

# PEKING REVIEW

52

December 25, 1970

## Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin and Premier Chou Send Message to Presidents Nguyen Huu Tho and Huynh Tan Phat

— Most warmly greeting the 10th anniversary of the founding  
of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation

## Friendship of Militant Unity Between Chinese and Cambodian Peoples

— Celebrating 10th anniversary of Sino-Cambodian Treaty of  
Friendship and Mutual Non-aggression and founding of  
China-Cambodia Friendship Association

## Revolutionary Storm of the Polish People

“Renmin Ribao” Commentator

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# QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

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

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

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The people of all countries, the masses comprising more than 90 per cent of the entire population, sooner or later want revolution and sooner or later support Marxism-Leninism. They will not support revisionism. Though some people may support revisionism for a while, they will eventually cast it aside. They are bound to awaken gradually; they are bound to oppose the imperialists and reactionaries in all countries; they are bound to oppose revisionism.

## Comrade Lin Piao's Message to Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap

— Most warmly greeting the 26th anniversary of the  
founding of the Viet Nam People's Army

Hanoi

Vice-Premier and Minister of  
National Defence of the  
Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

**Dear Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap:**

On the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the fraternal Viet Nam People's Army, I, on behalf of the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, wish to extend the warmest festive congratulations to the heroic Vietnamese people and the Viet Nam People's Army.

The Viet Nam People's Army is a heroic army founded personally by President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people. During the protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism, it has grown in strength, steeled itself through tests, made outstanding exploits and tempered itself into a powerful mainstay in opposing imperialist aggression and safeguarding national independence.

In the great war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the Viet Nam People's Army together with the Vietnamese people, holding aloft President Ho Chi Minh's banner of "firm resolve to fight and win," advancing wave upon wave and fighting valiantly and skilfully, has smashed the war adventures of the U.S. aggressors one after another, badly battered U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious imperialism in the world, and won great victory. Your rich experience is worthy of learning by the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the whole world. Your victory has set a brilliant example that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big" for the revolutionary people of

the whole world in their anti-imperialist struggle.

U.S. imperialism, being aggressive by nature, is sure to put up a death-bed struggle. The recent savage bombing raids and frantic war outcries against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam show that U.S. imperialism is bent on making itself the enemy of the Vietnamese people, the Indo-Chinese people and the people of the whole world, including the American people, to the very end and that it may even embark on a reckless adventure. The Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam saw through its wickedness and issued an appeal on December 10, effectively exposing U.S. imperialism's counter-revolutionary schemes, and fully demonstrating the iron will of the army and people of Viet Nam to completely defeat the U.S. pirates. We are deeply convinced that, the long-tested Vietnamese army and people, under the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, uniting closely with the Laotian and Cambodian people and with mutual support and persevering in a protracted people's war, will certainly be able to win complete victory in their war of resistance

against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The peoples and armies of China and Viet Nam are close brothers and comrades-in-arms. Any U.S. imperialist military adventure and war blackmail against the Vietnamese people and other peoples in Indo-China are also provocations against the Chinese people and the revolutionary people throughout the world. Firmly responding to the call of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the entire Chinese people are maintaining high vigilance, displaying the spirit of proletarian internationalism and going all out to support the peoples of Viet Nam and the rest of Indo-China in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Should U.S. imperialism dare to act recklessly, it will suffer a still more disastrous defeat.

Long live the great friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of China and Viet Nam!

Long live the great victory of the peoples of Viet Nam and the rest of Indo-China in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation!

**Lin Piao**

Minister of National Defence of  
the People's Republic of China

December 21, 1970

## Malian Government Delegation Visits China

The Government Delegation of the Republic of Mali led by Captain Charles Samba Sissoko, Member of the Malian National Liberation Military Committee and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation, arrived in Peking on December 16

morning by special plane for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

The members of the delegation are: Robert Tiebile N'Daw, Minister of Industrial Development and Public Works; Moussa Diakite, General

Director of the Department of International Co-operation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Kader Traore, General Director of Industries of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Public Works; Amadou Diatigui Diarra, Deputy General Director of the Development Bank; Sidi Coulibaly, Technical Adviser to the Office of the Head of Government; and Bakari Diarra, official in charge of the treasury, banking and insurance of the Ministry of Finance and Commerce.

The distinguished guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by Fang Yi, Minister of the Commission for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; Wang Hsin-ting, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Foreign Minister, and other leading members of the departments concerned.

Fang Yi, Chi Peng-fei and other leading members of the departments concerned on December 16 held talks with the Malian delegation which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

That evening, Fang Yi gave a banquet to warmly welcome the delegation.

On December 18, Premier Chou En-lai met the members of the

Malian Government Delegation and had a cordial and friendly talk with the distinguished guests.

During its visit to China, the delegation attended a performance of the modern revolutionary Peking opera *The Red Lantern*, visited county-run small industry and Shashihiu Brigade of Yuehkojuang People's Commune in Tsunhua County, Hopei Province. It also visited a unit of the Peking Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The distinguished guests were warmly welcomed by the revolutionary masses and the People's Liberation Army everywhere they went.

An agreement on economic and technical co-operation between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Mali was signed in Peking on December 21 by Fang Yi and Charles Samba Sissoko on behalf of their respective Governments.

Premier Chou En-lai was present at the signing ceremony.

On the evening of December 21, Charles Samba Sissoko gave a farewell banquet which was attended by Fang Yi, Wang Hsin-ting, Chi Peng-fei and other leading members of the departments concerned.

respond to the call of the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Party Central Committee, continue to deepen the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophical works, energetically remould their world outlook and constantly raise their consciousness of implementing and defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line; continue to **"carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously,"** deepen the revolutionary mass criticism and carry the socialist revolution in the political, ideological, cultural and economic spheres through to the end; continue to implement in an all-round way the principle of **"grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war"** and bring about a new high tide in industrial and agricultural production; continue to strengthen Party building ideologically and organizationally and do a good job in revolutionizing the leading bodies so as to give full play to the leading role of the vanguard of the proletariat, and see to it that the basic task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is carried out in every basic unit.

Acting according to the provisions of the Party Constitution, the delegates elected the new provincial committee of the Chinese Communist Party in accordance with the five requirements Chairman Mao has laid down for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the three criteria Vice-Chairman Lin has set for the selection of cadres. The new committee of 75 members and 15 alternate members was elected by giving full scope to democracy and after repeated consultation below and above. It is a "three-in-one" combination of old, middle-aged and young people.

The plenary session of the new provincial Party committee elected Comrade Hua Kuo-feng first secretary, Comrade Pu Chan-ya secretary and Comrade Yang Ta-yi deputy secretary of the Hunan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China. This has been approved by

(Continued on p. 29.)

Peking Review, No. 52

## Third Hunan Provincial Committee of Chinese Communist Party Elected

The Third Hunan Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party was elected at the recently held Third Hunan Provincial Party Congress.

The congress was convened under the solicitude of the Party Central Committee with our great leader Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in Party building.

The 920 delegates to the congress were outstanding Party members from among industrial workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and P.L.A. units stationed in Hunan, revolution-

ary leading cadres, Red Guards, revolutionary intellectuals and people of minority nationalities. Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, they summed up the experience in the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in Hunan Province during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in the past four years. Their experience vividly shows that Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is our Party's life-line and that carrying out this line is the fundamental guarantee for victory in revolution.

The delegates discussed and decided upon the new fighting tasks: Firmly

# **Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin and Premier Chou Send Message to President Nguyen Huu Tho And President Huynh Tan Phat**

**—Most warmly greeting the 10th anniversary of the founding of  
the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation**

## **Nguyen Huu Tho**

President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation,

## **Huynh Tan Phat**

President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam,

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, we, on behalf of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and people, extend the warmest congratulations to the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the south Vietnamese people who are fighting at the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Born in the storms of revolution, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has traversed a glorious fighting course over the past decade. It represents the fundamental interests of the south Vietnamese people; it is the great standard-bearer in the south Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation; it has performed great illustrious deeds for the sacred cause of liberating the south, defending the north and reunifying the fatherland.

The heroic south Vietnamese people have persevered in a great people's war for a full decade and have beaten that superpower U.S. imperialism out of its wits and driven it into a hopeless dilemma. Your victories have greatly inspired the people of small countries with the revolutionary fighting spirit of daring to resist aggression by big powers and have given a powerful impetus to the struggles of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism. The Chinese people are grateful to you, and so are the people of the whole world.

Although U.S. imperialism is already at the end of its rope, it is still conducting desperate strug-

gles. Of late, it has frantically raided north Viet Nam, made incessant war outcries and stepped up its preparations for new military adventures. This can in no way save it from its doomed destruction. The peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia have already formed a powerful united front against U.S. imperialism. Filled with hatred against the common enemy and fighting shoulder to shoulder, they have brought about an excellent situation through battle. We believe that the three peoples of Indo-China, persevering in protracted people's war, will certainly drive the U.S. aggressors out of Indo-China.

It is the bounden proletarian internationalist duty of the Chinese people to render support and assistance to the people of Viet Nam and the other countries of Indo-China in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. No matter what difficulties and hazards the peoples of Indo-China may encounter on their road of advance in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and no matter what frantic military adventures the U.S. aggressors may embark on, the 700 million Chinese people will firmly stand together with you and give you all-out support and assistance till complete victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

## **Mao Tsetung**

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

## **Lin Piao**

Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

## **Chou En-lai**

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

Peking, December 19, 1970



# Tenth Anniversary of Founding of South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation Celebrated

**M**ORE than 10,000 revolutionary people were gathered at a grand rally in Peking's magnificent Great Hall of the People on December 20 to warmly celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. The Delegation of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation (S.V.N.N.F.L.), led by Dang Tran Thi, Member of the Presidium of the S.V.N.N.F.L. Central Committee, came to China to take part in the celebration and pay a friendship visit. Stormy applause greeted all members of the delegation when they appeared at the rally.

Present at the rally were Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council; Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Wu Fa-hsien, Li Tso-peng and Chiu Hui-tso, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Chiefs of the P.L.A. General Staff; Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Director of the P.L.A. General Political Department; Wang Tung-hsing, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Kuo Mo-jo, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Mme. Sihanouk, 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, and Mme. Penn Nouth attended the rally, taking their seats in the front row on the rostrum.

Also seated in the front row on the rostrum were Bui Tan Linh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in China, and Mme. Bui Tan Linh, and Tran Huu Du, D.R.V.N. Vice-Minister of Light Industry currently visiting China; Laotian friends General and Mme. Huon Mongkhunvilay; and Kim Jae Suk, Charge d'Affaires

ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan spoke at the rally. He was followed by Head of Delegation Dang Tran Thi with a speech of great warmth. Both speeches were punctuated by outbursts of thunderous applause (excerpts of speeches follow on p. 9 and p. 11 respectively). Silk banners were exchanged between the Chinese and Vietnamese comrades-in-arms, and the hall resounded with the shouting of slogans. The rally ended amid the stirring strains of *The Internationale*.

Also present on the occasion were other distinguished Cambodian guests, Vietnamese and Laotian comrades visiting China at the time, officials of the Embassies of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and Vietnamese experts and students in China. Diplomatic envoys accredited to Peking attended the rally.

## Arrival in Peking

Led by Dang Tran Thi, Member of the Presidium of the S.V.N.N.F.L. Central Committee, the Delegation of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation arrived in Peking on December 18. The deputy leaders of the delegation were Nguyen Van Quang, Member of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China (already in Peking), and Dang Hai Van, high-ranking cadre of the South Viet Nam Liberation Armed Forces. Delegation members were Bui Thi Thanh Van, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the South Viet Nam Women's Union for Liberation; Ngo Van Ranh, combat hero of the South Viet Nam Liberation Armed Forces; Huynh Quang Thuyen, intrepid fighter against the U.S. aggressors; Dang Kim Ngon, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Quang Nam-Da Nang Youth Union for Liberation, and Tran Quang Kiem, cadre of the South Viet Nam Liberation Federation of Trade Unions.

Full of high admiration for the heroic Vietnamese people, several hundred thousand revolutionary people in Peking lined the streets in the cold weather to give a rousing welcome to the envoys of the fraternal south Vietnamese people. Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fa-hsien, Chiu Hui-tso, Li Teh-sheng and Kuo Mo-jo were at the airport to welcome the guests. Also at the airport to greet the arrival of the delegation from south Viet Nam were Thiounn Mumm, Minister of Economy and



Members of the delegation from south Viet Nam, led by Dang Tran Thi, greet the welcoming crowds at the airport on their arrival in Peking. They are accompanied by Huang Yung-sheng and other comrades.

Finance, and Van Piny, Second Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; D.R.V.N. Charge d'Affaires Bui Tan Linh and Mme. Bui Tan Linh, and D.R.V.N. embassy officials; officials of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam; and Vietnamese experts and trainees in Peking.

Peking was permeated with a revolutionary atmosphere of unity in struggle between the Chinese and Vietnamese people. Huge streamers of welcome hung across the main thoroughfare, which was thronged with large crowds of people waiting to welcome the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms long before their drive past.

When the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms alighted from the airliner, the airport was all astir with the beating of drums and gongs and cheering mingled with the repeated shouting of slogans. Accompanied by Chief of General Staff Huang Yung-sheng and others, the guests drove to the city proper. Countless balloons in a myriad of colour soared to the sky, and eight of them of extra big size trailing slogans of welcome floated overhead, when the motorcade reached Tien An Men Square. The welcoming crowds on the square's reviewing stands formed with red and golden paper flowers patterns of *Welcome* both in Chinese and Vietnamese. In the square, artists executed to the strains of revolutionary music *Viet Nam Is Sure to Win*, *Militiawomen* and *People of the World Are Sure to Win* and other dances.

Among those at the airport to welcome the delegation were Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, leading members of the general departments, services and arms of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the P.L.A. Peking Units, leading members of departments under the C.P.C.

Central Committee and the State Council, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries as well as representatives of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, combat heroes and Red Guards. Diplomatic envoys accredited to Peking were also present.

#### Premier Chou Fetes Delegation

Premier Chou En-lai gave a grand banquet on December 19 in the Great Hall of the People, warmly welcoming the delegation from south Viet Nam. Samdech and Mme. Penn Nouth, Charge d'Affaires and Mme. Bui Tan Linh, General and Mme. Huon Mongkhunvilay and Charge d'Affaires Kim Jae Suk were invited to the banquet. Chinese leaders present on the occasion were Huang Yung-sheng, Yao Wen-yuan, Wu Fa-hsien, Li Tso-peng, Chiu Hui-tso, Li Teh-sheng, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing and Kuo Mo-jo. Chief of General Staff Huang Yung-sheng and Head of Delegation Dang Tran Thi made warm speeches at the banquet.

Speaking on behalf of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government and people, Huang Yung-sheng extended the warmest welcome to the envoys of the heroic south Vietnamese people.

The Vietnamese people, he said, are a people with sublime heroism, and the Vietnamese nation is a great indomitable nation. In the past decade, U.S. imperialism has dispatched more than 500,000 aggressor troops, employed all means of war except atom bombs and unleashed in south Viet Nam the most barbarous and most brutal war of aggression in the contemporary world. However, none of these acts can intimidate the heroic Vietnamese people who are safeguarding their national "**independence and freedom.**" Under the wise leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for

Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the south Vietnamese people, displaying the revolutionary spirit of defying brute force and fighting valiantly and persevering in a protracted people's war, have badly battered U.S. imperialism, reputedly a superpower. The north Vietnamese people have defeated U.S. imperialism in its destructive war and have become a staunch bastion for supporting and assisting their kinsmen in the south. The great victories of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation provide a brilliant example showing that **"a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big,"** and constitute a tremendous encouragement and support to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people of the world.

At present, the revolutionary situation in Indo-China is getting better and better. The Chinese people warmly hail the great victories won by the three peoples of Indo-China and sincerely wish the three fraternal peoples of Indo-China new and still greater victories on their road of triumphant advance.

Of late, Huang Yung-sheng went on, U.S. imperialism has again flagrantly dispatched large numbers of aircraft to carry out barbarous bombings of north Viet Nam and ceaselessly clamoured for expansion of the war, vainly attempting to intimidate the Vietnamese people. This is a demonstration of the outward ferocity but inward weakness of the U.S. aggressors who are in the throes of their death-bed struggle. The Appeal issued by the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on December 10 gives full expression to the iron will of the 34 million Vietnamese people who are determined to defeat the U.S. bandits, and is a powerful answer to the U.S. imperialist frantic provocations against the Vietnamese people. We firmly believe that the heroic peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, united as one, supporting each other and fighting shoulder to shoulder, will certainly smash all the new war blackmail and military adventures of the U.S. aggressors.

Armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the 700 million Chinese people pledge themselves to provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples. At all times and under all circumstances, we will render all-out support and assistance to you till the U.S. aggressors are completely driven out of Indo-China, Huang Yung-sheng concluded.

In the past decade, Dang Tran Thi pointed out in his speech, under the leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the south Vietnamese armymen and people, after innumerable sacrifices and trials, have, together with their 20 million kinsmen in the north, frustrated all strategies of U.S. imperialism and continuously won tremendous and all-round victories. Particularly since early spring of 1968, the south Vietnamese armymen

and people have given full scope to their initiative on all the battlefields and forced the enemy into an increasingly passive and defensive position. They are now smashing the Nixon government's so-called plan of "Vietnamizing" the war.

The Nixon government has suffered heavy defeats in all respects on the Indo-China battlefields and is beset with troubles both at home and abroad, but it has not given up its ambitious design of carrying out aggression against Viet Nam and Indo-China. Of late, the Nixon government has again flagrantly sent out planes to bomb many areas of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and has been carrying out war blackmail. However, the Vietnamese people who have long been tested in battle are not frightened at all. No brute force of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys can shake the iron will of the Vietnamese people. No adventurous act of U.S. imperialism can save it from its thorough defeat. The only correct way for U.S. imperialism to stave off ignominious defeat is to accept the 10-point overall solution and eight supplementary points of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

Viet Nam and China are neighbours as closely related as the lips and the teeth, he said. In the long war against U.S. imperialist aggression, the entire Vietnamese people and the south Vietnamese people have continuously received unparalleled, precious, all-round, effective and timely support and assistance from the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the fraternal Chinese people. As respected and beloved Chairman Mao has said, **"The fraternal south Vietnamese people and the entire fraternal Vietnamese people can rest assured that their struggle is our struggle. The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area."**

Our respected and beloved leader President Ho made constant efforts during his lifetime to foster this great friendship. He said:

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

The unity and friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese people have been forged and tested in the long years of revolutionary struggles. In the current war of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, whenever U.S. imperialism makes a move to escalate the war, the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and the fraternal Chinese people strengthen their efforts to assist us.

Dang Tran Thi went on: Allow me to take this opportunity to express, on behalf of the south Vietnamese people and the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, our most profound gratitude to respected and beloved Chairman Mao, the Chinese Communist



Party, the Chinese Government and the fraternal Chinese people.

As fighters who are directly engaged in the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression, he said, we firmly support the Chinese people in their struggle to liberate their inalienable, sacred territory Taiwan Province.

Our struggle will remain protracted and arduous but will certainly be victorious. Together with the people of the whole country, the 14 million south Vietnamese people are determined to realize the great sacred testament of President Ho Chi Minh: **"The resistance war against U.S. aggression may drag out. Our compatriots may have to undergo new sacrifices in terms of property and human lives. In any case, we must be resolved to fight against the U.S. aggressors till total victory."** Illuminated by the Summit Conference

### At the Celebration Rally

## Speech by Comrade Yao Wen-yuan

(Excerpts)

TEN years have elapsed since the founding of the glorious South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. It is with great excitement that we people of the capital are today holding this grand rally in celebration of this historic occasion. We are particularly glad that the Delegation of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation led by Head of the Delegation Dang Tran Thi has come to our country to join us in celebrating this brilliant festival, bringing with them the fraternal sentiments of the south Vietnamese people and the happy tidings of victory. On behalf of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and people, I express the sincerest congratulations and highest respects to the heroic south Vietnamese people fighting at the forefront of the struggle against U.S. aggression.

Today, we are honoured by the presence of the Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Mme. Sihanouk and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Samdech Penn Nouth and Mme. Penn Nouth. Also present at this rally are the heads of diplomatic missions of various countries and many other distinguished foreign guests. We express warm welcome to them.

Ten years ago, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation gloriously came into being amidst the revolutionary storms of the south Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism at a crucial moment when U.S. imperialism was stepping up its aggression against south Viet Nam. Holding high the great banner

of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, the 14 million south Vietnamese people are determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal peoples of Cambodia and Laos till final victory, said Dang Tran Thi.

Other distinguished guests from Cambodia, officials of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and Vietnamese experts and students in China attended the banquet. Diplomatic envoys in Peking were also invited to the function.

Leading comrades of the Chinese Party and Government Chou En-lai, Huang Yung-sheng, Yao Wen-yuan, Wu Fa-hsien, Li Tso-peng, Chiu Hui-tso, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng, Wang Tung-hsing and Kuo Mo-jo met all comrades on the south Viet Nam delegation on the evening of December 19. Hosts and guests had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

of the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, fully mobilizing the people, firmly relying on them and waging a people's war, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has pushed the south Vietnamese people's liberation struggle to a completely new historical stage and performed great illustrious deeds for the south Vietnamese people.

In the past ten years, the heroic south Vietnamese people under the staunch leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, displaying the revolutionary spirit of **"firm resolve to fight and win,"** have waged long arduous struggles against U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious imperialism of the world, and achieved one brilliant victory after another. Under the heavy blows of the south Vietnamese people, the dictatorial regime of the Ngo Dinh Diem clique, a faithful lackey of U.S. imperialism, collapsed; the so-called "special warfare" in which the United States supplies the money, guns and advisers and the south Vietnamese puppets the men has gone utterly bankrupt; in the past six years or so, the direct armed aggression by several hundred thousand U.S. troops has likewise ended in ignominious failure. Through long arduous battles, the South Vietnamese People's Armed Forces are growing stronger daily, the liberated areas are being constantly consolidated, the political struggle of the people in the enemy-occupied areas against the U.S.-puppet rule is developing daily. The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam have won increasingly broad international sympathy and support.

The ten years since the birth of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation are years in which the south Vietnamese people have fought bloody battles with courage and tenacity and years in which they have been advancing from victory to victory on the broad road of the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Resolutely following their great leader President Ho Chi Minh's teaching "**all for a victorious fight against the U.S. aggressors,**" the heroic north Vietnamese people, fearing neither hardships nor sacrifices and carrying on production and battle at the same time, have waged unyielding struggles against U.S. imperialism and won brilliant victories. Although U.S. imperialism has carried out wanton bombings against north Viet Nam and resorted to all sorts of vicious means of destruction, socialist Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has always stood firm at the southeastern outpost in Asia and has become a staunch bulwark for the fight against U.S. imperialism.

The practice of the Vietnamese people's struggle provides an eloquent proof that the awakened revolutionary people are invincible and that so long as they dare to take up arms, persevere in struggle and constantly sum up experience in the struggle, they can grow from small and weak beginnings into large and strong forces and win the victory of the war against aggression. All seemingly powerful aggressors are paper tigers which can be defeated, no matter how many aircraft and guns and what kind of modern weapons they possess.

By their great victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the Vietnamese people have not only smashed U.S. imperialism's plan for aggression and upset its counter-revolutionary global strategic plan, but also greatly pinned down and weakened its aggressive forces and spurred the American people's struggle against the reactionary rule of U.S. imperialism, thus making tremendous contributions to the struggle of the people of the whole world against U.S. imperialism and setting a brilliant example for the oppressed nations and people in their struggle for liberation.

Since the beginning of this year, profound changes have taken place in the revolutionary situation in Indo-China. The Vietnamese people have repeatedly smashed the U.S.-puppet "pacification program," bringing to nought the Nixon government's scheme of "Vietnamization." Persevering in battle and destroying the enemies valiantly, the patriotic Laotian armymen and people have further consolidated and expanded the liberated areas. The U.S. imperialist subversion and aggression against Cambodia have kindled the raging flames of the Cambodian people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Under the wise leadership of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian people, fighting valiantly, have liberated two-thirds of their territory, dealing heavy blows at the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique. Holding high the militant

banner of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, the three peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, fighting shoulder to shoulder with one heart and one mind, have brought about an excellent situation through battle. The various schemes of U.S. imperialism and its accomplices for sabotaging the Indo-Chinese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism have gone bankrupt one after another. U.S. imperialism is heavily besieged by the three peoples of Indo-China.

However, U.S. imperialism is not reconciled to its defeat and is conducting desperate struggles. Of late, the Nixon government has brazenly carried out barbarous raids and made outrageous war clamours against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; it has intensified its wanton bombings of the liberated areas in Laos; it has provided the Lon Nol traitorous clique with a huge sum of war funds and driven more south Vietnamese puppet troops to invade Cambodia, in a vain attempt to cow the Vietnamese people and all the three peoples of Indo-China. The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "**In the world of today, who actually fears whom? It is not the Vietnamese people, the Laotian people, the Cambodian people, the Palestinian people, the Arab people or the people of other countries who fear U.S. imperialism; it is U.S. imperialism which fears the people of the world. It becomes panic-stricken at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind.**" The war threats of the Nixon government, far from showing its strength, are simply an indication of its weakness and its fear of the three peoples of Indo-China. We are deeply convinced that the three peoples of Indo-China, united as one and persevering in protracted people's war, will certainly smash the military adventures of U.S. imperialism and win complete victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The present international situation is getting better and better. All the countries and people of the world that desire independence, liberation and revolution are rising one after another to oppose U.S. imperialism and all its lackeys. The national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the people's revolutionary struggles in North America, Europe and Oceania, and the struggles of people of different countries against the hegemony of the superpowers and for the defence of national independence and state sovereignty have converged into a mighty and irresistible revolutionary torrent.

Fiercely pounded by the revolutionary tide of the people of the world, U.S. imperialism is beset with troubles both at home and abroad and riddled with innumerable contradictions. In order to extricate itself from crises and seek a way out, the Nixon government has employed even more sinister and cunning counter-revolutionary tactics to suppress and sabotage the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries. It is buying over traitors and plotting subversive schemes everywhere and is feverishly pushing its policy of "using Asians to fight Asians" and "using Africans to fight Africans," in a vain attempt to realize its wild design for world domination with the United States supplying

the money and other people providing the cannon-fodder.

But such stuff of U.S. imperialism has been seen through by the people of the whole world. Committing aggression and making enemies for itself everywhere, it has met with even stronger resistance from the people of the whole world. On the Indo-China Peninsula, it is feverishly engaged in "Vietnamization" of its war of aggression against Viet Nam, in "Laotianization" of its war of aggression against Laos and in "Cambodianization" of its war of aggression against Cambodia and, as a result, it is bogged down ever deeper in the Indo-China quagmire, all the more unable to extricate itself. It is stepping up its collusion with the reactionary Sato government in an attempt to push Japanese militarism to the fore for aggression in Asia, and has thus aroused the high vigilance and resolute opposition of the people of Japan, Korea and other Asian countries. It is giving energetic support to Israeli Zionism for aggression against the Arab countries and instigating the reactionary forces in Jordan to wantonly suppress the Palestinian guerrillas, thus causing the Palestinian and other Arab people to further strengthen their unity and wage still more resolute struggles. It supported the Portuguese colonialist authorities in dispatching large numbers of mercenaries to carry out piratical invasion of Guinea, but has met with head-on blows by the Guinean people and universal condemnation by the African people and the people of the whole world. Through the instrumentality of the United Nations, it has wantonly attempted to encroach upon the sovereignty of Latin American countries and the right over their territorial sea, and has thus met with the resolute opposition of the peoples of Latin America. The facts show that all the counter-revolutionary acts of U.S. imperialism can only give rise to a new upsurge of the revolutionary struggles of the world's people. The much advertised "Nixon doctrine" of U.S. imperialism has gone bankrupt. It can be said with certainty that there is no panacea to save the U.S. aggressors from their doomed destruction.

The people of the world, uniting together, persevering in struggle and advancing wave upon wave, will surely defeat U.S. imperialism and all its lackeys. Victory certainly belongs to the peoples of the whole world who are fighting valiantly!

The Chinese and Vietnamese peoples are brothers and comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe and going through thick and thin together. There exists a traditional militant friendship between our two peoples. Our friendship was formed in the long struggle against the common enemy and has been tested in violent storms; it is unbreakable. The great victories of the three peoples of Indo-China in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation constitute a tremendous encouragement and powerful support to the Chinese people. Following our great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people firmly support and assist the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and firmly support and assist the three peoples of Indo-China in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Vietnamese people are determined to fight to the end, and the Chinese people, on their part, are determined to support them to the end. This stand of ours is firm and unshakable.

Responding with actual deeds to the militant call issued in the December 13 Statement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese people are now "**grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war**" and giving full play to the spirit of proletarian internationalism with the determination to make their greatest contributions in supporting and assisting the Vietnamese people and all the three peoples of Indo-China in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The fraternal peoples of Viet Nam and all the three countries of Indo-China may rest assured that no matter what tempestuous storms may arise in the struggle ahead, the Chinese people will for ever stand on their side. Together we unite, together we fight and together we will win victory.

## Speech by Head of Delegation Dang Tran Thi

(Excerpts)

IT is a great pleasure and honour for our Delegation of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation to attend the rally celebrating the 10th anniversary of the founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and pay a friendly visit to the prosperous and great People's Republic of China on behalf of the 14 million south Vietnamese people who are fighting against U.S. imperialist aggression.

The birth of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation on December 20, 1960 marked an important historical turning point in the south Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Over the past ten years, under the banner of great unity of the National Front for Liberation, the south Vietnamese people, united as one, fighting valiantly and

persevering in struggle, have overcome numerous hardships and difficulties and won one tremendous and brilliant victory after another in all respects. The south Vietnamese army men and people have defeated the U.S. imperialist strategy of "special warfare" and are defeating the large-scale local wars launched by U.S. imperialism.

The general offensives and general uprising of the south Vietnamese army men and people in early spring of 1968 dealt crushing blows at U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, inflicting extremely heavy losses on them, pushing the revolution in the south to a new stage and further landing the enemies inextricably in a passive and defensive position on the whole battlefield.

The founding of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam elected by the Congress of People's Representatives was an important historic event marking the new development of the revolutionary movement of south Viet Nam. The founding of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has affirmed the right of the south Vietnamese people to be true masters from the localities to the central authority, and is playing a tremendous role in uniting and mobilizing the entire south Vietnamese army men and people to defeat the U.S. imperialist war of aggression.

In order to save itself from its disastrous defeat in south Viet Nam, U.S. imperialism has launched a most brutal war of destruction against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. However, it has again suffered utter defeat in face of the unparalleled heroic fight of the north Vietnamese people.

Having suffered disastrous defeats both in the south and north of Viet Nam, U.S. imperialism was compelled to de-escalate the war and unconditionally stop its bombing raids against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and had to come to the conference table in the Paris talks on the Viet Nam question.

But the Nixon government remains most obdurate and cunning and refuses to give up its wild design of aggression against Viet Nam. While talking glibly about "peace" and "sincerity," it is actually making desperate efforts to intensify the war.

In order to remedy the serious defeat of its plan for "Vietnamizing" the war, the Nixon government has recklessly expanded its war of aggression to Cambodia and intensified the "special war" in Laos. Of late, U.S. imperialism has again dispatched aircraft to carry out bombing raids against densely populated areas in north Viet Nam and, moreover, has made outrageous clamours and war blackmail against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, thus creating a very grave situation. However, the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian peoples

have won and are winning victories; they will never retreat but will continue to give full play to their initiative in launching offensives, strengthen their militant unity and smash all adventurous schemes and acts on the part of U.S. imperialism which is in the throes of its death-bed struggle.

The south Vietnamese people owe their tremendous and all-round victories in the past decade to the correct political and military lines followed by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. These are victories of the great national unity of the heroic Vietnamese people, victories of their profound patriotism, their inveterate hatred for the enemy, their noble spirit of sacrifice, their firm resolve to fight and win and their creative talent.

The victories won by our south Vietnamese people are inseparable from the tremendous support and assistance rendered by our 20 million kinsmen in the north and from their brilliant successes in production and fighting. These are also victories of the indestructible militant unity which the three peoples of Indo-China have forged in their fight against the common enemy — the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The victories won by our south Vietnamese people are victories of noble internationalist solidarity. These victories are inseparable from the valuable support and assistance rendered by fraternal socialist countries and by the governments and peoples that love peace and justice, including the American people.

Reviewing the glorious course of fight and victory which the south Vietnamese people have traversed over the past decade under the leadership of the National Front for Liberation, we will never forget the tremendous assistance rendered by respected and beloved Chairman Mao, the Chinese Communist Party and the 700 million fraternal Chinese people. In the long years of revolutionary struggles, our two peoples have always stood together and, sharing weal and woe and going through thick and thin together, have formed a noble friendship. As our respected and beloved President Ho often said: **"Profound is the friendship between Viet Nam and China, who are both comrades and brothers."**

In our struggle, we the south Vietnamese people and the entire Vietnamese people have always received all-round and immense encouragement and support from the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and the fraternal Chinese people. Chairman Mao's words of profound sentiments will for ever remain deeply engraved in the minds of the south Vietnamese people: **"The fraternal south Vietnamese people and the entire fraternal Vietnamese people can rest assured that their struggle is our struggle. The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese**

people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area." When U.S. imperialism brought massive reinforcements into south Viet Nam and carried out wanton bombing raids against north Viet Nam, the Chinese people, in their tens of millions, went to the streets to hold demonstrations, condemning the U.S. imperialist acts of aggression and expressing their determination to support the Vietnamese people's struggle. When U.S. imperialism extended its war of aggression to Cambodia, Chairman Mao issued his solemn statement **"People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!"** When our people in Central Trung Bo were afflicted by floods, the Chinese Government and people came to the assistance of our compatriots with food and clothing they saved from their own. Not long ago, when the U.S. pirates sent out aircraft to bomb and strafe densely populated areas in north Viet Nam and made outrageous war blackmail against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government issued a statement, supporting the Appeal issued on December 10, 1970 by the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, sternly condemning U.S. imperialism for its unbridled adventurous acts and expressing the Chinese people's firm stand to give full support to the Vietnamese people's energetic efforts to step up their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till final victory. This statement also expressed support for the 10-point overall solution and the eight supplementary points put forward by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. The congratulatory message sent by Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Premier Chou En-lai to President Nguyen Huu Tho and President Huynh Tan Phat on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation reaffirmed: "No matter what difficulties and hazards the peoples of Indo-China may encounter on their road of advance in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and no matter what frantic military adventures the U.S. aggressors may embark on, the 700 million Chinese people will firmly stand together with you and give you all-out support and assistance till complete victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation."

Such concrete, effective and timely support and such profound feelings constitute tremendous encouragement and mobilization for us, and have strengthened our determination to march forward valiantly for the complete defeat of the U.S. aggressors. Allow me to take this opportunity to express, on behalf of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the south Vietnamese people, the deepest thanks to respected and beloved Chairman Mao, the glorious Chinese Communist Party, Chinese Government and the fraternal Chinese people.

December 25, 1970

Coming from the front for a visit back in the rear area, we are very glad to witness the great successes won by the Chinese people in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, in strengthening national defence and in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

In the past 21 years, the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by respected and beloved Chairman Mao, working hard, relying on their own efforts and continuously displaying the creative spirit of daring to think and daring to act, have turned a poor and backward semi-feudal and semi-colonial China into a strong socialist country with modern industry, advanced agriculture, powerful national defence and advanced science and technology. The miracles created by China in the development of atomic, nuclear and space sciences are admired by the whole world. The south Vietnamese people express warm congratulations on these brilliant achievements and regard the victories of the fraternal Chinese people as their own.

President Ho Chi Minh, the respected and beloved great leader of our Vietnamese nation, said: **"Neither bombs nor shells can cow our people, and no wily words can deceive them. We, Vietnamese, are resolved to fight till not a single U.S. aggressor remains on our beloved land."**

In order to realize the sacred testament of President Ho, the armymen and people of south Viet Nam are actively responding to the call issued by the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam in response to the Appeal of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; they are determined to carry on and vigorously step up the resistance war and smash all U.S. imperialist schemes for intensifying the war. Should U.S. imperialism lay its hand on north Viet Nam, we south Vietnamese armymen and people will mete out punishment to it with five-fold and even ten-fold severity. The armymen and people of south Viet Nam are resolved to smash the U.S. imperialist policy of "Vietnamizing" the war, fight on till the complete withdrawal of the U.S. troops and till the collapse of the puppet troops and puppet regime, liberate the south, defend the north and proceed to reunify the fatherland.

The people in the south are resolved, together with the compatriots of the whole country, to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal peoples of Cambodia and Laos and drive U.S. imperialism out of Indo-China.

Under the ever victorious banner of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and with the sympathy and support of our friends from the five continents, the south Vietnamese people are confident of complete victory.



# Friendship of Militant Unity Between Chinese And Cambodian Peoples

— Celebrating 10th anniversary of Sino-Cambodian Treaty of  
Friendship and Mutual Non-aggression and founding of  
China-Cambodia Friendship Association

**S**AMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Mme. Sihanouk, 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, and Mme. Penn Nouth attended a grand reception on December 17 evening, celebrating the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of the Sino-Cambodian Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-aggression and the founding of the China-Cambodia Friendship Association. The reception was jointly sponsored by the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China and the China-Cambodia Friendship Association.

Chinese leaders present at the reception were: Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council; Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Wu Fa-hsien, Li Tso-peng and Chiu Hui-tso, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Chiefs of the P.L.A. General Staff; Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Director of the P.L.A. General Political Department; Chi Teng-kuei and Wang Tung-hsing, Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Kuo Mo-jo, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Present at the reception were comrades-in-arms from Viet Nam, Laos and Korea:

Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China;

Bui Tan Linh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in Peking;

Laotian friends General and Mme. Huon Mongkhunvilay; and

Kim Jae Suk, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Peking.

Premier Chou En-lai and Samdech Sihanouk spoke at the reception. Their speeches, filled with friendly sentiments, were punctuated by outbursts of very warm applause (excerpts of speeches follow on p. 15 and p. 16 respectively).

Art workers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army gave a recital of songs at the reception. They sang *Song of Phnom Penh* and *Remembrance of China*, with music and lyrics by Samdech Sihanouk, and the Cambodian song *Defend the Fatherland*. They also sang the song *Kunlun — To the Melody Nien Nu Chiao*, which sets to music a poem of the same title by Chairman Mao, as well as *People of the World Are Sure to Win* and other Chinese revolutionary songs.

A documentary film in colour, *Samdech Sihanouk Visits Northwest China*, was shown to the guests following the reception.

Also present at the reception were:

Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; leading members of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; leading members of the Chinese government departments concerned, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and Chinese Ambassador to the Kingdom of Cambodia Kang Mao-chao.

Present at the reception were also other distinguished Cambodian guests.

Also present at the reception were:

Djawoto, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association, and Mme. Djawoto;

Frederik Risakotta, acting head ad interim of the Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Writers Bureau;

American friends, Edgar Snow and his wife;

Vietnamese, Laotian and Korean guests visiting China at the time, and

Diplomatic envoys to China of countries which have recognized the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and of countries friendly to Cambodia.

On December 18, *Renmin Ribao* carries an editorial entitled "Long Live the Militant Friendship Between the Chinese and Cambodian People."

The editorial pointed out: Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, said in his solemn statement on May 20 this year: "I warmly support the fighting spirit of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, in opposing U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. I warmly support the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples. I warmly support the establishment of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the

**National United Front of Kampuchea."** Chairman Mao's solemn statement has expressed the unshakable revolutionary will of the 700 million Chinese people who will always be the powerful backing of the Cambodian and other Indo-Chinese people.

The great victory of the Cambodian and other Indo-Chinese people, the editorial went on, has set another illustrious example of a small nation defeating a big and a weak nation defeating a strong, and given powerful encouragement to the people of Asia and the whole world in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs.

We firmly believe that the Cambodian people and other people in Indo-China, strengthening their unity, fighting shoulder to shoulder and persevering in protracted people's war, will certainly defeat the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys completely. Following the teachings of their great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese people resolutely support the three peoples of Indo-China in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory is won, the editorial concluded.

## At the Celebration Reception

# Speech by Premier Chou En-lai

(Excerpts)

THE conclusion of the Sino-Cambodian Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-aggression and the founding of the China-Cambodia Friendship Association fully reflected the common desire of the Chinese and Cambodian peoples for the development of friendly relations and co-operation and laid a solid foundation for the Chinese and Cambodian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism. In the past decade, thanks to the kind concern of Samdech Sihanouk and Chairman Mao and through the joint efforts of the Chinese and Cambodian Governments, rapid all-round progress has been made in the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries. We firmly believe that the traditional friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples will certainly further develop and grow stronger on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and in the struggle against the common enemy U.S. imperialism.

The independence and sovereignty of a country are sacred and inviolable. However, U.S. imperialism, which is aggressive by nature, utterly ignores the sovereignty

of other countries. It is riding roughshod and pushing power politics in the world, carrying out interference, subversion and aggression everywhere. U.S. imperialism all the more bitterly hates the independent, neutral and peaceable Kingdom of Cambodia under the leadership of Samdech Sihanouk. Having suffered disastrous defeats following its instigation of a reactionary coup d'etat and its armed invasion, the Nixon government has recently declared its intention to further provide large amount of so-called "aid" to the Lon Nol traitorous clique for collecting cannon-fodder and expanding the puppet troops as the "best investment" in pushing its policy of "using Asians to fight Asians." However, the independence-loving Cambodian people are a people with sublime heroism and indomitable will. In warm response to the solemn call of their Head of State Samdech Sihanouk, they have taken up arms and, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples, have unfolded a great war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, dealing heavy blows at the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs.

At present, the struggles of the people of different countries against the power politics of the superpowers and for the defence of national independence and state sovereignty have converged into an irresistible revolutionary torrent. Defying the war blackmail by U.S. imperialism, the Vietnamese people are determined to smash all military adventures of the U.S. aggressors and pledge themselves to carry to the end the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Supporting each other and fighting shoulder to shoulder, the people of the three countries in Indo-China have brought about an excellent situation through battle. The struggle of the people of the world vividly testifies to the truth: the peoples who are determined to fight for the defence of their national independence and state sovereignty are invincible. Making enemies for itself and receiving blows everywhere, U.S. imperialism is

besieged ring upon ring by the people of the whole world; at home, it is facing ever-deepening political, social and economic crises. Should U.S. imperialism fly in the face of the will of all the peoples and expand its war of aggression, what awaits it will only be an even more disastrous defeat.

The Chinese and Cambodian peoples are true friends. We have a very long and profound friendship, and we encourage and support each other in our struggles. The Cambodian people's great victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation are a tremendous encouragement and support to the Chinese people. Following their great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people firmly support the Cambodian people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

## Speech by Samdech Sihanouk

(Excerpts)

**T**HE fraternal relations uniting the Khmers and the Chinese began more than a thousand years ago and, what is remarkable and perhaps unique in the annals of relations between peoples living in the same geographical region, our two nations have never been at war or engaged in a dispute with each other.

However, apart from this continual peace existing between China and Cambodia, Khmer-Chinese friendship has never been so fine, so flourishing, so warm, so strong, so close, so real and true as since the total liberation by our two peoples of their respective fatherlands, and particularly since the cordial meeting in 1955, at the Afro-Asian Conference of Bandung, between the two delegations respectively of the People's Republic of China under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung and the independent and neutral Kingdom of Cambodia under the leadership of King Norodom Suramarit.

The People's Republic of China holds the foremost place among the greatest and most reliable friends of the Khmer people. In the immeasurable misfortune into which the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitors cynically and President Richard Nixon of U.S.A. shamelessly have thrown them, they have found, I say, an immense encouragement in the sympathy of the socialist, progressive and anti-imperialist peoples, in the effective support of some 30 friendly states and governments, in the militant solidarity of the fraternal Vietnamese and Laotian peoples, and in the multifarious aid and unreserved and extremely active support in all fields by the People's Republic of China, by the Chinese people's venerated and beloved Chairman and great teacher and their respected Vice-Chairman, by the Government of the

People's Republic of China and the great, glorious and heroic Chinese people. And it is from this priceless encouragement and their own fighting tradition that our people have drawn heroism and all their confidence in the just national cause which they have decided to defend with arms in hand, without yielding or accepting compromise, and in complete victory which they will not fail to achieve, together with their brothers, the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples, over U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, for national salvation and national liberation.

On behalf of all us Khmers present here, I wish to express our most profound and sincere gratitude to His Excellency Premier Chou En-lai, the principal architect of the great friendship and the militant unity between the Chinese and Khmer peoples, the most long standing, the most faithful and the most active friend of independent, neutral, progressive and anti-imperialist Cambodia, for his speech made just now imbued with the magnificent sentiments of friendship, solidarity, support and generous esteem to the fighting Khmer people. This unforgettable speech will certainly go straight to their hearts. And in their patriotic struggle, they will feel immensely encouraged by these stirring words of their dearest and most respected friend His Excellency Chou En-lai: "Following their great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people firmly support the Cambodian people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory."

It is a great happiness for the Khmer people to be benefited by the complete support of their beloved brothers, the great and most glorious Chinese people under the incomparably brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

# Revolutionary Storm of the Polish People

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

A LARGE-SCALE revolutionary struggle of a mass character against the revisionist rule has broken out recently in Poland. Pounded by this revolutionary storm, Wladyslaw Gomulka, head of the Polish revisionist clique, declared his stepping down from office. This is an important sign that the colonial rule of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism in East Europe has fallen into a crisis and that modern revisionism has gone further bankrupt. This is a victory won by the Polish working class and the broad masses of the Polish people in their struggle against the revisionist rule. The Chinese people extend warm congratulations to the Polish working class and masses who are waging a heroic struggle.

Beginning on December 14, the workers and masses in Gdansk and other Polish cities held momentous strikes and demonstrations to protest against the price hike at a big margin enforced by the Polish revisionist authorities, vehemently expressing their intense dissatisfaction with the serious consequences of the activities of the revisionist clique in restoring capitalism and betraying the national interests. This action is completely just. The Polish revisionist authorities went so far as to call out large numbers of troops and police, tanks, armoured cars and helicopters and to subject the revolutionary masses to savage slaughter and suppression, thus revealing the counter-revolutionary features of the Gomulka revisionist clique which has long been riding roughshod over the Polish people. The Polish people, however, have not been cowed by such sanguinary fascist means. The raging flames of the struggle speedily spread to many other cities. The Polish working class and masses with a rich revolutionary tradition have demonstrated their unflinching revolutionary spirit and heroic mettle in the struggle against the revisionist rule.

Like Czechoslovakia and certain other East European countries, Poland under the rule of the Gomulka revisionist clique, is actually a powder-keg which might go off at any time. The outbreak of the current revolutionary storm is the inevitable result of the drastic sharpening of the contradictions between the Polish people and the Polish revisionist ruling clique. For more than a decade, the Polish revisionist clique, in betrayal of the interests of the Polish people, has doggedly followed Soviet revisionism politically and become an appendage to it economically, and has turned Poland into a dependency of Soviet revisionism. It has restored capitalism in Poland and forfeited the fruits of victory reaped by the Polish people through long years of revolutionary struggle and brought increasing disasters to the broad masses of the people. With a view to extricating itself from the innumerable crises, the Polish revisionist

clique has been anxious to shift the economic difficulties on to the broad masses of the working people. But "lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet," the Polish revisionist clique, by taking the reactionary measures, has aroused the strong resistance of the masses of the Polish people which has dealt heavy blows to the revisionist rule in Poland.

After the outbreak of the revolutionary storm of the Polish people, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism has been deploying its troops. It vainly attempted to assist the Polish revisionist authorities with brute force to stamp out the raging flames of revolution of the Polish people and maintain the colonial rule of Soviet revisionism in Poland and East Europe. Had the Soviet revisionist clique done this, it would only expose its social-imperialist features still more clearly and accelerate the rise in a more violent form of the struggle of the people of Poland and East Europe against Soviet revisionism.

Now, the Polish revisionist ruling clique has organized a new leading group. In a television address delivered after taking office, Edward Gierek, the new first secretary of the Polish revisionist party, openly expressed the intention of "going together" with Soviet revisionism. He mouthed a few empty promises in an attempt to deceive the Polish people. At the same time, he clamoured that "we did not allow chaos to take over," laying the ground for the slaughter of workers and suppression of the revolutionary masses. But today, when the Polish people are more and more awakened, whoever wants to continue to slaughter and suppress revolutionary masses will never come to a good end.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The people of all countries, the masses comprising more than 90 per cent of the entire population, sooner or later want revolution and sooner or later support Marxism-Leninism. They will not support revisionism. Though some people may support revisionism for a while, they will eventually cast it aside. They are bound to awaken gradually; they are bound to oppose the imperialists and reactionaries in all countries; they are bound to oppose revisionism."**

The stepping down of Gomulka by no means suggests the end of the struggle of the working class and broad masses of the people of Poland against the revisionist rule and counter-revolutionary suppression. We are convinced that by further strengthening unity and persevering in struggle, the working class and broad masses of the people in Poland will certainly win still greater victories.

(December 22)

# Polish People Rise Against Revisionist Rule

— Boss of revisionist clique Gomulka forced to step down from office

**T**HE Polish working class recently held large-scale demonstrations against the Gomulka revisionist ruling clique in the port cities of Gdansk, Gdynia, Sopot and Szczecin in north Poland and in other cities. The Polish revisionist authorities went so far as to call out tanks, armoured cars, helicopters and large numbers of troops and police to shoot and kill and wound many workers and citizens. This aroused the anger and resistance of the broad masses to an even greater extent. Under the impact of the waves of the mass struggle, Gomulka was forced to step down from office. The Polish working class has thus won initial victory in its struggle.

The recent wave of workers' demonstrations against the revisionist clique broke out after the revisionist authorities announced the raising of retail prices for a series of commodities. On December 12, the Council of Ministers of Poland adopted a decision to increase by big margins the prices of 46 items of food-stuffs and current consumer goods starting from the following day. The price of meat and meat products increased by 17.6 per cent, flour 16 per cent, milk 8 per cent, cotton and woollen fabrics 14.5 per cent, coal 10 to 14 per cent, fish 11.7 per cent and coffee 92.1 per cent. It was reported that the price hike would on the

average cause a 20 per cent increase in the expenses of each household.

The Polish revisionist ruling clique's decision which gravely infringed upon the interests of the people was the inevitable outcome of the revisionist line it had pursued for a long time. Like a spark falling on dry faggots, it instantly kindled the wrathful flames of fierce resistance of the masses of people. On December 14, shipyard workers in Gdansk were the first to start the current struggle. They went on strike and called on polytechnic university students to hold protest meetings and demonstrations. Surrounding the city's radio station and demanding that their just demands be broadcast, they protested against the price increase and demanded more pay. They also held demonstrations at the square in front of the building of the Gdansk Provincial Committee of the United Workers' Party. The next day, workers, students and citizens in Gdansk and the neighbouring cities Gdynia and Sopot continued their demonstrations. Tens of thousands of people once again surrounded the Party Provincial Committee building. They sang *The Internationale* and shouted such slogans as "Down with Gomulka!" "Give us bread!" and "Give us freedom!" At this point, the Polish revisionist authorities carried out armed suppression against the masses by dis-

patching large numbers of troops and police, tanks, armoured cars and helicopters and giving the order to fire at the workers, with the result that a serious incident of bloodshed took place. According to Gdansk press reports, six people were killed and 115 badly wounded in this incident. The angry masses put up a valiant resistance. They set fire to the Party Provincial Committee building and some other buildings.

After this, the Polish revisionist authorities imposed a curfew on the area of Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot, cancelled all regular flights to the area, cut off its telephone connections with the outside world, and ordered all foreign vessels in harbour to leave at once. Shouting abuse, the revisionist authorities vilified the demonstrations as the



Rising up against the Polish revisionist rule, the revolutionary people in Szczecin angrily set fire to the police headquarters.



activities of "hooligans" and "adventurists" and tried to force the workers to "return to normal work."

But the worker masses did not submit. On December 17, the wave of mass demonstrations spread to Szczecin, another large port city in north Poland, Slupsk City and Elblag City. In Szczecin, big strikes and demonstrations were staged by thousands upon thousands of shipyard workers and dockers. The revisionist authorities called out tanks and armoured vehicles which rammed their way into the crowds to suppress them. The demonstrators fought the troops and police courageously with rocks and incendiary bottles. They overturned and burnt police vans and set fire to the buildings of the local leading organ of the revisionist authorities and the police headquarters. In face of the tanks and armoured cars of the revisionist authorities, the demonstrators sang patriotic songs and shouted such slogans as "We are workers, not hooligans!" and "We want higher wages and the right of expression!" Citizens in Slupsk and Elblag also held demonstrations on the same day. They shouted, "We want food, give us bread!" The police employed tear-gas bombs to disperse the demonstrators.

On the same day, the Polish Council of Ministers made a flagrant decision to further repress the workers. It declared that "measures of compulsion, including the use of fire-arms," would be adopted to "ensure public order." Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, admitted in a televised address on December 17 that the troops and police had already killed more than ten and wounded several hundred others.

In face of the mass revolutionary storm, the Polish revisionist ruling clique hurriedly rushed armed police and tank units to Gdansk and elsewhere and reinforced troop and police patrols in the capital and other cities. But the struggle of the worker masses remained unabated. There were frequent reports in the past few days that workers at the Zeran Car Factory in Warsaw and those in Katowice, Krakow and Poznan also downed tools or slowed down in protest.

According to PAP reports, after holding "the Sixth Plenary Session of the Central Committee" on December 14, the Polish United Workers' Party held "the Seventh Plenary Session of the Central Committee" on



The Polish revisionist authorities bring tanks out on to the streets of Gdansk to open fire on the workers, causing a serious incident of bloodshed.

December 20. At the new plenary session, Gomulka and some others were forced to step down and a new leadership was elected. Edward Gierek replaced Gomulka as First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. In a television broadcast on December 20, Gierek openly indicated the intention of "going together" with Soviet revisionism. On the one hand, he asked the whole nation to maintain "quiet, peace and order," emphasizing that the repressive measures already taken were "necessitated by the security interests of the nation" and clamouring that "we did not allow chaos to take over." On the other hand, in order to deceive the masses and pacify their anger, he admitted that as the result of "thoughtless policies," "the latest decisions have increased the expenditure of families," adding that considerations would be made to improve the material conditions of families with low wages and many children.

The heroic struggle of the Polish working class has violently shaken the long-standing colonial rule of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism over Poland and certain other East European countries. There was news that following the incident, Soviet revisionism made haste to deploy troops in areas around Poland and that Soviet troops stationed in Poland were also placed on "number one alert."

The developments of the situation in Poland incisively reflect the irreconcilability of the contradictions between the broad masses of Polish people and the Polish revisionist ruling clique. Although Gomulka has now stepped down, the contradictions have not in any way been resolved. Situation is still developing.

# A Just Cause Enjoys Abundant Support

—Viet Nam Appeal is widely backed up

**T**HE Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued an appeal on December 10, severely denouncing U.S. imperialism's schemes to widen its war of aggression and calling on the entire Vietnamese people and army to unite more closely, step up the fight and carry the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation to complete victory. The just stand of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the D.R.V.N. Government has won widespread support.

**SOUTH VIET NAM.** The Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam issued a statement on December 14 in response to the December 10 Appeal of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The statement said that the south Vietnamese people and army resolutely will not tolerate any U.S. military venturous acts against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. It expressed the determination to mobilize the south Viet Nam armed forces and people to persevere in and step up their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till final victory.

The statement said: Over the last ten years, the U.S. imperialists have pursued a most brutal war of aggression in history with a view to turning south Viet Nam into a U.S. new-type colony and military base, and prolonging the partition of Viet Nam.

The south Vietnamese people, millions united as one man under the national salvation banner of the N.F.L., have been fighting undauntedly and heroically against the U.S. aggressors, winning ever greater and all-round victories.

Since May 1970, the statement added, the United States has stepped up its bombing, strafing, and reconnaissance and commando activities against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The U.S. bombardments on November 21 against densely populated areas of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, including areas close to the capital Hanoi, are extremely impudent acts which created a very serious situation in Viet Nam.

The statement noted: U.S. President Nixon continues to make war threats, giving the United States the right to carry out constant reconnaissance flights, to attack at will the territory of the Democratic Re-

public of Viet Nam and to demand that the north Vietnamese people give up their sacred task of helping their southern kith and kin in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and that the south Vietnamese people give up their fight while hundreds of thousands of U.S. troops remain in south Viet Nam.

This obviously is the argument of a pirate. It is the most brazen challenge so far made by the Nixon government to the Vietnamese people, the other Indo-Chinese peoples, the progressive people in the United States and the peace-loving and justice-loving people all over the world.

The statement solemnly declared: Viet Nam is one, the Vietnamese nation is one. Independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Viet Nam are the inviolable and sacred national rights of the Vietnamese people. The United States must stop for ever all its war acts against the D.R.V.N., withdraw totally and unconditionally the U.S. troops and the troops of its satellites from south Viet Nam, cast off its Thieu-Ky-Khiem warlike henchmen, let the south Vietnamese people settle themselves their internal affairs. So long as these sacred rights and aspirations have not yet been achieved, the south Vietnamese people will continue their struggle till final victory. The south Vietnamese people and army resolutely will not tolerate any U.S. military venturous acts against the D.R.V.N. and crimes against their northern kith and kin.

The statement went on: Implementing the sacred last wishes of great President Ho Chi Minh, responding to the Appeal of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued on December 10, 1970, the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam are resolved to mobilize the South Viet Nam Liberation Armed Forces and people to persevere in and step up their sacred resistance struggle against the U.S. aggressors and for national salvation, to foil the U.S. policy of "Vietnamization of the war," and to fight until the United States withdraws all its troops and the puppet army and administration collapse, thus liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding towards the peaceful reunification of the country.

**LAOS.** The Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front issued a statement on December 13, expressing full support for the December 10, 1970 Appeal of the

Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The statement expressed the Laotian people's determination to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples to defeat the U.S. aggressors completely.

The statement said: For over a decade now, in implementation of their scheme to convert the Indo-Chinese countries into their new-type colonies and military bases in Southeast Asia, the U.S. imperialists have been conducting an atrocious war of aggression against the Indo-Chinese peoples. The Nixon government has recently stepped up its acts of war against the D.R.V.N., continuing reconnaissance flights, air-dropping commandos and fiercely bombing and strafing many populated areas, committing new crimes against the Vietnamese people.

The statement added: For their fundamental, sacred national rights, in the interest of peace, and true to their commitment in the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, the patriotic armed forces and all nationalities in Laos are determined to enhance further their solidarity, stand shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Vietnamese and Khmer peoples, bring into full play their tradition of staunchness and unsubmitiveness, step up their struggle to defeat the "special war" and new military adventures of the United States and its henchmen so as to achieve a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos, and contribute to making Indo-China a genuinely independent and peaceful zone.

**CAMBODIA.** The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia issued a statement on December 15, firmly supporting the patriotic Appeal of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The statement pointed out: Betraying the real interests of the American people and breaking the promises he made when he took office, Nixon persists day and night in carrying out his notorious doctrine of Guam which consists of making Asians fight Asians and Indo-Chinese fight Indo-Chinese, vainly hoping in this way to prolong the war of aggression in Indo-China by somebody else. U.S. imperialism has tried desperately to carry through the "Vietnamization" of the war in south Viet Nam, intensified the special war and bombing in Laos and sent troops to invade Cambodia, trampling underfoot the independence, peace and neutrality of that country.

That is why the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia firmly support the measures taken by the Vietnamese people's armed forces and the people of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to face U.S. imperialist aggression in all forms, and energetically and totally support the patriotic Appeal of the Central Committee

of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the D.R.V.N. Government.

The statement solemnly reaffirmed: The only correct way to settle the south Viet Nam question is the ten-point overall solution of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the eight supplementary points put forward by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is an independent and sovereign state. Its territory, air space and territorial waters are inviolable. The U.S. imperialists must definitively renounce all acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam which rightly is determined to mete out due punishment for any infringement upon its sacred national rights.

**ALBANIA.** The Government of the People's Republic of Albania issued a statement on December 16, resolutely condemning the U.S. imperialists for their new threat of war of aggression against the Vietnamese people and unreservedly supporting the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The statement said: "The Albanian people and their Government have been and will always be on the side of the fraternal Vietnamese people. They ardently greet their victories in the war against the U.S. imperialists and consider these victories as their own, as a big contribution to the defence of socialism and of the cause of the peoples struggling for freedom and national independence. They resolutely condemn the U.S. policy of menace and blackmail, of pressure and armed aggression, and the whole policy of deception pursued by the U.S. and its collaborators, the Soviet social-imperialists, towards the D.R.V.N. and the Vietnamese people. The People's Republic of Albania will as always actively and unreservedly support the heroic struggle of the fraternal Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors."

The statement said in conclusion: "The Albanian people and the Government of the People's Republic of Albania express their deep conviction that the Vietnamese people, by their armed struggle and with the militant solidarity of the fraternal peoples of Indo-China, the Laotian and Cambodian peoples, with the 700 million great Chinese people serving as a powerful backing and safe rear area, and with the internationalist support and solidarity of the revolutionary and freedom-loving peoples of the whole world, will certainly achieve final victory over the enemy. What awaits the U.S. imperialists, their collaborators and the Saigon puppets can only be a shameful and inevitable defeat."

**KOREA.** The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on December 13.

The statement said: The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely denounce the vicious manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism to expand the war of aggression in Viet Nam as a grave challenge to the peace-loving peo-

*(Continued on p. 30.)*

# Using Chinese Medicinal Herbs to Serve the People Better

**N**OW sweeping China is a mass movement in which Chinese traditional medicine and medicinal herbs are being used to prevent and treat diseases and heal injuries. Revolutionary medical workers and the masses of the people are endeavouring to put to better service the rich resources of Chinese medicine. The following reports are only some examples.

## Vanguard in Exploiting The Treasure-House of Chinese Medicine and Pharmacology

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian line in medical and health work, Chang Po-an, medical assistant of a Kwangchow unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, is making efforts to exploit the treasure-house of Chinese medicine and pharmacology. Already he has learnt to use herbs to cure illnesses for the fighters and poor and lower-middle peasants. Warmly welcomed by the masses, he has been praised as "a red vanguard in exploiting the treasure-house of Chinese medicine and pharmacology."

In the spring of 1965 Chang Po-an was appointed medical assistant in a company. One day the head of the company's mess squad slipped and tumbled down a hillside. His temple was gashed. After treatment the wound healed but from then on he suffered from headaches. Later he went to Chang Po-an for treatment. Chang thought after examining him that there might be foreign matter in the wound but he didn't know how to deal with it. He visited the poor and lower-middle peasants to seek methods of treatment. They told him of a herb which could draw foreign matter out of wounds. He applied it as instructed by the peasants and 24 hours later two bamboo slivers came out of the wound. The headache of the leader of the mess squad disappeared.

Practical experience showed Chang Po-an clearly the good effects of herbal medicine in treating ailments and diseases. Yet he could not understand why the medical and health departments had not paid attention to using herbal medicine to treat sickness. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chang Po-an came to understand that there was a struggle between the two lines on this particular question. Chairman Mao teaches: "**Chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house; efforts should be made to ex-**

**plot them and elevate them to a high level."** However the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents looked down upon, excluded and undermined Chinese traditional medicine and made it impossible for our motherland's time-honoured medicine to serve the broad masses effectively. Filled with indignation, Chang made up his mind to pit himself against the revisionist line by concrete actions. From then on he enthusiastically collected folk prescriptions and learnt to treat ailments and injuries with herbal medicine.

In May 1967, Chang went to support the broad masses of the Left in a rural people's commune. There he set up a medical station to give poor and lower-middle peasants free treatment with herbs he himself gathered. His medical service was welcomed.

Once a poor-peasant woman who had suffered from stomach trouble for 13 years went to Chang Po-an for treatment. He had heard that two medicinal herbs could cure this illness and he considered trying them. But both herbs are poisonous and no one had a clear idea of the correct dosage. Bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching on serving the people "**wholly**" and "**entirely**" and the revolutionary spirit of the revolutionary martyrs who did not hesitate to give their lives for the interests of the people, he decided to test these poisonous herbs on himself for the sake of the people. He began by taking a small dose of these herbs, and increased the amount bit by bit until he experienced slight toxic symptoms: dizziness, cold sweat all over his body and vomiting to the point of exhaustion. Nevertheless he felt very happy because at last he could determine the correct dosage. Afterwards he combined these herbs with others that aid digestion and blood circulation. The patient's illness was cured after ten days or so of medical treatment.

In the past few years, Chang Po-an has familiarized himself with more than 2,000 varieties of medicinal herbs. To ascertain their qualities, he had tasted some 500 varieties of them. In addition, he has collected more than 1,000 folk prescriptions.

Last year Chang studied Chairman Mao's great directive "**Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people.**" By that time he thought that it would be of value to use medicinal herbs to staunch the flow of blood from wounds during first aid. The Party committee of the people's commune where he stayed to support the broad masses of the Left backed up his idea. It assigned four "**barefoot doctors**" to join him in forming an experimental group. There were some in the group who expressed anxiety about the success of the experiment,

but Chang encouraged them, saying: "Chairman Mao teaches us to 'learn warfare through warfare.' We are revolutionary youth who are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao. We can surmount every difficulty as long as we rely on Mao Tsetung Thought and on the masses!"

The experimental group made extensive inquiries among the masses, and collected over 200 varieties of medicinal herbs that act to arrest bleeding. They chose 16 of the better varieties to make an agent to stop bleeding. Repeated experiments on animals and on human blood samples in test tubes proved that it was effective.

Chang Po-an then thought of trying the medication to stop arterial bleeding, which flows quickly. The experiment involved a certain degree of danger. Yet he knew that "nothing ventured, nothing gained." He recalled, if you want to make revolution, you should fear neither hardship nor death. Chang told the "barefoot doctors" of his idea, and everyone volunteered to make the test on himself. Finally Chang Po-an persuaded the others to let him undertake the trial.

Chang cut his submaxillary artery himself and the fresh blood flowed. He applied the medicament to the incision. The bleeding was soon checked. Later he reopened the incision and tried the medicament another time. Repeated tests proved that the externally applied medicament which Chang and the "barefoot doctors" had succeeded in making was efficacious.

## Peasant Doctor Uses New Herbal Drugs in Rejoining Severed Finger

Nurtured by great Mao Tsetung Thought, peasant doctor Wang Ku-shui in Tehhsing County, Kiangsi Province, successfully used herbal drugs in rejoining a severed finger.

In July last year Wang Ku-shui's five-year-old daughter had the tip of her left hand's forefinger cut off by a kitchen knife as a result of carelessness. The severed part of the finger fell to the ground. Wang, a peasant doctor who had at that time been experimenting on how to rejoin severed fingers by using herbal drugs, immediately thought of using them to treat his daughter. However they had never been tried clinically. Would it be dangerous to use them on his daughter? As this thought went through his mind he remembered Chairman Mao's teaching "Utter devotion to others without any thought of self." He realized that if the herbal drugs failed to work, only his daughter would be affected, but if the drugs were successful he could make a contribution to the motherland and the people. So he hurriedly picked up the severed part of the finger and cleansed it. He carefully attached the severed part to the rest of the

finger, applied the herbal medicine and dressed it. By then 15 minutes had elapsed since the finger had been severed. The wound stopped bleeding and the pain eased about a minute after the medicine had been applied. Within eight days, after seven dressings and drug applications, the finger was completely rejoined and regained its function. It can bend and straighten at will.

Wang's native home, Tehhsing County, is located in a mountain area. Chopping wood on the hills, the poor and lower-middle peasants sometimes injure or cut off their fingers. But due to the influence of the renegade Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, the county's medical and health department paid no attention to the pain and suffering of the poor and lower-middle peasants. In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Wang Ku-shui, who is of poor-peasant origin, steadfastly carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line together with other peasant doctors, was determined to overcome the difficulty of rejoining severed fingers. They used the rich local medicinal herbs in experiments and were supported in these efforts by the county, commune and brigade revolutionary committees. The local poor and lower-middle peasants also contributed by supplying them with many folk prescriptions and helping them with the experiment.

After Wang's success in using herbal drugs to rejoin a severed finger, the local medical and health department has obtained very good results in their use in many experiments on rejoining the severed legs of animals.

Later on an 18-year-old commune member, Yu Hsin-sheng, accidentally cut off his left little finger while reaping rice. It took four hours before he reached the county hospital with the severed finger. The surgeon applied the same drugs. After a few more dressings, the young man's wound completely healed and the finger was fully rejoined 13 days later.

The county revolutionary committee, the local poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary medical personnel are now summing up their experience in using herbal drugs to rejoin severed fingers. Putting into practice Chairman Mao's strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," they are making further efforts to spread the mass movement of using medicinal herbs to treat injuries and illnesses so that they may better serve the people.

## Herb-Collecting Group of The Veteran Eighth Route Army

In Yungcheng County, Shantung Province, 11 retired comrades organized themselves into a group to collect herbs which they use to cure poor and lower-



middle peasants of their diseases. The local peasants affectionately call it an herb-collecting group of the veteran Eighth Route Army.

The average age of the group members is 60. Among them are veteran Red Army men who had followed Chairman Mao in fighting north and south, heroes in annihilating enemies during the War of Resistance Against Japan and the War of Liberation, and old workers who had created wealth for the motherland for decades. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has evoked fierce struggles in the minds of these old folks. To live an easy life on pension during their remaining years or to continue the revolution and make new contributions to the people? Faced with this question, they repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching **"With victory, certain moods may grow within the Party — arrogance, the airs of a self-styled hero, inertia and unwillingness to make progress, love of pleasure and distaste for continued hard living."** To them, Chairman Mao's words were like a beacon light and a clarion call. Reviewing their past militant life, they came to a deep understanding that although the revolution had won victory, the road lying ahead was still very long. In building socialism, they must always follow Chairman Mao closely, continue the revolution and make constant progress. If they became satisfied with leading an easy life during their remaining years, they would gradually slip on to the revisionist road and this meant leaving the revolutionary ranks. They resolved to be revolutionary fighters who would never leave the ranks.

These old folks pondered the fact that as a result of the pushing of the revisionist line in medical and health work, the rural areas lacked doctors and medicine. So they decided to collect medicinal herbs to give treatment to the poor and lower-middle peasants, in an endeavour to carry out Chairman Mao's great call **"In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."**

The herb-collecting group was thus set up.

At the beginning none of them could recognize a medicinal herb, but this did not bother them. They borrowed a classical textbook on pharmacology and brought it along on their collection expeditions. As they dug up the herbs, they checked their identity against the book and tasted them themselves. They also sought advice from the local poor and lower-middle peasants who were familiar with medicinal herbs. Before long they were able to discern more than 100 varieties of herbs. In the course of their explorations, they discovered an herb effective in curing skin diseases.

Another difficulty these old people met with was hardship and fatigue. Veteran Red Army man Huang

Teh-sheng, who years ago had sustained a serious injury, at first grew very tired from the labour of collecting herbs, and his whole body ached when he returned home. But he recalled an incident which had occurred in the summer of 1941. During a battle to break through the encirclement of the Japanese aggressors, his right leg was seriously wounded and he lay unconscious in the bushes of a gully. A poor peasant discovered him, gave him shelter in a safe place, healed his wound with medicinal herbs and helped him return to his troops. Remembering this, Huang thought: To win victory in the revolution, class brothers were willing to risk their lives to rescue me. Today I am collecting herbs to prevent and treat diseases which the poor and lower-middle peasants suffer from. Can I falter now simply because of fatigue? No, never! And so he determined to carry on regardless of hardship or fatigue.

In a Mao Tsetung Thought study class, these veteran fighters studied Chairman Mao's teachings again and again to roundly criticize the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi's philosophy of survival. Revolutionary mass criticism helped them understand how to stand the test of hardship and fatigue. They made up their minds to display the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death as advocated by Chairman Mao. Their enthusiasm soared.

They also gathered many folk prescriptions. And every time before recommending a new medicament, they tested it on themselves first as directed in Chairman Mao's teaching **"Our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people."** Not until they had found out that it was non-poisonous, did they give it to the patients. They tried every means to relieve the pain of their class brothers and sisters. A poor-peasant woman, Hsu Yun-lan, had serious rheumatism which was deemed "incurable" by bourgeois "experts." However, these veteran fighters regarded the curing of Hsu's disease as a battle to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. So one day they set out before dawn to collect herbs on a precipice 20 kilometres away. They boiled these herbs with others and sent the decoction regularly to Hsu's home irrespective of rainy or windy weather. After taking some 20 doses, Hsu recovered. Standing in front of Chairman Mao's portrait, she shouted elatedly: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

This herb-collecting group of the veteran Eighth Route Army, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, serves the poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly. In the last few years, they have collected more than 2,000 *jin* of herbs of about 40 varieties and cured over 1,000 patients of their diseases. In addition, they have accumulated about 100 effective folk prescriptions. The tradition of the Eighth Route Army men who fought heroically and tenaciously and their spirit of hard struggle continue to live among these herb-collecting old folks.

## SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS



### Large Electron Microscope Magnifies 400,000 Times

**WORKERS** and revolutionary technicians of the Shanghai Electronics and Optics Research Institute successfully trial-produced a large Chinese-style electron microscope with a magnification of 400,000 times. Their success is to be found in their carrying out our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "China ought to make a greater contribution to humanity."

Designed and produced by Chinese personnel, this large electron microscope is made entirely of domestic materials. Tested, it has proved to be of good quality. Advanced techniques were used in the adjustment of the axis aligning of the image-forming system, in the removal of diffusion at the image point and in vacuum control.

The electron microscope is a precision instrument combining modern science and technology in radio electronics, electron optics, high electric voltage, high vacuum and precision mechanical processing. It is an effective tool in scientific research in metallurgy, biology, chemistry and physics, and helps production units observe and analyse the structure of matter.

The institute began studying and trial-producing electron microscopes in 1958. Guided by Chairman Mao's thinking on "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," the workers and revolutionary technicians repeatedly fought against the interference resulting from the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in scientific research and overcame the lack of technical personnel and difficulties because of poor equipment. After studying, they trial-produced an electron microscope with a magnification of 200,000 times and a large electron microscope. They

trial-produced the large electron microscope magnifying 400,000 times during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. As a result, China's electron microscope technology has taken a big step forward in catching up with and surpassing advanced world levels.

### Cement Boat Industry Develops Rapidly

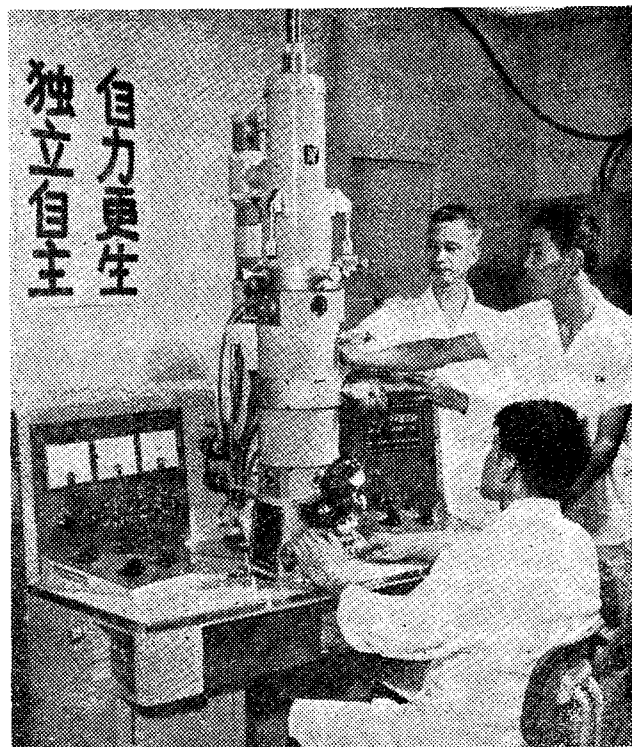
**U**SING cement in boat-building first came about in China in 1958, the year of the big leap forward. These cement boats are fire-proof, erosion-resistant, durable and easy to maintain and repair. Simple to make, their production cost is low. In addition, large quantities of rolled steel, wood, tung oil and other materials can be conserved.

When the first cement boats were trial-built in 1958, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents tried in every way to strangle this new-born thing. They nattered, "Cement boats are nothing but stone troughs. They crack as they are struck and sink immediately after they are put in the water." Yet the boat builders kept on producing the cement boats and repeatedly engaging in practice. They organized propaganda teams to go round rural areas to give on-the-spot demonstrations and to talk about the superiority of these boats. As a result, the boats began to be made and used in Kiangsu and Hunan Provinces and in Shanghai,

Wider-scale use of cement boats has taken place since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and national output has gone up 2.7-fold. There are now some 200 kinds of cement boats. Many advanced techniques and new technological processes were created and applied and quality has been greatly improved.

In turning out these boats, the builders work according to our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "The masses have boundless creative power. They can organize themselves and concentrate on places and branches of work where they can give full play to their energy; they can concentrate on production in breadth and depth." They criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, always relied on their own efforts, launched a mass movement in building cement boats and made the cement boat industry advance rapidly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Development of this industry promotes the work of industry aiding agriculture and the development of both industrial and farm production. As of now, there already are 21 prov-



Members of the Shanghai Electronics and Optics Research Institute adjusting the 400,000-x large electron microscope

inces, municipalities and autonomous regions making and using these boats on a wide scale.

### **Urban Middle Schools Set Up Rural Bases for Learning Farming**

**I**N south China, branch schools serving as bases for learning farming have been set up by every one of Kwangchow's 79 middle schools. This has been done according to Chairman Mao's teaching: "While their [the students'] main task is to study, they should also learn other things, that is to say, they should not only learn book knowledge, they should also learn industrial production, agricultural production and military affairs. They also should criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie." Teachers and students are rotated in going to these bases on the city's outskirts. Studying and taking part in physical labour, they combine teaching, scientific research and productive labour. As a result, they are tempered and their knowledge is widened.

Most of the branch schools can now accommodate 400 students and teachers. Some can take 800. These schools work the land reclaimed by the teachers and students who put up school buildings by utilizing local materials. Many of the schools harvested rice, peanuts and other farm products six months after being established. Some have also developed side-line production.

Poor and lower-middle peasants in the vicinity often go to the schools to conduct scientific experiments with teachers and students. Quite a number of veteran peasants now serve as part-time teachers.

Primary importance is attached to the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat in line with Chairman Mao's great teaching. Poor and lower-middle peasants are often asked to talk about their family and village history and of the struggle between the two lines in the locality. In being re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the teachers and students join them in class struggle, studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, criticizing

the bourgeoisie and making social investigations.

Each branch's plan for teaching, scientific research and production is unified with that of the school it belongs to in the city. Adhering to the principle that the students' "main task is to study," the branch schools combine study with practice. For example, mathematics and physics are studied in relation to what is being done — erecting buildings, making bricks, digging fish ponds, sinking wells, installing electric lighting, etc. Also, the study of basic agricultural knowledge is combined with field work.

Edited through the combined efforts of teachers, students and poor and lower-middle peasants in practice, the new teaching material is welcomed by the teachers and students because it is easily understood and applied.

### **Cover the Country With Trees**

**G**UIDED by our great leader Chairman Mao's great principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," the revolutionary masses in Heilungkiang and Liaoning Provinces have made big achievements in their vigorous activities for afforestation.

Seizing the right time in spring and autumn, the Heilungkiang people concentrated their efforts on reforestation. Initial statistics show that this year the province has reforested 5,310,000 *mu*, an area exceeding 18 per cent that of the previous peak year, 1969. It has over-shot its 1970 annual plan by 17 per cent. On the basis of overfulfilling the annual plan for reforestation in the spring, the people there launched another afforestation upsurge in the autumn.

The people of Liaoning have also had great success in autumn afforestation work. By early November, the province had overfulfilled the 1970 afforestation plan by 500,000 *mu*.

### **Rich Tea Harvest**

**C**HINA'S major tea-growing areas, Chekiang and Fukien Provinces,

have reported another rich tea harvest this year.

Following 1970's rich spring and summer tea harvests, Chekiang Province had a good autumn yield. Total tea production in the province was 10 per cent higher than in 1969, a year of bumper harvests.

Fukien Province has also reaped a rich tea harvest this year. Total output rose 20 per cent above last year's. While succeeding in producing tea, commune members and cadres actively developed grain production. Hence, many communes and brigades had good harvests of both.

### **Big Hairtail Catches in East China Sea**

**F**ISHERMEN along the east China coast, in Chekiang, Fukien and Kiangsu Provinces and Shanghai, have gone all out in fishing during the current hairtail season. Catches up to now have been 53.8 per cent bigger than in the corresponding period last year. Chekiang Province hauls reached 1,000,000 *dan* (100 *jin* equals 1 *dan*), nearly double the amount caught in the same period last year.

Full preparations were made for this winter's large-scale hairtail catches in the East China Sea which started early. Before going to sea, the communes and brigades in the fishing areas were fully prepared politically, ideologically, organizationally and materially. They put to sea nearly a month earlier than usual. The number of fishermen on the sea was 20 per cent more than last year. There also was an increase in the number of different kinds of fishing boats used.

Working with revolutionary enthusiasm, the fishermen overcame unfavourable conditions, such as warm weather and high water temperature, conducive to scattered fish schools. They caught the hairtail in time and made big hauls.

### **First of China's Biggest All-Corrugated Plate Type Oxygen Generator**

**T**HE first of China's biggest all-corrugated plate type oxygen gene-

(Continued on p. 28.)

# ROUND THE WORLD

SPAIN

## Franco Dictatorship Hit by Anti-Fascist Struggle

The Basques in Spain recently launched a large-scale struggle against fascist persecution and for democratic rights. The struggle has violently shaken Franco's fascist dictatorial rule which is propped up by U.S. imperialism. The Basques' heroic struggle has won broad support and ardent solidarity from the entire Spanish people and the people of many other countries.

Under the rule of the Franco fascist dictatorial regime, the Basques, a national minority living in the northern part of Spain, are discriminated against, persecuted politically and ruthlessly exploited. Despite their age-old culture, they are forbidden to issue publications and give performances in their own language. This has aroused their great dissatisfaction and bitter resistance. Together with the rest of the Spanish people, they have fought, wave upon wave, against the brutal rule of the fascist dictatorial regime. They are also the victims of repeated bloody suppression by the reactionary regime, and many Basque fighters for democratic rights have been thrown into prison. Last year, the reactionary Franco regime sentenced a Basque democratic fighter to death.

In November this year, the Franco fascist dictatorial regime blatantly called for the court-martial of 16 Basque democratic fighters, making it known in advance that six of them would be sentenced to death and the rest to prison terms totalling over 700 years. This criminal act of the reactionary authorities caused the long smouldering wrath of the Basques to burst into raging flames of struggle. Thousands upon thousands of people joined in the protest against fascist persecution. Workers went on strike, students boycotted classes, tradesmen shut their shops and fishermen refused to go to sea. Peasants also joined in the struggle.

On December 3, the first day of the court-martial, more than 100,000 workers in Guipuzcoa and Vizcaya Provinces in the Basque region held an impressive strike in defiance of a government ban and brought work in many big factories to a standstill. In Vizcaya Province, 17,000 students boycotted classes and demonstrated on December 4 and 5. Mass demonstrations broke out at San Sebastian, Bilbao, Pasajes and Renteria in the Basque region.

Meanwhile, solidarity with the Basques' struggle against fascist persecution flared up throughout Spain. Nearly all the students at the Universities of Madrid and Barcelona — two major centres of the student movement in Spain — were on strike and joined the struggle. The reactionary authorities' trick of closing these two universities for "vacations" ahead of schedule in an attempt to sabotage the student movement shows how panic-stricken the fascist regime was in the face of the Spanish people's valiant struggle. In Madrid, Barcelona, Tarrasa and many other cities, workers and students held massive demonstrations despite merciless clubbings and arrests by the reactionary police. Demonstrators shouted "Franco, murderer," "Freedom" and other slogans and courageously battled the police. The Basques' struggle against fascist persecution has become the common struggle of the entire Spanish people. One Western news agency noted with alarm, "A wave of demonstrations and bloody clashes with police has crisscrossed Spain."

At the court-martial in Burgos, the 16 Basque democratic fighters put up a determined fight. It was reported that they had been subjected to savage torture before the trial. One of them was so cruelly tortured for eight straight days that he could hardly write. Hours of torture left one woman fighter unconscious. When she came to, the fascist thugs threatened to hang the members of her family if she exposed their fascist brutality. But all this failed to

cow the courageous Basque fighters. Though they were all handcuffed in court and each of them was guarded by two fascist policemen from behind, they showed no sign of fear. They shouted revolutionary slogans, sang militant songs of the civil war period and firmly and sternly denounced the Franco dictatorial regime's fascist rule. They exposed the bestial fascist police persecution and reaffirmed their determination to fight to the end for the freedom of the Basques. They turned the reactionary court, which had been set up by Franco to put down the Spanish people, into a tribune for the indictment and condemnation of the fascist Franco regime for its crimes.

The Basque struggle against the reactionary court-martial reached a new high on December 9. Reports said that as a young Basque, the last of the 16 democratic fighters, was taken into the courtroom he dashed forward shouting slogans and lashed out with his handcuffed hands at one of the reactionary judges. At that moment, the other Basque democratic fighters and people in the gallery rose to their feet and joined him in shouting protest slogans. This courageous action greatly alarmed the reactionary judges who after the incident ordered the people in the gallery and newsmen out of the courtroom.

Thrown into a turmoil by the Spanish people's mounting struggle against fascist rule and for democratic rights, the Franco dictatorial regime blatantly declared on December 14 a six-month state of emergency throughout Spain starting December 15. This new criminal act has aroused stronger dissatisfaction and resistance among the Spanish people. The day the state of emergency was proclaimed workers from a number of companies in the industrial hub of Tarrasa walked off their jobs and demonstrated in the streets, bringing traffic to a halt for some time. In Barcelona, people held demonstrations in the streets. Students in Madrid demonstrated on December 15.

The heroic struggle of the Spanish people has won warm support from the people of many countries. In

Paris, tens of thousands of people marched through the streets to show their solidarity. Mass demonstrations supporting the Basques also took place in West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Venezuela and other countries. Italian dockers refused to load or unload goods to or from Spain.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "All reactionaries try to stamp out revolution by mass murder, thinking that the greater their massacres, the weaker the revolution. But contrary to this reactionary wishful thinking, the fact is that the more the reactionaries resort to massacre, the greater the strength of the revolution and the nearer their doom. This is an inexorable law." The Spanish people have staged large-scale strikes and demonstrations to oppose ruthless exploitation and oppression in the last few years. Their current struggle against the reactionary authorities' unjustifiable trial of the Basque democratic fighters marks a new development of the mass movement. Even Western news agencies had to admit that "the trial has brought on the worst crisis in

the Franco government since the end of the Spanish Civil War in 1939."

The Spanish people's struggle against the fascist Franco regime is an integral part of the struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs. The Spanish people are not alone. Their struggle is being effectively supported by the peoples of the world. Surrounded ring upon ring by the revolutionary people in various countries, U.S. imperialism and its running dogs are all inexorably heading for their graves.

The people of Spain have a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle. Their struggle against the Franco fascist dictatorial regime is sure to go from victory to victory and the day is not far off when Franco's reactionary rule will be brought to an end.

### O.A.U. Emergency Ministerial Council Meeting

An emergency meeting of the Ministerial Council of the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) was convened in Lagos, capital of Nigeria, from December 9 to 12. Resolu-

tions were unanimously adopted at the meeting, pledging support to the people of Guinea (Bissau), Angola and Mozambique in their fight for liberation and strongly condemning the Portuguese colonialists for their armed invasion of the Republic of Guinea and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) for aiding and abetting the Portuguese colonialists' aggressive activities in Africa. A decision was taken to observe November 22 as "Day of Struggle Against Portuguese Colonialism in Africa." The O.A.U. Defence Commission, composed of chiefs of staff of all its member states, met concurrently with the ministerial council meeting.

The meeting represents a scathing denunciation of Portuguese colonialism by African countries and also an impressive demonstration against colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism for their aggression on Africa. It manifests the strong will of the 300 million African people who are determined to safeguard national independence and hit back at imperialist aggression, intervention and subversion.

(Continued from p. 26.)

rator has been successfully produced by the Hangchow Oxygen Generator Manufacturing Plant.

Compared with the same type of machine outside China, this oxygen generator has many advantages such as its small size, light weight, high efficiency, easy operation and wide-scope use. Its successful manufacture fully testifies that our oxygen generator industry has attained a new level.

### Super-Heavy Type Vertical Turning Lathe

THE first super-heavy type vertical turning lathe designed and built by Chinese personnel was successfully produced by the Wuhan Heavy Machine Tool Plant recently.

Some technicians held that one year would be needed to design such a lathe because of its rather complex structure. In the course of manufacturing it, the plant's workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians swept aside all fetishes and superstitions, emancipated their minds and gave full play to the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act. As a result, they completed all tasks, from designing to manufacturing, in only seven months.

### China's First Combined Type Magnetic Separating and Filtering Machine

SHATTERING the theory that "the type of products is fixed" and vigorously going into technical innovations, workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians of the Shenyang Mining Machinery

Plant have successfully trial-produced China's first combined type magnetic separating and filtering machine. Tests have proved the results it gives to be good.

Production of this machine has created conditions for developing the ore-dressing industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. By doing magnetic separating and filtering simultaneously, the machine simplifies the technological processes and shortens the production process in ore dressing, thereby more than doubling efficiency. The machine also helps reduce the area occupied by the ore-dressing plant and the height of plant buildings.

Correction: In No. 51, Mongolia mentioned in the right-hand column on p.14 should be included in the section of Asian countries on p. 13.

(Continued from p. 4.)

the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

### **Military Commission of C.C. Of Chinese Communist Party Confers Title of Honour On Yeh Hung-hai**

The Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued an order recently conferring the title of honour of "model pig-tender" on Comrade Yeh Hung-hai, a Communist Party member and a fighter in an armoured force unit under the Peking Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, for his important contribution in successfully creating *zhongqu* yeast used in preparing fermented pig-feed.

*Zhongqu* yeast, named by the Party branch of the company to which Comrade Yeh Hung-hai belongs, is prepared by a very simple method. Unlike ordinary pig-feed, the fermented pig-feed prepared by using this kind of yeast needs only a small amount of grain, and pigs like its taste. The popularization of *zhongqu* yeast fermented pig-feed in many army units and people's communes has greatly promoted the development of pig-raising.

Since joining the army in 1965, the order of the Military Commission said, Comrade Yeh Hung-hai has conscientiously studied and applied Chairman Mao's works in a living way and made conscientious efforts in remoulding his world outlook. He has been cited as a "five-good" fighter every year and is an activist in studying Mao Tsetung Thought. After he became a pig-tender in his company, he did his level best to carry out Chairman Mao's instructions. Lacking in technique and equipment, he overcame many difficulties and successfully created *zhongqu* yeast for preparing fermented pig-feed, thereby opening the way for raising pigs with greater, faster, better and more economical results. This is of great significance in carrying out Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against

war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and promoting agricultural production.

The order pointed out: The successful creation of *zhongqu* yeast for preparing fermented pig-feed is a great victory for invincible Mao Tsetung Thought. It is the result of Comrade Yeh Hung-hai's loyalty to our great leader Chairman Mao, his diligence in studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and his devotion in carrying out Chairman Mao's instructions to the letter.

The order called on the commanders and fighters of the whole army to learn from Comrade Yeh Hung-hai's lofty spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly, his good style of studying Mao Tsetung Thought and of integrating theory with practice, his revolutionary creative spirit of doing away with all fetishes and superstitions and daring to think and to act, and his fine qualities of being modest and prudent and free from arrogance and rashness.

A meeting was held in Peking recently to confer the title of honour on Comrade Yeh Hung-hai.

### **International Friendship Pre- vails at Drainage Project Construction Site**

A large-scale drainage project — part of the plan to harness the Haiho River system — has been started on Peking's southeastern outskirts in responding to Chairman Mao's great call "The Haiho River must be brought under permanent control!" At present, large numbers of commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and poor and lower-middle peasants from people's communes, as well as broad revolutionary masses in the capital, are actively taking part in physical labour at the construction site.

Since the beginning of the project, many foreign friends have also gone there to take part in physical labour. Among them were: distinguished Cambodian guests Prince Norodom Yuvaneath, son of

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Princess Norodom Roeungsy, daughter of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Thiounn Mumm, Minister of Economy and Finance of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; Keat Chhon, Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister; Prince Sisowath Methavi, Director of the Office of the Head of State; Van Piny, Second Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and his wife; and Ker Meas, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia to China, and others, making a total of 30. Albanian comrades-in-arms, Albanian Ambassador to China Xhorxhi Robo and his wife as well as comrades from the Albanian Embassy in Peking; Comrade Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador of the D.R.V.N. to China, Comrade Bui Tan Linh, Counsellor, and other comrades of the Vietnamese Embassy in Peking; Comrade Tran Binh, Counsellor of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam in China, and other comrades of the Embassy; Kim Jae Suk, Charge d'Affaires ad interim, the Commercial Counsellor, and other comrades of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Peking; and Hamdi Mahmoud, Head of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking, and his wife — all came at different times to join in physical labour in spite of the cold weather.

Red flags fluttered at the construction site as people repeatedly shouted slogans warmly welcoming the foreign friends. As soon as the foreign comrades entered the construction site they immediately joined the peasant builders and armymen in digging earth and pushing carts to make their contributions to the drainage project. A warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity prevailed throughout the construction site and this moving scene tremendously moved and inspired the big contingents of river tamers fighting at the construction site. They expressed their determination to follow Chairman Mao's teaching and grasp revolution and promote production so as to devote all their efforts to supporting the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and to resolutely



support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples' just struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors.

### Chile-China Cultural Association Delegation Visits China

The Chile-China Cultural Association Delegation, led by Antonio Tavalari, President of the Chile-China Cultural Association of Valparaiso, Member of the Central Committee of the Chilean Socialist Party and Member of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies, paid a friendship visit to China from November 28 to December 16. On December 14, Premier Chou En-lai met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the Chilean friends. He also gave a dinner in their honour. The delegation visited Shanghai, Nanking and Hangchow, where they were welcomed by leading members of the local departments concerned and by

the revolutionary masses. After their return to Peking, Ni Chih-fu, leader of the Chinese Workers' Delegation which had visited Chile and a leading member of the Conference of Representatives of Peking Revolutionary Workers, gave a banquet in honour of the Chilean friends. Present on the occasion were Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and leading members of the Chinese organizations concerned. The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the constant growth of the militant friendship formed between the people of China and Chile in the common struggle against imperialism.

### Romanian Table Tennis Team's Friendship Visit

At the invitation of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission of

the People's Republic of China, the Romanian Table Tennis Team led by Horvath Tiberiu, Vice-President of the Romanian Table Tennis Association, paid a friendship visit to China from December 7 to 17. A banquet was given by the Sports Commission to warmly welcome the team on its arrival. On December 10, the Sports Commission held a grand welcoming ceremony at the Shoutu Gymnasium. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Deputy Chief of the General Staff Li Tso-peng attended the ceremony and met the team leader Horvath Tiberiu and had a cordial and friendly talk with him. That evening the Chinese and Romanian players gave an excellent display in their friendly matches. During their visit to Peking and Tientsin, the visitors also played friendly matches with Chinese players and were warmly applauded by the spectators for their fine play.

(Continued from p. 21.)

ple of Asia and the rest of the world and fully support the stand manifested in the December 10 Appeal of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

It went on: The Korean people will continue to actively support and encourage the struggle of the fraternal Vietnamese people with might and main till they win final victory in the sacred cause for liberating the south, defending the north and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country.

The U.S. imperialists, it said, must stop at once all the war acts against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, give up the "Vietnamization of the war" policy and quit south Viet Nam immediately and unconditionally, together with their aggressor troops and troops of their satellite countries and puppets.

The Viet Nam issue must be solved on the basis of the ten-point overall solution and eight supplementary points of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the statement added.

If the U.S. imperialists, it said, persist in stepping up the criminal war acts against the Vietnamese people and other Indo-Chinese peoples in defiance of the strong denunciation of the entire peace-loving people of Asia

and the world, they will be unable to escape a more miserable doom.

**ROMANIA.** *Scinteia* in a commentary on December 13 resolutely supported the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Viet Nam.

The commentary said: From the whole course of the war in Viet Nam one can draw the conclusion: the only way to the solution of the conflict is the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Viet Nam so that the south Vietnamese people will be left alone to decide on their future according to their own aspirations and without any outside interference. The attempts of the United States to insist on the road of war and to impose its will by force on the Vietnamese people are doomed to failure. No matter how powerful the aggressive forces are, a nation that is heroically defending its national existence and its rights to freedom and independence is invincible.

The commentary continued: The Romanian people, together with world public opinion, once again most resolutely express their firm support to and full solidarity with the just cause of the Vietnamese people. Public opinion in our country and the Romanian people hold that the only way to end the war in Viet Nam is the

withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Viet Nam, an end to the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and respect for the independence and freedom of the Vietnamese people.

**CUBA.** President Dorticos of the Republic of Cuba received Nguyen Ngoc Son, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to Cuba, on December 12.

During the reception, President Dorticos expressed Cuba's support for the Appeal issued by the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the D.R.V.N. Government and reaffirmed that it is the consistent stand of Cuba to denounce Nixon's criminal policy of aggression. He also expressed the firm conviction of the Cuban people that the Vietnamese people have full ability to fight and resist.

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## IN THIS ISSUE

### THE WEEK

Comrade Lin Piao's Message to Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap—Most warmly greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Viet Nam People's Army

Malian Government Delegation Visits China

Third Hunan Provincial Committee of Chinese Communist Party Elected

Military Commission of Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party Confers Title of Honour on Yeh Hung-hai

International Friendship Prevails at Drainage Project Construction Site

Chile-China Cultural Association Delegation Visits China

Romanian Table Tennis Team's Friendship Visit

### ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin and Premier Chou Send Message to President Nguyen Huu Tho and President Huynh Tan Phat—Most warmly greeting the 10th anniversary of the founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation

Tenth Anniversary of Founding of South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation Celebrated

At the Celebration Rally:

Speech by Comrade Yao Wen-yuan

3

5

6

9

Speech by Head of Delegation Dang Tran Thi

Friendship of Militant Unity Between Chinese and Cambodian Peoples—Celebrating 10th anniversary of Sino-Cambodian Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-aggression and founding of China-Cambodia Friendship Association

At the Celebration Reception:

Speech by Premier Chou En-lai

Speech by Samdech Sihanouk

Revolutionary Storm of the Polish People—*Renmin Ribao* Commentator

Polish People Rise Against Revisionist Rule—Boss of revisionist clique Gomulka forced to step down from office

A Just Cause Enjoys Abundant Support—Viet Nam Appeal is widely backed up

Using Chinese Medicinal Herbs to Serve the People Better

### SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

### ROUND THE WORLD

Spain: Franco Dictatorship Hit by Anti-Fascist Struggle

O.A.U. Emergency Ministerial Council Meeting

11

14

15

16

17

18

20

22

25

27

Just Off the Press

# Important Documents on the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution In China

*In English*

China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a great political revolution personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a great revolution in the realm of the superstructure. It is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.

This book, which helps the reader understand the significance and course of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, is a collection of important documents on the revolution published between May 1966 and April 1969. These include Comrade Lin Piao's Report to the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Circular of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (May 16, 1966), the Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Communiqué of the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Communiqué of the Enlarged Twelfth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Summary of the Forum on the Work in Literature and Art in the Armed Forces With Which Comrade Lin Piao Entrusted Comrade Chiang Ching and important speeches delivered by Comrade Lin Piao at mass rallies.

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