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Statements of Ministry of Foreign Affairs Of People's Republic of China

February 4 and February 8, 1971

U.S. Imperialism Widening War of Aggression in Indo-China Strongly Condemned

Statements by four parties of the three
countries of Indo-China

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

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

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Strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three Indo-Chinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory.

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Sihanouk Arrives in Peking After Visiting D.R.V.N.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Mme. Sihanouk arrived in Peking on February 9 afternoon by special plane from Hanoi, after paying a friendship visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam between January 26 and February 9. In Samdech Sihanouk's party were other distinguished Cambodian guests. They were given a warm welcome by more than 5,000 revolutionary people of the capital.

Giant portraits of our great leader Chairman Mao and Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk stood at the Peking Airport flying the national flags of the Kingdom of Cambodia and China. The revolutionary masses at the airport, imbued with the Chinese people's profound militant friendship for the Cambodian people, warmly hailed Samdech Sihanouk for his successful visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the brilliant victories scored by the Cambodian National Liberation Armed Forces on Highway 4 and in Phnom Penh. They pledged to give firm support to the people of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Welcoming Samdech and Mme. Sihanouk at the airport were:

Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Mme. Penn Nouth; Prince Norodom Yuvaneath, son of Samdech Sihanouk, and Mme. Yuvaneath; Ministers of the Royal Government of National Union Chau Seng, Thiounn Mumm and General Duong Sam Ol and his wife;

and Vice-Minister Van Piny and his wife.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Wu Fa-hsien, Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff; and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

A grand welcoming ceremony took place at the airport. The band played the national anthems of the Kingdom of Cambodia and China. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister Penn Nouth and other distinguished Cambodian guests, accompanied by the Chinese leaders, reviewed a guard of honour formed by the P.L.A. ground, naval and air forces, militiamen and Red Guards, and walked round to meet the crowds. At that moment, the airport resounded with the slogans: "Long live Samdech Sihanouk!" "Long live Chairman Mao!" "Long live the great friendship and militant

unity between the people of China and Cambodia!" and "U.S. imperialism is bound to be defeated! The people of the three countries of Indo-China are sure to win!"

Samdech and Mme. Norodom Sihanouk were accompanied on their journey to Peking by Hoang Minh Giam, Minister of Culture of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and D.R.V.N. Ambassador to the Kingdom of Cambodia Nguyen Thuong.

Also present at the airport to welcome Samdech Sihanouk and party were Ngo Thuyen, D.R.V.N. Ambassador to China; Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China; and heads of other diplomatic missions in China.

During Samdech Sihanouk's visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, President Ton Duc Thang and other D.R.V.N. leaders held a series of talks and had many exchanges of views with Samdech Sihanouk and other distinguished Cambodian guests on questions relative to the common struggle of the people of the two countries in repulsing the U.S. aggressors. The two parties reached unanimity of views on all questions discussed.

Comrade Lin Piao Sends Message to Comrade Choi Hyun

— Extending warmest greetings on 23rd anniversary of founding of Korean People's Army

Pyongyang

Minister of National Defence of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Dear Comrade Choi Hyun:

On the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army which falls on February 8, I

extend, on behalf of the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the warmest festive greetings to the fraternal Korean people and Korean People's Army.

The Korean People's Army is a heroic army founded personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people. Carry-

ing on and developing its glorious tradition in the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and fighting bravely and dauntlessly in bloodshed together with the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War, this army defeated U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious in the world, thus making an important contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of the world. After the war, following Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung's teachings of holding a rifle in one hand and a sickle and a hammer in the other, it has achieved outstanding successes both in defending the security of the northern half of Korea and taking an active part in the socialist construction of the fatherland. I wish the fraternal Korean People's Army continuous new achievements under the inspiration of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea!

The peoples and armies of China and Korea are dear brothers and close comrades-in-arms. In the protracted struggle against imperialism in the past, we supported and encouraged one another and jointly defeated the aggressors. In the future, the people and army of our country will continue to give all-out support to the just struggle of the Korean people and Korean People's Army against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and for the realization of the unification of the fatherland till complete victory.

May the militant friendship sealed with blood between the peoples and armies of China and Korea be evergreen!

Lin Piao

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

February 7, 1971, Peking

23rd Anniversary of Founding Of Korean People's Army Celebrated

Senior Colonel Chang Rae Hon,
Military Attache of the Embassy of
the Democratic People's Republic of

Korea in China, on the evening of February 8 gave a reception to warmly celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

Attending the reception were:

Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and -Wu Fa-hsien, Li Tso-peng and Chiu Hui-tso, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Chiefs of the General Staff of the P.L.A.; and

Prince Norodom Yuvaneath, son of Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Ministers of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Chau Seng, Thiounn Mumm, General Duong Sam Ol and his wife, and Vice-Minister Van Piny and his wife.

Hyon Jun Guk, Korean Ambassador to China, and his wife were present.

Military Attache Chang Rae Hon and Deputy Chief of General Staff Wu Fa-hsien spoke at the reception, which was permeated with the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the peoples and armies of China and Korea.

Senior Colonel Chang Rae Hon reviewed the revolutionary traditions of the Korean People's Army founded personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean revolution, and paid tribute to the Chinese People's Volunteers who had fought shoulder to shoulder with the Korean People's Army to defeat the U.S. aggressors.

He pointed out: U.S. imperialism is now scheming to materialize their aggressive designs by mobilizing Japanese militarism and other puppets in Asia. But U.S. imperialism should take into account of the present situation in Asia. Today the flames of the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation by the peoples of the three countries in Indo-China is rising furiously and

U.S. imperialism has landed in a difficult position.

In his speech, Comrade Wu Fa-hsien said: The glorious militant history over the past 23 years shows that the Korean People's Army is a heroic army of the people and a staunch force at the anti-imperialist front in the East.

Comrade Wu Fa-hsien pointed out: The present situation is getting better and better in the revolutionary struggle of the world's people against U.S. imperialism. The wave of revolutionary struggles against U.S. imperialist aggression and expansion and for the defence of national independence and sovereignty is surging forward vigorously. However, it is impossible for U.S. imperialism and any of its running dogs to draw lessons from their defeats. In Indo-China, the U.S. aggressors have carried out wanton bombing raids against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and have received telling blows from the Vietnamese people. They have dispatched planes, warships and "advisers" and directed the Lon Nol clique and south Vietnamese puppet troops to launch desperate attacks on the Cambodian people, and again have received severe punishment by the patriotic Cambodian armed forces and people. Now they are mustering forces to launch fresh attacks on the Laotian people, and they are bound to suffer new disastrous defeat in the end. In Korea, while playing the tricks of troop withdrawal, U.S. imperialism is strengthening and expanding the south Korean puppet troops and carrying out incessant military and armed provocations against the northern part of Korea and, in collusion with Japanese militarism, is trying to realize its dream of perpetuating the forcible occupation of south Korea. The Korean people's great leader Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung pointed out long ago: "Should the U.S. and Japanese imperialists unleash a new venturesome war of aggression again, oblivious of the lessons of history, the Korean people will, as in the

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Statements of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The People's Republic of China

Statement of February 4, 1971

ON January 29, U.S. Secretary of State Rogers openly declared that the United States would expand its war of aggression in Indo-China and frantically clamoured that there would be "no limit" on its using "air power to the fullest possible extent" in Indo-China and that it would not "foreclose any possibility" of taking other acts of aggression. In the past few days, the U.S. aggressor forces and the south Vietnamese puppet troops have been making busy movements and are concentrating in large numbers along the Viet Nam-Laos border; directed by the United States, the Thai accomplice troops are also acting in active co-ordination; in order to cover the invasion of Laos by the south Vietnamese puppet troops and the Thai accomplice troops, the U.S. air force has been carrying out round-the-clock concentrated bombing of the southern areas of Laos. A fresh military adventure has been started by the U.S. aggressors in Indo-China.

While bent on expanding its war of aggression, the Nixon government fears opposition by the people at home and the people of the whole world; therefore, it is trying to camouflage itself by playing all sorts of tricks and even by resorting to a news blackout. In fact, the fresh military adventure of U.S. imperialism in Indo-China has been long premeditated and known to all. This can be proved by the fact that there has

long existed a secret agreement between the Saigon puppets and the Laotian Rightist troops, who are supported by U.S. imperialism, on the entry of south Vietnamese puppet troops into Laos. The Nixon government is the arch criminal in the expansion of this war of aggression.

The Chinese Government and people sternly condemn U.S. imperialism for its new crime of aggression against the three peoples of Indo-China and firmly support the solemn statements issued by the spokesman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the spokesman of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia on February 1, 2 and 3 respectively. U.S. imperialism will never succeed in its wild attempt to subdue the three heroic peoples of Indo-China by expanding its war of aggression. It will certainly suffer even more severe punishment by the three peoples of Indo-China. And the 700 million Chinese people who uphold proletarian internationalism absolutely will not allow U.S. imperialism to do whatever it pleases in Indo-China. It is our duty and obligation to give all-out support and assistance to the three peoples of Indo-China till complete victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Statement of February 8, 1971

ON February 4, 1971, the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front issued a statement, strongly condemning U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in Saigon and Bangkok for their large-scale invasion of Laos and urgently calling on the armymen and people of the whole country to strengthen their unity with the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples and rise in battle so as to resolutely defeat the new military adventure of the U.S. aggressors and defend the sovereignty, independence and neutrality of their country. The

Chinese Government and people express their firmest support to this solemn statement of the Laotian Patriotic Front.

In disregard of the strong opposition of the three peoples of Indo-China and the people of the whole world, U.S. imperialism which is aggressive by nature is pushing forward at an accelerated tempo its plan of expanding the war of aggression in Indo-China. A few days ago, the Nixon government was still evasive and was trying to cover up its criminal scheme. Now,

throwing off its disguise and baring its ferocious features, it has flagrantly invaded Laos. The U.S. aggressors and their lackeys in Saigon and Bangkok have dispatched armed forces in their tens of thousands to launch large-scale attacks on the southern areas of Laos from the air and on the ground. At the same time, the U.S. aggressors have sent large numbers of additional Saigon puppet troops to invade the eastern areas of Cambodia and are wildly plotting to launch a sudden attack on north Viet Nam. Such rabid acts on the part of the Nixon government can only arouse the Laotian people and the other peoples of

Indo-China to even more resolute resistance and hasten its thorough defeat.

The large-scale invasion of Laos by U.S. imperialism is a grave provocation not only against the three peoples of Indo-China but against the Chinese people and the people of the whole world as well. Laos is a close neighbour of China. The Chinese and Laotian peoples are intimate brothers. The Chinese Government and people have long been resolved to make all-out efforts in giving support and assistance to the peoples of Laos, Viet Nam and Cambodia to "defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!"

Smash U.S. Imperialism's New Indo-China War Adventure

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

BY intensifying and expanding its war of aggression in Indo-China, U.S. imperialism has recently brought its criminal activities to the point of extreme insanity. It has stepped up its wanton bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. U.S. imperialism has directed large numbers of south Vietnamese and Lon Nol puppet troops to make frantic attacks on the patriotic Cambodian army and people and sent U.S. planes, warships and military personnel to take direct part in the war. In the last few days in particular, it has sent the U.S. air force to carry out large-scale bombing raids in Lower Laos and has massed a great number of U.S. troops and south Vietnamese puppet troops along the Vietnamese-Laotian border, ready for a massive invasion of southern Laos. Thai puppet troops, in close co-ordination with all this, were also poised for action along the Thailand-Laos border. U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers openly clamoured at a press conference on January 29 that "there are no . . . restrictions" on using "air power to the fullest possible extent" in Indo-China. He declared that the United States would not "foreclose any possibility" of taking other action. All this shows that the Nixon government has begun a new war adventure in Indo-China.

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and a spokesman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front issued a statement respectively on February 1, strongly denouncing U.S. imperialism's crime of intensifying and enlarging the aggressive war in Indo-China and expressing the determination to strengthen the unity of the three Indo-Chinese peoples in fighting shoulder to shoulder to defeat the common enemy. The Chinese people resolutely support these statements and reaffirm that the 700 million Chinese people pledge to provide powerful backing for the people of the three countries in Indo-China and

spare no efforts in supporting them to crush all war adventures by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

The Nixon government recently made noisy professions about "ending" the Indo-China war while actually doing its utmost to execute the criminal plan of expanding the aggressive war. Bent on carrying on and widening the aggression and frightened by the opposition of the American people and the people the world over, it tries in endless ways to conceal its design, and deliberately and shamelessly describes all acts of war expansion as "protecting the lives of American soldiers." Under this signboard, it expanded the bombing of north Viet Nam, committed armed intervention in Laos and sent troops to invade Cambodia one day, and escalated the war in Laos the next. To "protect" the lives of U.S. aggressor troops, it is ready to slaughter more Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian people. This is indeed out-and-out gangster logic. Nixon can never fool the American people and the people all over the world by this subterfuge. They clearly see that since coming into office, Nixon has all along followed the old Kennedy and Johnson road of expanding the war of aggression in Indo-China, and has acted even more frantically, viciously and perfidiously than his predecessors.

Putting up a big front, U.S. imperialism acts as though in Indo-China it can drop bombs wherever it likes and send troops wherever it wants to open up a battlefield. In reality, the U.S. aggressors on the entire Indo-Chinese battlefield are in the completely passive position of being hit from all quarters. The people of the three countries in Indo-China are dragging the U.S. aggressors around by the nose and battering them at will. The initiative in the war is firmly in the hands of the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. The

defeat of the U.S. aggressors is inevitable, and every step they take to expand the war of aggression sinks them deeper into the Indo-China quagmire. The Nixon government's new war adventure in Indo-China is only the desperate kick of a cornered beast and only shows the hopeless impasse it is in.

Swedish and Japanese papers recently revealed that the desperate Nixon government is planning to use nuclear weapons in its war of aggression in Indo-China and is sounding out public opinion on this. U.S. imperialism is the arch-criminal in the aggression against Indo-China. If it dares to use nuclear weapons, it will add to its crimes as an unpardonable vicious criminal, and will be digging its own grave. The people of the three countries in Indo-China and the whole world cannot be intimidated by nuclear weapons. Using nuclear weapons cannot save U.S. imperialism. It can only cause the flames of indignation against U.S. imperialism all over the world to rage more fiercely and bring about an ever more powerful revolutionary storm in the United States, thereby hastening U.S. imperialism's doom.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three Indo-Chinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory."

By expanding aggression in Indo-China, U.S. imperialism has linked together the battlefields of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. Everywhere, on both slopes of the Truong Son Mountains and along the banks of the Mekong, the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs are receiving crushing blows. The people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia are determined to carry their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end. In the face of the fighting unity of the three peoples of Indo-China, all the desperate struggles by the U.S. aggressors are futile. U.S. imperialism and its running dogs will inevitably be even more severely punished for all their new war adventures, which are bound to end in ignominious and complete failure.

(February 4)

Widening the War in Indo-China

Glaring Revelation of Nixon Government's Madness and Recklessness

THE new war adventure by U.S. imperialism in Indo-China is another glaring exposure of the insane and reckless character of the Nixon government. It shows that the "Nixon doctrine" is nothing more than a doctrine of aggression and war.

Criminal Military Adventure

According to news from different sources, U.S. aggressor troops and south Vietnamese puppet troops totalling tens of thousands have been massed somewhere in south Viet Nam bordering on Laos and Cambodia and a part of these troops have invaded Laos and Cambodia. As the Saigon puppet clique has admitted, about 18,000 south Vietnamese puppet troops under U.S. air and artillery support intruded into the liberated area in northeastern Cambodia on the early morning of February 4. The Nixon government made every effort to cover up its new crime of aggression, in addition to imposing a strict news blackout on the event. In a talk on February 4, U.S. Secretary of Defence Melvin R. Laird avoided speaking about the invasion of Laos but made it clear that the "movement" of U.S.

and south Vietnamese puppet troops somewhere in south Viet Nam near the Laotian border "was accomplished" and that "about 10,000 American troops are involved, overall, in the northernmost first military region [of south Viet Nam] and in support of south Vietnamese operations in Cambodia." But facts are facts and cannot be hidden by a news blackout. A February 2 AFP report from Quang Tri, south Viet Nam, on the U.S. and puppet military move towards Laos, said: "Thousands of military trucks were moving bumper to bumper today along the two highways here leading, respectively, towards Laos and north Viet Nam. Along the sides of the roads helmeted troops with full field packs and arms were also moving in uninterrupted columns. Hundreds of helicopters whirled overhead." White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler told newsmen on February 4 that the operation by the United States and its Saigon henchmen was "in its first stage" and that it was "difficult to project what future action would occur." Ziegler's explanation hinted at the design of U.S. imperialism and the south Vietnamese puppet clique to commit further crimes of aggression. During the last few days, Nixon held repeated secret

talks with his top-ranking military and administrative officials and C.I.A. chieftains presumably to "discuss the Laotian situation." This is another proof of U.S. imperialism's criminal scheming.

This new war adventure was planned long ago by the Nixon government. When U.S. Defence Secretary Laird went to Saigon and Bangkok to make new deployments for aggression at the beginning of January, he shouted that the threat from southern Laos was increasing. Rogers also said at his press conference on January 29: "Between now and May 1, there is a very critical period." When he returned to the United States recently for consultations with Nixon, U.S. "ambassador" to Saigon Bunker asserted that 1971 "may also be a potentially dangerous time." This is a flagrant and despicable attempt to create excuses for the U.S. imperialists to invade Laos and further enlarge and intensify their war of aggression in Indo-China.

Frequent Contacts Between Puppets and Lackeys

Before the U.S. imperialists began this new war adventure, Lon Nol went to Saigon on January 21 at the head of a big delegation to discuss with the chieftains of the south Vietnamese puppet regime how "to improve relations and strengthen links" between the two. This was immediately followed by Thanom going to Saigon to carry out sinister activities under the pretext of "inspecting" the Thai mercenaries in south Viet Nam. Thanom clamoured in Bangkok on February 3 that the United States might use south Vietnamese troops to fight in Laos. It was reported that when U.S. imperialism and the south Vietnamese puppet clique sent reinforcements to Cambodia, the Thai reactionaries also had three divisions poised in areas bordering on Cambodia for sinister purposes. On January 27, Nguyen Van Thieu went to Phnom Penh. Obviously, these frequent contacts between puppets and lackeys and their wild howling were closely connected with the U.S. imperialist new war adventure. It was reported that instigated by U.S. imperialism and with it pulling the strings, a secret agreement was reached between the south Vietnamese puppet clique and the Rightist Laotian troops. According to the agreement, the south Vietnamese puppet clique can send divisions 35-50 miles into the southern part of Laos whenever it deems it necessary. The report also said that the military chieftains of the south Vietnamese puppet regime will hold regular meetings with their Laotian counterparts "to co-ordinate border operations." Laird said in a speech in San Francisco on January 28: "A partnership is developing between Cambodian [Lon Nol clique's] and south Vietnamese forces. . . . As these nations meet enemy forces with the manpower needed for ground combat, we are supplying assistance in the form of arms and equipment and air power." AFP noted that these words of Laird constituted another step by the Pentagon to pressure public opinion into agreeing to the

assumption of wider obligations in Cambodia. This clearly shows that U.S. imperialism is trying to drive these puppets and stooges together, making them provide the cannon-fodder with the United States supplying the money and arms as well as air and sea support, to perpetuate its war of aggression in Indo-China.

Preparing Public Opinion for Use of Nuclear Weapons

It is noteworthy that while embarking on the adventure of widening the war, U.S. imperialism is preparing public opinion for the use of nuclear weapons in the war of aggression in Indo-China as a last resort in staving off defeat. Earl C. Ravenal, former Director of the Asian Division in the Office of the Secretary of Defence and now a member of the Institute for Policy Studies, wrote an article in the January issue of *Foreign Affairs* entitled "The Nixon Doctrine and Our Asian Commitments." He said: "The Nixon doctrine neither reduces our potential involvement in Asian conflicts, nor resolves the resulting dilemma by providing convincingly for a defence that will obviate reliance on nuclear weapons." Ravenal threatened: "In certain extremities, we might be forced to the final choice among unlimited conventional escalation, defeat of our forces or technological escalation to the use of nuclear weapons." But, whatever choice U.S. imperialism may eventually make, if the Nixon government chooses to use nuclear weapons as a final resort in its desperate struggle in Indo-China, it will surely arouse an unprecedentedly violent storm against U.S. imperialism everywhere in the world, including the United States. Nuclear weapons can neither intimidate the Indo-Chinese peoples nor save U.S. imperialism from its doom.

Whoever Plays With Fire Will Get Burnt

Whoever plays with fire will get burnt. Despite the Nixon government's desperate efforts to conceal the crimes of a new war adventure, its action has aroused anxiety on the part of U.S. public opinion. The *Washington Evening Star* said in an article: "An allied invasion of Laos, . . . if that is what is going on, . . . appears destined to have worldwide repercussions similar to those provoked last spring by the incursion into Cambodia." The *New York Times* stated editorially: "Vietnamizing Cambodia and Laos . . . can only raise the risk of a wider war and deeper American entanglement in an endless conflict throughout Southeast Asia." "Has the White House learnt nothing from the tragic experience that grew out of President Lyndon B. Johnson's rash decisions . . . just six short years ago?" the paper asked. Some senators considered that the news blackout clamped down by the Nixon government and the developments in Indo-China were "further indications of a widening involvement on the part of the United States" in the war in Indo-China, and that this would involve "serious political and military risks."

U.S. Imperialism Widening War Of Aggression in Indo-China Strongly Condemned

Statement of Spokesman of Central Committee of Laotian Patriotic Front

The statement exposes U.S. imperialism as being prepared to "escalate" the war in Laos and points out that the people of Laos are determined to defeat all war adventures of U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

WHILE the U.S. air force continued to wantonly bomb Laos' territory, particularly areas in Lower Laos, U.S. Secretary of State Rogers declared at a press conference on January 29, 1971, that the United States was prepared to use its air power to the fullest extent in Indo-China and did not rule out the use of air power to support south Vietnamese (puppet) ground forces' activities on Laos' territory.

A Reuter dispatch from Washington on January 30, 1971, quoted American diplomatic officials as saying that south Vietnamese (puppet) ground forces backed by American air power might soon launch a drive in southern Laos. These officials refused to rule out the possibility of an early expedition similar to the U.S. incursion against the border of Cambodia last summer, the agency added.

Along with such statements, the United States has sent tens of thousands of its troops and troops of the south Vietnamese puppets to areas along the Laos-Viet Nam border and more commando and scout groups deeper into the liberated zone in Lower Laos.

The above-cited deeds and words of the United States and its henchmen have proved all the more clearly that the United States is preparing a new step of war

escalation in Laos with the massive participation of U.S. air forces, south Viet Nam puppet troops, and elements of the Thai army, not excluding part of the U.S. army. This is a gross encroachment upon the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos. It not only sabotages every peace effort made by the Laotian Patriotic Front in the past period but also places Laos before the danger of a fierce, protracted and expanded war and seriously threatens peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

This is a new and very insolent challenge to the peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world, including the progressive people in America, at a time when the movement to demand that the U.S. imperialists put an end to their aggressive war and withdraw totally the U.S. troops from Indo-China is vigorously developing in the world.

The Laotian Patriotic Front energetically denounces and severely condemns the United States and its henchmen's adventurous acts of war before public opinion, acts which disregard all elementary principles of international law and are aggravating the situation in Southeast Asia.

The Laotian Patriotic Front severely warns the United States and its flunkies that should they refuse

to draw lessons from their failures in their aggressive operations in Cambodia in 1970 and stubbornly prolong and expand the war, they would court still heavier defeats and they would have to bear full responsibility for all the incalculable consequences of their acts of war intensification.

The Laotian people who are fighting for justice and their sacred national rights, who are enjoying the broad sympathy and support from the world's people including the American people, and provided with the invincible strength of the Indo-Chinese people's unity

bloc, are determined to foil all plans of adventurous war of the United States and its henchmen.

The Laotian Patriotic Front earnestly calls on the world's people including the American people, the peace-loving governments in the world as well as the member-countries of the 1962 Geneva Conference on Laos to take timely and energetic measures to check the hands of the bellicose U.S. aggressors and their henchmen.

(February 1)

Statement of Central Committee of Laotian Patriotic Front

The statement strongly condemns the aggression of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys against Laos, and calls on the Laotian armed forces and people to go into action and resolutely deal the aggressors a telling blow.

THE U.S. imperialists and south Vietnamese puppet troops are making a new and extremely serious military adventure by invading Laos on a large scale.

They have mobilized a very big force of Saigon paratroops, marines and rangers and a considerable U.S. motorized, armoured and air force to attack the liberated zone in southern Laos. These forces, co-ordinating with the Vientiane puppet army, chiefly Vang Pao's "special forces," and with two regiments of the 3rd infantry division and a number of artillery and rangers battalions of the Thai army, and under the cover of U.S. aircraft, including B-52s, and under U.S. direct command, are playing havoc with Laos and savagely massacring its people.

To stave off strong public condemnation, the White House and Pentagon ringleaders are trying to hush up the truth, mislead and appease public opinion by making roundabout and deceptive contentions about the objective, duration and nature of the U.S. aggressive operation against Laos. But they could deceive nobody and their warmongering feature has become clearer than ever before.

By engaging in the aforesaid military adventure, the U.S. imperialists are obviously taking a new and extremely serious step of escalation in their aggressive war against Laos and the other Indo-Chinese countries in accordance with a long premeditated plan to further the Nixon doctrine of "making Asians fight Asians." This act totally undermines the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, tramples upon the independence and neutrality of this country, creates an extremely dangerous situation and seriously menaces the security in Southeast Asia as a whole. This is a new and very

impudent challenge to the Lao people, to the brother peoples of Indo-China and to the peace- and justice-loving people in the world including the progressive people in the United States.

The Laotian Patriotic Front energetically denounces to public opinion at large and condemns the new adventurous war act of the United States and its Saigon lackeys against Laos.

The Laotian Patriotic Front sternly warns the United States and its flunkies, and declares that they must assume full responsibility for all consequences arising from their acts of war intensification and expansion.

In view of the current extremely serious situation, the Laotian Patriotic Front urgently calls on the armed forces and people throughout the country to firmly rise up and resolutely deal the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen well-deserved blows, and resolutely defeat all their new military plans.

The Laotian Patriotic Front is firmly convinced that with the Lao armed forces' and people's determination to fight and with the invincible strength of the militant solidarity of the three fraternal peoples of Indo-China, the Lao armed forces and people will certainly defeat every aggressive scheme of the United States to defend the sovereignty, independence and neutrality of their country.

The Laotian Patriotic Front urgently calls on the peace-loving governments and people in the world to take timely and drastic actions to force the United States and its henchmen to stop immediately their aggressive operation.

(February 4)

Statement of Foreign Ministry of Democratic Republic Of Viet Nam

The statement denounces U.S. imperialism for committing the crime of intensifying and widening its war of aggression in Indo-China and points out that the people of the three countries of Indo-China will defeat any new military adventure of U.S. imperialism and its running dogs.

ON January 29, 1971, U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers bluntly declared that "the United States was prepared to use its air power to the fullest extent" in any place of Indo-China, be it south Viet Nam, north Viet Nam, Laos or Cambodia, "to protect American lives in south Viet Nam."

In fact, the United States has increased the number of aircraft carriers in the Gulf of Tonkin, and has since January 30, 1971 conducted a new and very savage bombing drive in Lower Laos.

For two years now, by stepping up its "pacification" operations in south Viet Nam, sending U.S. troops and troops of the Saigon puppet army to invade Cambodia, concentrating its air forces to attack Laos' territory, and launching many drives of air attacks on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Nixon administration has step by step intensified and broadened its war to the whole of Indo-China.

The extremely bellicose statement of U.S. Secretary of State W. Rogers on January 29, 1971 shows that the Nixon administration is recklessly plunging into the war of aggression in Indo-China, and stubbornly persisting in its scheme to use "maximum military pressure" in an attempt to subdue the Indo-Chinese peoples. The United States is creating a dangerous situation, seriously threatening peace in Southeast Asia and the world. This is an utterly insolent challenge of the U.S. imperialists to the Indo-Chinese peoples and to the public in the world and in the United States.

To plead for the policy of war intensification and expansion and to prepare for new military adventures, the Nixon administration has reshaped its deceptive allegation about ensuring "the security of the American lives."

This is actually the allegation they had used when they sent U.S. troops to invade Cambodia, when they bombed and strafed many densely populated areas of the D.R.V.N. and when they stepped up their armed intervention in Laos.

If the Nixon administration is really concerned about the security of the lives of the American troops in south Viet Nam, they would not have rejected the September 17, 1970 and December 10, 1970 proposals of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam which aim to pave the way for the United States to withdraw completely their troops from south Viet Nam with honour and in real safety. It is clear that the allegation of "protecting the lives of American soldiers" only aims to mask the true intention of the Nixon administration to intensify and expand the war of aggression in Indo-China, extend its military commitment with the stooge administrations in Indo-China in face of the danger of bankruptcy of the "Vietnamization of the war" plan and the "Nixon

doctrine," and in face of the ever more evident collapse of the Lon Nol puppet administration.

Through many years of persistent and valiant fight, the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples have defeated every act of war intensification of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. At present, the people of the three Indo-Chinese countries, in the impetus of their victories, and remaining highly vigilant, will certainly defeat every new military adventure of the United States and its stooges, including the intensification of the air war in the whole of Indo-China. No cruel enemy, no arrogant threat can curb the iron-like determination of the Vietnamese people as well as the Laotian and Cambodian peoples in their fight to defend their fundamental national rights.

The D.R.V.N. Government energetically denounces and severely condemns the U.S. intensification and expansion of its war of aggression against the people in the three Indo-Chinese countries, resolutely demands that the Nixon administration stop at once its acts of aggression in any form against Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, end its support for the stooge administrations in Indo-China and let the south Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples decide themselves their own affairs.

The D.R.V.N. Government severely warns the U.S. Government that it must bear full responsibility for all serious consequences arising from the U.S. acts of war intensification and expansion.

Responding to the Appeal of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the D.R.V.N., the entire Vietnamese people are resolved to enhance their unity, persevere in and step up their fight against U.S. aggression and for national salvation with a view to liberating south Viet Nam, defending socialist north Viet Nam and proceeding towards the reunification of the fatherland.

True to the Joint Declaration of the Indo-Chinese Peoples' Summit Conference, the Vietnamese people are determined to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Laotian and Khmer peoples to defeat the common enemy, and bring the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation in each Indo-Chinese country to complete victory.

The Government of the D.R.V.N. earnestly calls upon the governments and peoples of the socialist countries and of the peace- and justice-loving countries in the world and the American public to act firmly to check the new military adventures of the United States in Indo-China and increase support for the just struggle of the Vietnamese people as well as the Laotian and Khmer peoples till their complete victory.

(February 1)

Statement of Foreign Ministry of Democratic Republic Of Viet Nam

- Fully supports the solemn statement of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front.
- The Vietnamese people will resolutely defeat any new U.S. military adventure against the D.R.V.N.

IN the past few days, the Nixon administration mobilized tens of thousands of troops comprising paratroopers, marines and rangers of the Saigon puppet administration and U.S. infantry and armoured units, and sent many more battalions of Thailand mercenaries to co-ordinate with the Vientiane Rightist army in carrying out their scheme of large-scale aggression on southern Laos. At the same time, the U.S. is massing a major military force in the area just south of the 17th Parallel with the intention to undertake new military adventures against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. In the meantime, the U.S. has sent many more Saigon puppet troops to expand the war of aggression in Cambodia.

This is a new and very serious step of war escalation taken by the U.S. in Laos in the hope of retrieving the U.S. and its henchmen from their losing and stalemated position in south Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. This is a very cynical violation of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, a crude encroachment on the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, peace and neutrality of the Kingdom of Laos, which renders the situation in Laos even more strained.

This aggressive act of the United States against Laos has laid bare the true nature of the ultra reactionaries in the Vientiane army and administration, who are an instrument of the U.S. policy of aggression in Laos and are pushing Laos into an expanded and protracted war, sabotaging the meeting between the representatives of the two Laotian princes and all efforts of the Laotian Patriotic Front for a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question.

Disregarding all the protest of progressive opinion in the United States and public opinion in the world, the Nixon administration has increased its commitments to its stooges and has been doing its best to carry out the "Nixon doctrine" in Indo-China, using Saigon mercenaries together with American troops and aircraft to invade Cambodia and Laos, and using Indo-Chinese to fight Indo-Chinese, with a view to realizing U.S. neo-colonialism in Indo-China.

The Nixon administration is rendering the situation in Indo-China extremely strained and gravely endangering peace in Southeast Asia and the world. The professions of the Nixon administration about the U.S. desire to "end the war" are only deceptive tricks aimed at covering the intensification, expansion and prolongation of the U.S. war of aggression in Indo-China. The new acts of aggression of the Nixon ad-

ministration are meeting with strong protest and condemnation from American and world opinion.

In the flush of their common victories, the peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, in implementation of the historic declaration of the Indo-Chinese Peoples' Summit Conference, are resolved to enhance their solidarity, persist in and step up their fight against U.S. aggression till complete victory.

The Vietnamese people firmly believe that the Laotian people, under the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front, will certainly mete out due punishment to the Nixon administration for its new act of war, bring the fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation to new victories so as to defend the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality of the Kingdom of Laos. The "Nixon doctrine" will certainly meet with ignominious failure in Laos as well as in Viet Nam and Cambodia.

As a signatory to the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, the D.R.V.N. Government fully supports the February 4, 1971 statement of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front which severely condemns and energetically denounces the new acts of war escalation of the U.S. in Laos.

The D.R.V.N. Government sternly condemns the U.S. for its preparation for new military adventures against the D.R.V.N., and serves this serious warning: The Vietnamese people, with their high vigilance, will certainly foil every new act of military adventure of the United States. The Nixon administration must bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising from their acts of war.

The D.R.V.N. Government earnestly calls on the peoples and governments of the fraternal socialist countries, the national independent countries, the peace- and justice-loving countries, international organizations and the world's peoples including the American people, to vehemently condemn the U.S. war-mongers and resolutely stay their bloody hands in Laos, and check their acts of war against the D.R.V.N. and the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The D.R.V.N. Government firmly believes that brothers and friends in the five continents will continue to give still stronger support to the just cause of the peoples of the three Indo-Chinese countries till complete victory.

Hanoi, February 5, 1971

Peking Review, No. 7

Statement of Foreign Ministry of Republic of South Viet Nam

The statement excoriates U.S. imperialism for its new war adventures in aggression against Laos and expresses the firm resolve of the south Vietnamese people to stand shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Laotian and Khmer people and fight resolutely to drive the U.S. imperialists out of Indo-China and win complete victory.

IN recent months the U.S. imperialists have been stepping up their "special war" in Laos. They have sent more units of the Thai regular army into Laos to carry out, together with the Lao reactionary forces, nibbling operations against the free zones of the Lao patriotic armed forces. At the same time they ordered their aircraft including B-52 strategic bombers to conduct bombings by day and by night on a scale hitherto unknown in Laos.

Of late, the U.S. imperialists have stealthily sent Saigon and Bangkok mercenaries into southern Laos, mustered tens of thousands of Saigon puppet troops along the Viet Nam-Laos border, while warships of their Seventh Fleet, including three carriers are cruising off the coast of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Many Western news agencies reported that Saigon infantry with the support of U.S. air force may launch offensives against the "communist supply areas in southern Laos," and that U.S. officials do not rule out the possibility of an invasion similar to that conducted by U.S. troops in Cambodia last summer. Meanwhile, U.S. Secretary of State W. Rogers arrogantly declared that the United States would use full-scale air power anywhere in Indo-China when necessary.

It is obvious that the Nixon administration is intensively stepping up and extending its war of aggression in Laos, preparing for new war adventures against the Lao people, striving to realize the cruel "Nixon doctrine" of "using Indo-Chinese to fight Indo-Chinese," "using Asians to fight Asians." These war acts and schemes have grossly encroached upon the sacred national rights of the Lao people and seriously violated the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos.

Parallel with the efforts to carry out the programme of "Vietnamization of the war" in south Viet Nam, the continuous expansion of the war of aggression in Cambodia and the repeated bombings against many places in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the recent intensification of the U.S. "special war" and preparations for new war adventures in Laos have proved that the U.S. imperialists are frenziedly prosecuting their war of aggression against Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, thus creating an extremely dangerous situation in Indo-China and jeopardizing peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

This also constitutes an insolent challenge to public opinion in the world and progressive opinion in the United States which are indignantly condemning the U.S. imperialists and demanding them to put an immediate end to their war of aggression in Indo-China.

With its new war adventures, the Nixon administration hopes to extricate itself from its predicament in Laos as well as in south Viet Nam and Cambodia. But it has miscalculated. The valiant and undaunted Lao people on the crest of their victories will certainly smash all the U.S. aggressors' and their lackeys' wicked schemes and war adventures. The peoples of the three Indo-Chinese countries, in tightening their solidarity in struggle, promoting their victorious and offensive position, will certainly frustrate the "Nixon doctrine" in Indo-China. The whole mankind, including the progressive American people, will certainly take firmer action to stay the bloody hands of the stubborn U.S. aggressors.

The people and Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam fully support the declaration of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front on February 1, 1971, sternly denouncing and severely condemning the U.S. intensification and expansion of war against the Lao people, and resolutely demand that the U.S. Government put an immediate end to its war of aggression in the Indo-Chinese countries and let the south Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples decide themselves their internal affairs freely without foreign interference.

The more the Nixon administration obstinately intensifies and extends the war, the more disastrous defeats it will sustain. The Nixon administration has to bear full responsibility for all the serious consequences of its war intensification and expansion.

Faithful to the Joint Declaration of the Indo-Chinese Peoples' Summit Conference, the south Vietnamese people pledge to stand shoulder to shoulder with the brotherly Lao and Cambodian peoples, further enhance their militant solidarity, fight resolutely against the U.S. aggressors, chase them out of the Peninsula of Indo-China and record complete victory.

(February 2)

Statement of Provisional Revolutionary Government Of Republic of South Viet Nam

- Vehemently condemning U.S. imperialism for its attacks on Laos and its intensification and expansion of the war of aggression in Indo-China.
- Closing their ranks, the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian people are determined to smash all U.S. imperialism's military adventures.

THE U.S. imperialists are undertaking new and extremely serious military adventures on all battlefields in Indo-China, particularly in Laos, in the hope of making good their heavy setbacks in the war against the peoples of the Indo-Chinese countries.

In the past few days, under direct U.S. command and with intensive support of U.S. aircraft including B-52 strategic bombers, a very big force of U.S. and Saigon puppet troops, in co-ordination with the Vietnamese puppet troops, chiefly Vang Pao's "special forces," and Thai mercenaries, has been conducting large-scale aggressive attacks against Laos.

In Cambodia, the U.S. imperialists have rushed the Saigon puppet troops backed by U.S. air forces to conduct a new campaign against the liberated areas in the northeastern part of the country. In south Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists have stepped up their plan of "special pacification," launched military operations in many places and a large-scale sweep involving tens of thousands of U.S.-puppet troops in Quang Tri Province, committing untold crimes against the south Vietnamese people. Meanwhile, they have repeatedly violated the air space and territorial waters of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and bombed, strafed and spread poisonous chemicals on many places in its southern part. At present with the massing of troops next to the 17th Parallel, the U.S. imperialists are planning new war acts into the territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

To cover up its crimes and to mislead and soothe public opinion, the Nixon administration has resorted to distortions and lies on the nature, aim, timing and places of its operations and the scale of U.S. participation. But it can deceive nobody.

It is obvious that the U.S. imperialists are taking a new and extremely serious step of war escalation in Indo-China in furtherance of a long premeditated plan to realize their "Nixon doctrine" of using "Indo-Chinese to fight Indo-Chinese," "Asians to fight Asians." Reality has proved that U.S. President Nixon has betrayed his promise to bring an early end to the war made at his inauguration two years ago. Instead, he is prolonging, intensifying and expanding the war against the peoples of the three Indo-Chinese countries.

The Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique have shown themselves more clearly to be an odious instrument of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression. They have committed innumerable crimes against the south Viet-

namese people, and now on order from their U.S. masters are pushing the puppet troops to commit crimes and to die for the U.S. imperialists in Cambodia and Laos.

The U.S. imperialists have grossly violated the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the three Indo-Chinese countries, trampled upon the fundamental principles of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China and sabotaged the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and all elementary principles of international law, creating an extremely dangerous situation in Indo-China, seriously jeopardizing peace in Southeast Asia and the world. This is an extremely insolent challenge to world opinion, including progressive opinion in the United States.

The more obstinately the Nixon administration intensifies and expands the war, the more disastrous setbacks it will sustain. Faithful to the Joint Declaration of the Indo-Chinese Peoples' Summit Conference, the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples, in the flush of their victorious and strong position, will tighten further their combat solidarity, persist in and step up their struggle to smash any scheme and military adventure of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, and to bring the just struggle of the peoples of the three Indo-Chinese countries to total victory.

The people and Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam fully support the February 4 statement of the Lao Patriotic Front Central Committee, vehemently condemn and severely denounce the U.S. imperialists' and Saigon puppet troops' invasion of southern Laos and their intensification and expansion of war to the whole of Indo-China. The Nixon administration must bear full responsibility for all consequences of their war escalation and expansion.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam earnestly calls on the governments and peoples of all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world, all peace and democratic international organizations and the progressive people in the United States to stay in time the hands of the stubborn U.S. aggressors, and to intensify their support to the patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples till total victory.

February 5, 1971
South Viet Nam

Statement of Spokesman of Royal Government Of National Union of Cambodia

The statement condemns with the utmost severity the expansion of the war of aggression against Indo-China by U.S. imperialism and declares that the Khmer people, cementing their solidarity with the people of Viet Nam and Laos, are resolved to thoroughly crush the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs.

AFTER successive stinging defeats inflicted on them by the three Indo-Chinese peoples, the American imperialists, ferocious and obstinate by nature, have continued to intensify and extend their war of aggression. To justify these acts, U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers on January 29, 1971, made bellicose remarks, saying that the United States will use all necessary air forces anywhere in Indo-China to protect the lives of American troops in south Viet Nam.

It was with the same justification advanced by R. Nixon that the American imperialists on April 30, 1970, massively dispatched their armed forces and those of their puppets in Saigon to invade Cambodia. It was also with the same fallacious pretext that they conducted new waves of air attacks against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and intensified their massive bombardments of an exterminatory character against the free zone of Laos.

In Cambodia, the defeats inflicted by the Khmer people and their People's Liberation Armed Forces on the aggressor troops and the unanimous condemnation by the world public, including American public opinion, have forced the Nixon administration to withdraw American ground troops, whereas puppet troops of Saigon and Bangkok and the U.S. air force keep ravaging the country.

In face of the successive victories recorded by the Khmer people and their People's Liberation Armed Forces which have already liberated seven-tenths of the national territory with over 4 million inhabitants, the American imperialists, in the vain hope of bringing the Khmer people to their knees, have over the last months taken new criminal adventures against Cambodia, by getting directly and overtly involved there. By so doing, they attempt to save the moribund puppet regime of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique.

From January 1971 till now, the U.S. armed forces have been intervening directly in many battlefields in Cambodia; U.S. aircraft, including B-52 strategic bombers, have been bombing and strafing the vast territories of the country; tens of thousands of puppet troops of the Thieu-Ky clique in Saigon as well as those of Bangkok have continued to perpetuate savage crimes against the Khmer people.

Following their victorious start, the Khmer people and their People's Liberation Armed Forces have just inflicted heavy defeats on the U.S. aggressors and their puppets, notably in Pochentong and along National Route 4.

The brotherly peoples of Viet Nam and Laos, on their part, have foiled all acts of intensification and extension of the war of aggression and all perfidious manoeuvres of the American imperialists and their lackeys and have won many brilliant victories.

Despite these successive defeats, the Nixon administration now is deploying important air and ground forces of the United States and its puppets to launch new large-scale attacks against Lower Laos. While continuing its air raids, the Nixon administration is preparing for new criminal adventures against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. It has already increased the number of aircraft-carriers stationed in the Gulf of Tonkin, while in south Viet Nam, it has intensified the so-called "pacification" operations.

The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia denounces and condemns with the utmost severity the intensification and expansion of the war of aggression by the Nixon administration against the Khmer, Lao and Vietnamese peoples, and demands that the Nixon administration put an immediate end to that war of aggression. Should the Nixon administration keep running headlong on such an adventurous path, it would meet with new bitter failures and would have to bear full responsibility for its acts. The Khmer people, in perfect solidarity with the brotherly Vietnamese and Lao peoples, in conformity with the Joint Declaration of the Indo-Chinese Peoples' Conference, are more resolved than ever to fight and definitively defeat the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys and to recover their sacred national rights.

The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia urgently calls on all governments and peoples which cherish peace and justice all over the world and on American public opinion to further increase their support to the just struggle of the three Indo-Chinese peoples and to demand that the Nixon administration immediately cease its war of aggression against Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam.

(February 3)

Statement of Spokesman of Royal Government Of National Union of Cambodia

**Vehemently denouncing U.S. imperialism and its lackeys for new aggression
against Laos.**

AFTER intensifying their war of aggression in Indo-China, the U.S. imperialists have just taken a new step in their criminal escalation. They conducted a large-scale military operation, with the participation of their troops and those of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique in particular, to occupy the southern part of the Kingdom of Laos. For this purpose, they mobilized all their war means available including the B-52 bombers and the aircraft carriers of their Seventh Fleet. There was even the talk of resorting eventually to tactical nuclear weapons in the aggression against Laos. Consequently, the situation is unprecedentedly grave. Thus, the Americans are menacing the security of all the peoples of the world and flinging an insolent challenge to the civilized humanity.

Instead of drawing lessons from their repeated defeats on the Indo-Chinese battlefields in the face of the determination, militant solidarity and fraternal co-operation of the Indo-Chinese peoples, the U.S. aggressors have, in disregard of everything, plunged into new adventures. But, as they cannot change the course of events, they will meet with ever more shameful defeats. The Khmer, Vietnamese and Lao peoples,

closely united in the fight against the common enemy, will not back down before any sacrifice for the restoration of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality of their respective countries.

The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia condemns most vigorously the new aggression of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys against Laos in total violation of the 1954 and 1962 Geneva Agreements. It entirely supports the appeal of Phoumi Vongvichit, General Secretary of the Laotian Patriotic Front, to the co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference, the Soviet Union and Great Britain, to take effective measures. The Khmer people and their People's Liberation Armed Forces always stand on the side of their fighting Lao brothers to inflict even more disastrous defeats on the common enemy. We have the Vietnamese people and their armed forces with us; our three peoples, with the support of all the peoples in the world, including the American people, who cherish liberty, peace and justice, are more determined than ever before to drive the U.S. aggressors out of the soil of Indo-China.

(February 5)

Foreign Press Survey

Beware of U.S. Imperialist Plot to Use Nuclear Weapons in Indo-China

SOME foreign newspapers have recently disclosed that in its desperate struggle the Nixon government plots to use nuclear weapons in Indo-China and is sounding out public opinion on this. This trend of events warrants our attention.

The Swedish paper *Aftonbladet* published a commentary on January 28 by its correspondent Erik Eriksson on this subject.

The commentary said: The Nixon administration will probably use a new-type atomic bomb of "limited" power in its Indo-China war in a desperate attempt to get a decisive battle. The United States had already

discussed from 1966 to 1968 the question of using tactical nuclear weapons in Viet Nam, which was later shelved thanks to vigorous opposition by international opinion. Last autumn, the top U.S. leadership again began considering the use of tactical nuclear weapons in Indo-China. At present, many indications show that the discussion is approaching the stage of decision.

Trial Balloons

It is believed, the commentary continued, that the publication of an article on nuclear weapons and Indo-China by political commentator C.L. Sulzberger in the

New York Times last November and similar reports in other U.S. newspapers are trial balloons set aloft by the White House to test public reaction. The U.S. Government's effort to depreciate the power of nuclear weapons is considered to be aimed at creating public opinion for employing atomic weapons in Indo-China and an attempt to avoid big international clashes after the use of such weapons.

The commentary said that the forced removal of 3.5 million south Vietnamese from the north to the south is also considered another indication that the United States is preparing to use atomic weapons.

Many well-informed U.S. scientists and politicians, the commentary said, are quite uneasy over the matter. Some representatives of these politicians contacted politicians of Western countries outside the United States to arouse international opinion to stop such a mad action.

It added that some of the politicians visited Sweden, and *Aftonbladet* got in touch with them.

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The article in the February 11 issue of the Japanese weekly *Shukan Gendai* entitled "Preparations Are Being Speeded Up for Dropping Atomic Bombs in Viet Nam" also exposed the U.S. imperialist plot on this matter.

Mounting Clamour for Using Atomic Bombs

The article said: "The cry for using atomic bombs in Viet Nam is mounting rapidly. The situation in Indo-China is beginning to take an extremely dangerous course."

The article pointed out: President Nixon in his report of last April 20 said: "I shall not hesitate to take strong and effective measures to deal with that situation."

Commenting on this, James Reston of the *New York Times*, said that if the enemy unleashes attacks which seriously threaten U.S. troops, Nixon will use "all kinds of weapons" under his command to avoid such attacks. Osamu Miyashi, member of the editorial board of the *Mainichi Shimbun*, said: "All kinds of weapons' mean nuclear weapons. Not only Reston, but many people such as Morton H. Halporin of the Brookings Institute have sensed this danger. I also hold that there is indeed a possibility of using nuclear weapons." "M. Rivers, former Chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, said long ago that nuclear weapons should be used in order to bring the Viet Nam war to victory."

The magazine quoted Yoshihisa Kajitani, a Japanese commentator on international affairs, as saying that "Nixon clamours for an honourable end to the Indo-China war and says he does not want to be the first U.S. President in American history to suffer

defeat in war. It is quite natural that the idea of using nuclear weapons in Indo-China is deeply implanted in his mind. In his book *Limited War*, Kissinger revealed an idea which is more or less similar to this."

Desperate Struggle

The article pointed out that the U.S. troops involved in the war of aggression against Indo-China are meeting continuous setbacks. "The more the situation worsens, the greater is the possibility that the U.S. military forces driven into an impasse will use nuclear weapons." It is recalled that in 1968 the United States wanted to drop atom bombs in the battle of Khe Sanh. In 1954 when the French army was dealt a crushing blow in the battle of Dien Bien Phu, the United States was ready to use nuclear weapons at the request of the French authorities. At that time, those in Washington who advocated the use of tactical nuclear weapons were Vice-President Nixon, Secretary of State Dulles and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Radford. The Nixon doctrine has gone bankrupt and Nixon has his back to the wall.

The article said: "Military commentator Hajime Takahashi stated, 'Like Hitler, Nixon is a military nihilist and by character is prone to resort to atomic bombs rather than see the United States defeated. U.S. military strength has reached its limits and the chance to use atomic bombs is extremely great.'"

Various Indications

It added: "Military commentator Hiroshi Osanai said, 'A Japanese peace organization recently received information from an American peace organization saying that as seen from moves in the Pentagon, there are ample signs that the U.S. forces will use nuclear weapons in Indo-China.'"

The article pointed out that according to Osanai, preparations have been made not only in Okinawa but also in Viet Nam for using limited nuclear weapons in local wars.

Sankei Shimbun carried a report by its Saigon correspondent on February 2 revealing that in preparing to use nuclear weapons, the United States is forcing peasants to move from the northern part of south Viet Nam. It said, "A plan to resettle the peasants of the first and second military districts in the northern part of south Viet Nam in the third and fourth military districts in the southern part is being carried out in co-operation with the United States. One million peasants in the first military district have already been forced to migrate to urban areas. Meanwhile a factory in the northern part of south Viet Nam, which was enlarged just at the end of last year, was suddenly closed down recently.

"At the same time talks about the use of atomic bombs took place when Defence Secretary Laird recently visited Saigon. There seem to be ominous movements on the northern battlefield in south Viet Nam."

Ni Chih-chin — The Man Who Set the World Record in Men's High Jump

NI CHIH-CHIN set a new world record for the men's high jump when he crossed the bar at 2.29 metres at the Labour Stadium in Changsha, Hunan Province, on the afternoon of November 8, 1970. Unable to contain his joy as he stood beside the bar after his unique exploit, he raised his hands and clapped and shouted together with the 80,000 spectators: "Long live Chairman Mao!" and "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!"

The first time Ni Chih-chin cleared 2.29 metres and nimbly landed in the sand pit, the whole stadium burst into ear-splitting applause and cheers. Just then a screw on one of the uprights which helped keep the bar in position came loose, and one end of the bar was slightly lower than the other. Since this had unexpectedly happened after Ni Chih-chin had sailed over the bar, the spectators were on their feet, claiming that Ni's record performance had to be recognized. But Ni Chih-chin waved his hand in disagreement. Setting a strict demand on himself and as full of confidence as ever, he asked for another try. He again succeeded in clearing 2.29 metres — a new world record for the event.

An outstanding athlete nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought, Ni Chih-chin has boundless love for the great leader Chairman Mao. He began studying Chairman Mao's works long ago and is an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. He was up on the Tien An Men rostrum in Peking twice last year where he saw our respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao. This was an enormous inspiration to him to break the world record. His record-shattering performance, in fact, took place three days after he had visited Shaoshan, Chairman Mao's home village.

Training Hard for the Revolution

Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, Ni Chih-chin has trained painstakingly for many years with unmatched perseverance, displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

After an hour-long training session one summer day, he suddenly felt cramps in his legs when he put

the barbell weighing some 50 kilogrammes down on the ground. A sudden heavy rain left him soaked to the skin. His team-mates rushed over to give him a massage, and offered to carry him back. Looking up at the downpour, Ni Chih-chin said: "This is the moment for tempering our revolutionary will." Jumping to his feet, he and his mates continued with their day's training schedule.

A sweltering summer morning found Ni Chih-chin at his usual training session, this time practising to perfect his skill in clearing the bar. He would jump over a certain height three times before the bar was raised higher. Having been cleared more than 60 times, the bar was finally raised to the last height planned for that morning. Bathed in sweat, he continued training. However, he failed to clear that height after ten tries. It was already noon and his comrades tried to persuade him to call it a day. To this he replied: "No! Only after I've cleared this today can I start on a new height tomorrow." Looking up at a placard, he read the quotation from Chairman Mao: "Frequently a favourable situation recurs and the initiative is regained as a result of 'holding out a little longer.'" Silently repeating the quotation to himself, he sprang to his feet, made more than 30



Ni Chih-chin (third from right) and other athletes exchange experience in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works.

attempts again and finally succeeded in getting over the last height set for the day.

Another moving scene took place during a training session in spring 1965. A sharp pain in one foot forced Ni Chih-chin to go to the hospital for treatment. Discovering that his foot had avulsion fracture of the calcaneal tuberosity for quite some time, the surprised doctor asked: "Why didn't you come earlier?" Ni Chih-chin replied: "I must do my best to live up to Chairman Mao's expectations and win honour for our socialist motherland. I can't just lie in bed and rest." The day after being hospitalized, he asked the nurse to bring him dumb-bells and sand-bags, and he persisted in training for more than two hours every day. No sooner had he left the hospital than he was back training; and a month later he jumped over 2.22 metres, breaking his own listed national record.

This is how Ni Chih-chin has persevered in training over the years for the cause of the revolution. His progress has been rapid. In 1966, when he was 24, he succeeded in clearing the 2.27-metre mark.

Winning Honour for Chairman Mao

What is the motive behind Ni Chih-chin's long-term, persistent and painstaking training? What made him determined to set a world record?

When the news that the Soviet athlete V. Brumel had set the world high-jump record of 2.28 metres reached the Peking Institute of Physical Culture, Ni Chih-chin, who was then a student, made up his mind to better that record so as to win honour for Chairman Mao and for the socialist motherland. He said: "Chairman Mao teaches us: **The Chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future.** I'm a high jumper. I must win honour for our socialist motherland in this field."

Realizing this revolutionary aspiration was not easy. The day after he had set himself this goal, the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi's agent in athletic circles poured cold water on him, saying that "Ni Chih-chin's physique is weak. He's not the type to break the world record." Several days later, Ni Chih-chin's training plan which was drawn under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought and conformed to his own concrete conditions was rejected by a few bourgeois "authorities" on the ground that there was no previous example in foreign sports data.

However, 21-year-old Party member Ni Chih-chin did not waver. Invincible Mao Tsetung Thought



Ni Chih-chin and his team-mates discuss how to set still better records in high jump.

gave him tremendous courage and strength. He acted according to Chairman Mao's teaching "We cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace." He determinedly broke with set rules in foreign data about "giving place to special training on the basis of the all-round development of one's physique." Since he is comparatively weak in his physique and comparatively strong in his technical training in a special skill, he set his mind on emphasizing training in special skill and let training for improving his physical condition serve his efforts to raise special skill. By concentrating on his strong points and making up for his defects, he succeeded in setting foot on a path of his own. He has been constantly perfecting his skill for years and gradually developed a style of his own in high jump.

* * *

Outstanding athlete Ni Chih-chin realized his pledge to win honour for Chairman Mao and for the socialist motherland by setting a new world high-jump record. The evening of the day he broke the world record, he again opened his copy of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*.

"To win country-wide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li. . . . The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle." Ni Chih-chin wrote down his new understanding: Compared to the great communist cause, my personal success, no matter how big, is only like a speck in a vast ocean. No matter how high I've jumped, it is only a new starting point for me to continue my advance. I must continue the revolution and always advance.



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

New Colour Films of Model Revolutionary Theatrical Works

TWO films in colour—*The Red Lantern*, a Peking opera with a revolutionary modern theme, and the revolutionary modern ballet *The Red Detachment of Women*—are now showing everywhere in the country.

Under the personal care of Comrade Chiang Ching, these two model revolutionary theatrical works were created in the fierce struggle between the two lines. They combined revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism in implementing Chairman Mao's great principles of making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China and weeding through the old to bring forth the new. Performed with success on the stage for years, they have been made into two colour films which are new achievements by the revolutionary art and literary

workers in further carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian line in literature and art.

In Praise of China's Proletariat. The revolutionary modern Peking opera *The Red Lantern* is one of the outstanding works of China's revolution in Peking opera.

The story takes place during the anti-Japanese war. Communist Party member Li Yu-ho, a railway switchman, is given the task of getting a secret code to guerrillas on Poshan Mountain. Betrayed by a traitor, he is arrested. He thwarts his enemy by dint of his revolutionary wisdom and courage. However, the cruel enemy later kills Li Yu-ho and his mother. Inheriting her predecessors' revolutionary will, his daughter bravely carries on his task and finally gets the code to the guerrillas

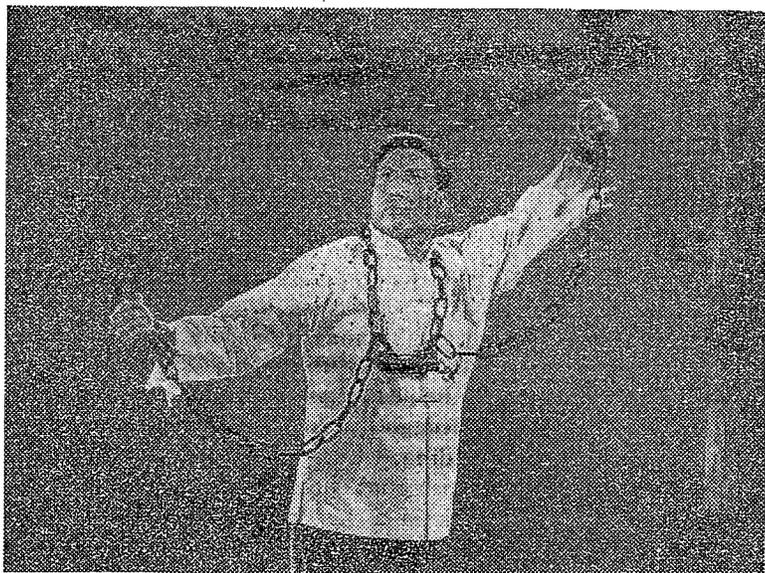
with the help of the local Party leadership and the masses.

Li Yu-ho is an outstanding representative of China's working class. Three generations advance, one after the other, and heroically battle the enemy for the cause of revolution. They are brilliant models of unbounded loyalty to Chairman Mao and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

First Revolutionary Modern Ballet. *The Red Detachment of Women* is the first ballet in human history to eulogize worker, peasant and soldier heroes.

"The orientation is correct, the revolutionization successful and the artistic quality good." This was Chairman Mao's appraisal when he saw the ballet in 1964. Revolutionary art and literary workers over the last few years constantly perfected it by repeated revising. The present version was finalized last May.

The Red Detachment of Women depicts the militant course of a revolutionary armed force, the Red Detachment of Women, its birth, growth and expansion under the correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party during the Second Revolutionary Civil War period (1927-37). Through Hung Chang-ching, the Party representative in the detachment, the ballet portrays in a concentrated way the best qualities of a Communist Party member armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and of an outstanding representative of the people's army founded and led by Chairman Mao himself. Another heroic character Wu Ching-hua is a typical image of the millions of exploited and oppressed labouring people in the old society. Educated by the Party, she rapidly matures into a communist vanguard fighter.



Chains and torture cannot confine Li Yu-ho's spirit that storms the heavens,

The showing of these two films popularizes these revolutionary model theatrical works on a still wider scale. The artistic images of the heroic characters in them greatly inspire the people who are persistently continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

ROUND THE WORLD

O.A.S. FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

U.S. Imperialism Indicted

Nixon's so-called "new partnership" policy has received another heavy blow. At the recent meeting of foreign ministers of the Organization of American States (O.A.S.) in Washington, U.S. imperialism was hauled over the coals by Latin American countries for its piratical violations of Ecuador's 200-nautical-mile territorial sea right.

Besides the United States, 22 Latin American countries took part in the proceedings, lasting from January 25 to February 2. Washington's intention was to use the occasion of the meeting to discuss the question of "terrorism" in Latin America and so interfere in the internal affairs of the Latin American countries.

However, on the second day of the meeting, Ecuadorian Foreign Minister Ponce Yopez, brushing aside the rigid terms of reference set by the United States for the conference, sternly denounced the U.S. aggression and provocation against Ecuador. He demanded that the O.A.S. Standing Committee call a special meeting of foreign ministers to discuss the U.S. violations of Ecuador's territorial waters. This move by Ecuador put Yankee imperialism in a most embarrassing position. Despite backstage activities by U.S. Secretary of State Rogers and the U.S. representative to obstruct the discussion, the Ecuadorian demand received the unanimous approval of the 22 Latin American member states when the motion was put to the vote at the O.A.S. Standing Committee on January 27. In the circumstances, the U.S. representative was obliged to abstain. A UPI report admitted that the result of the vote was "a diplomatic slap at the United States."

At the January 30 special meeting of O.A.S. foreign ministers held at the request of Ecuador, the United States found itself in the dock and taken to task by the Latin American countries, something which has no

parallel in the history of the organization. Rogers, who had been quite arrogant the day before at his press conference, dared not put in an appearance but sent Under-Secretary of State Irwin to face the music instead. The Ecuadorian Foreign Minister denounced the United States for having recourse to suspension of military "aid" in a base attempt to coerce Ecuador into giving up the struggle to defend its sovereign right over territorial waters. It was entirely a matter of exercising its sovereign rights, said Peruvian Foreign Minister Edgardo Mercado in his speech at the meeting, that Ecuador detained and fined the U.S. fishing vessels which had come poaching on Ecuadorian territorial waters. The U.S. "sanctions" against Ecuador, he said, "are inadmissible in law and intolerable in fact." Edgardo Mercado lashed out against the United States for its "flagrant disregard of the principle of equality and mutual respect between countries." The Chilean representative voiced his country's firm support for the Ecuadorian position to defend its 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limit.

In a motion put forward at the January 31 session of the special meeting, Ecuadorian Foreign Minister Ponce Yopez declared that "since the problem has not been solved, we have no reason to close the meeting formally." His motion was again endorsed by fellow Latin American representatives.

Strong opposition from many Latin American countries greeted the U.S. bid for discussion of the draft convention on so-called "terrorism" at the O.A.S. foreign ministers meeting. Prevention of "terrorism," said some representatives, was only a U.S. pretext for interference in the internal affairs of the Latin American countries. Peruvian Foreign Minister Edgardo Mercado declared in his speech that "the draft convention drawn up by the (Inter-American Juridical) Committee is unacceptable to Peru . . . because it does not mention

the root cause of this question." Luis Herrera of Chile said: "The problem of violence cannot be considered apart from its historical context and the circumstances in which it is produced." The representative of Bolivia also expressed opposition to the draft convention on the prevention of "terrorism" dished up by the Inter-American Juridical Committee.

When the draft convention cooked up by the United States for preventing "terrorism" was put to the vote on February 2, the meeting became a listless affair. Chile opposed, Peru and Bolivia abstained, while seven other countries did not bother to be present. Panama made a statement on the asylum provision contained in the convention, saying that it did not recognize the U.S. right to grant asylum in the Canal Zone.

The struggle which took place at the meeting with regard to the so-called prevention of "terrorism" was a continuation of that at the first assembly of the O.A.S. during June-July last year. Under U.S. manipulation last year, the meeting confined discussion to questions of preventing "terrorism" and "kidnapping," and the United States contrived to take up these questions for the purpose of forming an "inter-American armed force" with which to interfere in the internal affairs of Latin American countries. Not a few countries however refused to be pushed around by the Yankee imperialists. They suggested that the sharp economic and trade conflicts between the Latin American countries and the United States and the question of restoring diplomatic relations with Cuba be discussed at the meeting. Thanks to the strong opposition of the Latin American countries, the U.S. scheme to set up an "inter-American armed force" was foiled. At the same time, quite a number of countries reserved their rights to interpret the "resolutions" on "denouncing terrorism and kidnapping" railroaded through the meeting by the United States.

The O.A.S. meetings of this year and last presented a sharp contrast. Any motion put forward by the United States to preserve its colonial interests was resisted to a greater or

lesser extent by the Latin American countries, while any motion advanced by the Latin American countries to uphold their national interests and sovereign rights galvanized them into making a common stand. In either case, the United States found itself in isolation. This fully shows the come-down of U.S. imperialism as overlord in Latin America. The struggle of medium-sized and small countries to stand up to the power politics of the superpowers has become an irresistible trend of history.

ANGOLAN PEOPLE

Tenth Anniversary of Armed Struggle

February 4 was 10th anniversary of the outbreak of the Angolan people's armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism. In face of the armed suppression and political fraud of the U.S.-backed Portuguese colonial authorities in the past ten years, the Angolan people have persevered in protracted armed struggle under difficult conditions and wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives.

One third of Angola is under the control of the Angolan patriotic

armed forces. The situation is favourable to them.

A memorandum issued last year by the National Union for Total Independence of Angola declared that in the past few years, the armed forces under it had liberated vast areas in five provinces of Angola and built up solid military bases in Cuando-Cubango (southeast), Lunda (northeast), Bie (central), Malange (northwest) and other places.

The armed forces led by the People's Liberation Movement of Angola are in control of wide regions particularly in the east. They are now pressing towards the central region and the west. These armed forces launched repeated attacks on the enemy in Cabinda and in Bie, central Angola.

In areas under the patriotic armed forces, the guerrillas have set up local administrations, leading the people in production and in battle. Producers' co-operatives have been organized and primary schools and clinics opened. The Angolan people ardently love the guerrillas and give them active support by supplying them with provisions and information.

It is mainly with the support of U.S. imperialism that Portuguese colonialism has been able to maintain its criminal rule in Angola and other colonies for such a long time. According to Western press reports, the United States supplies the Portuguese colonial authorities with an annual aid of 400 million U.S. dollars. It also supplies Portugal with weapons through the aggressive NATO bloc. A statement issued by the People's Liberation Movement of Angola last year disclosed that the United States has given the Portuguese colonial authorities 50 jet fighters and 50 Sabre F-86 fighters.

A U.S. imperialist-backed South African colonial army consisting of four shock companies and equipped with helicopters, artillery, and other automatic weapons is stationed in Angola. Two of the companies took part in the criminal suppression by the Portuguese colonialists of the guerrillas in the Lunda area from October to November in 1969.

In the past ten years, the enemy's armed suppression had failed to overwhelm the Angolan people. Instead, the Angolan people's armed struggle is growing daily.

(Continued from p. 4.)

past, fight the enemy to the end together with the Chinese people in order to defend their socialist gains and safeguard peace in Asia and the rest of the world." We are deeply convinced that all military adventures by U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs will be utterly smashed in face of the united struggle of the heroic Korean army and people and in face of the united struggle of the Korean and Chinese peoples, the three peoples of Indo-China and the people of other Asian countries.

Comrade Wu Fa-hsien stated: The Chinese people and army have always highly treasured their great friendship and militant unity with the Korean people and army, and are determined to make constant efforts for the further consolidation

and strengthening of this friendship and unity.

The Chinese Ministry of National Defence on February 6 held a meeting at which Senior Colonel Chang Rae Hon made a report, to warmly celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

Premier Chou Meets Korean Ambassador to China

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, on February 7 met Hyon Jun Guk, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

Present on the occasion were Han Nien-lung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Liu Chun, a leading

member of the Department of Asian Affairs of the Ministry.

Ceylon's National Day Celebrated

Premier Chou's Message of Greetings. Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on February 3 sent a message to Madame Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon, extending, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, warm congratulations on the occasion of the National Day of Ceylon. The message said:

"On the occasion of the National Day of Ceylon, I, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people and in my own name, express warm

congratulations to Your Excellency and to the Ceylonese Government and people.

"Under Your Excellency's leadership, the Ceylonese Government has taken a series of positive measures to safeguard national independence and develop national economy; it adheres to a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment and supports the peoples' struggles to safeguard national independence and win national liberation. The Chinese Government and people highly admire and appreciate this.

"There exists a long-standing traditional friendship between the Chinese and Ceylonese peoples. I am deeply convinced that the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries and the friendship between our two peoples will grow and develop further."

Ambassador Karannagoda Gives Reception. R.L.A.I. Karannagoda, Ambassador of Ceylon to China, gave a reception on February 4 to celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the independence of Ceylon.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, were present on the occasion.

Ambassador Karannagoda and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien spoke at the reception amidst a warm atmosphere of friendship.

In his speech, Ambassador Karannagoda gave an account of the efforts made and achievements gained in developing the national economy, and pursuing the foreign policy of non-alignment and neutrality since Madame Sirimavo Bandaranaike took office.

The Ambassador vehemently condemned imperialism and monopoly capitalism for applying economic pressure on Ceylon. He stressed: The Government of Ceylon refused to succumb to these pressures and is determined to fight for the preservation of its sovereignty and to

continue the struggle for economic independence.

The Ambassador stressed: In our struggle for economic independence the assistance offered by China plays an important role.

He said: The readiness with which China has come to the aid of Ceylon in her economic struggle is no doubt an index of the excellent relations that exist between our two countries and is a practical application of the dictum of the great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung: "The people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation. This is our internationalist duty." It is significant to note that Chinese assistance to Ceylon has been given on the basis of friendship, equality and mutual support and is one of the rare examples of "aid without strings."

In his speech, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien warmly praised the Ceylonese people who have a glorious tradition of resisting imperialist aggression, for their unremitting struggles to safeguard national independence and develop national culture and economy, waged after winning independence, and particularly during the terms of office of the late Prime Minister Mr. Bandaranaike and of Madame Sirimavo Bandaranaike.

He said: Since its formation, the present Government has declared the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the German Democratic Republic, suspended its diplomatic relations with Israel and driven away the U.S. "Peace Corps" and the "Asia Foundation." In defence of its national economy, the Ceylonese Government has taken over the sales from foreign oil companies in Ceylon and set up a national shipping line and a state trading corporation, thus dealing a crushing blow to the exploitation and control of Ceylon by foreign monopoly capital. In international

affairs, the Ceylonese Government adheres to a policy of independence and neutrality, opposes the power politics of one or two superpowers and supports the peoples' struggle to safeguard national independence and win national liberation. Not long ago, at the British Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference Madame Sirimavo Bandaranaike spoke for justice and strongly denounced the one or two superpowers for their expansion of military strength in the Indian Ocean. All this has not only safeguarded the national independence and state sovereignty of Ceylon but also supported the Afro-Asian peoples' struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The heroic deeds of the Ceylonese Government and people in daring to struggle and daring to uphold justice have won the praise and admiration of the Chinese people, the people of Asia and Africa and the peoples throughout the world.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien thanked the Ceylonese Government and people for having consistently stood for the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations and opposed the imperialist scheme to create "two Chinas."

Speaking on the excellent international situation, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: The call to overthrow big-power hegemony is now resounding throughout the world. U.S. imperialism and its collaborator and lackeys are heavily besieged by the revolutionary people of the world, and they are finding things tougher and tougher. However, they will never be reconciled to their defeat, and they are engaged in subversion, sabotage, trouble-making or aggression everywhere in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Recently, what merits particular attention is that the Nixon government has been mustering its puppet troops from Saigon and Bangkok to invade Laos for further expansion and intensification of the war of aggression in Indo-China. However, in implementing all their schemes of trouble-making, they are lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet.

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