

PEKING REVIEW

25

June 19, 1970

**Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin
Meet Comrade Bodnaras and All
Comrades of Rumanian Delegation**

**Mao Tsetung Thought Lights Up the
Way for the Advance of China's
Medical Science**

**Resounding Victories by the Three
Indo-Chinese Peoples**

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報

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

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

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Going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

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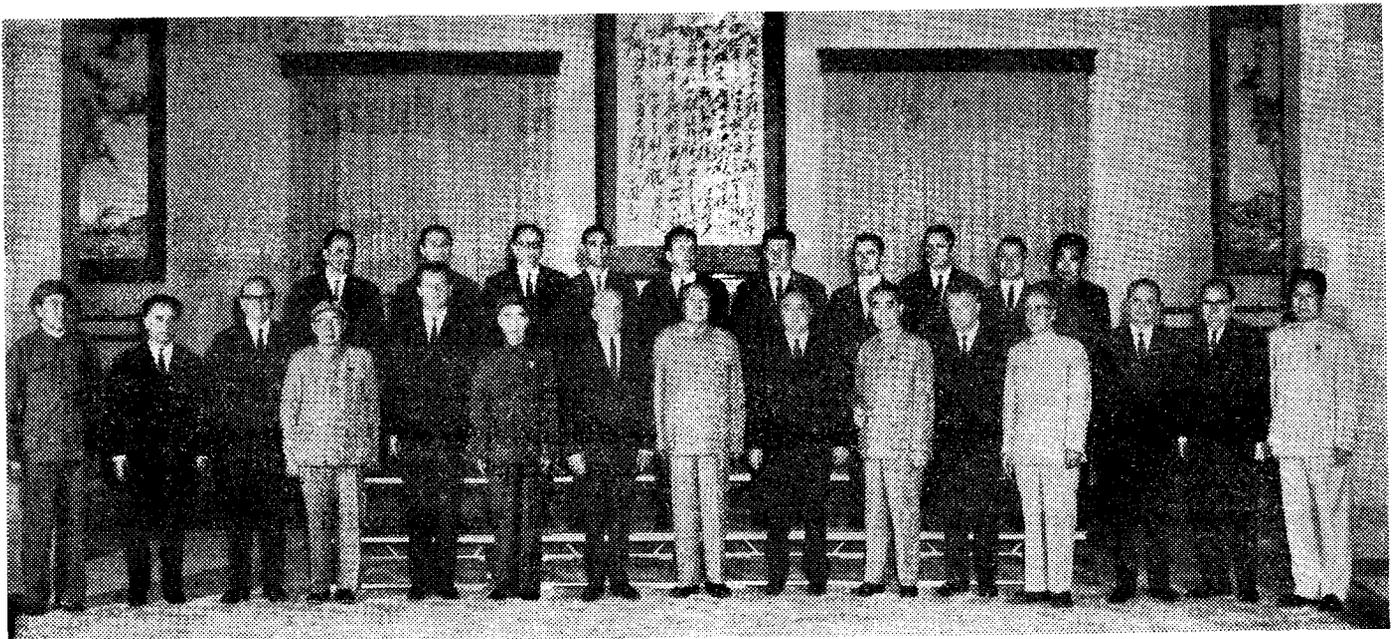
Vigorous action should be taken to prevent and cure endemic and other diseases among the people and to expand the people's medical and health services.

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Meet Comrade Bodnaras and All Comrades Of the Rumanian Delegation

OUR great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in the afternoon of June 11, met Comrade Emil Bodnaras, Member of the Executive Committee and Permanent Presidium of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party and Vice-President of the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic, and all comrades on the Delegation of the Grand



Chairman Mao shakes hands cordially with Comrade Bodnaras.



Group photo taken when Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin met Comrade Bodnaras and all the comrades of the Rumanian delegation.

National Assembly and the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic led by him.

Members of the delegation present on the occasion were: Gheorghe Necula, Member of the R.C.P. Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Grand National Assembly and First Secretary of the Ilfov County Committee of the R.C.P.; Ion Circei, Member of the R.C.P. Central Committee, Head of the Organization Department of the R.C.P. Central Committee and Secretary of the Grand National Assembly; Dumitru Balalia, Member of the R.C.P. Central Committee and Chairman of the Grand National Assembly's Permanent Committee for People's Councils and State Administration; Demeter Janos, Vice-Chairman of the National Council of the Front of Socialist Unity, Deputy to the Grand National Assembly and Member of the Bureau of the Council of the Working People of Hungarian Nationality; Nicolae Ionescu, Deputy Head of the Foreign Relations Department of the R.C.P. Central Committee; and Mircea Nicolaescu, Ambassador of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin warmly shook hands with Comrade Bodnaras and the other

Rumanian comrades in welcome. Together they posed for photographs.

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin then had a long, cordial and friendly conversation with Comrade Bodnaras.

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin were accompanied on the occasion by 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; Chen Po-ta, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and 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.

Rumanian Ambassador to China Aurel Duma was also present.

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Meets Vice-President Emil Bodnaras

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, on the morning of June 11 met Emil Bodnaras, Member of the Executive Committee and Permanent Presidium of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party and Vice-President of the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic.

Present on the occasion from the two sides were:

Dr. Ngo Hou, Member of the N.U.F.K. Central Committee and Minister of Public Health, Religious and Social Affairs of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia;

Mircea Nicolaescu, Ambassador of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Rumania, and Aurel Duma, Rumanian Ambassador to China.

The meeting proceeded in a most friendly atmosphere.

Rumanian Delegation Led by Comrade Bodnaras Concludes Visit to China

COMRADE Emil Bodnaras, Member of the Executive Committee and Permanent Presidium of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party and Vice-President of the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic, and the Delegation of the Grand National Assembly and the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic led by him paid a friendship visit to China during June 9-12.

Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, and Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, gave a grand banquet on June 9 evening in the banqueting hall of the Great Hall of the People to warmly welcome Comrade Bodnaras and all the comrades of the Rumanian delegation led by him.

Loud ovations greeted Comrade Bodnaras and other comrades of the delegation Gheorghe Necula, Ion Circei, Dumitru Balalia, Demeter Janos, Nicolae Ionescu and Mircea Nicolaescu and Rumanian Ambassador to China Aurel Duma when they came into the banqueting hall with Comrades Chou En-lai and Kang Sheng.

Among the guests at the banquet were:

Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; Dr. Ngo Hou, Member of the N.U.F.K. Central Committee and Minister of Public Health, Religious and Social Affairs of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Ngo Hou; Thiounn Mumm, Member of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.K. Central Committee and Minister of Economy and Finance of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; Major-General Duong Sam Ol, Member of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.K. Central Committee and Minister of Military Equipment and Armament of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Duong Sam Ol; Huot Sambath, Member of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.K. Central Committee and Minister of Public Works, Telecommunications and

Reconstruction of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; and Ker Meas, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia to China;

Kadri Hazbiu, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Minister of Interior of Albania; Xhorzhi Robo, Albanian Ambassador to China, and Madame Robo;

Hoang Minh Giam, Minister of Culture of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; Nguyen Thuong, former D.R.V.N. Ambassador to Cambodia; Bui Tan Linh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the D.R.V.N. in China, and Madame Bui Tan Linh; and Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China;

Hyun Joon Keuk, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, and Madame Hyun Joon Keuk.

Present at the banquet were 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; Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Kuo Mo-jo, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; and leading comrades of the departments and organizations concerned.

Draped with the Chinese and Rumanian national flags, the banqueting hall was permeated from the start with an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and solidarity between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Rumania. Comrade Kang Sheng and Comrade Bodnaras spoke at the banquet, and this was followed by the band playing the Rumanian and Chinese national anthems. (See pp. 7 and 8 for text of speeches.)

On the afternoon of June 9 and the following day, Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Premier of the State Council, and Comrade Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee

of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, held talks with Comrade Emil Bodnaras, Member of the Executive Committee and Permanent Presidium of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party and Vice-President of the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Participating in the talks on the two sides were:

Comrade 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; Comrade Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; and others;

Comrade Aurel Duma, Member of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party and Rumanian Ambassador to China.

During their stay in Peking, Comrade Bodnaras and the other comrades of the Rumanian delegation saw some Chinese documentary films which reflected the Chinese people's efforts in building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results and their courage and pertinacity in conquering natural disasters by adhering to the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts and displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. A Rumanian film, depicting the fight of the heroic Rumanian people against the current unprecedented floods, was shown at the same time.

Members and retinue of the delegation took time out to visit the Huangtukang People's Commune on the outskirts of Peking and the Peking No. 3 Cotton Mill. They were given a warm welcome by the workers and commune members.

To mark the visit to China by the delegation led by Comrade Bodnaras, Rumanian Ambassador to China Aurel Duma gave a grand banquet on June 11 evening in the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng, Huang Yung-sheng, Li Hsien-nien, and Kuo Mo-jo attended the function.

Among the guests at the banquet were distinguished guests from Cambodia, leading members of the Chinese departments concerned, the Chinese Ambassador to Rumania and diplomatic envoys accredited to Peking.

The national flags of Rumania and China decorated the banquet hall. Comrade Bodnaras and Comrade Chou En-lai made speeches at the banquet, which was

filled with warm friendship between the two countries. (See pp. 11 and 13 for text of speeches.)

On the morning of June 12, Comrade Bodnaras and the delegation led by him left Peking by special plane on the return journey home after concluding their visit to China. They carried away with them the fraternal feelings of the Chinese people for the people of Rumania.

The distinguished guests from Rumania were given a warm send-off at Peking Airport by Comrades Kang Sheng, Huang Yung-sheng, Li Hsien-nien, Kuo Mo-jo and several thousand revolutionary people in Peking.

Among those at the airport to bid farewell were: National People's Congress Standing Committee members; leading members of the departments under the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, government departments, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Chinese Ambassador to Rumania; Rumanian Ambassador to China Aurel Duma and members of the Rumanian Embassy; as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries to China.

Peking Airport was alive with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of China and Rumania. The national flags of China and Rumania fluttered in the wind. Comrade Bodnaras and the other Rumanian comrades who arrived at the airport in company with Comrade Kang Sheng and other comrades walked around to say good-bye to the crowds amid warm cheers and the beating of gongs and drums. The crowds shouted repeatedly: "Warm send-off to the Delegation of the Grand National Assembly and the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic led by Comrade Bodnaras!" "We salute the fraternal Rumanian people!" "We firmly support the just struggle of the Rumanian people in maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands!" "Long live the friendship between the people of China and Rumania!" "We firmly support the people of the three Indo-Chinese countries in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation!" "People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!" and "Long live the great unity of the people of the world!"

Comrade Bodnaras and other Rumanian comrades waved to the crowds again and again in acknowledgement. When the time came to say good-bye, they warmly shook hands with Comrades Kang Sheng, Huang Yung-sheng, Li Hsien-nien, Kuo Mo-jo and other comrades at the airport before boarding the airliner for the homeward journey.

**At the Banquet in Honour of the Delegation of the Grand
National Assembly and State Council of Rumania**

Speech by Comrade Kang Sheng

Dear Comrade Emil Bodnaras,

Dear Comrades on the Delegation of the Grand
National Assembly and the State Council of
Rumania,

Comrades and Friends,

At the invitation of the Communist Party of China and the National People's Congress, the Delegation of the Grand National Assembly and the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Rumania led by Comrade Emil Bodnaras, Member of the Permanent Presidium of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party and Vice-President of the State Council, has come to our country for a friendly visit. On behalf of the Chinese Communist Party, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Government and people, I express sincere thanks and warm welcome to them.

Comrade Bodnaras is an old friend of ours and he has been to China many times. This time he has come to Peking at the head of a delegation after visiting our friendly neighbour the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and this gives us a feeling of particular warmth.

The Rumanian people are a people who have stood up by relying on their own efforts. Under the leadership of the Rumanian Communist Party, the Rumanian people, waging long revolutionary struggles, staged in 1944 the "August 23" armed uprising which overthrew Antonescu's reactionary rule and established a people's political power, thus opening a new chapter in the history of Rumania. In the past 25 years, the industrious and brave Rumanian people, persevering in a spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, have achieved major successes in the cause of building their motherland. The Chinese people wish the fraternal Rumanian people continuous new successes in the future.

The Rumanian people have backbone. In international affairs, the Rumanian Party and Government have consistently adhered to a policy of independence and sovereignty, resolutely opposed foreign interference, control, subversion and aggression and valiantly safeguarded national independence and state sovereignty. Those who advocate and practise the theory of "limited sovereignty" have suffered one defeat after another. The Chinese people highly admire the Rumanian people for their indomitable revolutionary spirit of persevering in struggle.

Recently, Rumania has been hit by unprecedentedly serious floods which have brought tremendous diffi-

culties to the Rumanian people. Although we are thousands of miles away from you, we feel as though we were experiencing the same difficulties. In the struggle against natural disasters, the Rumanian Party and government leading comrades headed by Comrade Ceausescu have gone personally to the front and led the Rumanian people and armed forces in waging a tenacious battle against the floods, thus greatly reducing the damage brought about by the floods. There is an old Chinese saying: "A nation grows strong by overcoming difficulties." Comrade Mao Tsetung has often taught us that bad things can be turned into good things. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has rightly said: "**In history, our people experienced untold sufferings and withstood innumerable storms. . . ,**" "**overcoming tremendous obstacles, our nation has developed and become more and more powerful and united.**" Those who gloat over other's misfortunes are doomed to fail in their attempt to force the Rumanian people to succumb by taking advantage of the latter's troubles. We are deeply convinced that since the heroic Rumanian people were able to take up arms to overthrow the domestic reactionary rule and have been able to withstand foreign interference and threats of aggression over a long period of time, they will surely be able to overcome the temporary difficulties caused by the current natural disasters and build their country into an even more beautiful land.

Distinguished guests from Rumania! Coming to the East, you have seen with your own eyes that the revolutionary situation is getting better and better in the struggle against U.S. imperialism. Unable to extricate itself from its predicament in the war of aggression in south Viet Nam, the Nixon government has brazenly dispatched troops to invade Cambodia and resumed the bombing of north Viet Nam, trying to find a way out by expanding its war of aggression. But, contrary to Nixon's wishes, the U.S. imperialist expansion of aggression has aroused the furious resistance of the three Indo-Chinese peoples and has been firmly opposed and condemned by the revolutionary people all over the world. On May 20 our great leader Chairman Mao issued a solemn statement supporting the people of the world in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, and this has given a powerful impetus to the revolutionary struggles of the three Indo-Chinese peoples and the people of other countries against U.S. imperialism and all its lackeys. At present, from Korea and Japan to Indo-China and the whole of Southeast Asia, the united front against U.S. imperialism has made great advances and all the peoples who persist in anti-im-

perialist struggle and in revolution are imbued with soaring enthusiasm and strong fighting will. **"People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!"** This has become a programme guiding the revolutionary people's struggle.

However, U.S. imperialism and its accomplice will never be reconciled to their defeats. Just a few days ago, U.S. aggressor troops stationed in south Korea launched rabid attacks on posts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea along the military demarcation line. Then they sent an armed spy ship to intrude into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This is a new war provocation against the Korean people made by U.S. imperialism after it created the incident of *Pueblo* spy ship and the espionage plane incident. The Chinese people resolutely condemn the U.S. imperialist provocations and firmly support the fraternal Korean people's just struggle in repulsing U.S. imperialism. The Korean people's experience in struggle shows that U.S. imperialism is nothing to be afraid of and that so long as one dares to fight, all provocations and aggression by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys can be defeated.

The Rumanian people have consistently supported the three Indo-Chinese peoples and other peoples in the East in their struggles against U.S. imperialism. Rumania is one of those countries which were the earliest in recognizing the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. The Rumanian Communist Party and the Rumanian people warmly support Chairman Mao's solemn statement of May 20. The Chinese Government and people highly appraise this just stand of the Rumanian Government and people.

In the long years of revolutionary struggles, the Chinese and Rumanian peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other and forged a profound militant friendship on the basis of the principles

of complete equality, mutual respect for territorial integrity, mutual respect for state sovereignty and independence and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and on the basis of proletarian internationalism. In recent years, the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries have greatly developed. Now, the Delegation of the Grand National Assembly and the State Council of Rumania led by Comrade Bodnaras has come to our country for a friendly visit. This will certainly further strengthen the fraternal friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries. The fraternal Rumanian people can rest assured that armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese people will, as always, resolutely fulfil their internationalist duty and firmly support your just struggle to oppose foreign aggression and interference and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

Now I propose a toast

to the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Rumania,

to the prosperity of the Socialist Republic of Rumania,

to the health of Comrade Ceausescu,

to the health of Comrade Maurer,

to the health of Comrade Bodnaras and all the other comrades of the delegation led by him,

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

to the health of the other comrades and friends present here!

Speech by Comrade Bodnaras

Esteemed Comrade Chou En-lai,

Esteemed Comrade Kang Sheng,

Esteemed Comrades and Friends,

Gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to express the deep satisfaction and happy feelings of the Delegation of the Grand National Assembly and the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Rumania which has the honour to visit the People's Republic of China at the kind invitation of the Communist Party of China and the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and

has brought the best friendship and respects of the Rumanian people to the great Chinese people.

Allow me to convey the warm and friendly salute of internationalist solidarity of the working class, peasants, intellectuals and the entire people of Rumania, the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Rumania and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu himself to the glorious Chinese Communist Party headed by esteemed Comrade Chairman Mao Tsetung, to you and the other distinguished Party and government leading comrades of the People's Republic of China and to the entire Chinese people.

I would like to take this opportunity to express sincere thanks to the Communist Party of China and the outstanding representatives and personages of the People's Republic of China for giving us such a cordial reception upon our arrival and to the diplomatic corps in Peking for their welcome to our delegation. In particular, I would like to say that we are deeply moved by such warm, friendly and cordial sentiments shown us, the envoys of socialist Rumania, by the thousands of people of Peking. We look upon this as a demonstration of the mutual friendship, esteem and respect between our two peoples and their common desire for the daily strengthening and development of the lasting and unbreakable friendship between the two countries.

The friendly and comradely unity between the revolutionary forces of Rumania and China and between the two peoples has deep roots in history. With deep sympathy, the working people of our country showed concern for the long heroic struggle waged by the Chinese people against imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries and for national and social liberation. The Chinese people and the Chinese Communist Party made tremendous contributions to the defeat of fascism and militarism. Their struggle against the Japanese aggressors was an important component of the mighty campaign waged by all the forces who had risen to oppose the aggressors and to strive for freedom and a dignified life. The victory of revolution and the founding of the People's Republic of China was a decisive turning point in the several thousand years of history of China, a tremendous contribution to the change of the balance of world forces in favour of the liberation struggles of the people of various countries, and the most important event of progress in our times after the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In the period after liberation, under the leadership of the long-tested Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tsetung, the Chinese people, with their inherent wisdom, courage and creative ability, have achieved outstanding successes in developing industry, agriculture, science and technology, in strengthening national defence and in carrying out the socialist construction of your great country. The entire Rumanian people hail with deep satisfaction the news of the launching of the first man-made earth satellite by the People's Republic of China and regard this achievement as an indisputable manifestation of the high level of the development of China's science and activities of various departments, a great progress of mankind and civilization and, above all, a new proof of the superiority of socialism in the world and a factor in the

strengthening of the forces of socialism, progress and peace.

I wish to express the most sincere and warmest congratulations on all these achievements and, on behalf of the Rumanian people, I sincerely wish you continuous new successes in the future in material and spiritual creation and along the road of the socialist construction of your great motherland.

Esteemed comrades and gentlemen! Led by their Communist Party, the Rumanian people have scored important achievements in their creative labour. They are working for the realization of the resolutions of the 10th Congress of the Rumanian Communist Party, which has formulated a programme for building a multifariously developed socialist society. The guiding policy of this programme provides for the continued realization of industrialization and the all-sided development and modernization of agriculture at a sustained pace, the application of scientific progress to various departments and the raising of the people's living standard on this basis. In the future, we will do our best to pay attention to strengthening the ties between the Party and the masses, absorbing the masses into leadership over public affairs, strengthening the functions of the socialist state and enhancing national defence capabilities.

As you are aware, just when our people are going all out to fulfil these inspiring tasks, our land has been hit by unprecedented floods. Ruthless inundations have taken a toll of human lives and brought tremendous material losses to our national economy. However, under the Party's call, the millions of citizens of our country — the fighters of our army, members of our patriotic guardsmen, workers, peasants of co-operatives and intellectuals — standing up like one man, have valiantly fought against the natural disasters and unfolded extensive activities for helping the afflicted people and are firmly carrying out work for rehabilitation and the restoration of normal life.

These difficult conditions have further tested our people's profound loyalty to the Party and the socialist motherland. At the same time, our people are aware of the warm support extended to them by the people of the socialist countries and many friends from abroad. I would like to express warm gratitude to the Chinese people for their sympathy and their timely and tremendous assistance given to us in these circumstances. This is a convincing demonstration of the fraternal solidarity between our two peoples.

As we see, the principal source of the achievements which our people have won so far and the assurance

that we can overcome all difficulties and advance smoothly along the road of socialism lie in the firm leading part played by the Party in our entire social life and in rallying of the people inseparably around the Rumanian Communist Party, around the Central Committee of the Party headed by its General Secretary Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

For our working people, the achievements they have won not only conform to their vital interests, but through these achievements they have also fulfilled their internationalist class duty and contributed to the strengthening of socialism and the anti-imperialist forces throughout the world. This fact is a great encouragement to their work.

Esteemed comrades and gentlemen,

The Socialist Republic of Rumania has consistently taken as the core of its foreign policy its friendship and alliance with all the socialist countries, and has actively pursued a policy of developing manifold relations of solidarity and co-operation with these countries, thus making its contribution to the strengthening of the world socialist forces.

At the same time, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, Rumania is developing co-operation and collaboration and relations in the economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields with all countries of the world irrespective of their social systems. Not long ago, the General Secretary of the Rumanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Rumania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out: **"We will fight most resolutely for the victory of the principles of equality, mutual respect for national independence and state sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs in state relations so as to guarantee that the people of every country have the right to determine their own development free from any foreign interference."**

These principles guide our activities for the realization of lasting security in Europe and throughout the world. As a European socialist country, Rumania stands for the recognition of the post-war reality and the inviolability of the established boundaries and for the recognition of the German Democratic Republic — the first worker-peasant state of Germany — as an independent and sovereign state.

In our era, socialist and communist ideas are finding their way deeper and deeper into the hearts of the broad working masses. More and more people who have won liberation from foreign rule and oppression

through struggle stand for progressive and independent development, and they have expressed a will for a more active participation in world political life.

Rumania is loyal to the spirit of internationalist unity and firmly supports the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, win and consolidate independence, overthrow imperialist rule and uphold their state sovereignty and national dignity.

In order to obstinately hold back the progress of mankind and maintain its rule, imperialism, and above all U.S. imperialism, is attacking the freedom and sovereignty of the peoples of various countries, proping up regimes repudiated by the people, interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and even carrying out armed aggression. In the strategy of U.S. imperialism, the revival of German militarism in Europe and Japanese militarism in Asia occupies an important place; the attempt to drag Japan into various military treaties under the aegis of the United States and make it play a major role in the imperialist plan of aggression in Asia is a cause for anxiety.

The Rumanian people and Government express solidarity with the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia and give full support to the struggle waged by the Khmer people under the leadership of Head of State Norodom Sihanouk and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. We demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Taiwan which is an inalienable part of the great socialist China; we demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and Indo-China. We support the Vietnamese and Korean peoples in their struggle to realize their aspirations for national reunification. The heroic Vietnamese people, and today the fraternal peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, have set a brilliant courageous example of daring to win victory, which forcefully shows that however strong the aggressors may be, the people who fight for a just cause, for the defence of national existence and national independence and for the defence of the fruits of revolution are invincible.

We are firmly for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab land, for the satisfaction of the legitimate national interests of the Palestinian people and for the ensurance of the independent development of the peoples in this area.

The Socialist Republic of Rumania and the Rumanian Communist Party hold that the People's Republic of China, with her immense material resources and

manpower, is playing a most important role in contemporary international life and in the struggle against imperialism and for freedom, socialism and peace. We maintain that without the participation of People's China, no major international issue can be settled; we firmly stand for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from this organization. At the same time, Rumania stands for the unconditional admission into this organization of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the German Democratic Republic.

We hold that so long as there exist in the world the imperialists who pursue a policy of aggression, control and interference in the internal affairs of other peoples, there remains the danger of a new war. Therefore, we must maintain high vigilance and enhance our defence capabilities.

At the same time, we believe that the mighty anti-imperialist forces in the world today can frustrate the schemes of the imperialist war bloc and win peace.

Esteemed comrades and gentlemen,

Strong ties of friendly and comradely co-operation have been forged between the two peoples, two Parties and two countries of Rumania and China. We point out with satisfaction that the relations between the Socialist Republic of Rumania and the People's Republic of China are continuously developing in the economic, political, cultural, scientific, technological and

other fields. The development of these relations conforms to the interests of our two countries, world socialism and peace. We consider that the visit of the Delegation of the Grand National Assembly and the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Rumania to the People's Republic of China is aimed at consolidating and strengthening the relations between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples, and reinforcing our unity through our common efforts.

In this connection, I propose a toast

to the everlasting friendship between the Rumanian and Chinese peoples, between the Rumanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, and between the Socialist Republic of Rumania and the People's Republic of China,

to new victories of the Chinese people and the prosperity of the People's Republic of China,

to the health of Chairman Mao Tsetung,

to the health of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao,

to the health of Comrades Chou En-lai and Kang Sheng,

to the health of the other Party and government leaders of the People's Republic of China,

to the health of the distinguished representatives from various countries accredited to Peking, and

to the health of all the others present here!

At Banquet Given by Rumanian Ambassador to China

Speech by Comrade Bodnaras

Respected Comrade Chou En-lai,

Respected Comrade Kang Sheng,

Respected Comrades and Friends,

Gentlemen,

I wish to thank you most sincerely for kindly attending this banquet upon our invitation. Concluding our present visit now, we are particularly honoured and glad to welcome you, outstanding Party and government leaders, all the other Chinese friends present and the distinguished diplomatic envoys in Peking as

our dear guests. I take this opportunity to express once again the high respects, sympathy and internationalist solidarity of the Rumanian people for their friends and comrades-in-arms the great Chinese people.

We hold that the visit of the Delegation of the Grand National Assembly and the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Rumania in the People's Republic of China upon the kind invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of

China is rich in impression and in its fruits for the development of the relations between our two Parties and two countries and for the strengthening of Rumanian-Chinese friendship.

During our stay in Peking, the members of our delegation visited the Peking No. 3 Cotton Mill, the Huangtukang People's Commune and other economic, social and cultural establishments. All that we have seen have enabled us to have a more complete impression of your remarkable progress in your work for the industrialization of your country, in your reorganization of the Chinese villages on the basis of socialism and the modernization of agriculture and in your advancement of the achievements of modern science and technology to the level as strikingly manifested in the launching of China's first man-made earth satellite. All this shows how great is the creative power and how inexhaustible is the ability for construction of your great people known for thousands of years for their industriousness, earnestness and creative spirit. Upon the victory of revolution, the energy of the great Chinese people was liberated and turned to the great goal of building a powerful and prosperous socialist state. The high political consciousness, sense of organization, deep confidence in their own strength, discipline and loyalty to the socialist motherland and the cause of proletarian internationalism of the Chinese working class and all the Chinese working people have left with us a most fine impression. All this bears testimony to the work done by the glorious Chinese Communist Party, which is the leading force of Chinese society. It is a Party tempered both in the struggle against imperialism and internal enemies and on the construction front, a Party which is closely rallied around the Central Committee elected at the Ninth National Congress headed by the great son of the Chinese people, the long-tested leader Comrade Mao Tsetung.

In his report to the Party's Congress last year, Comrade Lin Piao pointed out: "The Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China will be a congress with a far-reaching influence in the history of our Party." Proceeding from this correct appraisal, the Rumanian Communist Party and the Rumanian people express their deep conviction that the 700 million Chinese people will advance from victory to victory under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

Our delegation's visit here is a powerful reflection of the friendship and solidarity between the Rumanian and Chinese peoples, of the relations of co-operation between the Rumanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party and between the

Socialist Republic of Rumania and the People's Republic of China on the basis of equality and mutual respect and of the still more effective co-ordination in political, economic, scientific, technological and other fields. Comrade Ceausescu pointed out in his report to the Tenth Congress of the Rumanian Communist Party: "**The Rumanian Communist Party and the Socialist Republic of Rumania give a special appraisal to the relations with the Communist Party of China and the People's Republic of China; in future we will continue our activities for the multilateral development of the friendship and co-operation between our two Parties and two peoples.**" Our Party and people are resolutely carrying out this guiding line laid down at the Party Congress.

This visit has given us an opportunity for an extensive exchange of views with the Delegation of the Chinese Communist Party on questions of bilateral relations and on international issues of interest to our two Parties and countries. I would like to express the Rumanian side's great satisfaction with these particularly useful and highly fruitful talks. We believe that this useful exchange of views has enabled us together to add another brick to the foundation of continued development of Rumanian-Chinese relations. This is in accord with the fundamental interests of the two peoples and the cause of socialism and the interests of the victorious advance of the cause of socialism in the world.

As an active member of the world front of anti-imperialist forces, the Rumanian Communist Party and socialist Rumania attach great importance to the role played by the People's Republic of China in the international struggle to frustrate the attacks by imperialism on the independence and sovereignty of the people of various countries and to win security and peace in the world. With the recent intensification of U.S. acts of aggression in Southeast Asia, this role has become all the more important. We would like to take this opportunity to express our most resolute condemnation of the expansion of the war of aggression against the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. The Indo-Chinese peoples are carrying out a courageous struggle to defend their national survival and the sacred right to decide their own destiny and settle their own domestic problems independently free from any foreign interference. This is a just legitimate cause. Just as Comrade Mao Tsetung said in his statement of May 20, 1970 which has caused strong repercussions in our country, "**A just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big.**"

During this visit, we were honoured and particularly happy to meet Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia. Our conversations fully verified our conviction in the victorious struggle waged by the Khmer people under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. We firmly believe that the united struggle of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia will certainly be victorious!

As you know, our delegation also paid a friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We had warm meetings with the working people. We had a valuable exchange of views with Comrade Kim Il Sung, the long-tested leader of the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean people, as well as other Party and government leading comrades. We consider this an important contribution to the consolidation of the friendship and fraternal co-operation between the Rumanian Communist Party and the Korean Workers' Party and between the Socialist Republic of Rumania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Here we reaffirm our all-out support to the Korean people's just cause for the reunification of their fatherland.

In the future, the Rumanian Communist Party and socialist Rumania will also fight for the development of friendship, alliance and co-operation with all socialist countries and work resolutely to oppose imperialism and realize the aspirations of all peoples for independence, progress and peace.

While we bid farewell to you now, the Delegation of the Grand National Assembly and the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Rumania has had the special honour to be received this afternoon by the

great leader of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people, most respected Chairman Mao Tsetung, and his comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao. We express our deepest thanks for this. The strong impression of this reception is unforgettable. This reception once more testifies to our common desire and determination to further strengthen the friendship between our two Parties and two peoples and to unswervingly contribute to the great cause of socialism, social progress and peace. We assure you that, after we return home, we will convey to the Rumanian people the strong impressions we have received in your great country and the Chinese people's greetings of fraternal friendship. You may rest assured that the Rumanian people will for ever remain a reliable friend of the Chinese people and socialist China.

We once again thank you for your hospitality and sincerely wish you complete success in your work and struggle.

I propose a toast

to the everlasting friendship between Rumania and China,

to the health of Chairman Mao Tsetung,

to the health of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao,

to the health of Premier Chou En-lai and Comrade Kang Sheng,

to the health of the other Party and government leading comrades of the People's Republic of China,

to the health of the distinguished representatives from various countries accredited to Peking, and

to the health of all others present here!

Speech by Comrade Chou En-lai

Respected Comrade Emil Bodnaras,

Respected Comrades on the Delegation of the Grand National Assembly and the State Council of Rumania,

Respected Comrade Ambassador Duma,

Comrades and Friends,

Just now, Comrade Bodnaras has spoken many warm and friendly words about our Party and country and the Chinese people, and I wish to express sincere

thanks on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, and the Chinese Government and people.

During the visit of the Rumanian delegation, Comrade Mao Tsetung and Comrade Lin Piao met Comrade Bodnaras and the other distinguished guests from Rumania. Our two sides held cordial and friendly talks in mutual trust and exchanged views on matters of common concern, and positive results have been achieved. Your visit has made new contributions to

the further strengthening of the revolutionary friendship between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Rumania.

We are very happy to note that in recent years, the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Rumania have steadily developed and become strengthened. The relations between our two countries are based on the principles of complete equality, mutual respect for territorial integrity, mutual respect for state sovereignty and independence and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and on proletarian internationalist mutual support and mutual assistance. We both are firmly opposed to the practice of power politics between nations. Some people slanderously accuse us of "nationalism." Actually, it is under the guise of opposing so-called "nationalism" that they are interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, trampling upon their sovereignty and plundering their wealth, and have even moved troops into the territory of other countries for naked military occupation. What they have been doing is out-and-out big-power chauvinism and hegemonism.

At present, the European peoples are generally concerned about the question of peace and security in Europe. Such concern is fully understandable. Twenty-five years have elapsed since the end of World War II, but large numbers of foreign troops are still stationed on the territory of many European countries which are placed under the domination of this or that military bloc. At the same time, with the support of U.S. imperialism, the danger of the revival of West German militarism has become ever more serious. In these circumstances, how can there be any talk about peace and security for the European peoples? The European peoples have come to realize more and more clearly that in order to ensure peace and security in Europe, it is imperative to oppose aggression, interference and control by U.S. imperialism and its accomplice and their utilization of military blocs for division of spheres of influence and oppose the revival of West German militarism. Comrade Ceausescu has rightly said, "A people who have won independence and freed themselves from the yoke of domestic and foreign oppressors through hard struggle will never give up their fruits, but will defend, consolidate and continuously develop these fruits." The Rumanian Government and people have consistently opposed the bullying of small countries by a big one and have made many efforts for peace and security in Europe, and the Chinese Government and people express their admiration and support for this.

Respected Rumanian comrades! You have made a friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to our country at a time shortly after the Chinese and Korean Governments issued a joint communique condemning the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, when the Korean people have victoriously repulsed the armed provocations by U.S. imperialism and its puppets,

when the Cambodian Head of State Samdech Sihanouk has paid a successful visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, which has further strengthened the militant unity of the three Indo-Chinese peoples, and when the peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos are winning continuous victories in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The people of our two countries, China and Rumania, are elated and inspired by this excellent situation. The days are gone for ever when imperialism could trample small nations underfoot at will and dominate the world. In his May 20 statement, Chairman Mao Tsetung pointed out: "The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country." We believe that the industrious and brave Rumanian people, persevering in the policy of self-reliance and independence and sovereignty, will certainly win continuous new victories in their struggle to oppose foreign interference, safeguard national independence and build up their motherland.

Respected Comrade Bodnaras, as the delegation headed by you is about to leave for home, you are kindly requested to convey the cordial greetings of Comrade Mao Tsetung, Comrade Lin Piao, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress and the Chinese Government to Comrade Ceausescu, Comrade Maurer and the other leading comrades of Rumania as well as the cordial greetings of the Chinese people to the Rumanian people. The Rumanian comrades may rest assured that in the common revolutionary cause the Chinese people will always stand together with the Rumanian people, and the two peoples will give support and assistance to each other.

In conclusion, I propose a toast

to the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Rumania,

to the prosperity of the Socialist Republic of Rumania,

to the health of Comrade Ceausescu,

to the health of Comrade Maurer,

to the health of the other leading comrades of the Party and Government of Rumania,

to the health of Comrade Bodnaras and all the other comrades on the delegation led by him,

to the health of Ambassador Duma,

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

to the health of our other comrades and friends present!

Joint Statement of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Kingdom of Cambodia

The Viet Nam News Agency released on June 8 the Joint Statement of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Kingdom of Cambodia. Full text of the statement follows:

At the invitation of His Excellency Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Princess Monique Sihanouk paid a state visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam from May 25 to June 8, 1970.

Samdech Head of State and Princess Monique Sihanouk were accompanied by Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, Chairman of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea, Madame Penn Nouth, Her Highness Princess Norodom Ket Kanya, His Excellency Doctor Ngo Hou, Minister of Public Health, Religious and Social Affairs, Madame Ngo Hou, His Excellency Mr. Thiounn Mumm, Minister of Economy and Finance, His Excellency Mr. Huot Sambath, Minister of Public Works, Telecommunications and Reconstruction, His Excellency Mr. Sien An, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, His Excellency Mr. Ly On, Assistant State Secretary to the Premier's Office, Madame Sar Saoroth, head of the private secretariat of Samdech the Head of State, Captain Ong Meang, aide-de-camp of Samdech the Head of State, Mr. Suong Sikoeun, president of the Khmer Students' Union in Paris, Mr. Krin Lean, secretary-general of the Khmer Students' Union in Moscow, and Messrs. Toch Kham Doeun and Heng Pich, members of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

During his stay in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, held talks with President Ton Duc Thang on the struggle of the two peoples against American aggression and on their relations of militant solidarity and long-standing fraternal friendship.

Present at the talks were:

On the Vietnamese side:

— His Excellency Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam,

— His Excellency Vo Nguyen Giap, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence,

— His Excellency Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vice-Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs,

— His Excellency Hoang Minh Giam, Minister of Culture,

— His Excellency Nguyen Co Thach, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs,

— His Excellency Nguyen Thuong, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to the Kingdom of Cambodia;

On the Cambodian side:

— Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia,

— His Excellency Ngo Hou, Minister of Public Health, Religious and Social Affairs,

— His Excellency Thiounn Mumm, Minister of National Economy and Finance,

— His Excellency Huot Sambath, Minister of Public Works, Telecommunications and Reconstruction,

— His Excellency Sien An, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of sincere fraternal friendship and the two sides reached perfect identity of views on the questions raised.

After instigating the March 18, 1970 coup d'etat against the independence, peace and neutrality of Cambodia, the American imperialists have undertaken a new and very dangerous military adventure: President Nixon impudently ordered an aggression in Cambodia in an attempt to turn this country into a U.S. neocolony and military base. Tens of thousands of U.S. and Saigon puppet troops have invaded the Cambodian territory, razing villages, towns and cities, massacring the civilian population, not sparing old people, women and children, perpetrating monstrous crimes against the Khmer people. On U.S. orders, the Thai reactionary authorities have furnished the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique with arms and military equipment and sent thousands of troops under the signboard of Khmer-

born volunteers to invade Cambodia. The U.S. imperialists and their flunkies, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, have turned Cambodia — formerly “an oasis of peace, stability, freedom and progress” — into a real hell. After sixteen years of total independence, Cambodia has practically become an American colony.

The United States has frenziedly sought to speed up the formation of the Saigon-Phnom Penh-Vientiane-Bangkok axis in service of their policy of aggression against Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos. They have wirepulled their lackeys and reactionaries in Asia and the Pacific to organize the so-called “Asian conference on Cambodia” with a view to legalizing the reactionary administration of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique and camouflaging the U.S.-Saigon aggression in this country.

Along with their aggression in Cambodia, the American imperialists have feverishly sought to “Vietnamize” the war in Viet Nam in the hope of prolonging it and of maintaining their military occupation of south Viet Nam and perpetuating the partition of Viet Nam. Early in May, they launched savage air strikes against Quang Binh and Nghe An Provinces, grossly violating the U.S. commitment to halt all bombardments against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

In Laos, the American imperialists have intensified their “special war,” multiplied their bombardments on the Laotian territory and sent American troops as well as Thai and south Vietnamese mercenaries to conduct nibbling attacks against the free zone.

The impudent aggression of the American imperialists in Cambodia and the expansion of their war to the whole of Indo-China constitute a violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China and the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and the very elementary principles of international law, and a grave menace to peace in Southeast Asia and the world. This is an insolent challenge to all peace- and justice-loving peoples and the American people.

In response to the historic appeal for national salvation of March 23, 1970 by Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, the Khmer people have risen up en masse throughout the country to carry out struggles in all forms against the American imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique. Within a relatively short period, the Khmer people have rapidly developed their forces, annihilating and disbanding a big part of effective forces of the enemy and liberating vast areas. On the basis of these victories, the National Congress of the Khmer People has been held to adopt the Political Programme, elect the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and set up the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. These political events of paramount importance reflect the iron will of the Khmer people to strengthen their union and to fight resolutely to defeat the American aggressors and their henchmen and to defend their sacred

national rights. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with Samdech Penn Nouth as Prime Minister, born out of the broad patriotic movement of the Khmer people, has set up administrative organs at various levels throughout the country and relies on the unity of the entire people in the National United Front of Kampuchea and on the continuously growing patriotic armed forces. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia has enjoyed the warm approval and confidence of the Khmer people and the vigorous support of the world people. More and more governments have recognized it as the only legitimate and legal government of Cambodia.

The great and glorious victories of the Khmer people have proved the correctness and strong vitality of the policy of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, the policy on independence, peace and neutrality of Cambodia, of the solidarity and friendship with the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. These victories are victories of the ardent patriotism and indomitable strength of the Khmer people who, during the past 16 years, have waged a tenacious struggle and foiled all designs and acts of aggression of the American imperialists, successfully defended their sacred national rights, ensured the progress of their national construction and heightened day by day Cambodia's prestige in the international arena.

Following this victorious course, the valiant Khmer people are closing their ranks and braving all sacrifices and hardships, stepping up their fight and marching steadily forward on the road of victory.

The Vietnamese people in the south, continuing their victorious advance and turning to full account their initiative and offensive posture, are attacking the enemy on all battlefields, intensifying the struggle in the cities and striking hard blows at the U.S. President's plan for “Vietnamization” of the war. The Vietnamese people in the north, resisting the U.S. imperialists' piratical air raids, have meted out to them well-deserved punishment. They are endeavouring to boost production while standing ready to fight with a view to fulfilling their obligations as the great rear towards the heroic great front.

The Laotian people, under the correct leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front headed by His Highness Prince Souphanouvong, have conducted a valiant struggle, shattered the nibbling attacks of the United States and its lackeys, safeguarded and built a liberated zone which is consolidating, and are marching forward to win new and still bigger victories.

The overt aggression by the United States in Cambodia and its expansion of the war to all of Indo-China have aroused high indignation in the world. The world people's movement in support of the struggle of the three Indo-Chinese peoples is gaining ground. The people and governments of the socialist countries, the

peace- and justice-loving countries and all the peoples of the world have severely condemned the bellicose U.S. imperialists and warmly supported the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples and the just cause of the Vietnamese, Khmer and Laotian peoples.

In the United States, broad strata of people have stood up with unprecedented firmness and strength against Nixon's policy of aggression in Cambodia and of war expansion in all of Indo-China. They are urging Nixon to stop the aggression and withdraw immediately all U.S. troops from Indo-China. At present, the American people's opposition to the war and the ever more serious difficulties the U.S. imperialists are facing are driving the Nixon administration to a grave and profound crisis.

The two parties greatly rejoice at the big and all-round victories scored by the Vietnamese, Khmer and Laotian peoples. True to the commitments made in the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, the Vietnamese and Khmer peoples are resolved to strengthen their solidarity with the fraternal Laotian people and to intensify their fight till complete victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors in order to defend their sacred national rights, safeguard the fundamental principles of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and 1962, make the three Indo-Chinese countries a zone of independence and peace, and secure for Cambodia, south Viet Nam and Laos the possibility to follow the path of independence, peace and neutrality and for each Indo-Chinese people themselves to settle their own affairs without foreign interference.

The two parties affirm their position on the Cambodian problem, namely, respect the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity recognized and guaranteed by the 1954 Geneva Agreements; the United States must put an end to its intervention and aggression in Cambodia, stop bombing Cambodian territory and withdraw from Cambodia, immediately and completely, its troops, military personnel and war materials as well as those of the Saigon puppet administration and of its other lackeys without setting any condition; the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia headed by Samdech Penn Nouth is the only legitimate and legal government of the seven million Khmer people.

The two parties affirm that the Vietnamese problem must be settled on the basis of the ten-point overall solution of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, of which the essential content is: The United States must withdraw rapidly, totally and unconditionally from south Viet Nam its troops and those of the other foreign countries in its camp; a provisional coalition government will be formed in south Viet Nam with a view to holding free and democratic general elections and establishing a coalition government. The United States

must scrupulously respect the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The two parties affirm that the Laotian problem must be settled on the basis of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and the realities of the present situation in Laos; the two parties unreservedly support the five-point solution of March 6, 1970 of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front. The United States must put an end to its intervention and aggression in Laos, withdraw totally and unconditionally from there its troops, military personnel and war means as well as the Thai and south Viet Nam mercenaries. First of all, it must stop completely and unconditionally the bombing of Laotian territory and let the Laotian parties concerned solve among themselves the internal affairs of Laos.

The Vietnamese people and the Khmer people sincerely thank the socialist countries, the peace- and justice-loving countries, the political parties, the national-liberation movements, international and regional organizations, the American people and all the peoples in the world for their sympathy and precious support which the two peoples regard as an important factor guaranteeing the victory of their just struggle.

The struggle of the Vietnamese, Khmer and Laotian peoples is closely linked to that of the world's peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The Vietnamese and Khmer peoples express their total support to the peoples of the socialist countries in their efforts to build their prosperous and powerful countries and contribute to the common struggle of the world's peoples, to the struggle of the Chinese people to recover Taiwan, inalienable territory of the People's Republic of China, to the struggle of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors to liberate south Korea and reunify the country, to the struggle of the Cuban people against the violations of the sovereignty and security of the Republic of Cuba by the U.S. imperialists, to the struggle of the German people for a de jure recognition of the German Democratic Republic by the West German government, recognition of her sovereignty and territorial integrity and recognition of the inviolability of the present frontiers in Europe including those between the two German states and the Oder-Neisse border, to the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for independence and freedom, to the struggle of the Thai people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the U.S.-paid reactionary administration and for independence and democracy, to the struggle of the peoples of Palestine and other Arab countries against the Israeli aggressors, henchmen of the U.S. imperialists, and for their fundamental national rights, to the struggle of the American people against the war of aggression and racial discrimination and for peace and their legitimate interests.

The history of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos during the past hundred years has shown that all the aggress-

sors, be they the French colonialists, the Japanese fascists or the American imperialists, have always used one Indo-Chinese country as a springboard to conquer the other two countries, and applied the traditional "divide and rule" policy and the policy of making Indo-Chinese fight Indo-Chinese to dominate all the three countries. The three Indo-Chinese peoples deeply realize that the destinies of their countries are closely linked, that no country on this peninsula can live in peace, independence and freedom so long as the territory of another country is still subject to an imperialist aggression, that the struggle of each people for independence and freedom constitutes the most effective and most powerful support to the national salvation cause of the two neighbourly and fraternal peoples. In resolutely defending their national independence, each people support with all their energies the struggle of the other two brotherly peoples.

This spirit of militant solidarity forged in the struggle against the colonialists and imperialists has manifested itself brilliantly and has been enhanced at the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples convened on the initiative of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk. The peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Laos are firmly determined to reinforce their solidarity, struggle together, win together, and make the just cause of the three countries triumph.

The militant solidarity between the three countries constitutes a decisive factor for the success of the struggle against the common enemy, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam express their profound gratitude to Samdech the Head of State and the fraternal Khmer people who, at the outset of the Vietnamese resistance to U.S. aggression, have manifested a firm confidence in the Vietnamese victory and have accorded to the just cause of the Vietnamese people their generous, powerful, firm and efficacious support. The Vietnamese people will always bear in mind that the Kingdom of Cambodia, under the leadership of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, was one of the first countries to recognize the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and to establish diplomatic relations with them, that it has given total and firm support to the four-point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the ten-point overall solution of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. The Vietnamese people are extremely alive to the noble sentiments of Samdech the Head of State and the fraternal Khmer people toward President Ho Chi Minh, their venerated leader, and are deeply grateful to them for it.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam pledge to support

wholeheartedly the just struggle of the brotherly Khmer people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their flunkies — the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique — till total victory. Once again, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam solemnly declares that it scrupulously respects the independence, peace, neutrality, sovereignty and political regime of Cambodia, recognizes and commits itself to respect the territorial integrity of Cambodia within her existing borders.

The Khmer people and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia express their admiration and respect for President Ho Chi Minh, the venerated leader of the Vietnamese people, the architect of the Viet Nam-Cambodia-Laos friendship and solidarity. The Khmer people and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia express their admiration for the prodigious victories and great achievements of the Vietnamese people who know how to counter every destruction caused by the enemy by resounding military exploits and better still know how to have every destruction followed by a rapid reconstruction and an impressive development of an understructure and economy which the U.S. imperialists have tried in vain to break up. The Khmer people are deeply grateful to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam which has given total support to the policy of independence, peace and neutrality of Cambodia, recognized and respected the territorial integrity of Cambodia within her existing borders, given strong support to the March 23, 1970 five-point proclamation of Samdech the Head of State of Cambodia, recognized the Royal Government of National Union as the only legitimate and legal government of Cambodia, and reserved right at the outset a devoted and unswerving support to the Khmer people's just struggle against the U.S. imperialists and Lon Nol-Sirik Matak, their vassals, a struggle which is bound to be victorious.

The Khmer people and the Royal Government of National Union pledge to support wholeheartedly the Vietnamese people's fight against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till total victory.

Proceeding from the principle that the liberation and defence of each country is the affair of its people, the two parties resolutely pledge to give each other support according to the desire of the party concerned and on the basis of mutual respect, with a view to winning total victory over the U.S. aggressors, defending their sacred national rights and contributing to the safeguarding of peace and security in Indo-China, Asia and the rest of the world.

The two parties are resolved to strengthen further the indestructible and fraternal solidarity forged in the struggle against the common enemy and pledge to do all in their power so that in the future generations the two peoples may live in understanding, affection and mutual respect, in solidarity and concord and give each other devoted support in the long-term co-operation to build their respective country, each in its own way.

The friendship visit of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, which is a complete success, marks a new and very important development of the militant solidarity and long-term co-operation between Viet Nam and Cambodia; it strongly encourages the two peoples to fight and defeat the common enemy — the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their flunkys.

The situation of the sacred resistance of the Vietnamese, Khmer and Laotian peoples to the U.S. aggression and for national salvation has never been so good. The common enemy of the three peoples is facing numerous and insurmountable difficulties and contradictions on the battlefield, right in the United States and in the world. The Vietnamese, Khmer and Laotian peoples are struggling for a just cause. They have a correct line, are animated with an unshakable determination, and possess considerable strength. The brilliant success of the Indo-Chinese Peoples' Summit Conference, with the historic Joint Declaration, marks a new and very important development of the patriotic struggle of the three peoples and constitutes a new page

in the history of relations of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship among them. The increasing sympathy and support of the world's peoples constitutes a powerful encouragement to the struggle of the three peoples. For the independence and freedom of their countries, for the eternal happiness of their nations, and for fulfilling their noble international obligations toward the friendly peoples struggling for liberation, the three Indo-Chinese peoples, closely united and enduring sacrifices and hardships, will persistently carry on and step up their fight with the firm determination to sweep the Indo-Chinese Peninsula clean of all the U.S. aggressors, topple the traitors, lackeys of the United States, and secure total victory for the just cause of the three peoples.

Done in Hanoi, June 7th 1970

President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam Ton Duc Thang	Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk
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Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Gives Farewell Banquet in Hanoi

SAMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Monique Sihanouk, gave a grand farewell banquet on June 7 evening in honour of President Ton Duc Thang of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The function took place at Government Guest House in Hanoi.

The banquet was attended by Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party; Truong Chinh, Chairman of the D.R.V.N. National Assembly Standing Committee, and Madame Truong Chinh; Premier Pham Van Dong of the D.R.V.N. Government; Vo Nguyen Giap, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, and Madame Vo Nguyen Giap; Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and Madame Nguyen Duy Trinh; and leading officials of various government departments.

Helping host and hostess at the banquet were Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth; and the ministers of the Royal Government of National Union accompanying Samdech Norodom Sihanouk during his visit.

Truong Cong Dong, Acting Head of the Special Representation of the Republic of South Viet Nam in the D.R.V.N., attended the banquet.

Phoumi Vongvichit, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front, attended the banquet.

Wang Yu-ping, Chinese Ambassador to Viet Nam, and diplomatic envoys to Hanoi also attended the banquet.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and President Ton Duc Thang delivered speeches at the banquet.

In his speech, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk first of all expressed the gratitude of the National Delegation of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the Vietnamese Government and people for the warm reception given them. Samdech Sihanouk said: "We Khmers size up by this all the greatness and sincerity of your friendship, of your solidarity, and of your priceless support, and words fail me to tell you all our gratitude, our pride to have you as bosom friends and inseparable brothers and our hope for a common and complete victory over our common enemies and, after this victory, for a radiant future of freedom, happiness and prosperity in the mutual respect between our two countries and our two peoples."

The people of our two countries, he said, have had to undergo unexampled and the hardest tests, and built in these tests, our union will be indestructible.

U.S. imperialism is sparing no country, and no part of our Indo-China at all, Samdech Sihanouk continued.

President Nixon has extended his total war from south Viet Nam and Laos to Cambodia and made bold to resume the air raids against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, in a ridiculous effort to paralyse its economy. But as in the case of Johnson, Nixon is sure to receive a stunning and shameful defeat in his attempt.

Samdech Sihanouk said: "On December 23, 1966, President Ho Chi Minh told the American people: **'The U.S. Government has continually clamoured about "peace negotiation" in an attempt to deceive the American people and the other peoples of the world. In fact, it is daily expanding the war.**

"The U.S. Government wrongly believes that with brute force it could bring our people to surrender. But the Vietnamese people will never submit. We love peace, but it must be genuine peace in independence and freedom. For independence and freedom, the Vietnamese people are determined to fight the U.S. aggressors through to complete victory, whatever the hardships and sacrifices may be."

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said: "The Khmer people are armed with the same patriotic ideas as the Vietnamese people. That is why they will always fight side by side with the glorious, heroic and powerful companion-in-arms, the Vietnamese people, as long as the Nixons, the Satos, the U Thants and the others have not ceased to manoeuvre on the military or diplomatic planes to impose on them an 'American peace.'

"Just as south Viet Nam will only accept a genuine peace made possible by the 10-point overall solution of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, in Cambodia an end to the war will come only after a good riddance with the illegal and traitorous regime of Lon Nol and the complete withdrawal of the American and satellite occupationist and aggressor troops from our country.

"We know that no negotiation, no conference can ever bring us, as 'on a platter,' this correct solution to our problem.

"Foreign powers with so-called 'good will' always want to impose upon us an American peace."

The Khmer and Vietnamese peoples, Samdech Sihanouk went on, know how to show our common enemies that we are far from being crushed, and that the months ahead will see the continuous strengthening of our resistance and our struggle against them, till they are completely driven out of our countries.

Samdech Sihanouk said: "What President Ho Chi Minh said in 1966 about the union of the people of north and south Viet Nam may perfectly be applied to the union of our two Vietnamese and Khmer peoples and can illustrate our historic Joint Statement: **'We are strong with our just cause, the unity of our entire people . . . , our traditions of undaunted struggle, and the**

broad sympathy and support of the . . . socialist countries and progressive people throughout the world. We shall win!'"

In his speech, President Ton Duc Thang said: "We Vietnamese are very glad and elated to receive Samdech Head of State and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk, Samdech Prime Minister and Madame, and our distinguished Cambodian guests. From different regions of north Viet Nam, our people have expressed their ardent desire to have the opportunity to receive Samdech Head of State so as to express their cordial feelings to the esteemed messengers of the 7 million Cambodian brothers who, together with our people, are fighting victoriously on the front line of the struggle against the U.S. imperialists."

President Ton Duc Thang said: "On June 3, in face of a broad and powerful movement of protest without precedent in the United States and in the world against the American war of aggression, U.S. President Nixon has once again boasted of his imaginary victories and rehashed his deceitful allegations in the vain hope of concealing the flagrant American crime of invading Cambodia and expanding the war to the whole of Indo-China. He also disclosed his sinister plan of using American air forces and Saigon and Bangkok mercenaries to carry on the American aggression in Cambodia and to save the tottering regime of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique. He went so far as to impudently threaten the Vietnamese people and other Indo-Chinese peoples with other acts of adventurous war escalation as five weeks ago to dispatch U.S. troops to invade Cambodia, to bomb north Viet Nam and intensify the war in Laos. But Nixon's deceitful allegations and perfidious manoeuvres can dupe nobody and cannot at all cover up the heavy American defeats in Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam. On the contrary, they only further reveal the bellicose and extremely obdurate nature of the American aggressors.

"No brute force, no insolent intimidation of the American imperialists can shake the iron-like determination of the Khmer, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples to unite closely and to struggle side by side in order to bring their just struggle to final victory."

President Ton Duc Thang continued: "The American imperialists will certainly be driven out of the Indo-China Peninsula! Their lackeys in the three countries will certainly be toppled. And then, as Samdech Head of State has affirmed, 'our three sovereign countries will co-operate closely according to the resolutions of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, in order to make our peninsula a land of progress, prosperity and happiness.'"

The speeches of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and President Ton Duc Thang were repeatedly punctuated by warm applause.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship.

Resounding Victories by the Three Indo-Chinese Peoples

In the past two months, the patriotic armed forces and people of south Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia annihilated over 132,000 enemy troops, of whom nearly 30,000 were U.S. aggressor troops, and shot down or destroyed on the ground over 1,000 enemy planes. In May, the army and people of north Viet Nam shot down 13 U.S. planes.

THE three Indo-Chinese peoples dealt heavy blows to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys from late March to late May by strengthening their unity in the struggle, according to a news round-up of the Viet Nam News Agency.

According to the statistics of the south Viet Nam "Giai Phong" Press Agency, the "Khaosan Pathet Lao" News Agency and the Information Bureau of the National United Front of Kampuchea, the patriotic armed forces and people in south Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in their heroic fighting from late March to late May wiped out or captured more than 132,000 enemy troops including nearly 30,000 U.S. aggressor troops. Among the enemy losses were two brigades and about 100 battalions wiped out or badly battered. In this period, the patriotic armed forces and people in the three Indo-Chinese countries also shot down or destroyed on the ground over 1,000 enemy aircraft, destroyed over 3,000 enemy military vehicles, mostly tanks and armoured cars, burnt 50 million litres of gasoline and demolished tens of thousands of tons of ammunition and other military materials.

During the two months, the armymen and people of south Viet Nam attacked more than 2,000 important enemy bases and strongholds, wiped out or captured 88,000 enemy troops including over 26,000 U.S. aggressors and mercenary troops. Forty-one battalions or battalion-sized enemy units were wiped out or severely mauled. More than 50 enemy battalion, regimental, divisional or corps headquarters were destroyed, two American generals were killed and another was wounded. Also wounded was an American colonel. The South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces also shot down and destroyed on the ground over 900 enemy aircraft, destroyed or damaged 2,000 enemy military vehicles, including over 1,100 tanks and armoured cars, set afire more than 20 important storage areas of the U.S. and puppet troops and burnt 50 million litres of gasoline and thousands of tons of ammunition.

The armymen and people of south Viet Nam also dealt heavy blows to the enemy "pacification" plan. Over one half of the enemy "strategic hamlets" in south Viet Nam were demolished.

The army and people in north Viet Nam, keeping high vigilance, were prepared at all times to deal stunning blows at enemy intruders. In May this year, they brought down 13 U.S. planes which were wildly bombing over Nghe An and Quang Binh Provinces and over Vinh Linh area.

The Cambodian people's struggle against the U.S. aggressors and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak lackey clique has gained swift progress in all fields. In the past two months and more, the Khmer people of various strata, under the leadership of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the National United Front of Kampuchea, have strengthened their unity and, together with their National Liberation Army, heroically fought the enemy in defiance of sacrifices and hardships, dealing fatal blows at the reactionary regime and troops of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique and inflicting heavy losses on the invading U.S. aggressor and Saigon puppet troops.



Fighters of the South Viet Nam Liberation Armed Forces rout and pursue U.S. marines.



Patriotic armymen and people of Laos moving an artillery piece to the battlefield.

From late March to the end of May, the Cambodian people and their National Liberation Army wiped out, heavily trounced or disbanded two enemy brigades and 56 enemy battalions. They wiped out or captured a total of nearly 40,000 enemy troops, including more than 12,000 U.S. and Saigon puppet troops. They killed a Saigon puppet lieutenant-general and wounded a U.S. colonel.

The Cambodian National Liberation Army shot down nearly 100 enemy aircraft, destroyed about 1,000 military vehicles, half of which were tanks and armoured cars, and wrecked hundreds of enemy artillery pieces and heavy mortars and thousands of tons of military materiel. In addition, they captured more than 10,000 weapons of various kinds.

The Cambodian National Liberation Army and people liberated an area with a population of over one million including four provincial capitals, 53 district towns or townships and hundreds of hamlets and villages. Tens of thousands of officers and men and policemen of the reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique deserted the enemy ranks and crossed over to the Cambodian National Liberation Army.

The Laotian people and their army, following up their victory in the 1969-70 dry-season offensive, especially on the basis of their splendid victory in recovering the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang area, smashed many "mopping-up" operations of the enemy and U.S. piratical air raids. They rooted out bandits remaining in some liberated areas, mounted attacks at the lair

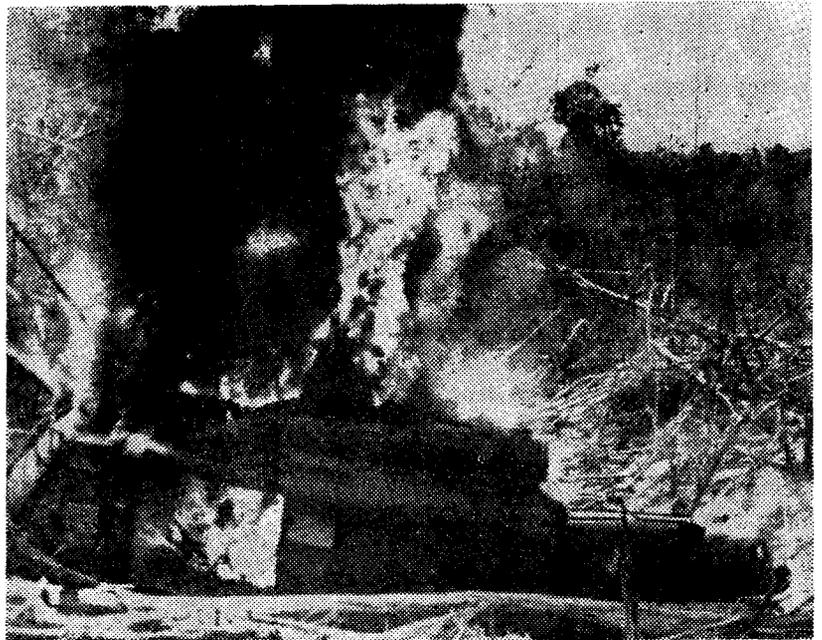
of the Vang Pao bandits in Sam Thong-Long Cheng area and liberated the important towns of Attopeu and Saravane in Lower Laos. They have thus expanded the liberated areas and linked the liberated area of Upper Laos with that of Lower Laos.

In April and May, the patriotic Laotian army and people wiped out nearly 4,700 enemy troops and seized large quantities of arms and military materiel.

With the revolutionary forces in the three Indo-Chinese countries steadily growing in strength and the liberated areas in each of the countries being expanded and becoming more consolidated, a situation highly favourable to the resistance struggle against the common enemy U.S. imperialism and its lackeys has been created in the fighting. The more

stubbornly the U.S. bandits intensify and expand their aggressive war, the more disastrous defeat they will suffer.

The Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian armed forces and people are determined to march forward from victory to victory and resolutely carry out the call of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples as contained in its Joint Declaration. With one heart and one mind, they will unite closely, help and support each other, surmount all difficulties, make all necessary sacrifices and fight in close co-ordination with each other so as to resolutely smash all nefarious schemes of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and strive for greater victories.



The Cambodian patriotic armed forces have recently scored victory after victory. Photo shows wreckage of a U.S. helicopter shot down in Cambodia.

Mao Tsetung Thought Lights Up The Way for the Advance of China's Medical Science

by Hou Chin-wen

UNDER the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and spurred by the tremendous victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, China's medical and health work is making vigorous progress. Many amazing achievements have been made in the field of medical science, opening up extremely bright vistas.

Great Mao Tsetung Thought lights up the way for the advance of China's medical science. It is very important to make further efforts at this time to study Chairman Mao's brilliant concepts on developing China's medical science and to sum up the experience gained in the implementation of Chairman Mao's instructions so as to deepen revolutionary mass criticism and ensure that struggle-criticism-transformation in the field of medical science is successful.

To Serve Working People Wholeheartedly Is Fundamental Orientation in Developing China's Medical Science

The question of "for whom" is a question which determines the fundamental orientation in developing medical science which, in class society, invariably serves a given class.

In feudal society, the landlord class always bends every effort to make medical science serve its interest and help maintain its feudal rule. It uses the science to seek "longevity" of members of the feudal landlord class and the handful of emperors, kings, generals and ministers.

In capitalist society, the bourgeoisie monopolizes the fruits of medical science. In the eyes of the capitalists, it is a "commodity" for making profits and exploiting the people to batten themselves.

In the imperialist and social-imperialist countries, medical science has become a tool for the imperialists to push their policies of aggression and war.

Over thousands of years, all the exploiting classes have made medical science, which was created by the labouring people and should serve them, into a private possession of the few, depriving the labouring people of the right to medical treatment. It is only when the proletariat seizes political power that this reversal of history is reversed.

Medical science in great socialist China is the common property of the working people. Making it serve the people is the core of Chairman Mao's proletarian

line in health work, the basic requirement of the socialist system for medical science, and also the fundamental orientation in developing medical science.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has always paid great attention to the people's health service. As far back as the period of the new-democratic revolution, he pointed out: **"Vigorous action should be taken to prevent and cure endemic and other diseases among the people and to expand the people's medical and health services."** He also pointed out: **"If the 360 million peasants are left out, do not . . . 'public health' become largely empty talk?"** During the period of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, Chairman Mao has issued a series of important instructions on health work, clearly indicating the line, principle and policy of such work and the direction for developing China's medical science. Guided by the brilliance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in health work, China, shortly after liberation, swiftly brought under control and eliminated many kinds of endemic and infectious diseases which caused serious harm to the health of the people, thus changing the miserable scene in old China in which

**"Hundreds of villages choked with weeds, men
wasted away;
Thousands of homes decimated, phantoms sang
with glee."**

However, **"correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop spontaneously and tranquilly."** Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, there has been a long fierce struggle in the field of medical science between the two lines, centred on the question of "for whom." The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, who had hidden in the Party, and his agents in the health departments frenziedly opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian line and obdurately implemented a counter-revolutionary revisionist line so that health work would serve only the few. They opposed health work serving the 500 million peasants and the masses of workers and other working people. They put the stress in medical and health work on serving a few people in the cities, in reality serving the bourgeoisie.

Our great leader Chairman Mao sharply criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in health work in 1965 and pointedly remarked: The Ministry of Health was the **"Ministry of Health for Urban Overlords."** He issued a great call

to medical workers: **"In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."**

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has smashed Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters and rid the health departments of his tentacles. In their struggles, the medical workers have studied and applied Chairman Mao's works in a living way and raised their consciousness of class struggle and of the struggle between the two lines to an unprecedentedly high level. As a result they cherish deeper love for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and bitter hatred for Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They have come to a profound understanding: Implementing Chairman Mao's great directive **"In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas"** means sticking to the fundamental orientation of medical science — serving the people. Taking with them the red treasured books, the masses of revolutionary medical workers went forth from their lofty mansions and magnificent hospitals to the countryside and basic units to take deep root among the workers, peasants and soldiers — to be re-educated by them and serve them.

Following Chairman Mao's instruction **"The mass movement is necessary in all work,"** they launched mass movements in health work, promoting the people's medical and health services in an all-round way. A contingent of new-type doctors — the "barefoot doctors" — is fast expanding and maturing. The poor and lower-middle peasants warmly welcome them. Tremendous revolutionary changes are taking place in the medical and health services in the vast rural areas. Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the medical workers and the workers, peasants and soldiers have made one remarkable achievement after another. With only the simple equipment they had, medical workers who had little experience successfully removed a 45-kilogramme tumour, which had been declared "incurable" by bourgeois "experts." Acupuncture with a silver needle has made it possible for deaf-mutes to shout "Long live Chairman Mao," the finest words of our era; it has also helped the blind see the red sun with great joy and the paralysed regain the use of their limbs. A simple, new treatment has effectively cured the chronic Keshan disease.* An arm severed into three parts was successfully rejoined. A heroine who received burns on 98 per cent of her body in fighting a fire and a young Red Guard whose heart had stopped beating for 25 minutes were saved. All these new things of immense vitality and wonders unknown in history that have emerged on China's medical and health front are great victories of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in health work and of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution! They are also rich fruits produced by the medical workers who have kept to the funda-

* A disease named after Keshan County, Heilungkiang Province in northeast China, where it was first discovered. This is a systemic disease manifested mainly by pathological changes of the heart muscle. It often results in heart failure caused by lesions of the heart muscle. The disease has existed for a long time in several provinces in northern China, seriously threatening the lives of the people residing there.

mental orientation of medical science — serving the people!

All these heart-stirring new achievements eloquently testify once again to the great incontrovertible truth of Chairman Mao's teaching **"This question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle."** Only by sticking to the fundamental orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and the vast majority of the people, can the medical workers accept re-education by the workers, peasants and soldiers, remould their old ideology, work for neither fame nor gain, fear neither hardship nor death, struggle to protect the health of the people and thereby promote the development of medical science. Only in this way can the medical workers go deep among the masses, rely on them, develop medical science in close co-ordination with hundreds of millions of the people and solve the question of prevention and treatment of common and endemic diseases, a question the masses most urgently want solved. In this way the communist spirit of co-operation will be carried forward and the barriers in medical science surmounted. In this way the medical workers will do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate their minds, dare to blaze new trails and scale unclimbed heights so that the medical science will advance in giant strides and help consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, strengthen preparedness against war, defend the motherland and defeat all aggressors.

Maintaining the correct orientation of serving the majority of people and opposing the wrong orientation of serving a minority involves a profound ideological revolution by the medical workers. From "reverend doctors" serving a minority of people in the cities to "barefoot doctors" serving the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, from sitting in multi-storied hospitals waiting for patients to making house-to-house calls with a medical kit, from staying aloof from the masses to being an ordinary labourer, all this involves a drastic change in ideology, work style, occupation and habits and touches every medical worker to his innermost being. The masses of medical workers have been tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Being re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, not a small number of them have transformed their thinking and feelings in the course of serving the poor and lower-middle peasants, and made outstanding achievements in work. The poor and lower-middle peasants warmly welcome them. Chinese medical workers sent abroad have followed Chairman Mao's teachings, displayed proletarian internationalism and served the people in various parts of the world wholeheartedly, fearing neither hardship nor fatigue. There are many moving incidents of their healing the wounded and rescuing the dying. They have won general praise from the people of these countries. All these are due to the fact that the medical workers have unwaveringly taken the revolutionary road indicated by Chairman Mao: **"Serve the people of China and the world."**

Chairman Mao teaches: **"This change in world outlook is something fundamental,"** and they must **"shift their stand; they must gradually move their feet over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers, to the side of the proletariat, through the process of going into their very midst and into the thick of practical struggles and through the process of studying Marxism and society."** These great teachings of Chairman Mao's act as a guide for the medical workers in transforming their world outlook and revolutionizing their ideology. They are also the fundamental direction to be followed in developing China's new medical science.

Materialist Dialectics — Powerful Ideological Weapon for Developing China's Medical Science

Materialist dialectics and metaphysics have always contended with each other in the field of medical science. Metaphysics is the world outlook of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. It runs counter to social progress and is an obstacle to the development of medical science. Materialist dialectics is the world outlook of the proletariat. It is a powerful ideological weapon of the proletariat for knowing the world and changing it. It is also a powerful ideological weapon for developing medical science. The struggle between materialist dialectics and metaphysics in the field of medical science in essence reflects the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

Some bourgeois medical "authorities" who cling to their metaphysical viewpoint regard their limited experience in medical practice and medical literature as absolute and unalterable truth. They often arbitrarily declare that some diseases are "incurable." For example, when a patient has burns on more than 80 per cent of his body or third degree burns on more than 30 per cent of the body, their diagnosis is "death inevitable." If a limb has been severed from the body for six hours, they say that "recovery of function after rejoining is impossible." They also declare that it is "impossible to revive the patient" if his heart has stopped beating for six minutes, and so forth. To them all these are the "limits" in medical science.

Materialist dialectics tells us that all things in the world are in motion and change. Man's knowledge of things and his ability to transform them constantly develop. Chairman Mao teaches: **"The movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice."** Human knowledge of diseases also goes from non-knowing to knowing and from knowing little to knowing much. Thus medical science makes progress step by step. There is no disease in the world that is absolutely "incurable." Diseases that used to be considered "incurable" can be cured today, while "incurable" diseases today will be curable when we understand them and grasp the natural laws involved.

For example, all bourgeois medical "authorities" in China and abroad used to consider the after-effects of infantile paralysis "incurable." But ordinary medical

workers of our People's Liberation Army, who have armed their minds with Mao Tsetung Thought and are guided in their practice by materialist dialectics, have succeeded in finding a new treatment that is transforming this "incurable disease" into a "curable" one. In fact, the label "incurable disease" is often the pretext used by bourgeois medical "authorities" to hide their ignorance and incompetence and their refusal to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level."**

Medical theory makes constant progress in practice. All the "limits" described in medical literature take form under certain historical conditions and are not absolute. Provided we use Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to guide our medical practice, we will certainly be able to discover new ways of treatment, develop new medical skills, blaze new paths and evolve new theories. We will certainly correct what is wrong and break through the "limits" of medical science.

Some bourgeois medical "authorities" often look on the occurrence and course of a disease as an isolated phenomenon. Therefore they are unable to make a comprehensive study and analysis, grasp the law of its occurrence and course, analyse concretely the contradictions and changes in the different aspects of the disease and diagnose and treat it dialectically.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Marxist philosophy holds that the law of the unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe."**

The human body is always a unity of opposites. The different parts of the human body are linked; they are in opposition and at the same time interdependent; they are interlinked and interact. Pathological change in one part of the human body can affect the organs in other parts of the body or the body as a whole, and the condition of the body as a whole can affect pathological changes in certain parts of the body. Only by understanding and handling the overall relations between part and whole dialectically and correctly can we properly understand diseases and achieve our goal of curing them.

Take the treatment of bone fractures, for example. One school of medicine maintains that "complete rest and absolute immobilization" are the only way to treat a bone fracture. They consider only the fracture and ignore the limb or the body as a whole. This viewpoint only takes account of the unfavourable aspect of motion of the affected limb in relation to the union of the fracture, but does not consider the favourable aspect. It heeds only the favourable aspect of immobilization to promote the union of the fracture but does not recognize the unfavourable aspect affecting the union of the fracture and the recovery of function of the limb as a whole.

This method of paying attention only to the part in isolation and ignoring the whole is contrary to the law

of physiological activities of the limbs and hampers the activity of the limb or the body as a whole. This involves many shortcomings including the delay of the union of the fracture and prolongation of the period of treatment, which cause the affected limb to recover its function in a poor way, entailing many complications.

In the treatment of bone fractures, Chinese revolutionary medical workers, following Chairman Mao's teaching "**The law of the unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe,**" have assimilated the good features of Western medicine for correct surgical reduction and of traditional Chinese medicine in immobilizing the fracture with thin splints. This solves properly the relation of the unity of opposites between "passive" (immobilization of the fractured part) and "active" (motion of the affected limb in the early days after bone fracture) and between the part and the whole.

On the one hand, this treatment keeps the part relatively immobilized and effectively controls activity which is unfavourable to the ends of the fracture. On the other hand, this makes it possible to keep the whole limb and the whole body active. The limb can be exercised properly during the period of union to recover its function and this brings into full play the favourable effect of motion on the union of the fracture. As a consequence, union is rapid, the period of treatment short, recovery is good and there are few complications. This method is a victory for materialist dialectics over metaphysics.

In their approach to the relations between man and things, persons who have a metaphysical viewpoint often place blind faith in material conditions such as skill, medicine and equipment and overlook the factor of man and the strength of the masses. In treating diseases, they consider neither politics and ideology, nor the subjective activity of the patient in battling disease.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "**Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive.**" In the struggle to conquer diseases, we must first of all stress the human factor and bring into full play man's subjective activity. Though skill, equipment and other conditions are important, they are not the decisive factors. We must put Mao Tsetung Thought in command of skill and equipment. Relying on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, on the wisdom and strength of the masses and with profound proletarian feelings for the workers, peasants and soldiers, many medical teams that have gone to the countryside, mountains, highlands, islands and frontier areas have successfully performed complicated operations and cured many diseases considered difficult despite their simple equipment and limited experience. A medical team dispatched to the Chinghai Plateau by a P.L.A. hospital successfully removed a 15-kilogramme hydatidoma of the liver from an emancipated Tibetan woman serf on a snow-covered mountain 5,000 metres above sea level. Without bringing one's subjective activity into full play, this would have been impossible.

The fundamental cause for the development of a thing lies in its internal contradictoriness. Chairman Mao teaches us: "**External causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes.**" This teaching holds true as well in the curing of diseases. Medicine is important but it becomes operative only through the internal causes of the patient. Whether or not the efficacy of medicine is great and quick is closely related to the state of mind, physique, age and occupation of the patient. Therefore, in treatment, besides studying the disease and prescribing the necessary medicine, it is imperative, in the light of the patient's characteristics, to carry out meticulous ideological and political work, bring into full play the patient's subjective activity and strengthen his will in fighting the disease. This will help stimulate the function of the patient's organs and add to his ability to resist the disease.

With a high political consciousness and a strong revolutionary will, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers actively co-operate with the doctors in overcoming serious diseases. Examples like this are many. A young woman worker suffered burns on 98 per cent of her body, with 88 per cent being of third and fourth degree. She triumphed over the burns which seriously threatened her life by studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and displaying a militant working class revolutionary spirit while under medical care. With boundless loyalty and firm determination to defend Chairman Mao and the socialist motherland, a pilot was able to defeat his cancer with the aid of an iron will and is again in the skies. In comparison, some people who had been influenced by Liu Shao-chi's philosophy of survival, when afflicted with even a minor illness either took a long rest or became dispirited, so overwhelmed were they by fear of disease. Hence their illnesses, though not serious, could not be overcome even after a long period of treatment. All this proves that the state of mind of the patient has much to do with the curing of a disease. It is impossible for medical science to develop when the metaphysical viewpoint of seeing only the things but not the people holds sway.

To promote materialist dialectics and oppose metaphysics is a long and arduous fighting task in the fields of medical science, ideology and culture. The most fundamental way for medical workers to rid themselves of the shackle of metaphysics and be really able to use materialist dialectics to guide their medical practice is to arm themselves with Mao Tsetung Thought and thoroughly remould their world outlook.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "**Freedom means the recognition of necessity and the transformation of the objective world.**" In the field of medical science, the development from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom necessarily depends on Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking. It is precisely in line with Chairman Mao's materialist dialectics that China's medical science is continuously ridding

itself of the metaphysical influence and advancing along the road of developing medical theory and scaling new heights.

Integrating Traditional Chinese Medicine and Western Medicine Is Correct Road for Developing China's Medical Science

Traditional Chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house. Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out long ago that doctors of traditional Chinese medicine and of Western medicine should unite and cooperate in summing up and studying the experience of traditional Chinese medicine and pharmacology with the help of modern scientific knowledge and methods so as to create a unified new medical and pharmaceutical science. This is an arduous and glorious historic task for doctors of traditional Chinese medicine and of Western medicine. But the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in health departments, taking the stand of reactionary national nihilism, stubbornly pushed the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. They discriminated against, rejected and totally negated Chinese medicine, desperately resisted Chairman Mao's proletarian line in health work and wantonly sabotaged the policies set forth by Chairman Mao for Chinese medicine. Their criminal plots aimed at undermining the integration of Chinese and Western medicine and obstructing the development of China's medical science along the correct line indicated by Chairman Mao.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the medical workers denounced Liu Shao-chi's towering crimes and came to understand profoundly that the integration of Chinese and Western medicine according to Chairman Mao's instructions is the correct road for developing China's medical science. Traditional Chinese medicine and pharmacology and Western medicine grew and developed under different historical conditions, each having its own advantages and shortcomings. In viewing Chinese and Western medicine, we must adhere to Chairman Mao's principles to "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China" and "weed through the old to bring forth the new." We must assimilate the essence and reject the dross, draw upon the strong points of Chinese and Western medicine and overcome their weaknesses, and constantly sum up experience and raise the level in practice. This will lead to a qualitative leap and the creation of a unified medical science that is China's own. This conforms entirely to the law of the development of science.

Since liberation, and especially since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, doctors of both Chinese and Western medicine have, through unity and cooperation, made many achievements in inheriting and carrying forward the essence of traditional Chinese medicine. The integration of the two forms of medicine has led to many new methods of treatment much better than either separately produced and has solved problems which neither one nor the other could settle independently.

Since the Cultural Revolution, the medical workers, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in health work, have carried forward and devised some new methods of treatment which only China has. These new methods will inevitably usher in a new leap forward in medical science and write a brilliant new chapter in the annals of modern medicine.

The achievements made by integrating Chinese and Western medicine fully testify to the brilliance and correctness of our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching on integrating Chinese and Western medicine and using modern scientific knowledge and methods to sum up and improve the experience of traditional Chinese medicine.

The mass movement now being unfolded in China's medical circles to use new methods of treatment and medicinal herbs to cure and prevent diseases is of tremendous and far-reaching significance. Using a needle or a sheaf of medicinal herbs to cure diseases according to local conditions is a simple, easy, economical and convenient method of treatment, which is highly efficacious for curing common and endemic diseases and is greatly welcomed by the working people. It is playing a tremendous role in protecting the health of the working people, enabling the poor and lower-middle peasants in general to receive quick, timely and effective treatment and consolidating the co-operative medical system which is warmly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Medicinal herbs can be obtained and processed locally; they are inexhaustible and provide an indestructible natural pharmaceutical store-house in war time. This is of great significance in implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." Illuminated by Mao Tsetung Thought, a mass movement to explore the great treasure-trove of traditional Chinese medicine will develop ever more vigorously and Chinese medicine and pharmacology will shine ever more brightly.

With the wide vision of a great proletarian revolutionary and looking far ahead, Chairman Mao has pointed out the bright road for creating China's new medical science. With Mao Tsetung Thought as its theoretical basis, China's new medical science will wholeheartedly serve the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world. It is guided by materialist dialectics. It will be a new, unified medical science that integrates traditional Chinese medicine with Western medicine in its development. So long as we make further efforts to arm ourselves with Mao Tsetung Thought, firmly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line in health work, have faith in the masses and rely on them and go on displaying the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, we will definitely fulfil this great historic task of creating China's new medical science as quickly as possible and make still greater contributions to humanity.

(Abridged translation of an article published in "Hongqi" No. 3, 1970.)

Comrade Enver Hoxha Delivers Important Speech

COMRADE Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, arrived in Shkodra for a visit on June 2 from Puke, according to the Albanian Telegraph Agency. On the following day, he visited the construction site of the Mao Tsetung Hydro-Electric Power Station on Vau i Dejes in Shkodra and delivered an important speech at a welcome meeting held in his honour.

Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed: During my visit through the construction site and the conversations I had with workers, specialists and managers of the work I got a clear picture of your colossal work, of the struggle you have waged to overcome with courage and self-denial a large number of difficulties and obstacles, inevitable in such a big and complex construction work.

Then Comrade Enver Hoxha, on behalf of the Party and the Government, complimented the builders on their selfless work in the construction of this big project of socialism and cordially wished them further successes. I would like, in particular, he said, to greet and thank the comrades the Chinese specialists warmly for their exemplary work and the contribution they have made and continue to make in designing and building such an important project.

Comrade Enver Hoxha said: Standing in front of this giant construction, we all have a legitimate feeling of pride for the deep-going transformations our homeland has undergone and for the magnificent victories it has achieved in advancing on the road of socialism in the years of the people's power. Not only the old generation which has gone through the dark period of the anti-popular regimes, of exploitation and ignorance, but also the younger generation that has seen for themselves the great difficulties our country experienced in the early post-liberation years is able to appreciate these transformations and victories.

Our Party, guiding and leading the people on the road of the building of socialism, Comrade Enver Hoxha continued, has pursued and will pursue in the future, too, with firm consistency, the policy of electrification of the economy and of the whole country. On this issue the Party always bears in mind the teachings of the great Lenin that communism is proletarian power plus electrification of the whole country.

Now in all parts of Albania a great revolutionary action is emerging to complete the electrification of the countryside. The courageous decision of the 4th Plenum of the 5th Central Committee of the Party on completing the electrification of all villages by November 8, 1971 in honour of the 30th anniversary of the founding of our glorious Party, or 14 years ahead of the time envisaged by previous plans, is being realized not only with full success, but there is every possibility of being carried out fully in practice even earlier. This is a great victory showing that our Party always speaks after due consideration, that our people following the Party are willing to and capable of working wonders, that socialist construction in our homeland, although under imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade, is advancing triumphantly.

The hydro-electric power station which you are building, Comrade Enver Hoxha went on, bears the name of the glorious leader of the fraternal Chinese people, the most beloved friend of our people, the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Mao Tsetung. And this is not fortuitous. This is an expression of the love and respect cherished by the Albanian people for the fraternal Chinese people and Comrade Mao Tsetung, an expression of the unbreakable Albanian-Chinese revolutionary friendship, an expression of the deep gratitude of our people to the Chinese people, the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tsetung, for the great internationalist and unsparing aid which they give to our country in the building of socialism.

The great friendship linking our two peoples, forged by our two glorious Parties, tempered in class battles, in struggle against the savage imperialist and revisionist enemies, based on the everlasting principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will live for centuries. It is a friendship guided by common aims and by the same ideals. It is based on steely foundations. Therefore our Parties, Governments and peoples are in full unanimity on all questions, in all directions and they are marching onward in close unity and shoulder to shoulder, on the road to communism.

The relations of our country with great People's China are a brilliant example of internationalist friendship and co-operation in the common struggle for the

triumph of the cause of revolution and socialism. They are important not only to our two countries. They are of international importance not only for the present but also for the future because they provide valuable experience of how relations between fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties of socialist countries should be built. This is quite the opposite of what happens in the relations between revisionist countries.

Comrade Enver Hoxha said: The revisionist cliques that are in power, in particular the Soviet revisionist leadership, speak a great deal about "proletarian internationalism," about the "support" and "sincere aid" which the Soviet Union allegedly gives to others. They speak about the "international socialist division of labour," etc. But all this is clumsy demagoguery and things in reality are quite different. Under the mask of "aid," of "international division of labour," of "socialist integration," the Soviet revisionist clique is seeking to fully subjugate the economies of the other revisionist countries and make them an appendage of the Soviet economy. Under the false slogan of "internationalism" and "defence of the victories of the socialist community," that clique has undermined and is undermining entirely the national independence of these countries. In occupied Czechoslovakia the new Soviet imperialists have done this openly, while in other revisionist countries they do it secretly, stationing their troops there under the pretext of Warsaw treaty "military exercises."

An inevitable result of this anti-Marxist policy and imperialist aims which are reigning in the relations between the revisionists, is the grave economic and political situation which has prevailed in all the countries where revisionists are in power, the crises and impoverishment of the peoples, the disputes and divisions which keep increasing between the cliques in power. Each one adopts a perfidious stand towards the other, each one seeks to put the noose round the other's neck. The real features of revisionism, especially of Soviet Khrushchov revisionism, have been exposed before the eyes of many peoples who have experienced and are experiencing the serious harm caused by the imperialist and colonialist policy of the traitors to communism.

The more the revisionist renegades, the Soviet revisionist renegades in particular, are exposed as traitors to the cause of socialism, as oppressors of the peoples and as new imperialists, the clearer appears to the working people of the whole world the great role of Mao Tsetung's People's China as the powerful fortress of socialism and of the ideals of freedom, as their reliable backing in the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and reaction.

Comrade Enver Hoxha said: Precisely for this reason the U.S. and Soviet imperialists, who are dreaming of and working for world domination, regard the People's Republic of China as the main obstacle in the way of realization of their criminal plans; they regard China as their main enemy. That is why they have

directed and are directing their blows, in the first place, against China, the fortress. But the imperialist enemies, whether American or Soviet, have failed so far and they will surely fail also in the future. There are no and there will be no forces on earth able to obstruct Mao Tsetung's China on the road of socialism and revolution.

The imperialists and revisionists had pinned their hopes for the liquidation of China as a fortress of revolution on the hidden bourgeois clique of Liu Shao-chi which was striving to usurp Party and state leadership, as the Khrushchov clique in the Soviet Union had done, and put China on the road of the restoration of capitalism. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, initiated and carried out under the direct leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung, has foiled all their plots, smashed and overthrown the Liu Shao-chi clique, and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat in China, and China remains red.

The enemies of communism were hoping that the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China would cause troubles and disorder in the development of the economy and science and would lead to the weakening of the defence power of the People's Republic of China. These hopes of theirs, too, were not realized. On the contrary, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which raised to an unprecedented degree the socialist consciousness and revolutionary enthusiasm of the 700 million Chinese people, has brought about a new upsurge in socialist production in China, in the development of modern science and technology, in the all-round strengthening of the defence power of the People's Republic of China.

Various reports from China, what have been and are being seen by our men and women who visit her show that never has the Chinese market been more plentiful than now. There one can find everything and in abundance. Bourgeois journalists, too, are compelled to admit this. This is not seen, or rather they do not like to see this, only by the Moscow renegades who are accustomed to call white black. They cannot, however, cover the sky with a single hand.

The strength of China, her technical and scientific development, her economic power, the progress of her industry and culture were most clearly expressed with the successful launching of her first man-made satellite. This was a magnificent victory of the fraternal Chinese people, of Chairman Mao Tsetung's correct revolutionary line. This new brilliant achievement as well as the nuclear explosions by China, prove most clearly that the People's Republic of China is forging ahead with a firm stride towards the peaks of modern world science and technology, relying on its own creative forces and breaking the imperialist-revisionist hostile blockade. The launching of the Chinese satellite was another heavy blow to the Soviet-U.S. monopoly of strategic weapons and the counter-revolutionary plans of the U.S. and Soviet imperialists for world

domination. All the peoples received this event with great joy because this encourages them in their just struggle to get rid of the hated yoke of imperialist oppression. Our Party and our people, just as all the Marxist-Leninist revolutionaries and the peoples of the world, heartily wish the great Chinese people still greater and more brilliant successes in all fields for the cause of socialism and communism.

But the imperialists with the U.S. imperialists at the head and their collaborators, the Soviet revisionist renegades, do not want to reconcile themselves to the defeats they have suffered. They continue to hatch plans and plots against People's China, they are striving to encircle her by a ring of fire, they are preparing war and aggression against her.

Comrade Enver Hoxha went on: For a long time U.S. imperialism has strived to subjugate through fire and sword the heroic Vietnamese people, to put out the flames of their war for freedom and to become the master of the country. Though it has been fighting for years in succession, pouring into the battlefield countless troops, materials, arms and ammunition, it is running up against an invincible resistance, the great liberation struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people. U.S. imperialism and all its lackeys have been given a good lesson in Viet Nam. It is not the size of a country that makes up its strength, it is not the number of troops and the quantity and quality of materials and armaments that decide the fate of war, but it is the cause for which one fights, it is the consciousness of those who fight that decides the fate of war in the final account.

Disorientated by one defeat after another they have suffered in Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists rushed like wild beasts to Cambodia to organize the coup d'etat of the reactionary Lon Nol clique and to launch open aggression against that country. This resembles the story about the drowning man trying to save himself by getting hold of his own hair. U.S. imperialism has found it very difficult to fight against the Vietnamese people alone. Isn't it clear that with the Cambodian people and all the Indo-Chinese peoples also setting against it, it will find it still more difficult? It is very clear now that these acts of U.S. imperialism have kindled the Cambodian people's powerful struggle, led by the National United Front of Kampuchea and by the Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. These aggressive acts have raised to a higher stage the liberation struggle of the three Indo-Chinese peoples, which speeds up and makes more sure the shameful defeat of U.S. imperialism. The Albanian people and their Government support with all their might the just struggle of the peoples of Indo-China and they express their full conviction that through their resolute struggle the Indo-Chinese people will certainly defeat their enemies and win victory.

Comrade Mao Tsetung in his statement of May 20 says: "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. Innumerable facts prove that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. This is a law of history."

Comrade Enver Hoxha said: It is clear that through its war in Viet Nam, with the extension of aggression to Cambodia, etc., U.S. imperialism aims not only at strangling the liberation struggle of the freedom-loving peoples of that area, but also at turning the whole Indo-China Peninsula into a base for war and aggression against the socialist countries and, in the first place, against the People's Republic of China. This is an important link of the imperialist-revisionist plot against China.

But all the counter-revolutionary plans of the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet imperialist renegade clique and their running dogs are doomed to complete failure. They will fail because in front of them stands the colossal and invincible force of the 700 million Chinese people who are solidly united as one around the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line of Chairman Mao Tsetung. These plans will fail in face of the vigilance and unyielding struggles of all the revolutionary people of the world who consider the defence of China as their vital matter. The People's Republic of China which has emerged more powerful than ever through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, inspired by the great thought of Comrade Mao Tsetung, armed with the historic decisions of the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China, has become an impregnable fortress of revolution and a powerful support to all the people fighting for freedom, real independence and their progress; she has become a terror to the enemies of mankind. Therefore, the defence of China is the defence of revolution, the defence of the interests of all the peoples.

In the great struggle for the cause of revolution, for the cause of socialism and communism, our Party and people are united as one and advancing with the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people. Our great friendship, our unbreakable unity, our common friendship and unity with all the genuine revolutionaries and Communists throughout the world, serve the successful construction of socialism and communism in our two countries as well as the triumph of the cause of the freedom of the peoples and revolution in the world.

In conclusion, Comrade Enver Hoxha once more wished the builders of the Mao Tsetung Hydro-Electric Power Station further successes in their valuable work to give to the country, the people and the socialist economy as soon as possible the transformed energy of the old Drin.

World's People Warmly Acclaim Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

Statement by Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist)

— It is not the people of various countries who fear U.S. imperialism, but it is U.S. imperialism which fears the people of the world

THE Secretariat of the Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist) issued a statement on May 29, warmly hailing the solemn statement of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, in support of the world people's struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The statement says that people resisting imperialism all over the world will take fresh heart at this profound analysis from Chairman Mao's solemn statement, "showing that it is not they, 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; but it is U.S. imperialism which fears the people of the world."

The statement notes, "It is our task to convey this major political message from the greatest Marxist-

Leninist of our era and the respected leader of the world revolutionary forces to the working people of Britain. The statement is being reproduced in the Party paper, *The Worker*, to help the workers of Britain realize that their struggle against the imperialist ruling class in their own country is the same struggle in which the peoples of the world mentioned in Mao Tsetung's statement are engaged and winning magnificent victories."

In conclusion, the statement says, "It is a tremendous advantage to all involved in this worldwide war against the 'huge monster' imperialism which is really a 'paper tiger' to have the words of the great leader and comrade, Mao Tsetung, to guide and inspire them."

Article by Editorial Committee of French Journal "L'Humanite Rouge"

— Calling on the French people to launch an unremitting struggle against U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs

THE editorial committee of the French journal *L'Humanite rouge* published an article on May 28, warmly supporting the solemn statement issued by Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, on May 20 in support of the world's people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The article said: "*L'Humanite rouge* thanks the great leader of the Chinese people for his new, brilliant contribution to the revolutionary cause of the labouring people against their most ferocious exploiter and oppressor." The journal "urges its readers, its correspondents and the militants of its committees of distribution to read it, to study it collectively, to make it known rapidly to the greatest possible number of manual and intellectual workers, French and immigrated, and to ensure the concrete application of his teachings to the specific national conditions of France."

The article said: U.S. imperialism plays the role of "international gendarme" towards every revolutionary movement in Europe, and also in France. Therefore U.S. imperialism is also the main enemy of the

French people. The article called on the French people to launch an unremitting struggle against U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs.

The article expressed firm support for the struggle of the heroic peoples of Viet Nam and Palestine and of the people of various other countries invaded by U.S. imperialism and its puppets. It gave unreserved support to the peoples of Cambodia and Laos who are victims of U.S. imperialism. It called for the immediate official recognition of the Royal Government of National Union presided over by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea. It expressed solidarity with the just struggle against U.S. imperialism waged by the Japanese people and the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It voiced full support for the mass struggles waged by the American people themselves against the imperialist, fascist and racist regime.

The article continued: "*L'Humanite rouge* acclaims the distinguished theory of Chairman Mao Tsetung affirming that 'all reactionaries are paper tigers.' It

calls on all its readers and all the Marxist-Leninist militants to explain in the most profound way they can this correct theory to the broadest masses, while refuting the false and stupid allegations spread on this subject by the revisionist leaders. The theory of 'paper tiger' is a source of revolutionary courage and determination."

L'Humanite rouge expressed its response "to the call of Chairman Mao Tsetung: **'People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!'**" It "urges the French people to respond warmly and enthusiastically to this call, to strengthen

unity at basic-level units, to take action in France, and to have the most concrete solidarity with the other peoples internationally. The ignominious defeat of U.S. imperialism will lead to that of the regime of the French monopolies, or inversely, the latter will accelerate the former."

In conclusion, the article said: "Revolution is the main trend of our era."

It added: "March on, against U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs, against the regime of the monopolies in France, and for the victory of socialist revolution!"

Palestinian Fighters Praise Chairman Mao's Statement

— Chairman Mao's statement has strengthened Palestinian people's confidence in victory

PALESTINIAN fighters who are valiantly fighting against U.S. imperialism and Zionism have warmly acclaimed Chairman Mao's solemn statement in support of the struggle of the world's people against U.S. imperialism, and wholeheartedly thanked Chairman Mao. They regard this solemn statement as a tremendous encouragement to the Palestinian people in their fight against U.S.-Israeli aggression.

Abu Ammar Saad, representative of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Fateh) in Syria, told Hsinhua: "We were very happy when we heard the statement issued by the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Tsetung. This statement is of historic and far-reaching significance." He said: "We Palestinian and other Arab people are fighting against U.S. imperialism and Zionism and against the plots hatched by imperialism and false friends of the Arab people. The peoples of Indo-China are fighting against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The people of the world are fighting for liberation. The statement stresses firm support to these struggles. It shows the revolutionary spirit and principle of China. It also shows China's internationalism in supporting the struggle of the world's people against imperialism and its lackeys."

In conclusion, Saad said: "On the occasion of the issuing of this historic statement by Chairman Mao, I salute the great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and the heroic people of China. We reaffirm our determination to persist in our Palestinian revolution till victory."

Abu Nidal, responsible member of the Information Office in Cairo of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Fateh), told Hsinhua: "Chairman Mao's solemn statement is one of the most important documents in present-day history. This is a great encouragement to the Palestinian people who are struggling against U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism. Our people know very well that the Chinese people fully support the struggle of the Palestinian people as well as

the people of the world. We will always bear in mind Chairman Mao's teachings and persist in the armed struggle until final victory."

Samir, a Palestinian fighter who has just arrived in Damascus from a base in Jordan, told Hsinhua with great fervour and excitement: "China is the real friend of the Palestinian and other Arab people. The Chinese people and Government have consistently supported our struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism. Now the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao has issued a solemn statement. It is the greatest inspiration to the Palestinian and other Arab people."

Samir went on to say that Chairman Mao's instructions contained in his solemn statement are perfectly correct. He said: "We Palestinian people must persist in our armed struggle and we are confident of winning final victory over U.S. imperialism and Zionism. This statement is also a great call of the great leader Chairman Mao to the people of the whole world and the latter will surely respond to this call, and unite and struggle against U.S. imperialism."

A friend from the Palestine Liberation Organization in Cairo said: "Every word of Chairman Mao's is truth. Chairman Mao knows best the feelings of the Palestinian people and the people all over the world, including the American people, who are fighting against U.S. imperialism. We feel very close to Chairman Mao and the Chinese people, who have consistently and firmly supported us in our struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism."

Mohammed, a Palestinian friend in Damascus told Hsinhua: "The solemn statement issued by Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great teacher of the revolutionary people the world over, is the greatest encouragement to the revolutionary people of the world." He added: "Chairman Mao's statement has strengthened our confidence in victory. We must persevere in the people's war against the U.S. and Israeli aggressors and we will certainly be victorious."

Congress of Cambodian People's Movement of United Resistance Held in Liberated Area

A statement adopted by the congress warmly supports the N.U.F.K. and the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the N.U.F.K. and calls on the people to persevere in unity and struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialists and their south Vietnamese lackeys and annihilate the traitorous clique.

THE representatives of the Cambodian People's Movement of United Resistance under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea held a congress on May 7 and 8 in a liberated area of Cambodia, hailing the brilliant success of the Congress of the Cambodian People's Representatives convened in Peking on May 3 and 4, according to the Viet Nam News Agency quoting the Information Bureau of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

Attending the congress were representatives of the various patriotic organizations and patriotic progressive personages of Cambodia, among whom were Khieu Samphan, representative of the People's Movement of United Resistance in East Cambodia and representative of the various patriotic armed forces; Hou Yuon, representative of the People's Movement of United Resistance in Northwest Cambodia; Hu Nim, representative of the People's Movement of United Resistance in Southwest Cambodia; Keo Meas, representative of the Pracheachun (People's Group); Chu Xet, representative of the Cambodian Peasants' Association; Nguon Penh, representative of the Cambodian Labour Trade Union; Professor Thu Cha Nin, representative of the Cambodian Democratic Youth's Union; Professor Madame Kuu Po Na Li, representative of the Cambodian Democratic Women's Union; Professor Xo Xen, representative of the Association of the Cambodian Patriotic Intellectuals, Professors and Teachers; Pla Xit, representative of the Thai minority nationality; Thong Phi, representative of the minority nationalities in Ratanakiri and Stung Treng Provinces; Xam Man, representative of the minority nationalities in Mondolkiri and Kratie Provinces; Klemat, representative of the Chams minority nationality; and Professor Tin On, representative of patriotic writers and poets. At the congress there were also representatives of both Buddhist sects, and representatives of the people of various strata from the capital Phnom Penh and the provincial capitals of Kompong Cham, Battambang, Siem Reap, Kampot, Svay Rieng, Kompong Chhnang and Kratie Provinces.

The congress unanimously adopted a statement after listening to a report on the success of the Congress of the Cambodian People's Representatives.

The statement said: Not long after our people liberated themselves from the yoke of French colonialism,

U.S. imperialism has conducted successive interference in and aggression against our beloved motherland, sabotaging Cambodia's peace, neutrality and independence and scheming to reduce our motherland to its new-type colony and military base for aggression in order to expand its war to the whole of Indo-China and the whole of Southeast Asia. U.S. imperialism is the most dangerous enemy of the Cambodian people and the world progressive and oppressed people who love freedom and peace.

The statement pointed out that, by instigating the reactionary traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique to stage the coup d'etat against Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, U.S. imperialism has sabotaged Cambodia's independence, peace and neutrality and plunged Cambodia into the U.S. imperialist war of aggression.

The statement said that U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique took it for granted that its unjust, fascist and barbarous acts would easily succeed. But the facts have answered them. The Cambodian people of all strata, various patriotic organizations, religious believers and monks, who cherish profound hatred for U.S. imperialism and the lackey clique of Lon Nol-Sirik Matak, have been waging a valiant struggle against them. Responding to the call issued by Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Peking on March 23, they have risen in struggle and taken up arms, and launched brave, swift and fierce attacks on U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique in rural and urban areas, thus toppling many reactionary local regimes and confronting the clique with the crisis of complete collapse. Gravely alarmed and afraid, the reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique is urgently and shamelessly begging for aid from the United States and its satellite countries and has brought into Cambodia the aggressor troops of the United States and the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique to slaughter the Cambodian people and suppress their patriotic struggles in order to extricate itself from precarious predicament.

The statement said that to respond to the call of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and especially to realize the aspirations of the Cambodian people, the Congress of the Cambodian People's

Movement of United Resistance solemnly declares its full support to the Congress of the Cambodian People's Representatives held in Peking on May 3 and 4, 1970 and presided over by Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Chairman of the N.U.F.K. At this congress the N.U.F.K. Political Programme was adopted and the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the N.U.F.K. were founded. The Cambodian People's Movement of United Resistance regards all this as a great historic victory.

It went on: The Cambodian People's Movement of United Resistance stresses that the struggle for the liberation of the nation and people is the struggle of the entire people. The struggle can win victory only when it is guided by a correct line and policy and persevered in all spheres. Therefore, the N.U.F.K. Political Programme adopted unanimously by the Congress of the Cambodian People's Representatives accords with the aspirations of the Cambodian people as well as the present combat tasks of historic significance. Only this Political Programme can rally the people's forces of all classes, strata, political tendencies, religious beliefs, minority nationalities and progressive personalities closely around the National United Front of Kampuchea to seize victory in the fight for driving away U.S. imperialism and wiping out the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique and to create basic conditions for establishing a genuinely independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic, strong and prosperous Cambodia.

The statement said that in order to ensure that the movement of united resistance of the entire Cambodian people is guided by the Political Programme of the N.U.F.K, with Head of State as Chairman, in the military, political, economic, social sphere and in the sphere of foreign affairs, the Congress of the Cambodian People's Movement of United Resistance unanimously approves the establishment of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.K. Central Committee with Samdech Penn Nouth as its Chairman, and the Royal Government of National Union headed by him. Under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea, these two organizations, which are composed of personalities who love their motherland and democracy, have the high spirit of unity and experience in leading struggles and are trusted and loved by the people of all classes and strata, are the very reliable guarantee in realizing the N.U.F.K. Political Programme.

The statement said that the Congress of the Cambodian People's Movement of United Resistance solemnly calls on all the compatriots — workers, peasants, minority nationalities, university students, intellectuals, petty bourgeoisie, national bourgeoisie, monks, progressives, patriots, officers, soldiers, policemen, patriotic functionaries, all political organizations and all patriotic mass organizations to unite more closely around the N.U.F.K. with Head of State Samdech No-

rodorn Sihanouk as its Chairman, to actively support the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia headed by Samdech Penn Nouth, and to resolutely and victoriously realize the N.U.F.K. Political Programme.

The statement called on the National Liberation Army of Cambodia to heighten revolutionary vigilance at all times, not to be arrogant and take the enemy lightly in times of victory, to strengthen unity with the people and unanimity within the army, to resolutely carry out orders of the superior and to give full play to the spirit of courageous fighting, so as to wipe out more and more intruding U.S. and Nguyen Van Thieu-Nguyen Cao Ky troops and drive them out of Cambodia, and to annihilate the reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak troops and expand the liberated areas.

The statement also called on the officers, soldiers, policemen and members of the peace preservation corps who have not yet joined the fighting ranks of the N.U.F.K. to appreciate the situation quickly, turn their guns on the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique and come over to the people's side. The statement said, the Congress of the Cambodian People's Movement of United Resistance declares that it warmly welcomes and fully supports the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples and regards it as a tremendous victory in the history of the struggle of the three Indo-Chinese nations of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos.

The Cambodian people are resolved to unite closely with the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples in the spirit of the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples and are determined to resist U.S. imperialism and its lackeys till complete victory.

The statement said that the congress extends deep and heartfelt thanks to the socialist countries, the progressive countries in the world cherishing peace, justice and democracy, and the American people for their support to the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and stern condemnation of U.S. imperialism and the Nguyen Van Thieu-Nguyen Cao Ky clique for violating the territory of Cambodia.

The statement said: The Congress of the Cambodian People's Movement of United Resistance angrily denounces U.S. President Richard Nixon's April 30 statement announcing open aggression against Cambodia, a statement in which he ordered the troops of the United States and the Nguyen Van Thieu-Nguyen Cao Ky clique to invade Cambodia and massacre the Cambodian people in a barbarous and inhuman way. The congress calls upon the Cambodian people and their armed forces to engage in firm resistance to the aggressor troops and drive them out of the motherland.

The statement said in conclusion: Although it may pass through many hardships and sacrifices, the move-

ment of united resistance carried on by the Cambodian people in the fight against U.S. imperialism and the reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique for the defence of independence, peace, neutrality, territorial integrity and the rights of genuine freedom and democracy of the people, with the sympathy and support of the peo-

ple in various socialist countries and the progressive people of the world and especially by relying on the militant unity of the three fraternal Indo-Chinese nations, will surely defeat the aggressive designs of U.S. imperialism, smash the reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak regime and win complete victory.

Appeal by Khieu Samphan, Minister of National Defence of Cambodian Royal Government of National Union

KHIEU SAMPHAN, Minister of National Defence of the Cambodian Royal Government of National Union, issued an appeal on May 15, calling on all the patriotic armymen and people of Cambodia to unite and fight valiantly to defeat the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs, according to a Viet Nam News Agency report quoting the Information Bureau of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

The appeal said: On April 30, 1970, U.S. President Nixon flagrantly ordered U.S. armed forces and the troops of the Nguyen Van Thieu-Nguyen Cao Ky Saigon puppet clique to invade Cambodian territory. Nixon announced that the sole mission of the U.S. armed forces in entering Cambodian territory was to attack the so-called "headquarters of Vietcong troops and to attack the Vietcong troops which are threatening the safety of the U.S. troops in south Viet Nam from the Cambodian territory," etc. Events have proved that this insidious and deceitful allegation of Nixon is aimed at covering up the ugly and vile acts of aggression of the United States and the plot of its collusion with the reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique of Phnom Penh.

It said: Facts show that the U.S. troops and the Thieu-Ky puppet troops are taking the peaceful villages and townships of Cambodia as targets of their extermination attacks, and the peace-loving Cambodian people as targets of their massacre. Wherever the U.S. aggressor troops and Thieu-Ky puppet troops went, they plundered and looted the Cambodian people of their property, robbing them of from children and women's clothing to fountain pens, wrist watches, bicycles, motorcycles, rice, buffalos, poultry, etc., and then vociferously claimed that these were booty captured from the "enemy." They rode roughshod over the people wherever they invaded.

The appeal noted that the traitorous, reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique called in the U.S. aggressors and troops of the Saigon Thieu-Ky puppet clique to trample on Cambodian territory and massacre the Cambodian people, yet they repeatedly sang the praises of their U.S. masters. They hailed Nixon, the butcher cursed by the American people, and Nguyen Van Thieu

and Nguyen Cao Ky, two traitors spurned by the people, as "heroes" and "saviours." The Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique is scheming to sell out the northeastern, southeastern and southwestern provinces of our motherland to the U.S. aggressors and south Vietnamese puppet troops. They permit the U.S. troops and Saigon Thieu-Ky puppet troops to carry out destruction, murder and looting as they please.

The appeal said: "Burning with hatred for the U.S. aggressors and the traitors, the army and people in various parts of the country, at this critical moment of our motherland, are uniting and fighting heroically against the acts of aggression committed by U.S. imperialism, the Thieu-Ky lackey clique and the reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique. In the places where the U.S. aggressor-gangsters and the Saigon Thieu-Ky puppet troops invaded, the people of our country, acting in close co-ordination with our National Liberation Army and adopting a non-co-operative attitude towards the aggressors, refused to act as guide for the enemy or to give them grain, but tried to contact and act as guide for the National Liberation Army so as to wipe out the enemy. In the cities and towns, our people showed boundless hatred for the aggressor troops. On May 13, 1970, our youth and university students in Phnom Penh, the capital, killed or wounded three henchmen of the Thieu-Ky clique. The fear-stricken Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique hastily apologized to the Saigon puppet regime for this and at the same time threatened our youth and university students. The traitorous clique believed that it could weaken the will of struggle of our youth, university students and the urban people of various strata by its threats. Our answer is: We are not afraid of its threats and we have only just begun hitting at the U.S. aggressors and the Thieu-Ky lackey troops. Our people and the urban people of various strata will deal decisive blows at the aggressors and are determined to drive them out of our beloved land."

The appeal went on: "The U.S. aggressor troops and the Thieu-Ky Saigon puppet troops are trampling

(Continued on p. 37.)

Premier Chou En-lai Cables Chairman Kosygin

Moscow

Chairman A.N. Kosygin,
Council of Ministers of the Union
of Soviet Socialist Republics

On learning in May about the earthquake in the Dagestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of the Soviet Union and the floods in some regions of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and particularly on learning about the recent severe earthquake which took place in the

Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic of the Soviet Union, the Chinese Government and people wish to express their deep sympathy and condolences to you and through you to the people in the afflicted areas and the families of the victims.

Chou En-lai,

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

Peking, June 13, 1970

Nepalese Ambassador to China Gives Reception

Ranadhir Subba, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Nepal to China, gave a reception on June 11 in celebration of the 50th birthday of King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva of Nepal.

Attending the reception were Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and others.

In his speech at the reception, Ambassador Subba recalled the achievements gained by Nepal in all fields since King Mahendra assumed control of state affairs in person. He said that Nepal firmly adhered to the foreign policy of non-alignment and neutrality laid down by King Mahendra. "We seek for friendship with all countries irrespective of their social systems; we don't concern ourselves with the internal affairs of any country, and permit

none to interfere with ours," he added.

The Nepalese Ambassador said: "With the People's Republic of China our relation is of the friendliest nature. China understands and respects our policy of non-alignment and neutrality. Our relation is based on mutual trust, an understanding of each other's difficulties, and a respect for each other's views. We have found China to be a good neighbour and a true friend. Highly as we value her considerable economic aid for the development of our country, we appreciate still more highly the spirit behind her aid. Chinese experts and technicians working on different projects in Nepal are models of good and correct behaviour; they are good ambassadors of China in Nepal."

The Ambassador praised the Chinese people for having raised their country, which was considered backward only 20 years ago, to the present height. "We feel sure that under the guidance of their great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung, who

led them to the present height, the Chinese people will grow stronger and more prosperous," he said.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: "The Nepalese people have a glorious tradition of defying brute force, daring to struggle and resisting imperialist aggression. Since King Mahendra assumed control of state affairs in person, the Nepalese Government and people have waged unremitting struggles against foreign interference and expansionists in order to safeguard their state sovereignty and national dignity, and have won marked successes. In international affairs, the Nepalese Government has adhered to a foreign policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment and is playing an important role in international life. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the just struggle of the Nepalese Government and people to safeguard national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and to oppose imperialism and expansionism."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: "China and Nepal are friendly neighbours. There exists a profound traditional friendship between our two peoples. Since our two countries won independence and established formal diplomatic relations, the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries have steadily developed and grown stronger. China and Nepal have different social systems but on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, our two countries have formed friendly and good-neighbourly relations, we have smoothly settled the boundary question and concluded a treaty of peace and friendship, and the economic and technical co-operation and cultural

exchanges between our two countries are also daily on the increase. These relations between China and Nepal have set a good example of friendship and solidarity between Afro-Asian countries."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien continued: "Tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the 700 million Chinese people, warmly responding to the call of our great leader Chairman Mao, firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the three Indo-Chinese peoples and the people of all countries against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and firmly support the just struggles of the oppressed people and oppressed nations to safeguard national independence and win national liberation. We will certainly unite with the people of the world and fight together with them to the end to defeat the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys."

Chinese Table Tennis Team Visits Nepal

A Chinese table tennis team, led by Chao Hsi-wu, arrived in Kathmandu, capital of Nepal, on June 8 by plane. The team was invited to take part in activities for the celebration of the 50th birthday of King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva of Nepal.

The coaches and players of the team were: Chuang Tse-tung, Hsu Yin-sheng, Wang Chih-liang, Li Ching-kuang, Hsi En-ting, Yu Chang-chun, Su Kuo-hsi, Lin Hui-ching, Li Ho-nan, Li Li and Cheng Huai-ying.

The team was welcomed at the airport by General Rana, Chairman of the All-Nepal Table Tennis Association; Raja, General Secretary of the Nepal Sixth Youth Sports Preparatory Committee; Poorna Bahadur, Chairman of the Nepal-China Friend-

ship Association; and Nepalese friends of the sports circles.

Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Wang Tse and staff members of the Chinese Embassy were also present at the airport.

Chinese Red Cross Society Sends Message Expressing Solicitude for Hungarian Flood Victims

The Red Cross Society of China, in a message to the Hungarian Red Cross on June 12, expressed deep sympathy and solicitude over the recent serious floods in areas along the Tisza River in Hungary, and donated 500,000 yuan (RMB) to help the Hungarian people overcome the difficulties caused by the floods.

(Continued from p. 35.)

our territory underfoot and slaughtering our kith and kin in an attempt to turn our country into their colony and our people into their slaves. We would rather sacrifice everything than to be slaves and we will never allow them to occupy our country. All compatriots and fighters of our country, unite closely as one and fight resolutely to wipe out the domestic enemy completely, defeat the invaders and safeguard the independence and neutrality of our motherland."

The appeal called on all youth, students, urban citizens and monks and bonzes of both Buddhist sects of Cambodia to unite and step up the struggle to drive the U.S. aggressors and their mercenary troops out of Cambodian territory, smash to smithereens the reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak regime and establish a people's democratic administration.

The appeal called on all officers and men of Lon Nol-Sirik Matak's army to respond to the call of

Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in his special message of May 12 by swiftly quitting the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique and going over to the side of the people to fight jointly against the aggressor troops and traitorous troops.

The appeal also called on Khmers residing abroad to unite together, step up their struggle, denounce the crimes of U.S. imperialism to world public opinion and support wholeheartedly the struggle of the people at home.

In conclusion, the appeal stressed: "Compatriots and fighters throughout the country, march forward valiantly under the glorious fighting banner of our motherland to defeat the U.S. aggressor troops and the troops of the Thieu-Ky puppets, smash the reactionary administration of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, overcome every difficulty and hardship and fear no sacrifice so as to build an independent, democratic, neutral, prosperous and strong Cambodia."



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

Peking Workers Self-Reliantly Make Large Crystal-Growing Machine

THE workers and revolutionary masses in Peking, motivated by the high ideals of winning honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and for our great socialist motherland, have unfolded an upsurge in developing the electronics industry in a big way and have won victories one after another. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of seizing the day and seizing the hour and with the aim of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results, they recently succeeded in designing and producing a Chinese-style large machine for growing crystals. It is up to advanced technical levels and has turned out large diameter silicon materials necessary for making large-area silicon controlled rectifiers, thus adding new contributions to the further development of China's electronics industry. This accomplishment followed in the wake of the first Chinese-style machine for growing single crystals, of an advanced technical level, which the Shanghai workers produced within a short period.

The large crystal-growing machine made by Peking workers is a product of the struggle between the two lines and a victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents, relying on a few bourgeois "experts" and "authorities," peddled such fallacies as the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" which restrained the working class and other working people and obstructed the development of the electronics industry. In Peking,

the workers, having been tempered in the struggle of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, are firmly implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic principle: "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." Relying on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and conducting revolutionary mass criticism, they have spiritually rid themselves of the influence of the trash of the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace," and exploded the myths about electronics and the crystal-growing machine. In doing so, their revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness were aroused to the maximum and a vigorous mass movement spread throughout the city to develop the electronics industry.

In this struggle, the workers at the Peking General Glass Factory, giving expression to the tremendous spiritual force generated in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, resolved to catch up with and outstrip advanced world levels by designing and trial-producing still another Chinese-style large crystal-growing machine to provide more, better and bigger semi-conductor silicon materials for the rapid development of China's electronics industry.

Their revolutionary act of designing and trial-producing this machine by their own efforts, received warm support from the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the broad masses of workers in the capital. Immediately after the design was completed, the Peking General Glass Factory and five other units began the trial-production of the

machine under the direct leadership of the municipal revolutionary committee. In the course of the work they co-operated with additional plants.

A "three-in-one" designing group was set up with workers as the main force. The chief designer was a veteran worker with little education but rich experience and an overflowing revolutionary drive. He said with revolutionary pride: "So long as we are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, always keep in mind the 700 million Chinese people and the thousands of millions of the people in the world who have not yet been liberated, we have no fear of any difficulty!" Members of the group expressed their determination to catch up with and surpass the advanced world levels. To achieve this required doing away with all fetishes and superstitions, emancipating their minds and basing all their actions on outstripping the advanced. They integrated the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act with the realistic and scientific approach, studied and combined the experiences of others with their own initiative, analysed and compared the advantages and shortcomings of the crystal-growing machines of various types, retaining what was valuable and discarding the unnecessary and backward features, and used as many advanced techniques as possible in making their own designs.

In this struggle, the masses of the revolutionary workers, displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, worked hard in order to produce this machine as quickly as possible. One pair of gears in the machine's multi-gear box required precision to the second grade. The workers of the Peking Light Industry Machinery Repair Plant who undertook this task turned out the gears with meticulous care, using their third grade machine tools. Several veteran workers of the Peking General Glass Factory painstakingly and ingeniously finished in six days the installation of the electrical equipment comprising over 1,000 wires and more than 2,000 joints, a process which usually takes two and a half months to complete.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "Of all things in the world, people are the most precious. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." After 13 days of hard struggle, another Chinese-style large crystal-growing machine was successfully produced. The workers cheered: "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!" "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

Soon after it went into operation, this machine turned out silicon single

crystals of a high quality and large diameter. The output is much higher than that of the small crystal growing machines. Its fabrication constitutes a big leap in the technical level of China's electronics industry. The successful production and operation of this machine fully demonstrates the infinite power of Chairman Mao's great principles of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" and shows that the Chinese workers armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution have inexhaustible wisdom and creativeness.

two-thirds of the production teams in the Niupeng District of the Weining Yi-Hui-Miao Autonomous County in Kweichow Province have built "four-in-one" sports grounds, which are locally called, places for meetings, sunning grain, doing military training and playing basketball. The poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members of various nationalities regularly taking part in sports activities there account for as many as 70 to 80 per cent of the adults in the district.

People in different parts of the country have popularized such sports as basketball, volley ball, football, table tennis, running, gymnastics and Chinese boxing, as well as mountaineering, swimming and ice-skating according to local natural conditions. As a result of regular participation in sports activities, the revolutionary masses have improved their health and fostered the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. This has enabled them to play a greater role in grasping revolution and promoting production.

Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, China's physical culture workers and sportsmen have undergone profound changes in their mental outlook. Through the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and conscientiously remoulding their world outlook, they have raised their consciousness of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and of being re-educated by them. Carrying their bedrolls and sports equipment with them, they often go to factories, villages and army units. While being re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers, they give exhibitions and help train sports activists and develop mass sports activities.

In commemorating the 18th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's brilliant inscription "**Promote physical culture and build up the people's health**," Peking's sportsmen, filled with revolutionary enthusiasm, recently gave excellent performances of gymnastics, table tennis, basketball, volley ball, foot-

Vigorous Development in Mass Physical Culture and Sports

ISSUED on June 10, 1952, our great leader Chairman Mao's great instruction "**Promote physical culture and build up the people's health**" has lighted up the path for the advance of physical culture in China. Throughout the country, the people have been tremendously inspired and educated by Chairman Mao's swims in the Yangtze River. Responding to Chairman Mao's solicitous concern and his call, Chinese armymen and civilians, in their hundreds of millions, have scored great successes in vigorously undertaking mass physical culture and sports.

However, before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in sports circles did everything they could to peddle "technique first," "championitis," "material incentives" and other revisionist trash. Their purpose was to undermine and strangle the mass movement for physical culture and sports, lead China's physical culture on to the revisionist road of being divorced from proletarian politics and from the worker, peasant and soldier masses, and make it serve their conspiracy to restore capitalism.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution shattered the criminal scheme of Liu Shao-chi and his agents. The revolutionary people, workers in physical culture and sportsmen subjected the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in sports to harsh criticism. They firmly fostered the concept of making physical culture serve proletarian politics, serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, and serve the construction and defence of the motherland. Hence physical culture in China has taken on a brand-new look.

Guided by Chairman Mao's strategic thinking "**Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland**" and "**Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people**," China's mass physical culture and sports have developed more vigorously than ever before. Sports activities are closely integrated with militia training in many places. Militia and commune members of Taho Brigade of Kuanyun County in Kiangsu Province have taken up various forms of military sports activities. After such training, many can do mountaineering and swim when faced with mountains and rivers. Physically, they have more vitality than ever. Over

ball, swimming and other items for the workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals. The strong revolutionary atmosphere prevailed at the performances was one of "Be united, alert, earnest and lively." The

sportsmen's determined will, daring and revolutionary style were warmly received and highly praised by the spectators.

Persevering in training and improving their skills in the interests of

the revolution, China's sportsmen are determined to achieve still better results so as to win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and for the great socialist motherland, and to make new contributions to the further development of sports in China.

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