

PEKING REVIEW

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July 24, 1970

**Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin
Meet Congo State Council Delegation
Led by Vice-Chairman Raoul**

**Marching Forward Along Road of
Integration With Workers,
Peasants and Soldiers**

***Japanese Militarism Will Inevitably
End Up in Defeat as Before***

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報

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

People say the Yangtse is a very big river, but actually, big-
ness is nothing to be afraid of. Isn't U.S. imperialism very big?
But there wasn't much to U.S. imperialism once we stood up to it.
So there are big things in the world which are actually not to be
feared.

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How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary?
How can we tell? There can only be one criterion, namely, whether
or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of
workers and peasants and does so in practice.

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Strengthening their unity, supporting each other and per-
severing in a protracted people's war, the three Indo-Chinese peo-
ples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete vic-
tory.

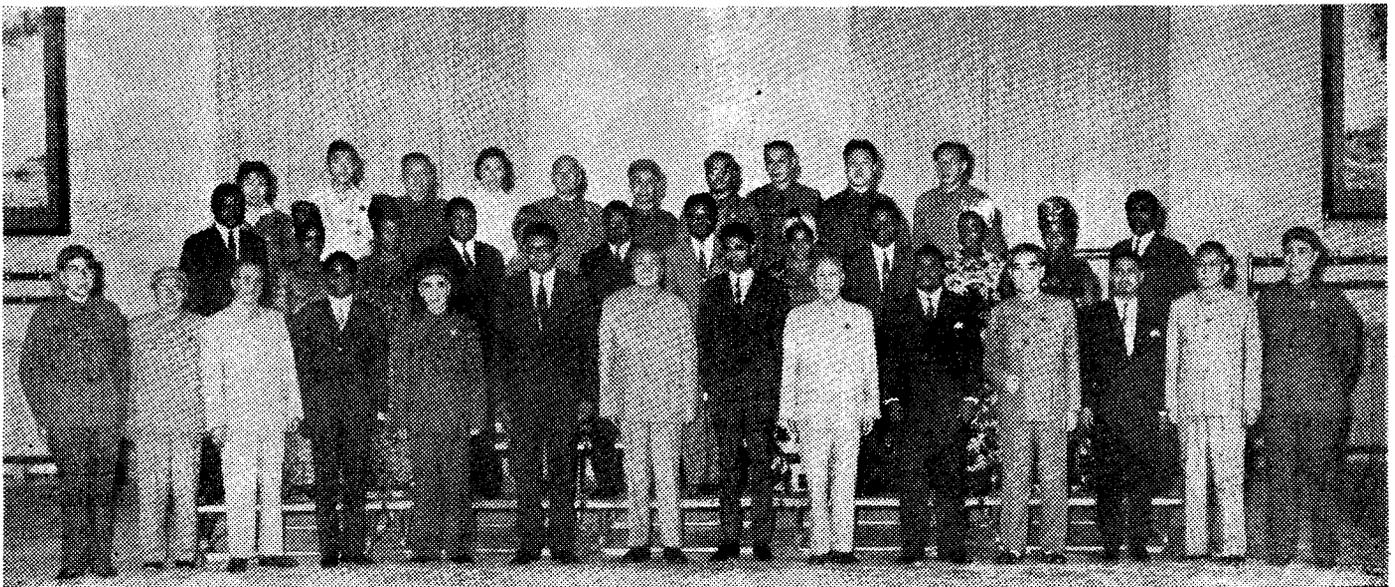
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U.S. imperialism is our common enemy, and we all stand on
the same front and need to unite with and support each other.

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Meet Delegation of State Council of Congo Led By Vice-Chairman Alfred Raoul



Chairman Mao warmly shakes hands with Vice-Chairman Raoul.



Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao with Vice-Chairman Raoul, the Delegation of the State Council of the People's Republic of the Congo led by him, Ambassador Okyemba-Morlende and the staff of the Congolese Embassy.

July 24, 1970

OUR great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao on July 20 afternoon met Alfred Raoul, leader of the Delegation of the State Council of the People's Republic of the Congo, Member of the Political Bureau of the Congolese Party of Labour and Vice-Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of the Congo; and members of the delegation: Henri Lopes, Member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour and Minister of National Education; Cesar Mopolo-Dadet, Member of the Congolese Party of Labour and Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry; and Antoine Kaine, Deputy Director of the Office of Vice-Chairman of the State Council; as well as Pascal Okyemba-Morlende, Congolese Ambassador to China, and all members of the embassy.

On meeting them, Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin shook hands with Vice-Chairman Alfred Raoul and the other distinguished Congolese guests and were photographed with them. The distinguished Congolese guests greeted Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin with warm clapping.

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin then had a cordial and friendly talk with Vice-Chairman Alfred Raoul and all members of the delegation led by him, and Ambassador Pascal Okyemba-Morlende.

Taking part in the meeting and the talk were Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Chen Po-ta, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Kang Sheng, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; and Chiu Hui-tso, Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff.

Present at the meeting were leading members of the departments concerned Su Yu, Chi Peng-fei, Li Chiang, Chou Hua-min, Hsieh Huai-teh, Chen Muhua, Ho Ying, Wang Yu-tien and others.

Congolese State Council Delegation Led By Vice-Chairman Raoul Visits China

The Delegation Arrives in Peking. Alfred Raoul, Member of the Political Bureau of the Congolese Party of Labour and Vice-Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of the Congo, and the Delegation of the State Council of the People's Republic of the Congo led by him arrived in Peking by special plane on July 15 morning for a friendship visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

The members of the delegation are: Henri Lopes, Member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour and Minister of National Education; Cesar Mopolo-Dadet, Member of the Congolese Party of Labour and Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry; Antoine Kaine, Deputy Director of the Office of Vice-Chairman of the State Council.

The Congolese State Council Delegation led by Vice-Chairman Alfred Raoul was warmly welcomed at

the airport by Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Chiu Hui-tso, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and several thousand revolutionary people in Peking.

Vice-Chairman Alfred Raoul and other members of the delegation stepped down from the plane amid the beating of drums and gongs. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Chiu Hui-tso and N.P.C. Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo walked up and warmly shook hands with the distinguished Congolese guests. Then, Vice-Chairman Alfred Raoul and the other Congolese guests walked round to meet the welcoming crowds. The airport was alive with warm expressions of unity and friendship between the people of China and the Congo.

Waving the national flags of China and the People's Republic of the Congo and bouquets, the welcomers cheered: "A warm welcome to the distinguished Congolese guests!" "We salute the Congolese people!" "Long live the great unity of the Afro-Asian peoples!" Vice-Chairman Alfred Raoul and the other guests from the Congo repeatedly waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

Grand Welcoming Banquet. Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, gave a grand banquet in the evening of July 15, warmly welcoming Vice-Chairman Alfred Raoul and all the members of the Delegation of the State Council of the People's Republic of the Congo led by him.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Chiu Hui-tso, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; leading members of departments concerned and Chinese Ambassador to the People's Republic of the Congo Wang Yu-tien attended the banquet.

Present at the banquet on invitation were Pascal Okyemba-Morlende, Congolese Ambassador to China, and diplomatic officials of the Congolese Embassy in China; Huot Sambath, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of National Union of

Cambodia; and diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited to China.

The banquet took place in the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Chairman Alfred Raoul spoke at the banquet and their speeches were punctuated by warm applause (see pp. 5 and 7 for full texts of their speeches). The banquet was permeated with the unity and friendship between the people of China and the Congo. Hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the good health of Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and of President Marien Ngouabi, to further development of the friendship between the Chinese and Congolese peoples and of the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

Before the banquet, Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu met Vice-Chairman Alfred Raoul and all members of the delegation, Ambassador Pascal Okyemba-Morlende, and the diplomatic officials of the Congolese Embassy and were photographed with them.

Premier Chou En-lai Holds Talks With Vice-Chairman Alfred Raoul. On July 15 afternoon, Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, held talks with Vice-Chairman Alfred Raoul which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The talks were continued on July 16 afternoon.

At the Banquet Given by Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu

In Honour of the Delegation of the Congo

Speech by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien

Your Excellency Respected Vice-Chairman Alfred Raoul,

Distinguished Guests on the Delegation of the Council of State of the Congo,

Friends and Comrades,

We are very glad that the Delegation of the Council of State of the People's Republic of the Congo led by His Excellency Alfred Raoul, Vice-Chairman of the Council of State of the Congo, has come to China for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I express warm welcome to His Excellency Vice-Chairman Raoul and all the other distinguished guests from the Congo.

Last year, His Excellency Vice-Chairman Raoul came to our country at the head of a Congolese delegation to join the Chinese people in joyously celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Today it gives us a particular feeling of warmth to gather once again with His Excellency Vice-Chairman Raoul.

The heroic Congolese people have a glorious tradition of struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Since the "July 31" Movement in 1968, the Congolese people, led by His Excellency President Marien Ngouabi, have repeatedly frustrated the counter-revolutionary subversive activities of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, winning one victory after another on the road of national democratic revolution. Adhering to a just

stand in international affairs, the People's Republic of the Congo has consistently opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war. The Congolese Government has warmly praised the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, promptly recognized the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and firmly supported the three Indo-Chinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and the Afro-Asian peoples' struggles for national liberation. The People's Republic of the Congo which defies brute force and fears no threat is a bright banner of opposing imperialism and colonialism in Central Africa. The Chinese people highly admire the Congolese people for their anti-imperialist revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and wish them continuous new victories in the future.

Distinguished guests from the Congo! You have come from the African continent where the revolutionary situation is excellent. At present, the African people's struggle against U.S.-led imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism is developing in depth and the flames of armed struggle keep on spreading. From their practice in struggle, the broad masses of the African people have come ever more clearly to see through the U.S. imperialist ambitious design of trying to replace old colonialism and realize that U.S. imperialism is the most dangerous enemy of the African people. Dauntless in the face of U.S. imperialism, the African people are liquidating its military bases and smashing its subversive activities, winning a series of brilliant victories. We believe that the African peoples, further strengthening their unity and persevering in protracted struggle, will certainly drive U.S. imperialism and colonialism and neo-colonialism out of the African continent and the African peoples will surely win complete victory in national liberation!

Friends and comrades! Your struggle in Africa is not isolated. As our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out in his solemn statement of May 20, "A new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world." The peoples of the world are rising one after another to oppose the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs. Beset with troubles both at home and abroad, U.S. imperialism is besieged ring upon ring by the people of the world.

However, U.S. imperialism will never be reconciled to its defeat. Recently, in the Middle East, while actively supporting Israeli Zionism and carrying out naked war blackmail, U.S. imperialism has, in collusion with its followers, dished up a large variety of so-called proposals and initiatives in a vain attempt to realize its scheme of a so-called "political solution" of the Middle East question. In Indo-China, while continuing the expansion of its war of aggression under the camouflage of "troop withdrawal," U.S. imperialism is advertising a "peaceful settlement" of the Indo-China question. To put it bluntly, the so-called "political solution" in the Middle East and the so-called

"peaceful settlement" in Indo-China put forward by U.S. imperialism and its accomplice are refurbished versions of the Munich policy of the 30s, a plot aimed at stamping out the flames of the armed struggles of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and the three Indo-Chinese peoples against U.S. imperialism and at realizing the division of the world by the "super" powers at the expense of small nations.

However, now is no longer the time of Munich and gone for ever are the days when the imperialists could do whatever they liked with small nations and ride roughshod everywhere. No matter what tricks U.S. imperialism and its accomplice may resort to, they cannot deceive the daily awakening peoples of the world, nor can they save themselves from their doomed defeat in the Middle East, Indo-China and other parts of the world.

Tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the 700 million Chinese people, following great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, will, as always, firmly support the Congolese and other African peoples, the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, the three Indo-Chinese peoples and the people of the world in their great struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Distinguished guests from the Congo! Although China and the Congo are separated by vast oceans, our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism. Not long ago, the Chinese Military Delegation visited your country. This time His Excellency Vice-Chairman Raoul has again personally come to visit our country at the head of the Delegation of the Council of State of the Congo. We believe that through these mutual contacts, the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries will certainly be further strengthened. Let our two peoples further unite in the common advance in the struggle against imperialism!

Now I propose a toast

to the friendship between the Chinese and the Congolese peoples and the friendly co-operation between the two countries,

to new victories of the Congolese people's struggle against imperialism,

to the prosperity of the People's Republic of the Congo,

to the health of President Ngouabi,

to the health of Vice-Chairman Raoul,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from the Congo,

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

to the health of our friends and comrades present here!

Speech by Vice-Chairman Alfred Raoul

Your Excellency Tung Pi-wu,

Your Excellency Chou En-lai,

Your Excellency Li Hsien-nien.

Comrades and Friends,

It is motivated by a militant solidarity and active sentiments of profound friendship and high esteem towards the valiant Chinese people, their brilliant leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao that the Congolese Party of Labour and the Council of State have entrusted me with the pleasant mission of leading once more a Congolese delegation for a visit to this great and beautiful country, the People's Republic of China.

Faithful to this lofty mission, I must, first of all, convey to the leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao the wishes of good health addressed to them by Comrade Marien Ngouabi, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, President of the Republic, Head of State and Chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of the Congo.

Once again I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate the sentiments of profound admiration, legitimate pride and constant solidarity which the Congolese people hold for the valiant Chinese people to whom the Congolese people express their most sincere wishes for success in their great cause of building a socialist, powerful and prosperous China.

Less than a year has elapsed since I visited your country. And the warm and heart-stirring welcome which my delegation and I myself have once again received today can only cheer us greatly. It is a proof of the harmonious development of the friendship and militant solidarity which unite our two peoples inseparably and which strengthen daily a common fight against imperialism headed by American imperialism and its outgrowths old and new colonialism.

It is also a proof of the powerful contribution made by our frequent contacts to the development of the relations of friendship and co-operation between the Chinese and the Congolese peoples.

Comrades and friends,

For the Congolese people, the glorious Chinese revolution is a permanent example: a valuable example which shows that by relying on one's own forces, following a correct line and mobilizing the broad masses, one is able to transform the economic, social and cultural features of his country. In fact, China has turned from a poor and backward semi-feudal and semi-

colonial country into a powerful socialist state under the wise leadership of the Chinese Communist Party with Chairman Mao, respected and beloved leader of the Chinese people, as its leader and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader. Having gone through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese people are scoring daily great successes in the strengthening of their economic potential and national defence.

The successes won by the Chinese people constitute a great contribution and a powerful support to the revolutionary cause and a severe blow at imperialism.

Comrades and friends,

Since the beginning of this year, my country has undergone profound changes stemming from the desire of the Congolese people to triumph in their revolution. In fact, proceeding from a deep analysis of our society and of the stage of our revolution, after the historic readjustment of July 31, 1968 and in the face of the frequency of subversive plots of the imperialists and their anti-national allies, it is more necessary than ever that we place at the service of our revolution an efficacious and authentic instrument: a vanguard party.

Chairman Mao, whose brilliant thought has been universally proved to be true, recommends us: **If there is to be revolution, there must be a revolutionary party. Without a revolutionary party, without a party built on the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory and in the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary style, it is impossible to lead the working class and the broad masses of the people in defeating imperialism and its running dogs.**

It is from this valuable teaching that the Congolese Party of Labour is born. The proclamation of the People's Republic of the Congo also stems from this teaching. The establishment of new institutions and the reconstitution of the country are an important victory against imperialism and its anti-national allies. Under the leadership of the Congolese Party of Labour and its Chairman Comrade Marien Ngouabi, our people have made the enemies of our revolution suffer lamentable defeat in their manoeuvres of harassment and subversion. In this respect, I need only cite the insensate and desperate attempt of the traitor Kinganga and his commandos to whom the Congolese people meted out well-deserved and good punishment. The Congolese people, under the brilliant banner of the Congolese Party of Labour, are determined more than ever to triumph in their revolution. The repeated frustration of all those plots is a striking proof of their revolutionary determination. This determination is thus interpreted by Comrade Marien Ngouabi when he declared:

From now on the revolution will take a new leap forward, and we will not lay down our arms until total victory in the Congolese revolution.

Putting its criminal designs into practice, imperialism is trying to establish a veritable, sanitary cordon around our revolution in realizing its attempt to strangle us economically, hoping to re-establish its domination over our country. Here again, it has been defeated lamentably, because as declared by Comrade Marien Ngouabi: **Our victory will only be effective when we have completely effaced the traces of imperialism from our national heritage.**

We are all the more convinced of the justice of our struggle which enjoys the support and sympathy of numerous friends, among whom the People's Republic of China occupies a preponderant place.

And that is because the revolution is one and the struggle which we are conducting against imperialism is common, and we support all the revolutionary forces in the world fighting for freedom, dignity and peace. We firmly support the struggle of our brothers in Angola, Cabinda, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) against the Portuguese fascists and their allies of NATO.

We also support our brothers in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe in their struggle against the barbarism and tyranny imposed on them by a racist and fascist minority.

Our support also goes to the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people against the enslavement and oppression imposed on them by the state of Israel. We support the Laotian people in their courageous struggle against American imperialism and for the consolidation and safeguarding of their independence. We recognize Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the sole Head of State of Cambodia and firmly support the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and strongly and unreservedly condemn the odious crimes of the Americans and their puppet lackeys, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique.

We give our complete support to the heroic fight of the valiant Vietnamese people who are standing firmly at the forefront of the struggle against imperialism and from the south to the north, are carrying on a decisive fight for freedom, dignity and survival of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. The value of the example of this fight is a powerful encouragement to all the peoples of the world. Viet Nam has thus shown to us that only a people's war, a war waged by the masses conscious of the justice of their fight, can defeat the unjust war of aggression by the imperialists and their lackeys.

Their struggle is just because they are fighting for peace. In fact, we consider peace a fundamental objective of humanity.

We struggle for peace, following the road of national sovereignty and liberation in the face of ex-

ploiters. Speaking about peace, we must not fail to mention that instrument whose creation was aimed at the setting up of peace and international co-operation: the UNO. But how can this organization serve peace since people know that the principle of its universality is again contested by the fact that the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China have not been restored to her and that some other countries which are not represented in this organization are not admitted into it.

So far as we are concerned, we cannot conceive of humanity without the active and valuable participation of the 700 million Chinese people who are an integral part of humanity. For us, the Chinese-speaking American-fostered government in a province of the People's Republic of China which tries to make believe that it represents the valiant Chinese people, represents nobody. That is why we must go all out to work for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and expel the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. The struggle of the valiant Chinese people for the liberation of their province Taiwan is just and that is the reason why our country firmly supports this struggle.

Your Excellency Tung Pi-wu,

Your Excellency Chou En-lai,

Your Excellency Li Hsien-nien,

Comrades and friends,

The active friendship and solidarity which have united closely the Congolese people with the Chinese people permit us to foresee the important results of our visit in your beautiful and great country. In fact, we have come here to learn from China, for us a vivid example from which we can draw appreciable lessons for the consolidation and development of our revolution.

In conclusion, allow me to propose a toast

to the health of Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao,

to the health of Comrade Marien Ngouabi,

to the health of Vice-Chairman of the Republic Comrade Tung Pi-wu,

to the health of Comrade Chou En-lai,

to the health of all the Chinese comrades present here,

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

to the health of our friends and comrades,

to the indestructible friendship between the people of China and the Congo, and

to the prosperity of the Chinese people!

New Development in Friendly Relations and Co-operation Between China and Congo

THE Delegation of the State Council of the People's Republic of the Congo led by Alfred Raoul, Vice-Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of the Congo, is concluding its friendly visit to China. In the past few days the distinguished Congolese guests have paid visits in Peking and have been warmly welcomed by Chinese workers, peasants, students and people of other sections in the capital. Our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin met the distinguished Congolese guests and had a cordial and friendly talk with them. Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien held talks with Vice-Chairman Alfred Raoul. The successful results of this friendly visit of the Congolese delegation have further developed the militant friendship between the people of China and the Congo and promoted the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

The Congolese people have a glorious tradition of anti-imperialist and anti-colonial struggles. Since the "July 31" Movement in 1968, the Congolese people have more resolutely opposed imperialism headed by the United States and staunchly defended national independence and state sovereignty. They repeatedly frustrated sabotage by new and old colonialism and its schemes for a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat, advancing the national democratic revolution of the Congo step by step. The Government of the People's Republic of the Congo and the Congolese people have at the same time actively supported the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors and actively supported the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism. The Congolese Government has strongly denounced the U.S. imperialist crimes of aggression in dispatching its troops to invade Cambodia, firmly supported the people of the three Indo-Chinese countries in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and has officially recognized the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia. These just actions of the Congolese Government and people are positive contributions to the common struggles of

the people of the world against U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs.

New and old colonialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, is certainly not reconciled to defeat in the Congo and the whole of Africa. Using political, economic and even military plots, they are making trouble and conducting sabotage by every means to try to hold back the triumphant advance of the national democratic revolutionary movement in the Congo and the rest of Africa. We are happy to see that the Government and people of the Congo, under the leadership of President Marien Ngouabi, are highly vigilant and are determined to make every effort to overcome temporary difficulties in their way of advance and to smash all the criminal conspiracies of imperialism and new and old colonialism. The Chinese people greatly admire the Congolese people who bring into play the dauntless spirit of opposing imperialism and colonialism and maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts.

The great leader Chairman Mao points out: **"The tide of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism is sweeping over the whole of Africa. All countries, whether or not they have attained independence, will sooner or later win full and complete independence and liberation. The Chinese people all support you."**

The Chinese people have all along supported the people of the Congo and the rest of Africa in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and have made consistent efforts to strengthen friendship and unity with the peoples of Africa. They have welcomed friends from Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Zambia in the past month and more. Now the Congolese Delegation of the State Council led by Vice-Chairman Alfred Raoul is concluding its friendly visit to China, carrying back home the profound friendship of the Chinese people. We deeply believe that the friendly relations and co-operation between the people of China and the Congo and the militant friendship between the Chinese people and the African peoples are bound to be steadily consolidated and developed in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, July 21.)

The intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. In the final analysis, the dividing line between revolutionary intellectuals and non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether or not they are willing to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and actually do so.

— MAO TSETUNG

Marching Forward Along the Road of Integration With the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

by Our Correspondent

DURING the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, a group of college and middle school students went to settle in a small mountain village — Tuchiashan — in Shansi Province. Acting according to Chairman Mao's teachings, they integrated with the poor and lower-middle peasants and received re-education from them. These youths are now growing up sturdily and maturing.

Taking the Road Pointed Out by Chairman Mao

The first of the educated youths who went to Tuchiashan was Tsai Li-chien, a Red Guard of the Changhsintien Railway Middle School in Peking.

Tsai Li-chien has always seriously studied Chairman Mao's works. Chairman Mao has taught us: "How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice." Chairman Mao has also issued the call: "All intellectuals who can work in the countryside should be happy to go there. Our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full." It was these teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao that inspired this young girl to go to the countryside.

In December 1966, Tsai Li-chien and some other young Red Guards formed a "Long March Detachment"

and went on foot to Yen-an, the sacred place of the revolution. On the way, they visited Tachai, which had gained renown for having transformed a poor hilly area into a new socialist village through self-reliance and hard struggle. Then they came to Tuchiashan, a village situated deep in the mountains.

The poor and lower-middle peasants in this small village of only 16 inhabitants in five households warmly received the guests from Peking, where Chairman Mao lives. Over thirty years ago, they told the Red Guards, there were more than 200 inhabitants and nearly 1,000 *mu* of cultivated land in the whole village. As a result of cruel exploitation by the landlords and barbarous massacre and looting by the Japanese invaders, this mountain village suffered serious destruction and the population sharply dropped. But, under the leadership of the Communist Party, the poor and lower-middle peasants were undaunted; they persevered in the struggle against the invaders and made their village an anti-Japanese base. After liberation, Liu Shao-chi and his agents carried out a revisionist line of "giving up the mountain areas to build the plains," forcing the villagers to resettle elsewhere. But the poor and lower-middle peasants here resolutely opposed it, determined to build up their mountain village through hard struggle.

The unflinching revolutionary spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants deeply moved Tsai Li-chien.

The next morning, she and the other Red Guards continued their long march. Perturbed by Tuchiashan's

vicissitudes, she could not help thinking of the villagers as she pressed on. The question preoccupying her mind was: "What is the real purpose of the Red Guards' long march?"

She restudied Chairman Mao's teaching: "**The intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants.**" "The basic purpose of Chairman Mao's call on the Red Guards to undertake long marches and exchange revolutionary experience," she thought, "is to eliminate the poisonous influence of revisionist education, go to the society and integrate with the workers and peasants, and temper themselves in the revolutionary storms into successors to the revolutionary cause." So she made up her mind to go back to Tuchiashan at once and work together with the poor and lower-middle peasants in building up their mountain village.

She bade farewell to her comrades-in-arms and, full of determination, retraced her way to Tuchiashan, from where she had already walked more than 280 li.

What gave this 18-year-old girl such great courage and fortitude?

Her own explanation was: "It is Chairman Mao's teachings that give me courage and strength. Though I was walking alone to Tuchiashan where there were then only five households, actually, like millions of other revolutionary youths, I was marching on the broad road of integration with the worker and peasant masses as instructed by Chairman Mao, going to the vast countryside where there are 500 million peasants." She added: "It's the working people who have really brought us up and given us knowledge. But, in the old schools, Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line aimed at training us to become intellectual aristocrats who would ride on the backs of the working people. We young people living in the Mao Tsetung era must integrate with the poor and lower-middle peasants, strike deep root in the countryside and serve the poor and lower-middle peasants."

The news that Tsai Li-chien had become the first new commune member in Tuchiashan soon spread far and wide.

Two months later, five of her schoolmates followed her example and came to settle in the village. Later, they were joined by 13 other college and middle school students from Peking, Taiyuan and Yutzu.

Re-education by the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

Following Chairman Mao's teachings, the educated youths who have settled in Tuchiashan take the initiative to receive re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Constantly inspired by the poor and lower-middle peasants' revolutionary spirit, they have gradually cultivated proletarian feelings.

On one occasion, these young people and the poor and lower-middle peasants had a meal which the poor used to eat in the old society. When it was apparent that these educated youths had difficulty in eating the coarse food, the old production team leader, poor peasant Yen Yin-tzu, took up his bowl and said with bitter tears in his eyes: "In the old society, we rarely had even this meal. You were born in the new society and have grown up in happiness. You don't know what misery means."

Yen narrated the bitter history of his family which had been poverty-stricken for generations before liberation. His mother died when he was only four months old. Destitution forced his father to sell his seven-year-old sister. When the Japanese aggressors came to the village, they burnt his house and killed his only son, causing him great misery.

Filled with class hatred and hatred for the foreign invaders, he stood sentry for the Eighth Route Army, helped transport grain and rescued the wounded at the risk of his life, thereby contributing his bit to the War of Resistance Against Japan.

After liberation, he led the masses in working hard day and night for the revolution and the collective.

In 1958, when the local capitalist roaders ordered the people living in the mountain areas to resettle elsewhere, his whole family and another old poor peasant household resolutely resisted. Ignoring whatever consequences, they stayed on in the village.

Old Yen's noble quality of hard struggle and of taking a clear-cut stand on what he liked and hated gave the youths a profound education.

Every poor and lower-middle peasant household in Tuchiashan has a family history of blood and tears similar to that of the old team leader. Each one has boundless love for the new China and Chairman Mao. Working and living together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, the young people have come to a deep understanding that these peasants are their best teachers.

When poor peasant Aunt Yen fell ill and was hospitalized in the county seat, her two sons decided to visit her, but just then they were told to attend a commune meeting. Noting their hesitation, their father Yen Tung-mao said: "Go to the commune meeting, that is more important. No family affair can be more urgent than state affairs. Without a country we would have no homes. Our family would long have been destroyed if our country were not led by Chairman Mao." This incident was an education to the educated youths who realized that they should handle the relationship between the collective and the individual in the way this old poor peasant did. One day Liu Shu-chin, one of the educated youths, received a telegram to return home because her grandfather was seriously ill. She missed her grandfather very much, having lived with him for many

years since she was a child. But when she recalled Uncle Yen's words that "without a country we would have no homes," she immediately decided not to return to see her grandfather. She remained in the village with a cheerful heart and took part in production.

One dark night during a spring farming season, there was a sudden downpour. Uncle Fu-chuan, a lower-middle peasant, rushed to the fields in a deep gully and took all the ploughs and harrows back to the team's storehouse, thereby preventing collective property from damage. Since then, the young people have followed Uncle Fu-chuan's example. Whenever rain falls, the first thing that comes to their mind is not to look out for themselves but to see that the farm tools are protected and that the draught animals are well tethered.

The educated youths have forged a deep friendship and unity with the poor and lower-middle peasants. They now think as the poor and lower-middle peasants think, concern themselves with their well-being and are determined to serve them wholeheartedly.

In early winter last year, Aunt Yen had a heart attack. Upon hearing of her serious condition, the educated youths hurried over to see her. While some remained to look after her, others ran off across the mountains to find a doctor. As Aunt Yen's condition worsened, the young people's hearts grew heavier with pain. After a short discussion, they decided to take her immediately to the hospital in the county seat.

About a dozen of them volunteered to carry Aunt Yen in rotation on the stretcher they had made themselves. Fighting against time, they pressed on doggedly across the rough and muddy mountain trails. Their prompt action enabled Aunt Yen to get timely treatment. Her life was saved.

Later, when someone asked these young people what had prompted them to do all this, they replied, "It's the result of being re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants who are as dear to us as our own parents. We cannot leave them, not even for a single day."

Tempering Their Revolutionary Will Through Arduous Labour

The educated youths also receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants through manual labour which helps them cultivate the style of hard work and the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

Tuchiashan, 1,500 metres above sea level, is surrounded by rolling mountains. Whether going out to work in the fields or to a neighbouring village, one has to cross hills and dales. To the inhabitants there, the carrying-pole is indispensable all the year round. This

constitutes a test for the educated youths from the cities who never before carried anything on their shoulders. But Tsai Li-chien and her comrades regard carrying things on their shoulders as a good opportunity to temper themselves to endure hardships. In spring, working together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, they use the carrying-pole and baskets to transport night-soil over rugged mountain paths to the fields, while in autumn, they carry the harvested crops on their shoulders to the threshing ground. Every day they have to go down the steep mountain slopes to the valley to fetch water. Even in snowy or rainy days, they never fail to fill the poor and lower-middle peasants' large earthen jars with drinking water. In bitter winter, they defy the biting cold wind and go to the mountains to chop firewood or reclaim waste land and terrace the slopes. Though their hands are blistered or bleed from cuts, none has voiced the least complaint. They persist in doing manual labour every day, and the more they work, the greater is their enthusiasm.

One day, Tsai Li-chien and several other girls went to a nearby production team to collect wheat stalks. On their way back, a strong wind blew up, making it very difficult for them to walk along the winding rugged mountain trails. Puffing and sweating, they pressed ahead slowly but surely across the steep slopes and dangerous cliffs. While crossing a 300-metre-long pass through which the wind howled, the bundle of wheat stalks carried by one of the girls was swept away. They did not hesitate to go all the way down the cliffs to recover the bundle and, after overcoming innumerable difficulties and covering 18 li of rough ground, they finally reached home. There were many similar incidents which fully demonstrated their revolutionary fortitude.

Tuchiashan's young commune members conscientiously temper their revolutionary will and their loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao through such arduous labour. By the sweat of their brow, they are ridding themselves of the poisonous influence of the revisionist education they previously received as they continuously march forward along the road of proletarian revolutionization.

Tuchiashan Is Thriving

Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, Tsai Li-chien and her comrades actively participate in the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. A vigorous revolutionary atmosphere prevails in this remote mountain village.

In 1969, the people of Tuchiashan did a good job in their farming and at the same time brought 20 *mu* of waste land under cultivation. An unprecedented bumper harvest was achieved both in grain and other

crops. Tsai Li-chien and the other educated youths took the lead to plant 2,000 walnut trees and 500 apple and pear trees on the barren mountains; they also planted pumpkins along the edge of the fields. Working together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, last year they cultivated a dozen varieties of vegetables such as cabbage, cucumber, carrot, green pepper and tomato, which helped solve the problem of providing vegetables for the whole team.

Now, red flags are flying high over Tuchiashan and flourishing scenes meet the eye everywhere. The poor and lower-middle peasants remarked with joy: "You young people have followed Chairman Mao's teaching by coming to settle in our village. With your help in building this mountainous area, Tuchiashan is now thriving." The educated youths stated with great feeling: "We eat millet and climb the high mountains, but they are nothing compared to the difficulty our revolutionary predecessors encountered in paving a way for us. With hoes in our hands, we'll work hard to transform nature and make the sun and the moon shine in new skies." These youths are determined to continue the struggle and transform Tuchiashan into a new village like Tachai.

The young Red Guards are growing up healthily. Tsai Li-chien has been elected leader of the production team in Tuchiashan, and she is a member of the standing committee of the county revolutionary committee. Among these educated youths, some are now cadres of the production team, while two girls are being trained to become "barefoot doctors." They have already learnt to treat many diseases common to the rural areas.

The Revolutionary New Mountain Village

All the nineteen educated youths are Mao Tsetung Thought propagandists. In company with the poor and lower-middle peasants, they always study Chairman Mao's works and use Mao Tsetung Thought to analyse the political situation in the village as well as to study and solve problems arising in production. Furthermore, they fight self and criticize revisionism together.

Last November, after a careful investigation and study, the educated youths and the poor and lower-middle peasants ferreted out a class enemy who had concealed himself craftily in their ranks.

Revolutionary mass criticism has been vigorously carried out in this mountain village. Liu Shao-chi's revisionist trash such as the theory of "going to school in order to climb up," "going to the countryside to gild oneself," *san zi yi bao* (the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households) and "four freedoms" (meaning "freedom to practise usury, hire labour, sell land and engage in private enterprises") have been vehemently denounced. With great hatred for U.S.

imperialism and social-imperialism, the educated youths and the other young people in the village actively take part in militia training every morning, learning military techniques so as to annihilate all aggressors. They pledge to defend Chairman Mao and the socialist motherland under all circumstances and are ready at all times to wipe out any invaders who dare to come.

Life in this small mountain village is rich and varied and full of revolutionary vitality. From their own experience, the educated youths realize that, as long as they integrate themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants, they can fully display their talents in the vast countryside, and that, nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought, they can surely temper themselves and mature rapidly to become revolutionary youths of a new type welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Firmly Take the Road Pointed Out by Chairman Mao

Last autumn, Tsai Li-chien, cited as one of the outstanding educated youths who had gone to settle in the countryside, was invited to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China in Peking. This was an occasion of great joy in Tuchiashan. The news spread rapidly and the whole village was astir; everybody considered this the happiest event in their lives. With tears of joy, the poor and lower-middle peasants gave Tsai Li-chien a warm send-off. As they accompanied her a long way from the village, over hills and dales, they told her time and again to convey their best wishes and greetings to Chairman Mao. The other educated youths, in particular, felt that the invitation to their own representative Tsai Li-chien to attend the National Day celebrations was a manifestation of the great leader Chairman Mao's greatest concern for and encouragement to them. They gave Tsai Li-chien samples of the fruits of their labour — such as maize, potatoes and millet — to take to Peking as gifts for Chairman Mao and as an expression of their resolve to always integrate themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants and build up the mountain areas.

On October 1, 1969, the educated youths and the poor and lower-middle peasants, seated around a transistor radio, listened to the broadcast of the celebration rally and magnificent parade in Peking. When it was announced that the column of Red Guards, holding high large placards inscribed with the words "Taking the Road of Integration With the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers," was marching past Tien An Men Square, the fervour of these young people soared. They declared: "It is Chairman Mao who has shown us the road of settling in the countryside. We must conscientiously receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. We'll settle down in this mountain village and make revolution all our lives. We'll always follow the road of integrating ourselves with the workers and peasants."

Mr. Keat Chhon Arrives in Peking to Join National United Front of Kampuchea

MR. Keat Chhon, former Minister of Industry of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia, arrived in Peking by plane on July 15 to join the National United Front of Kampuchea whose Chairman is Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian Head of State.

At the airport to warmly welcome Mr. Keat Chhon were Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and other distinguished Cambodian guests in Peking. Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nien-lung; Bui Tan Linh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in China; and Huynh Anh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam in China, were also at the airport to greet Mr. Keat Chhon on his arrival.

Statement to the Press. Mr. Keat Chhon issued the following statement to Chinese press circles at the airport: "It is a great honour for me to be once again in this capital of the great China, faithful friend of Cambodia, at this historic moment when the Khmer people, under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea and of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, its Chairman, are fighting heroically against the U.S. imperialists, their south Vietnamese lackeys and Khmer sub-lackeys."

He said: "The political choice I have made, I am convinced, is also that of all the Khmer patriots when the occasion arises, because if one judges a policy by its results one is bound to stand for the N.U.F.K., and when one is a Khmer one is bound to oppose the reactionaries and fascists of Phnom Penh. Thanks to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wise policy of neutrality and non-alignment, we have had 16 years of peace. The Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, in introducing the war to Cambodia, has on its account a sad record: In only one month the plotters of the March 18, 1970 (coup d'etat) have brought about the occupation and almost complete destruction of my country by the troops of their American and south Vietnamese masters.

"In rejoining the ranks of my comrades and brothers of the N.U.F.K. and making my modest contribution to the struggle for our just, common cause, I am confident of final and total victory. Cambodia is not alone in this sacred struggle. It has the support of all the socialist countries and progressive people of the world, including the American people. Since the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples our country has formed a powerful anti-imperialist united front with

our neighbour and brother countries of Viet Nam and Laos. This front has recently been enlarged with the invaluable aid of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea following the state visit made by Samdech Head of State and especially with the extraordinary support of the great People's Republic of China, the most reliable rear of the Indo-Chinese peoples in their anti-imperialist fight. Aggression by the Americans against our country and the crimes of their local lackeys have cemented the militant solidarity of the Indo-Chinese peoples. From now on there is one and only war as there is one and only peace, that is, Indo-Chinese peace. Those who are plotting here and there for a compromise on the Khmer crisis at the expense of the interests of the parties concerned should be warned! We will fight alongside the valiant peoples of Viet Nam and Laos until final victory, until the departure of the last American and allied soldier from our countries. For us the present moment is one of fighting and not of dialogue and political and diplomatic arrangements while our innocent people continue to be the victims of imperialist and fascist crimes."

U.S. Imperialism Denounced. Mr. Keat Chhon was former President of the Royal University of Kompong Cham. A short time ago, he was sent by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique to the United States to seek aid. On his way home he issued a statement in Paris on July 10, making known his decision to join the National United Front of Kampuchea. In this statement, Mr. Keat Chhon indignantly denounced the heinous crimes committed by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, against the Cambodian people. He pointed out:

"Whole cities, like Snoul and Memot, have been completely destroyed by U.S. bombs. Thousands of innocent people have been killed atrociously.

"The Royal University of Kompong Cham, which I had the honour of serving, has been bombed by the U.S. and Saigon air forces; its buildings were destroyed and many of its students and professors were killed or wounded. Did they take this university as a military target? This university is the pride of the inhabitants of the region because it was erected under the slogan 'Cambodia helps itself.' It is also one of the fruits of the friendly and fruitful co-operation between Cambodia and the People's Republic of China. Young as it is, it has already acquired a patriotic tradition. Did not its students courageously oppose last March the installation of the present regime in Phnom Penh?"

"Pagodas, schools, factories, houses, fields and plantations have been razed to the ground by the bombs of the Americans and their 'allies.' Too much

destruction has been made to be enumerated and described, too many lives have been lost to be mourned."

"Peace, independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity, all of which are dear to the Khmers and were hard won at the cost of a long, bitter struggle and jealously preserved for 16 years by the Khmer people under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, have been spoilt by U.S. aggression committed with the consent and participation of the present Phnom Penh regime.

"Worse still, the U.S. troops have brought in their wake their Saigon 'allies' to kill, plunder, violate and plague the people wherever they go. The Saigon generals and officers even in speeches chose to speak contemptuously of the Phnom Penh 'authorities.' Never before has the honour of the Khmers been so gravely tarnished. Nguyen Cao Ky, that apprentice of the wizard, adept of Hitler, has often spoken like an occupationist and yet was given a grand, ceremonious welcome in Phnom Penh. The newspapers controlled by the regime have lauded him to the skies by terming his 'philosophy' as of 'great importance.' Who are the other 'friends' of the Phnom Penh regime besides the Saigonese and Bangkok men? Chiang Kai-shek, Pak Jung Hi and some other notorious ones. In what colonial hierarchy is the occupied zone of Cambodia placed at present? A colony? A sub-colony? The answer cannot be clearer with the presence of the Saigon occupationists, allies of the Americans.

"Why does the Phnom Penh regime run the country with the aid of martial law? Assuredly it has no popular foundation. Martial law kills any idea of freedom, however little, and denies the most elementary rights.

"There is much talk about democracy and republic in Phnom Penh. What democracy and what republic could there be under the threat of martial law and under the heel of the U.S. and Saigon troops? Last March, people saw how the peasants of Kompong

Cham, Takeo and other provinces were massacred and how the despicable and bloody racist campaign against the Vietnamese and Chinese nationals was conducted.

"Economically, the present orientation is to establish American and Japanese control and to consolidate the interests of the comprador class to the detriment to those of the working masses whose misery is accentuated by the devaluation of the currency. The millions of dollars provided by the United States of America will create only evils in the Phnom Penh society and the temporarily occupied zones."

Appeal to the People in Phnom Penh. Mr. Keat Chhon made an urgent appeal to the intellectuals, college and secondary school students, office workers and factory workers, particularly those of Phnom Penh, irrespective of opinion and belief, to join the N.U.F.K. and serve it in every way.

He said: "The hour of fighting is decisive for the country. Nothing is nobler and more exultant than to fight on the side of the people, especially at such a difficult time as the present. The Programme of the N.U.F.K. is broad and provides a place for everyone, as long as he is patriotic and desires to smash the aggression by the Americans and their Saigon and Bangkok allies, to strive for the independence, territorial integrity, peace, neutrality, democracy and prosperity of the country and thus make a positive contribution to peace in Indo-China."

Mr. Keat Chhon finally expressed his conviction that the just cause of the Khmer people would be victorious. He said: "In our fight, we enjoy the support of the people the world over, including the American people. During my stay in the last few weeks in the United States, I appreciated with emotion and satisfaction the unprecedented magnitude of the struggle of all social strata against the Nixon administration's policy of aggression. Not a day passes without demonstrations demanding the immediate and total withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam."

Two New Ministers of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Appointed

SAMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, on July 15 appointed Mr. Keat Chhon Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and Mr. Thiounn Prasith Minister in Charge of the Co-ordination of the

Efforts of Struggle for National Liberation of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, upon the proposal made by Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

Viet Nam News Agency Issues Statement

—Reiterating D.R.V.N.'s just stand on Indo-China question

V.N.A.'s Statement

RECENTLY, Western news agencies spread rumours about Hanoi's latest viewpoint on the settlement of the Indo-China question with a view to distorting the stand of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The Viet Nam News Agency is authorized to declare that the stand of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on the Indo-China question was expounded in the May 1, 1970 statement of the D.R.V.N. Government and the Central Committee

of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front on the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, in the May 2, 1970 statement of the D.R.V.N. Government on the brazen invasion of Cambodia and expansion of war to the whole of Indo-China by the United States, and in the Joint Statement of June 7, 1970 between the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Kingdom of Cambodia. That stand remains unchanged.

Hanoi, July 15, 1970

Rogers' Vicious Schemes and Shameless Lies

AFTER a spate of sinister activities in Manila, Saigon and Tokyo, William Rogers, a big number of U.S. imperialism, has scampered from Asia. What vicious intrigues Rogers was up to during his trip to Asia has been given away by his television interview in Tokyo.

After Nixon was compelled to announce the "withdrawal" of the ground forces of the U.S. aggressor army from Cambodia, U.S. imperialism has not slackened in the least its aggression against that country. Rogers turned up in Asia primarily to collect cannon-fodder for the U.S. war of aggression against Cambodia. In his television interview, he urged the "Asian nations to work together more actively" and the Thai reactionaries, the Laotian Rightist forces and the south Vietnamese and Cambodian puppet cliques to make "a co-operative effort" to prop up the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak fascist regime. This was what the Nixon government has in fact been doing all along in Indo-China. Rogers' trip to Asia was to bring still more closely together the running dogs of U.S. imperialism in Southeast Asia and get more U.S.-paid mercenary troops to the battlefield in Cambodia to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for U.S. imperialism. This is Nixon's vicious plot of "making Asians fight Asians."

Rogers harped on the theme that Japanese militarism should "play a more important role" and "take a larger share of the burden" in the Asian and Pacific region. U.S. imperialism has always looked upon itself as the one to shoulder the "responsibilities of leadership" in the world. Now it wants to hand over a part of the "burden" to Japanese militarism. This reflects the decline and weakness of U.S. imperialism and lays bare its hideous intention of eagerly using Japanese militarism as the gendarme in Asia to suppress the revolutionary movement in the continent. Of late, the Japanese reactionaries have taken the star-role in all U.S. imperialist-hatched activities in Asia such as the "Djakarta conference," the "Ministerial Meeting of the Asian and Pacific Council" and the "liaison committee" rigged up among the Japanese reactionaries, the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. Groomed by U.S. imperialism, ultra-reactionary Japanese militarism has not only revived but is becoming U.S. imperialism's "slave-driver" of its lackeys in Asia.

Rogers came to Asia to feverishly hatch schemes for expanding the war of aggression and threatening the independence and security of the Asian countries.

With lies spilling out of his mouth, he viciously slandered China, alleging that China has made "threats" in Asia. Such despicable tricks of standing facts on the head are completely futile.

China has never occupied a single inch of land in other countries, whereas U.S. imperialism forcibly occupies China's territory Taiwan Province, the southern half of Korea and many other places and has set up hundreds of military bases in Japan and elsewhere in Asia.

China has never garrisoned a single soldier abroad, whereas U.S. imperialism has dispatched nearly one million troops to Asia, continues to expand its war of aggression against Indo-China and instigates Israeli Zionism to perpetrate military aggression against the Arab countries in the Middle East.

China has never interfered in the internal affairs of any country, whereas U.S. imperialism has been

carrying out subversive activities everywhere and has engineered counter-revolutionary coups in Djakarta, Phnom Penh and other places in order to establish its sanguinary colonial rule.

The host of crimes of aggression committed by U.S. imperialism in Asia can in no way be obliterated by the shameless lies of Rogers and his like. The day of reckoning will come when the people of the Asian countries will settle accounts with U.S. imperialism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao points out: "**The time is not far off when all the aggressors in the world will be buried together with their running dogs. There is no escape for them.**" Whether they take the field themselves, whether they make use of Japanese militarism, or whether they muster their running dogs and puppets to stick their necks out for them, the U.S. aggressors will be completely buried. There is no escape from this ignominious end.

("Renmin Ribao" commentary, July 14.)

Japanese Militarism Will Inevitably End Up in Defeat as Before

JAPANESE militarism has been revived under the aegis of U.S. imperialism. It has become a dangerous force of aggression in Asia and has embarked again on the road which led it to defeat during World War II.

The revival of Japanese militarism is a product of the policies of aggression and war stubbornly pursued by U.S. imperialism in Asia and the inevitable result of the vicious development of Japanese monopoly capital under the wing of U.S. imperialism.

At the beginning of 1950s, after it was driven out of the mainland of China, U.S. imperialism started the war of aggression against Korea and occupied China's territory Taiwan. At the same time, it began to rearm Japan and concluded the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" with the Japanese reactionaries. In the 1960s, it further strengthened its military collusion with the Japanese reactionaries when it was bogged down deeper and deeper in the quagmire of its war of aggression in Viet Nam. In 1960, it revised the Japan-U.S. "security treaty," and supported the Japanese reactionaries' large-scale infiltration into south Korea and Taiwan. Since taking power in 1969, U.S. imperialist new boss Nixon went a step further to assign Japanese militarism the role of the gendarme in Asia and pursued the so-called "new Asia policy" of "using Asians to fight Asians," in an attempt to save U.S. imperialism from its defeat in Asia. At present, U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon is planning to rig up a new counter-revolutionary military

alliance with U.S. imperialism as the wire-puller and Japan as its ring-leader. The Japanese reactionaries are busy running hither and thither for the realization of this criminal scheme and trying to tie together the reactionary organizations such as the "Asian and Pacific Council" to facilitate their expansion and aggression in Asia. Since U.S. imperialism invaded Cambodia and expanded its war of aggression in Indo-China, the Japanese reactionaries, on orders from their U.S. masters, have schemed to muster other U.S. imperialist lackeys to carry out military intervention in Indo-China. This move of Japanese militarism warrants close attention of all Asian peoples.

Pro-U.S. Monopoly Capitalist Class Is the Foundation of Militarism

A handful of pro-U.S. Japanese monopoly capitalists are the foundation of Japanese militarism.

To meet its need for aggression in Asia, U.S. imperialism has energetically fostered Japanese monopoly capital since World War II. The Japanese monopoly capitalist class which hires itself out to U.S. imperialism has swollen up malignantly by relying on U.S. capital, technical know-how and raw material and by looting the people of Asian, African and Latin American countries abroad and squeezing the Japanese people at home, and particularly as a result of the big fortunes it made by helping U.S. imperialism conduct its wars of aggression against Korea and Viet Nam.

Today, Japanese monopoly capital is much more concentrated than before the war. After the amalgamation in postwar years, the 10 zaibatsu in pre-war days were re-grouped into six zaibatsu with Mitsubishi and Mitsui financial capital as their core. Working hand in glove with U.S. imperialism, this handful of financial oligarchs control Japan's industrial and mining production, communications and transport, internal and external trade, etc., and rule the country through the reactionary Japanese Government under their control.

During the period from 1950 to 1969, the total value of Japan's national production witnessed an increase of over 14.2 folds, that is, from 10,900 million to 166,400 million U.S. dollars. Now, a few monopoly enterprises own almost the entire industrial production capacity of Japan. For instance, 90 per cent of Japan's blister steel, 100 per cent of truck, 100 per cent of aluminium metal, 92 per cent of generator and 100 per cent of nylon production are monopolized by three to five big enterprises.

This swelling of Japanese monopoly capital has sharpened the contradictions inherent in capitalist production. The capital on which the Japanese monopoly capitalist class relies to carry out exploitation and plunder comes mainly from raising loans at home and abroad. Its foundation is very weak. The more it swells, the graver its crisis. Although it possesses enormous capacity in production and equipment, its markets at home and abroad are narrow, and it relies heavily on overseas raw material. To extricate itself from its difficulties and to grab still bigger profits, the voracious Japanese monopoly capitalist class has embarked again on the criminal road of militarizing the national economy and carrying out aggression and expansion abroad.

Japan's munition production now accounts for 12 per cent of the entire machine-building industry production and is highly concentrated. Eighty per cent of the munition production is in the hands of some 20 big monopoly enterprises. Japan has produced abundant munitions for the U.S. aggressors and their accomplice troops and has become the U.S. arsenal in the Far East. The Japanese monopoly capitalist class intends to further militarize the national economy on this basis. Every monopoly group is building and strengthening its nuclear energy, aircraft and rocket industrial branches. At the same time, merger of giant enterprises has been carried out in recent years in the basic sectors of the munitions industry, such as iron and steel, heavy machinery, motor vehicles and chemicals.

Taking an Active Part in the Imperialist Scramble for Re-division of the World

Japanese monopoly capital is taking an active part in the overt and covert strife for re-dividing the world among the imperialists. It is looking everywhere on the five continents for markets, raw material bases and

outlets for investment. It has far greater aggressive ambition than that of restoring its sphere of influence before and during the war.

The Japanese reactionaries have never since the end of the war given up their aggressive plan of re-establishing a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." From Nobusuke Kishi's Southeast Asia development plan to the Sato cabinet's "Asia and Pacific sphere" and "the new era of Asia and the Pacific," everything shows that the Japanese reactionaries are vainly trying to dominate Asia again by including in their sphere of influence the vast Asian and Pacific area from Korea in the north to Australia in the south.

At a meeting of international monopoly oligarchs held in Japan's Hakone at the end of last year, a representative of the Japanese monopoly capitalist class brazenly claimed that the Suez should form the demarcation line for spheres of influence and the area east of Suez should belong to Japan. Japanese newspapers revealed that at the beginning of this year, the Japanese Government studied time and again a plan for dividing the raw material resources in the world, for it considered that the time has come to redistribute the world's raw material resources.

The Japanese reactionaries have redoubled their efforts to carry out expansion in the Southeast Asian region since Sato assumed power. The region has now become a market for dumping Japanese goods, an important area for Japan to export its capital and a raw material supply base. Japan not only plunders this area economically but is trying hard to control it politically.

Through "aid," trade, direct investments and other means, the Japanese reactionaries have imposed a stranglehold on certain Asian countries and regions and obtained from them colonial privileges. In south Korea, Japan has secured concessions in disguise. It has set up so-called "free trade zones" there in which Japanese monopoly capital is at liberty to build factories, ship in raw materials and ship out products and has a free hand in exploiting the local people. In Malaya, Japan has occupied an island on which ship-building yards were set up. Japanese monopoly capital has turned the Philippine mines into its mineral products supply base. In Indonesia, it has seized large tracts of land and tried hard to grab the rights to exploit the country's mineral and forest resources. The Japanese reactionaries kept on clamouring that the vast area from Korea, Taiwan, Indo-China down to the Strait of Malacca is Japan's "life-line," and raved about dispatching troops there to protect their so-called "rights and interests."

Speeding Up Arms Expansion for War, Plotting to Send Troops Abroad

The Japan-U.S. joint communique issued last November marked a new stage in Japan-U.S. military

collaboration. The Japanese militarists represented by Eisaku Sato cried out time and again that Japan would prevent the Chinese people from liberating their sacred territory Taiwan, obstruct the Korean people from reunifying their fatherland, meddle with the affairs of Indo-China and even expand the scope of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" to areas in which the Japanese and U.S. reactionaries are "interested." The Japanese militarists also raved that they had "belligerent rights," intending to send armed forces to the high seas for attacks and even plotting to dispatch troops abroad under the U.N. flag.

To carry out expansion abroad and suppress the people of Asian countries in league with U.S. imperialism, Japan under the wing of U.S. imperialism has built up a so-called "self-defence force" which includes the army, the navy and the air force. It has 13 army divisions, warships with a total tonnage of some 150,000 tons and more than 1,200 aircraft, and a total of more than 280,000 men. The Japanese reactionaries owned that in degree of modernization, fire power and mobility this force is far superior to Japan's "imperial army" of the old days or the other puppet troops of U.S. imperialism in Asia.

On the basis of Japan's manpower and industrial capacity, this force is capable of being expanded in a short period into a huge military machine. Last year the Japanese reactionaries raised the cry about instituting a conscription system and forming "territorial guards" of one million men.

At present, the reactionary Japanese Government is stepping up arms expansion and war preparations at unprecedented speed. It was disclosed that the expenditure for the fourth arms expansion plan now being drafted is more than double that of the third, with stress on building the navy and the air force, equipping the army with nuclear missiles and at the same time reinforcing and expanding the military bases including Okinawa.

To solve the problem of cannon-fodder shortage, the Sato government has adopted measures aimed at ruining agriculture and driving peasants from their land, so as to provide cheap labour power for monopoly capital and supply manpower for the expansion of the aggressor army. Besides, the Japanese reactionaries have lured young people into the armed forces to die for monopoly capital by giving them the promise of promotion and material incentives.

The reactionary Sato government has done its utmost to promote militarist education at home. Through books, the press, movies, television, radio and school education, it indoctrinates the Japanese people, especially the youth, with the reactionary ideas of "being loyal to the emperor and patriotic to the country," stirs up chauvinism and lavishes praise on the "Mikado system" and aggressive wars. All this is aimed at creating counter-

revolutionary public opinion for launching wars of aggression. Recently, Japan produced many movies advocating wars of aggression such as *Isoroku Yamamoto* and *Ah, Navy!* The Sato government has approved the reproduction, publication and distribution of World War II primary school textbooks by the printing presses. It has also revived Japanese swordsmanship training with the aim of cultivating the "Bushido" spirit. A Diet member of the Japanese ruling Liberal Democratic Party in a speech to the "self-defence force" shouted wildly that it "should" make killing its profession.

The Japanese reactionaries in the past few years have continuously strengthened the counter-revolutionary ruling organs of violence, enacted reactionary laws and frequently called out tens of thousands of reactionary police to make mass arrests of the people who took part in the patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism. During the past seven or eight years, the number of police was increased by 5,000 men every year. Special agents and detectives are to be seen almost everywhere in the country. Japan has again become a police state. The Sato government also intensifies the so-called security training of the "self-defence force" with the sinister purpose of sending troops to suppress the people's revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out, "The imperialist wolves must remember that gone forever are the days when they could rule the fate of mankind at will and could do whatever they liked with the Asian and African countries." The 1970s is a decade when the storm of the people's revolution will rise still more vigorously in the world and when crisis-ridden imperialism is heading for its own destruction at an accelerated speed. The strength of the people of Asian countries has become many times stronger than that during World War II. A world-shaking change has taken place in Asia today. Three socialist countries — the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam — are standing firm in the East. The three Indo-Chinese peoples have badly battered U.S. imperialism and driven it into a quandary. The armed struggle of the people in Southeast Asia is developing vigorously. The political consciousness of the Japanese people in the postwar period has been greatly raised and they have persevered for a long time in the struggle against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. The people of various countries in Asia have formed a united front against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. In these circumstances, neither the "new Asia policy" of U.S. imperialism nor the fond dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" of Japanese militarism can be realized. Japanese militarism, which has re-embarked on the dangerous path of aggression and expansion under the protection of U.S. imperialism, will only take the old path to ruin, and is bound to suffer a more crushing defeat than before.

The Nation Celebrates Fourth Anniversary Of Chairman Mao's Swim in the Yangtse

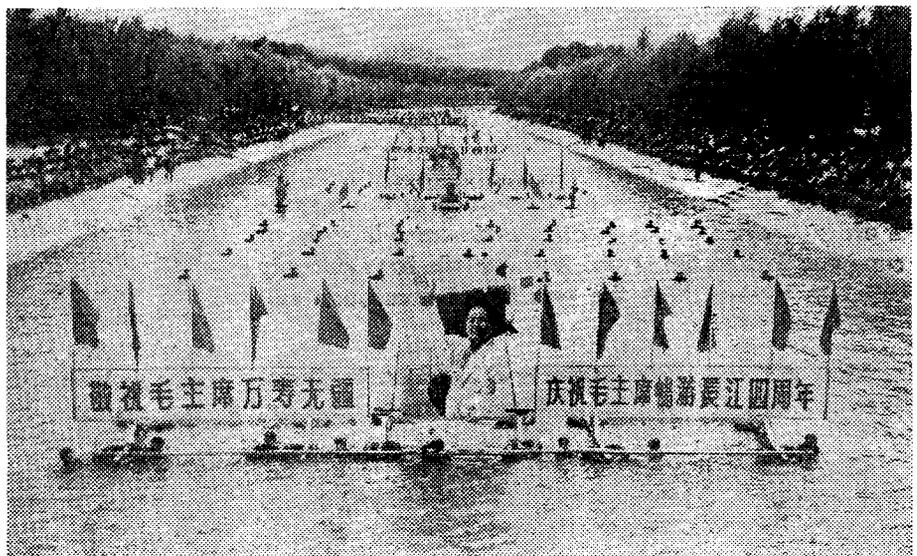
On July 16 four years ago, our great leader Chairman Mao, braving the wind and waves, swam in the Yangtse River. Filled with the deep proletarian feeling of boundless love for Chairman Mao and the firm determination to closely follow Chairman Mao and advance courageously in the storms, armymen and civilians throughout the country warmly celebrated this magnificent red-letter day.

To celebrate the anniversary, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals, militiamen and young Red Guards and Little Red Soldiers gathered at the banks of the rivers and lakes and on the beaches of the motherland on July 16 to take part in all kinds of swimming activities including swimming by fully armed P.L.A. commanders and fighters and militiamen. Brimming with revolutionary spirit, the armymen and civilians declared: "The domestic and international situation now is excellent. We are determined to redouble our efforts in studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, conscientiously remould our world outlook and carry out struggle-criticism-transformation in a deep-going way. We are resolved to grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, so that the excellent domestic and international situation in revolution will continue to develop. We pledge to advance courageously along the revolutionary course charted by Chairman Mao."

Chairman Mao teaches us: "People say the Yangtse is a very big river, but actually, bigness is nothing to be afraid of. Isn't U.S. imperialism very big? But there wasn't much to U.S. imperialism once we stood up to it. So there are big things in the world which are actually not to be feared." Restudying this teaching as well as Chairman Mao's recent solemn statement "People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!" the armymen and civilians in various places further strengthened their iron will and confidence in victory in uniting with the people all over the world to defeat U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs.

More than 40,000 armymen and civilians in the capital took part in various kinds of swimming activities that day. Many revolutionary people

reviewed the militant course of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and said with great feeling: "Under the wise leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, we have won one new victory after another. Practice in struggle has taught us that closely following Chairman Mao means victory. We will hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and closely follow our great leader Chairman Mao to always advance in the revolutionary storms." Revolutionary people of the Chaoyang District in the capital swam fully armed, shouting the militant slogan "People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!" They fully demonstrated their strong determination to fight U.S. imperial-



Swimming in the Peking-Miyun Canal to celebrate the fourth anniversary of Chairman Mao's swim in the Yangtse River.

ism and all its running dogs to the end.

In Shanghai, swimming activities marking the anniversary took place for days running. More than 1,500 workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, P.L.A. commanders and fighters, Red Guards and Little Red Soldiers braved the strong sixth grade wind that day and swam more than 15 kilometres of the tempestuous Yangtse. Following Chairman Mao's great teaching **"The Yangtse with its deep waters and swift currents helps to build up physical strength and will-power,"** the army-men and civilians were determined to foster the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in the teeth of storms and waves and be staunch fighters carrying the proletarian revolution through to the end.

Over 50,000 army-men and civilians in Tientsin took part in the swim across the Haiho River to mark the anniversary. They expressed in one voice their determination: "We will follow Chairman Mao closely in braving the wind and waves and advance courageously."

In Wuhan, more than 5,000 P.L.A. commanders and fighters and revolutionary people, filled with militant pride, swam across the Yangtse at the very spot where Chairman Mao swam four years ago. It was a grand scene without parallel. The swimmers advanced in neat formations, breasting the waves amid the strains of revolutionary songs. The commanders and fighters of the 66-716 speed-boat from which our great leader Chairman Mao inspected contingents of swimmers in 1966, looked up with respect at a huge painting showing Chairman Mao on board their boat reviewing the swimmers that year. Recalling the militant history of the past four years, they cheered excitedly: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

Mammoth swimming activities marking the anniversary took place in scores of cities throughout the land, including Kwangchow, Foochow, Nanking, Nanning, Tsinan, Hangchow, Harbin, Shenyang, Changchun, Chengtu, Nanchang, Kunming, Sian, Lanchow, and Huhehot. Among those taking part were veteran Red Army fighters as well as commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. and the Chinese People's Volunteers. They declared: "We defeated the Japanese aggressors and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, and on the Korean battlefield we badly battered U.S. imperialism, the so-called No. 1 power, thereby exposing its true nature as a paper

tiger. Today, the struggles of the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and the revolutionary struggles of many oppressed nations and people in the world fully prove that Chairman Mao's thesis that **'a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big'** is a great incontrovertible truth. We are determined to give full play to the thoroughgoing proletarian revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and to unite with the people of the world in carrying through to the end the struggle to defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs."

French Ambassador Gives National Day Reception

French Ambassador to China Etienne Manac'h gave a reception in Peking on July 14 evening to mark the national day of the Republic of France.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Lo Kuei-po, Vice-Foreign Minister; and other leading members of the departments concerned attended the reception on invitation.

All members of the French Government Delegation led by Andre Bettencourt, Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister in Charge of Planning and Territorial Development, were present at the reception.

Ambassador Etienne Manac'h and Lo Kuei-po, Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, proposed toasts at the reception.

In proposing a toast, Ambassador Etienne Manac'h said: "I note with the greatest satisfaction that the re-

lations between our two countries have become closer in many fields, notably, in the economic and technical fields. Naturally, our two countries have chosen as the foundation of these relations a certain number of common principles which are the principles of mutual respect, equality and non-interference in internal affairs."

He continued: "We know well, and we say it publicly, that the most important international problems cannot be solved without China's full participation in the pursuit of their solution. On the other hand, we are sufficiently attached to our own independence and so fully understand China's will of independence. Indeed, we consider that a true international co-operation should be founded on the basis of freedom of states. In this respect, no country would be happier than France to see the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the organization of the United Nations finally restored to her. Finally, no matter how different our political and social systems are, our two

countries attach the greatest value to the maintenance, within the framework of their responsibilities, of their national personality."

The Ambassador said: "Between People's China and France, a sincere dialogue is opened, which I hope to see continue and develop in the equal interests of the two parties."

In proposing a toast, Vice-Minister Lo Kuei-po said: "In 1964, thanks to the joint efforts of former French President General de Gaulle and the Chinese Government, China and France established diplomatic relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. We note with satisfaction that in recent years, despite the lack of tranquillity in the world, progress has been made in the relations between China and France in various fields, particularly in the economic, trade and cultural fields. We have also noted that President Pompidou has indicated on many occasions his intention to continue General de Gaulle's policy towards China. The present visit to China by the French Government Delegation led by Minister Bettencourt testifies to the development of the good relations between our two countries."

He said: "Consistently following the great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, the People's Republic of China has, since the very day of its founding, striven to establish and develop good relations with other countries and pursued a good-neighbourly policy towards neighbouring countries on the basis of the Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence."

Vice-Minister Lo Kuei-po concluded: "Although China and France have different social systems,

we hold that it is possible to increase friendly contacts and develop economic co-operation between our two countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and France, the French Government has, at the United Nations General Assembly, all along supported the

restoration of China's lawful seat in the United Nations. For this, we express thanks to the French Government. The present visit of the French Government Delegation led by Minister Bettencourt to China has further promoted the mutual understanding and the development of good relations between our two countries."

Iraqi Charge d'Affaires a.i. Gives Reception Marking 2nd Anniversary Of July 17th Revolution

Othman Hussein Al-Ani, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Iraqi Embassy in China, gave a reception in Peking on July 16 to mark the second anniversary of the July 17th Revolution.

Attending the reception on invitation were Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk, and Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth.

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

Charge d'Affaires a.i. Othman Hussein Al-Ani and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien spoke at the reception.

In his speech, Charge d'Affaires a.i. Othman Hussein Al-Ani spoke of the nature and tasks of the July 17th Revolution. He described how Iraq realized national unity, carried out social reforms and economic construction and struggled against imperialist sabotage.

He said that the national unity enabled Iraq to exert all its efforts

and make use of all possibilities to resist the plots and activities of world imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism. He also laid bare the fact that these activities of world imperialism were aimed at peddling various capitulationist formulae for liquidating the Palestinian cause and destroying the Arab revolutionary base for the liberation of the Arab motherland and achievement of its aims of progress and humanitarianism.

Speaking of Iraq's foreign policy, Charge d'Affaires a.i. Othman Hussein Al-Ani said: "Support for the cause of national liberation and the elimination of colonialism are the mainstay of Iraq's foreign policy. Iraq supports all peoples' struggle for their rights and against imperialism and aggressive forces. The solidarity of liberation forces the world over is the sole guarantee of the independence and freedom of peoples of all countries. The ceaseless aggression of Zionism against Palestinian and Arab territories is part and parcel of the ceaseless aggression of U.S. imperialism against the peoples of southern Asia and eastern Asia; this is also a fact testifying to the colonialist policy pursued by the United States to serve its imperialist interests."

He said: Adhering to this stand, the Iraqi Government supports the friendly Chinese people's struggle waged under the leadership of their great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung to recover their occupied territory of Taiwan and demands that the U.S. aggressor troops withdraw from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits. The Iraqi Government supports the friendly Cambodian people's just struggle under the leadership of their leader Samdech Sihanouk to oppose the plots of the reactionaries and U.S. imperialists, as well as the Cambodian people's determination to maintain a neutral policy. The Iraqi Government supports the struggle waged against imperialist aggression and for peace and security in Indo-China, on the basis of the five principles enunciated by the Cambodian Head of State Samdech Sihanouk on March 23, 1970. The Iraqi Government reaffirms its stand that peace can be realized in southern and in eastern Asia only if the U.S. aggressor troops totally and unconditionally withdraw from Taiwan, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Laos and Korea, and cease interfering in the affairs of the peoples of these countries as well as all over the world, leaving them to decide their destinies themselves.

He added: Asia faces that base of colonialist and racist immigration, Israel, which is aided by imperialism and in collusion with it to drive the Palestinian people out of their homes and occupy their lands. On its part, Africa faces another variety of racist immigration in Rhodesia, Angola and Mozambique, whose objective is to set up an imperialist and colonialist bridgehead threatening both Asia and Africa. Consequently, the Iraqi Government condemns racist minority rules in Africa and resolutely supports the struggle of the militant peoples of all countries and the liberation movements of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Othman Hussein Al-Ani said: The principled stand adopted by Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese people and the friendly Chinese Government of assisting liberation movements, particularly the cause which concerns our destiny, holds an immense and positive significance as regards the relations of friendship and co-operation between our two Governments and our friendly peoples.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, warmly congratulated the Iraqi Government and people on their national day.

He pointed out that the just stand of the Iraqi Government in international affairs has played a positive role in the current struggle of the peoples of the world against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys and has won the praise of the people of all countries.

Li Hsien-nien said: At present, the situation is very good in the struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. Particularly, the three Indo-Chinese peoples have grown ever stronger through their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against U.S.-Israeli aggression is mounting daily. While expanding and intensifying its aggression against the Indo-Chinese and the Arab peoples, U.S. imperialism is feverishly peddling the fraud of a so-called "peaceful settlement" of the Indo-China question and a so-called "political solution" of the Middle East question. U.S. imperialism has of late been desperately propagating the idea that the "balance of power" must be maintained in the Middle East, otherwise there will be the danger of a direct "confrontation" between the so-called "super" powers, wildly attempting thereby to cow some countries and force the Palestinian and other Arab peoples

to abandon their just struggles. The Middle East question is, in essence, a question of aggression versus anti-aggression, a question of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples striving for national liberation. On this question, there is no room for compromise. The fallacy about the so-called maintenance of the "balance of power" in the Middle East is nothing but a synonym of the "super" powers' vain attempt to contend for and divide spheres of influence there. Quarrelling over the Middle East question has been going on for three years since the June 5 war. U.S. imperialism and its collaborator have been talking about the "balance of power" and a "political solution" year in year out, and the United Nations under their manipulation has also been continuously rendering service to them. But the result of three years' quarrel is still no balance and no solution. The Palestinian and other Arab peoples have come to see ever more clearly through this vicious plot of the "super" powers of trying to sacrifice the interests and rule the fate of the Arab people. They have come to realize ever more clearly that only by persevering in protracted armed struggle against aggression, can the Palestinian and other Arab peoples win liberation.

Li Hsien-nien said: "The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: **Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic.**' Whether U.S. imperialism resorts to military adventure or political deception, it cannot cow or dupe the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and the three Indo-Chinese peoples who have a long tradition of struggle against imperialism, nor can it save itself from its doom of complete defeat in the Middle East, Indo-China and the rest of the world."

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