with even greater intensity in Europe, the key point of their scramble for world domination.

The Soviet Union has gone further in penetrating some countries in Southern Europe and stepped up military activities in Northern Europe's waters. At the same time, it has left no stone unturned to undermine the foundation of the North Atlantic bloc. The United States has

taken notice of the Soviet moves. Haig, NATO's Supreme Allied Commander Europe recently warned against the increasing military threat from the East to Europe. U.S. Defence Secretary Schlesinger also noted that not only had the Soviet Union expanded its naval forces in the Mediterranean, but it also intended to deploy its navy in the Indian Ocean. The United States, too, has carried out military movements and deployments in Western Europe, including strengthening its combat forces stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany. Thus, while the second-stage meeting of the 18-month-long European security conference sanctionously puts down "security on paper," the atmosphere of insecurity in Europe grows thicker and thicker.

A number of people in the U.S. ruling group have recently advocated a "reassessment" of the U.S. foreign policy. They maintain that Washington should emphasize safeguarding its main interests, that is to say, concentrate its strength on countering the Soviet offensives in Europe and its flank, the Middle East, the Mediterranean and the Balkans. It can be predicted that the rivalry between the two hegemonic powers will intensify.

## SOVIET UNION

### Flirting With Israel

Self-styled "natural ally" of the Arab people, the Soviet Union has had secret contacts with Israel on many occasions recently in an attempt to fortify its position in contending with the United States for domination of the Middle East at the expense of the interests of the Palestinian and other Arab people.

Taking advantage of the failure of Kissinger's "shuttle diplomacy," two Soviet emissaries clandestinely visited Israel and held secret talks with Israeli premier Rabin and

foreign minister Allon, the Israeli daily *Haaretz* disclosed on April 11.

The two Soviet envoys tried to sell the idea of re-convening the Geneva conference. They were reported to have said during the talks that the Geneva conference with the Soviet Union as co-chairman was "the only chance" for a Middle East peace. On the other hand, they sharply denounced Kissinger's "shuttle diplomacy," describing the U.S.-initiated "step-by-step settlement" as the "wrong way."

*Haaretz* also disclosed that the Soviet emissaries had assured Israel that Moscow was ready to guarantee Israel's security. On the question of the Palestine Liberation Organization's participation in the Geneva conference, they said the Soviet Union would not demand the invitation of the organization as an independent party should Israel agree to P.L.O. participation as members of the Syrian or Jordanian delegation. They also told the Israelis the Soviet Union was interested in restoring diplomatic relations with Israel.

The paper reported that while these meetings were going on in Jerusalem the Israeli ambassador in Washington had had several secret meetings with the Soviet ambassador there.

SIKKIM

### "Referendum" Farce

Sikkimese Chogyal Namgyal told a press conference in Gangtok that the "referendum" held in Sikkim with India as the "overseeing power" was illegal and a farce.

He said: "We will not be a party to Sikkim's liquidation." This indicates that he will not accept the results of the "referendum" engineered solely by India and aimed at dethroning him and turning Sikkim into an Indian state.

Referring to last year's election of Sikkim's assembly under Indian government manipulation, the Chogyal said such an election was possible only in a police state under Indian control. The so-called Sikkim-

ese democratic government formed through the election enjoys no effective power at all, but the chief executive appointed by India is given very wide and arbitrary powers, he said.

The Chogyal charged Indian troops with disarming his palace guards and then putting him under house arrest. Royal family members and palace officials could not go out without permission and telecommunications, including his telephone, were cut, he said.

According to an AFP report from Kathmandu on April 15, S.S. Rasaily, President of the Sikkim Bill Protest Joint Action Committee, declared in a statement to the press that the India-manipulated "referendum" was held at gunpoint with the chief mercenary supporters coming from outside Sikkim. He said: Turning Sikkim into a part of India is aggression by India against a small country. Sikkim has become the victim of a big power in the name of "democracy" and "popular demand."

The *Hindustan Times* published on April 16 a letter from two Sikkimese students in Delhi University. It said: "Sikkim has never been a part of India. What is at stake is freedom of the Sikkimese and survival of our country."

The Indian expansionists smugly believe their farce in Sikkim has been almost concluded. However, there are many indications that the Sikkimese people's struggle to oppose the Indian aggressors and safeguard national independence has not ceased. It is certain that the flame of the people's revolutionary struggle will rage in the land at the south foot of the Himalayas.

LAOS

## 7th "National Assembly" Dissolved

According to an April 14 Pathet Lao Radio broadcast, the King of Laos Sri Savang Vathana signed on April 13 Edict No. 57, officially proclaiming the dissolving of the 7th "national assembly."

In Luang Prabang the same day, the Prime Minister of the Provisional National Union Government of Laos Prince Phouma cabled this matter to "the president of 7th national assembly" Phoui Sananikone and foreign diplomatic missions to Laos. The broadcast said that the official proclamation to dissolve the "national assembly" by His Majesty the King makes an important contribution to strictly and completely implementing the Vientiane agreement and its protocol, and creates favourable conditions for the work of the Provisional National Union Government and the National Coalition Political Council. It also is a disastrous defeat for U.S. imperialism and the Vientiane ultra-Rightist reactionaries plotting to restore the so-called 7th "national assembly" in a vain attempt to obstruct consolidation of peace and realization of national concord.

The Provisional National Union Government at its cabinet meeting last July decided to dissolve the 7th "national assembly" controlled by the Vientiane ultra-Rightist reactionaries.

### "L'HUMANITE ROUGE" (FRANCE)

#### On New Tsars' War Deception

An article in *L'Humanite Rouge* emphatically pointed out that Brezhnev recently put pressure on

West European countries to conclude on June 30 the conference for security and co-operation in Europe with the aim of curbing the vigilance of European people faced by the Soviet social-imperialists' war preparations.

The article said: "In spite of all the revisionists' prattle, what is clear to the European peoples and countries today is the deceitful nature of this conference: On one hand, empty talk of peace and detente on a scrap of paper; on the other, accumulation by the Warsaw Pact of military attacking forces, never seen in history, under the social-imperialists' command."

"In fact, the new tsars of the Kremlin have no new inventions. They simply again adopt the old tactics of Hitler who talked all the more glibly about peace and detente while committing aggression or preparing for new aggression."

It added: "Hasn't the Brezhnev clique attacked the Czechoslovak people under the pretext of 'peace and socialism'? This is nothing more than repeating what Hitler did 30 years ago. That swastikas were drawn on the Russian T-54 tanks in 1968 is by no means an accident."

"Politically, the social-imperialists dream of holding a conference which would only be a conference of West European countries surrendering to them."

It pointed out: "But what is unfortunate for them is that most West European countries have seen quite clearly what social-imperialism is really aiming at."

It concluded: "The real purpose of the conference must be exposed and preparations for war must be denounced."

(Continued from p. 29.)

sources and mining industries by Latin American countries is, therefore, a harsh blow to U.S. monopoly capital.

In the name of "friendship," "trade" and "assistance," Soviet social-imperialism in recent years has made many attempts to get its hands on the rich mineral resources of Latin America. It has avariciously taken control of the nickel production of one Latin American country, and snatched the rights to prospect and exploit the natural gas and oil resources of another.

Wildly ambitious to stretch its hands far and wide, it is doing its utmost to push for expansion in Latin America in contending with U.S. imperialism there.

It should be noted that imperialist monopoly-capital still has huge investments in Latin America. The two superpowers are intensifying their seizure of strategic raw materials in the third world. Latin American countries have made a good start in taking control of their mineral resources. So long as they persevere in their struggle, they are bound to go on winning new victories along this road.

# MAGAZINES FROM CHINA

**PEKING REVIEW** a political, theoretical weekly

*In English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish*

*Airmailed all over the world*

**CHINA PICTORIAL** a large-format pictorial monthly

*In 16 languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Hindi, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Russian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Urdu and Vietnamese*

**CHINA RECONSTRUCTS** a richly illustrated monthly of general coverage on China

*In Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish*

**CHINESE LITERATURE** a periodical on Chinese literature and art

*Monthly in English, quarterly in French*

**PEOPLE'S CHINA** a comprehensive monthly

*In Japanese*

**EL POPOLA ĈINIO** a comprehensive monthly

*In Esperanto*

*Subscriptions Are Welcome*

Distributed by **GUOZI SHUDIAN** (China Publications Centre), Peking, China

*Send orders or inquiries to your local dealer or write direct to*

**MAIL ORDER DEPT.**  
**GUOZI SHUDIAN**  
P.O. Box 399, Peking, China