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Chinese Party and Government Delegation Visits Viet Nam

- Speeches by Comrade Pham Van Dong and Comrade Chou En-lai at Hanoi people's rally welcoming the delegation
- Joint Communiqué of C.C. of Communist Party of China and Government of People's Republic of China, and C.C. of Viet Nam Workers' Party and Government of Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

**A QUOTATION FROM
CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG**

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

Samdech Sihanouk Arrives in Peking After Southern China Visit

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Mme. Sihanouk as well as other distinguished Cambodian guests arrived in Peking on March 3 by special train after concluding a successful visit to southern China. They were accompanied by Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Welcoming them at the railway station were: Chou En-lai, Premier, and 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 the departments concerned; Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Mme. Penn Nouth; and officials of the Royal Government.

Samdech and Mme. Sihanouk and the other distinguished guests toured Nanking, arriving by special train on the afternoon of February 27. With deep friendship for the Cambodian people, several hundred thousand revolutionary people lined the streets to give them a rousing and impressive welcome.

The people of Kiangsu Province and Nanking, filled with profound friendly feelings of unity in struggle for the Cambodian people, held a grand rally on March 1 to warmly welcome Samdech and Mme. Sihanouk. They hailed the heroic Cambodian people for their great victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

At the rally, Comrade Hsu Shih-yu, Chairman of the Kiangsu Pro-

vincial Revolutionary Committee and Commander of the P.L.A. Nanking Units, delivered a welcoming speech and Samdech Sihanouk also made a warm speech.

Comrade Hsu Shih-yu said: "Samdech Sihanouk has consistently pursued a policy of peace, neutrality, independence and non-alignment, resolutely opposed U.S. imperialism's interference, subversion and aggression and firmly supported the Vietnamese and Lao people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, thus making valuable contributions to the united struggle of the people of Indochina and the whole world against U.S. imperialism. We rejoice at every victory the Cambodian people win under Samdech Sihanouk's leadership in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. We extend our highest respects and heartfelt congratulations to Samdech Sihanouk and the patriotic army men and civilians."

"U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are not resigned to their defeat," Hsu Shih-yu said. "To extricate themselves from their Indochina predicament, they are engaging in a fresh military adventure. This criminal manoeuvre can only rouse the people of Cambodia and Indochina to still more resolute resistance, and accelerate their complete defeat."

He said in conclusion: Like the rest of the Chinese people, the people of Kiangsu, who are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, resolutely respond to Chairman Mao's great call: **"The Chinese people firmly support the people of the three Indochinese countries and of other countries of the world in their revolutionary struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys."** We are determined to fulfil our proletarian internationalist duty as the great rear

area. We pledge to provide powerful backing for the people of the three Indochinese countries and **"grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war"** to give all-out support to the Cambodian people and the other Indochinese people in their resistance against U.S. imperialist aggression till final victory.

Samdech Sihanouk thanked the people of Nanking for their hospitality and paid tribute to their great achievements in socialist construction. He said: "The Khmer people have received from the People's Republic of China unreserved support and invaluable, many-sided assistance which have constituted a very powerful encouragement to them in their unswerving and uncompromising struggle against monstrous U.S. imperialism." He expressed his gratitude to the Government of the People's Republic of China for its very firm and vigorous statement of February 12, 1971. Samdech Sihanouk added, "I am extremely impressed by all the measures taken by the Chinese people, which I have had the privilege of seeing for myself," to prevent Nixon's madness from bringing irremediable destruction to the Indochinese people, which can lead the world towards an incalculable catastrophe. He concluded by saying: Like the Vietnamese people and the Lao people, the Khmer people are prepared to make all necessary efforts and sacrifices for bringing about — together with the People's Republic of China, "their great reliable rear area" — final victory over U.S. imperialism, the worst humanity has ever known.

During their stay in Nanking, Samdech and Mme. Sihanouk, accompanied by Hsu Shih-yu and Yeh Chien-ying, visited the Nanking Yangtze River Bridge, and saw an exhibition of military skills by militiamen, Red Guards and Little Red

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Chinese Party and Government Delegation Visits Viet Nam

BRINGING with it the high respects and cordial greetings of the Chinese people for the heroic Vietnamese people, a Chinese Party and Government Delegation paid a friendship visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam from March 5 to 8 at the invitation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the D.R.V.N. Government. The delegation was headed by Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council. Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Comrade Chiu Hui-tso, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, were its deputy leaders.

Members of the delegation were: Comrade Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Comrade Han Nien-lung, Vice-Foreign Minister; Comrade Wang Yu-ping, Chinese Ambassador to the D.R.V.N. (already in Hanoi); and Comrade Yuan Hua-ping, Head of the Armament Department of the General Logistics of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The entourage of the delegation included Comrade Yang Teh-chung, a leading functionary of the General Office of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Comrade Tsao Ke-chiang, Deputy Director of the Asian Affairs Department, and Comrade Han Hsu, Deputy Director of the Protocol Department, of the Foreign Ministry.

Comrade Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China, accompanied the delegation to Hanoi.

Grand Welcoming Ceremony

On March 5, a jubilant atmosphere of militant unity between Viet Nam and China prevailed in the capital of heroic Viet Nam standing at the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism. The main streets of Hanoi were decorated with red flags. The national flags of Viet Nam and China fluttered in the wind. There were red streamers inscribed with slogans in both

Vietnamese and Chinese: "Warmly welcome the visit to Viet Nam of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation headed by Premier Chou En-lai!" "Long live the great friendship and militant unity between the people of Viet Nam and China!" "All for the defeat of the U.S. aggressors!" and "The people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia fighting in unity are sure to win!" Filled with profound friendly sentiments for the Chinese people, tens of thousands of the people of Hanoi lined the streets in the rain to greet the Chinese Party and Government Delegation.

When the special plane carrying the Chinese Party and Government Delegation landed at Gia Lam Airport decorated with the national flags of the D.R.V.N. and China, representatives of the people of all walks of life in Hanoi and representatives of overseas Chinese who had gathered at the airport burst into enthusiastic cheers.

As Comrades Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Chiu Hui-tso and other comrades alighted from the plane, Comrade Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party; Comrade Pham Van Dong, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Premier of the Government; Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence; Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier; Comrade Hoang Van Hoan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; and Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front of Viet Nam and President of the Viet Nam-China Friendship Association, stepped forward to cordially shake hands with and embrace them, expressing the warmest welcome to them.

The streets leading to the Guest House were lined with welcoming crowds. Waving national flags of the

D.R.V.N. and China, they joyously gave fervent, friendly cheers for the Chinese Party and Government Delegation. When the motorcade of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation arrived at the Square of the Chi Linh Park in the centre of the city, an impressive welcoming ceremony took place there. The band struck up the national anthems of China and Viet Nam. Accompanied by Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong, Comrades Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying and Chiu Hui-tso reviewed a guard of honour. Comrade Pham Van Dong and Comrade Chou En-lai issued written speeches.

After the welcome ceremony, the Chinese Party and Government Delegation, accompanied by leading comrades of the Vietnamese Party and Government, walked through the crowds of well-wishers to the Guest House. The delegation was warmly greeted there by Comrade Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. When Comrade Ton Duc Thang shook hands with and embraced Comrade Chou En-lai and other Chinese comrades, the masses of people who had gathered outside the Guest House warmly applauded and cheered. They stayed there for a long time before leaving reluctantly. This was another manifestation of the fraternal Vietnamese people's profound friendship for and militant solidarity with the Chinese people.

Grand Welcome Banquet

The Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam gave a grand banquet on the evening of March 5 warmly welcoming the Chinese Party and Government Delegation. Present at the banquet were Ton Duc Thang, Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and responsible members of the departments under the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government, of various political parties and of mass organizations. Comrade Pham Van Dong and Comrade Chou En-lai made enthusiastic speeches at the banquet.

Comrade Pham Van Dong said: We are very happy to welcome Comrade Premier and the Chinese Communist Party and Government Delegation, messengers of the 700 million people of China — the **"powerful backing for the Vietnamese people"** — messengers of the vast China — the **"reliable rear area"** of the Vietnamese people. We are very happy to welcome the staunch fighters against U.S.-led imperialism, who have always given a vigorous support to the national-liberation movements everywhere in the world, the comrades-in-arms who have always supported and assisted the Vietnamese people with might and determination, in our former war of resistance against French colonialism and our current resistance to U.S. aggression, till our complete victory.

He continued: "At present, despite the evident defeat of the U.S. aggressors, the Nixon administration, very obdurate and aggressive, has not yet given up its aggressive design against Viet Nam and the other Indochinese countries. It has sent troops to invade Cambodia, and is widening the war on a large scale to southern Laos and close to the demilitarized zone, posing a direct threat to the D.R.V.N. This is a new, extremely serious step taken by U.S. imperialism to intensify and expand the war in Indochina, seriously jeopardizing peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

"In face of the new military adventures of U.S. imperialism, the Vietnamese people are further heightening their resolve to fight unflinchingly, endeavouring to carry out President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament which calls for **determination to fight and to win**, by persisting in and pushing forward their fight against U.S. imperialism, till complete victory, for the liberation of the south, the defence and building up of the socialist north, and the ultimate peaceful reunification of their fatherland."

In his speech Comrade Chou En-lai said: The Vietnamese people's great victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation have immensely deflated the arrogance of U.S. imperialism and greatly enhanced the fighting will of the revolutionary people; they have enormously inspired and propelled the struggle of the people of various countries against U.S. imperialism and set a brilliant example for the oppressed nations and oppressed people throughout the world in their struggle for national liberation. The Chinese people express the warmest congratulations to the Vietnamese people on their great victories!

Comrade Chou En-lai said: "China and Viet Nam are fraternal neighbours as closely related as the lips and the teeth. The Chinese and Vietnamese peoples are comrades-in-arms going together through thick and thin and sharing weal and woe. As the Vietnamese people's great leader President Ho Chi Minh said, **'Profound is the friendship between Viet Nam and China, who are both comrades and brothers.'** The great friendship and militant unity between our two Parties and peoples are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and have stood long tests, and no force on earth can undermine them.

"**'The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area.'** Always following our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, the Chinese people will unswervingly stand together with the Vietnamese people and the other peoples of Indochina and give all-out support and assistance to their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Victory surely belongs to the heroic Vietnamese people and the other peoples of Indochina!"

After the banquet, Comrades Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Chiu Hui-tso and other Chinese comrades, accompanied by Comrades Le Duan, Pham Van Dong, Vo Nguyen Giap, Nguyen Duy Trinh, Le Thanh Nghi, Hoang Van Hoan and other leading comrades of the Vietnamese Party and Government, saw an art performance at the Ba Dinh Hall. The Vietnamese artists gave impressive items in praise of the great war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation waged by the Vietnamese people, the great friendship between Viet Nam and China, the Vietnamese people's great leader President Ho, and the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao.

Hanoi People's Rally to Welcome Chinese Delegation

Representatives of the heroic people from all walks of life in Hanoi, who are holding high the banner of struggle against U.S. imperialism, held a grand rally in the Ba Dinh Hall on the evening of March 6 to warmly welcome their close comrades-in-arms coming from the great rear—the Chinese Party and Government Delegation. The rally was organized by the Administrative Committee of Hanoi.

When Comrades Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying and Chiu Hui-tso, accompanied by Comrade Le Duan and Comrade Pham Van Dong, mounted the rostrum, all the representatives rose to their feet and greeted them with prolonged applause.

Comrade Le Duan who presided over the meeting delivered an opening address. He said: The visit of Comrade Chou En-lai and the other comrades of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation is of profound, tremendous significance as it is made at a time when we the entire Vietnamese people, side by side with the fraternal Laotian and Cambodian peoples, are firmly punishing the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their running dogs for their new war escalation and performing brilliant feats on various battlefields and when we in the north are vigorously promoting production, heightening vigilance, and maintaining combat-readiness at any time.

Comrade Le Duan said: This is a very splendid manifestation of the great friendship and close militant solidarity between our two Parties and between our two peoples; this is a powerful inspiration to the people of our whole country, encouraging our people to forge ahead continuously and score new and bigger victories in the cause of liberating the south, defending and building the socialist north and proceeding to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Comrade Pham Van Dong and Comrade Chou En-lai then made important speeches (for full texts of the speeches see pp. 11-17).

The two speeches, which were filled with comrade-in-arms sentiments between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, evoked stormy applause throughout the hall again and again.

Then, Comrade Tran Duy Hung, Chairman of the Administrative Committee of Hanoi, addressed the rally. On behalf of the people of Hanoi City, he presented to the Chinese Party and Government Delegation a lacquer painting engraved with the brilliant images of President Ho and Chairman Mao, architects of the great Viet Nam-China friendship, warmly shaking hands. The painting was inscribed with lines from President Ho's renowned poem, in both Vietnamese and Chinese, "**Profound is the friendship between Viet Nam and China, who are both comrades and brothers.**" Comrade Chou En-lai and Comrade Yeh Chien-ying walked to the centre of the rostrum to receive this precious gift of the Hanoi people.

On behalf of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation, Comrade Chou En-lai and Comrade Yeh Chien-ying presented to the heroic Vietnamese people a silk banner showing the Chinese people's determination to support the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory. The banner was inscribed with big golden characters: "The Chinese and Vietnamese peoples will always unite together, fight together and win victory together!" Comrade Le Duan and Comrade Pham Van Dong walked to the centre of the rostrum to receive the gift presented by the Chinese Party and Government Delegation. While exchanging the gifts, Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong again warmly embraced Comrades Chou En-lai and Yeh Chien-ying. The rally reached the climax of its jubilation and all the participants were immersed in an atmosphere of militant solidarity and profound friendship between the two Parties and peoples of Viet Nam and China.

Visit Successfully Concluded

During its visit to Viet Nam, the Chinese Party and Government Delegation held talks with the Delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on the current situation in Indochina and on questions of common concern to the two countries. The Chinese delegation also called on the President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the National Assembly of the Demo-

cratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The leading comrades of the Vietnamese Party and Government paid a return visit to the Chinese Party and Government Delegation. A signing ceremony for the Joint Communiqué of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China, and the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam was held on March 8. Comrade Chou En-lai and Comrade Pham Van Dong signed the Joint Communiqué on behalf of the Parties and Governments of the two countries respectively. (For full text of the Joint Communiqué see pp. 18-21.)

While in Hanoi, delegation leader Chou En-lai and deputy leader Yeh Chien-ying visited the "March 8th" Textile Mill while deputy leader Chiu Hui-tso called on the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and visited an air defence unit of the air force of the Viet Nam People's Army.

The Chinese Party and Government Delegation gave a grand banquet on the evening of March 7 to express gratitude to the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam for the very magnificent and warm welcome and hospitality accorded to the delegation. Comrades Ton Duc Thang, Nguyen Luong Bang, Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and others attended the banquet at which Comrade Chou En-lai and Comrade Pham Van Dong spoke. Guests and hosts toasted repeatedly to the great victories won by the Vietnamese people and by the three Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, to the increasing consolidation and development of fraternity and militant unity between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and to the complete success of the friendship visit of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation to Viet Nam.

On the afternoon of March 8, the Chinese Party and Government Delegation successfully concluded its visit to the D.R.V.N. and, bringing with it the profound friendship of the fraternal Vietnamese people for the Chinese people, left Hanoi by special plane for home. Comrades Ton Duc Thang, Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and other leading comrades of the Vietnamese Party and Government as well as the Hanoi people gave the Chinese delegation a warm send-off. There was a grand farewell ceremony at which Comrade Pham Van Dong and Comrade Chou En-lai issued written speeches. The crowds who came to bid the Chinese delegation farewell at the airport repeatedly shouted: "Long live the great friendship and militant

solidarity between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples!" "Long live the Viet Nam Workers' Party!" "Long live the Communist Party of China!" "Eternal gratitude to the love of the great President Ho Chi Minh!" "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Return to Peking

The Chinese Party and Government Delegation returned to Peking on the evening of March 8.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk; Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth; Comrade Le Tuan, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in China; and Comrade Tran Binh, Counsellor of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam in China.

Leading comrades of the Chinese Party and Government welcoming the delegation at the airport were: Comrade Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Comrade Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Comrade Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Comrades Wu Fa-hsien and Li Tso-peng, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Chiefs of the P.L.A. General Staff; Comrade Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Comrade Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Director of the General Political Department of the P.L.A.; Comrade Wang Tung-hsing, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Comrade Kuo Mo-jo, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

As Comrades Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Chiu Hui-tso and others alighted from the plane amid the beating of drums and gongs, the more than 3,000 Peking's revolutionary workers, peasants and soldiers gathering at the airport waved bouquets, sang rev-

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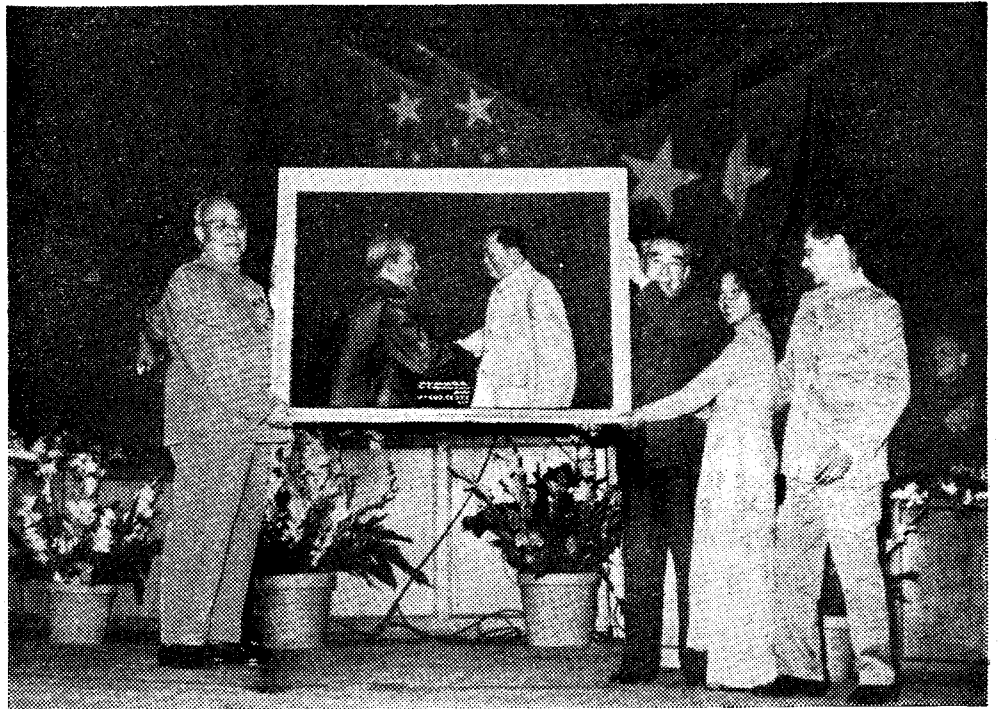


Tens of thousands of people line the streets of Hanoi to give the Chinese Party and Government Delegation a rousing welcome as it drives into the city.

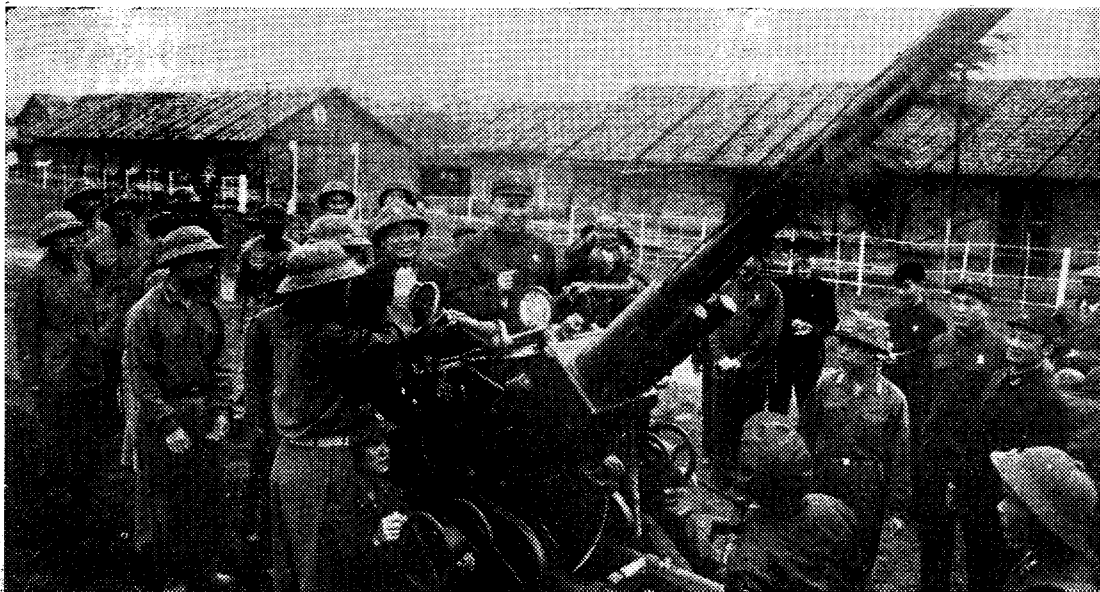
The Chinese Party and Government Delegation holds talks with the Delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the D.R.V.N. Government in the Presidential House on the current situation in Indochina and on questions of common concern to the two countries.



The people of Hanoi present to the Chinese Party and Government Delegation a lacquer painting engraved with the brilliant images of President Ho and Chairman Mao, architects of the great Viet Nam-China friendship, warmly shaking hands.



Comrades Chou En-lai and Yeh Chien-ying, accompanied by Comrades Pham Van Dong and Le Thanh Nghi, are given a very warm welcome by workers and staff members when they visit the "March 8th" Textile Mill in Hanoi.



Comrade Chiu Hui-tso, accompanied by Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap and Comrade Phung The Tai, visits an air defence unit of the air force of the Viet Nam People's Army.

President Nguyen Huu Tho and President Huynh Tan Phat Warmly Greet Chinese Party and Government Delegation's Visit to Viet Nam

His Excellency Chou En-lai,
Head of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation on a Friendly Visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China,

We are exceedingly joyous and elated at the news that the Chinese Party and Government Delegation led by Your Excellency is paying a friendly visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. On behalf of the south Vietnamese people, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, we extend our warmest greetings to Your Excellency and all other members of the delegation.

"The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area." These lofty, revolutionary sentiments of esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung are manifested in the profound sympathy, thoroughgoing support and sincere, tremendous and all-out assistance that the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people have constantly given to the south Vietnamese people in their cause of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Under the circumstances that U.S. imperialism is feverishly intensifying and expanding its war of aggression against the Indochinese countries, the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government once again reiterate their lofty duty and reaffirm that they will adopt all effective measures to give all-out support and assistance to the people of the three Indochinese countries to defeat the U.S. aggressors completely.

While the bellicose and stubborn Nixon administration is madly plunging headlong into new war adventures, intensifying its invasion of the Kingdom of Laos and grossly violating the independence, sovereignty and security of the D.R.V.N. with a hope to extricating itself from its losing position in south Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia and creating an extremely serious situation in Indochina, Asia and the world, the visit of the Delegation of the Communist Party and Government

of China to the northern part of our beloved fatherland constitutes a brilliant manifestation of the militant solidarity and firmest support of the Chinese people for the Vietnamese people in both zones as well as for the Cambodian and Lao peoples.

The south Vietnamese people and armed forces strongly encouraged by this sympathy and assistance are determined to enhance their strong and victorious position and their initiative of offensive in order, together with their countrymen in the north and shoulder to shoulder with the Cambodian and Lao peoples, to drive the U.S. aggressors out of Indochina and bring the fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation to total victory.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to ask Your Excellency to convey to esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and the fraternal Chinese people the deep gratitude of the south Vietnamese people, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

We sincerely wish Your Excellency and all other members of the delegation good health!

We wish the friendly visit of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation led by Your Excellency a complete success.

Nguyen Huu Tho

President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam

Huynh Tan Phat

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

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olutionary songs and performed revolutionary dances to warmly welcome the return of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation from Viet Nam.

On March 11, *Renmin Ribao* carried an editorial entitled "Long Live the Great Friendship and Militant

Unity Between the Chinese and Vietnamese Peoples!" and reprinted Vietnamese paper *Nhan Dan's* March 9 editorial entitled "Ever-Lasting Viet Nam-China Friendship and Militant Solidarity!", hailing the complete success of the current visit of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation to Viet Nam.

At Hanoi People's Rally to Welcome Chinese
Party and Government Delegation

Speech by Comrade Pham Van Dong

Respected Comrade Premier Chou En-lai,
Respected Comrades in the Chinese Party and
Government Delegation,
Respected Comrade Le Duan,
Dear Comrades and Friends,

On behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, I very warmly welcome the Chinese Party and Government Delegation headed by Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, now on a friendly visit to Viet Nam. I very warmly welcome Comrade Yeh Chien-ying and Comrade Chiu Hui-tso.

At the forefront of the world people's struggle against U.S. aggression, the people in Hanoi and the entire people of Viet Nam today with joy and enthusiasm extend to you our respectful greetings, our ardent feelings and unshakable militant solidarity. We are happy and elated because we have proved by our valiant and staunch struggle, our glorious and resounding victories, worthy of the great and very precious support and assistance we have received from the brother Chinese people. And we will make still greater efforts so as to be even more worthy of your great and warm support, by putting up a yet stiffer and fiercer fight, and recording yet greater successes, until complete victory.

We are very happy to welcome Comrade Premier and the Chinese Party and Government Delegation, messengers of the 700 million people of China — **“the powerful backing for the Vietnamese people”** — envoys of the vast China — **“the reliable rear area of the Vietnamese people.”** We are very happy to welcome the staunch fighters against U.S.-led imperialism, who have always vigorously and resolutely supported and assisted the Vietnamese people, in our former war of resistance against French colonialism as well as in our current fight against U.S. aggression, till complete victory.

On behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, I sincerely thank beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the

Chinese people — for ever our people's staunch comrade-in-arms.

Dear comrades and friends,

The Chinese people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the glorious Communist Party of China headed by their great leader beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung, have recorded momentous victories in the process of their glorious revolutionary struggle.

The Chinese people have overthrown the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, and set up the People's Republic of China, ushering in a new era in the history of China, that of independence, freedom, and socialism, dealing a heavy blow at the imperialist system and definitely tipped the balance of forces in favour of socialism, national independence, democracy, and peace.

On the road followed in the past 21 years, the Chinese people, giving full play to their sense of self-reliance and self-support and their spirit of endurance, have recorded great achievements in their cause of socialist revolution, socialist construction and in their Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution as well, thus rapidly building China into a powerful socialist country with a modern industry, developed agriculture, powerful national defence, and advanced science and technology, an illustration of which is the important progress made in the development of nuclear weapons and in the conquest of outer space.

The People's Republic of China has always held high the banner of struggle against U.S.-led imperialism. She has resolutely supported and assisted the nations struggling for independence and freedom in Asia and the rest of the world. Her prestige and position have risen ceaselessly in the international arena.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people unreservedly support the Chinese people in their resolve to liberate Taiwan, an integral part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. It is imperative that the People's Republic of China should have her rightful seat in the United Nations Organization.

The Vietnamese people are overjoyed at the brilliant successes of the fraternal Chinese people, which we regard as a very powerful source of inspiration to our own revolutionary cause.

The Vietnamese people sincerely wish that the people of China, armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought, record many more and still greater successes in carrying out their Fourth Five-Year Plan (1971-1975), in the entire cause of their socialist revolution and socialist construction, as well as in their struggle against U.S.-led imperialism, thereby making a worthy contribution to the world people's revolutionary struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The Vietnamese people deeply believe in the brilliant future of China — a nation of 700 million people with immense natural resources, a splendid civilization, credited with wonderful inventions made thousands of years ago, and endowed with great revolutionary ardour, intelligence and creativeness. Such a nation will surely make extraordinary leaps forward, and will rank among the most powerful socialist countries in the world.

Dear comrades and friends,

Under the glorious banner of **"determination to fight and to win"** of our beloved President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people have been waging a great war of resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, and have recorded very great, all-round victories.

As for U.S. imperialism, aggressive and bellicose by nature, it has not yet given up its aggressive design against Viet Nam and the other Indochinese countries. Since President Nixon took office, the U.S. imperialists have frantically carried out their policy of "Vietnamizing" their war in south Viet Nam, by seeking to prolong this war of aggression and maintaining their military occupation of south Viet Nam for a long time. They have feverishly been applying the "Nixon doctrine" of making Indochinese fight Indochinese, by employing Saigon puppet troops and Thai mercenaries in the aggression against Cambodia and southern Laos, thus widening their war to the whole of Indochina, turning this peninsula into a single battlefield.

The "Vietnamization" policy, however, is being foiled step by step, the south Vietnamese people are ceaselessly developing their military and political forces, and the movement against imperialism and its henchmen is developing vigorously in the cities and towns of south Viet Nam. The "Nixon doctrine" is meeting with bitter setbacks; far from dividing the peoples of the Indochinese countries, it is making them unite even more closely. The Vietnamese people are uniting with the Khmer people rallied in the National United Front of Kampuchea with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, as Chairman, and with the Lao people gathering around the Lao Patriotic Front under the chairmanship of Prince Souphanouvong. Together we are holding high the banner of militant solidarity of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, giving mutual support and assistance, co-ordinating with one another in

fighting, and attacking the U.S. imperialists and its stooges without let-up and winning ever greater victories. The more the U.S. imperialists struggle in their quagmire, the more they will be bogged down, and the heavier defeats they will suffer.

The Nixon administration's sending of U.S. and Saigon puppet troops for a massive invasion of southern Laos, and its massing troops close to the demilitarized zone, directly threatening the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, constitute a new and extremely serious step of war intensification and expansion by the U.S. imperialists. They have thrown into this battlefield very strong American forces and the most seasoned units of the puppet army. But right at the outset, and all through the last few weeks, both the U.S. and puppet troops have been beaten repeatedly and have sustained very stinging blows on the battlefield along Highway 9, from Quang Tri to southern Laos, and suffered ever heavier losses. It is certain that they will sustain on this battlefield yet greater setbacks of important significance.

In his report to the U.S. Congress on foreign policy, President Nixon has distorted the truth, boasting about progress of the "Vietnamization" policy, although it is failing, trying to justify the dispatch of U.S. and puppet troops to Cambodia and Laos, although this is a brazen act of aggression. With the truculent threat to bring the war to north Viet Nam, U.S. imperialism has further revealed its extreme bellicosity and blindfoldness. The truth is that the U.S. imperialists are stepping up the war in an attempt to subdue the Vietnamese people. They continue to reject all fair and reasonable proposals of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam for a correct settlement of the Viet Nam issue.

In their aggression in Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists have mobilized a huge war machine, dumped on the Vietnamese soil an amount of bombs and shells many times bigger than that they used on the various battlefields in World War II, or the equivalent of dozens of Hiroshima atomic bomb, thus piling sky-high their crimes against the Vietnamese people. But no matter what perfidious designs they may nurture, no matter what crafty moves they may take, and no matter what quantity of bombs and shells they may use, the U.S. imperialists can never shake the iron will of the Vietnamese people to fight them until complete victory.

President Ho Chi Minh used to teach us to be resolved to fight and to win, to persist in our war, not to fear hardships nor shrink from sacrifices, and not to care to what degree the enemy may intensify the war, or to what extent our country may be devastated, for nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. And in his testament, he again exhorted us to continue and step up our fight through to complete victory.

The entire Vietnamese people are resolved to act upon President Ho Chi Minh's sacred last wishes. Such

is the rock-like determination of all our countrymen and combatants in both the south and the north. And it is certain that we will triumph, because we are fighting for a great cause — that of national liberation, the cause of millions of people in the world today, because we are fighting in defence of the fruits of socialism in north Viet Nam, and of the outpost of the socialist camp in Southeast Asia, because we are strong with our nationwide solidarity which is being promoted to the full in our ever-victorious people's war, because we have the clear-sighted line of the Viet Nam Workers' Party armed with Marxism-Leninism, a line which is a source of inspiration, of strength, of enthusiasm, of faith, and of a steady march forward, and because we enjoy the militant solidarity of hundreds of millions of people in the fraternal socialist countries and in the world at large.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express the Vietnamese people's warm sentiments towards the Soviet people, the peoples of the other socialist countries, and the whole world's people including the progressive people in the United States, and to voice our sincere and deep gratitude for their great and priceless sympathy, support and assistance, which are extremely important contributions to our people's long, hard, but bound-to-be victorious struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Dear comrades and friends,

President Nixon's foreign policy is the crystallization of U.S. imperialism's intention to achieve world hegemony at this juncture when the forces of the world revolutionary people have proved definitely superior to those of imperialism. In essence the "Nixon doctrine" is aimed at enslaving the world's peoples with bombs and shells as the chief means. Obviously the world's peoples have risen up and are bringing into play their irresistible strength. Can Nixon reverse this trend? No. Definitely not. In our time, no weapons, no brutal force can subdue the world's peoples, or turn back the wheel of history. The "Nixon doctrine," like all other previous schemes of imperialism to lord it over the world, is doomed to failure. In the present favourable situation, the world front in support of the Vietnamese people and the other peoples of Indochina will become much broader and stronger and will make a positive contribution to the complete defeat of the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam resolutely support the struggle of the peoples of various countries against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, and for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

We resolutely support the fraternal Korean people who, under the leadership of the Korean Party of Labour and the D.P.R.K. Government, are struggling valiantly against the U.S. aggressors and for the liberation of south Korea and the unification of their country.

We resolutely support the fraternal Cuban people who, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba and the Cuban Revolutionary Government, are struggling staunchly against the U.S. imperialists' schemes to encroach upon Cuba's security and sovereignty, in defence of their fatherland and for socialist construction.

We resolutely support the people of the German Democratic Republic who are struggling to demand the West German Government to recognize the G.D.R. according to international law, recognize the G.D.R.'s sovereignty and territorial integrity, and effectively respect the inviolability of the European national borders including the frontier between the two German states and the Oder-Neisse border.

We resolutely support the Japanese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, against the revival of Japanese militarism, and for the building of an independent, peaceful, neutral, and prosperous Japan.

We give full backing to the just struggle of the people of the Arab countries and the Palestinian people against U.S. and Israeli imperialism, for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Arab countries, and for the Palestinian people's fundamental national rights.

We firmly support the African peoples struggling against imperialism and old and new colonialism, and for their national rights. We warmly hail the Guinean people for having fought valiantly and defeated the armed aggression by U.S.-backed Portuguese colonialism. We fully support the energetic measures taken by the Algerian Government to nationalize foreign oil companies.

The Vietnamese people warmly acclaim the glorious victory of the Chilean Popular Unity Coalition. We resolutely support the unflinching struggle of the other Latin American peoples against U.S. neo-colonialism, for their sovereignty and national independence, and for the prosperity of their countries.

We deeply believe that the revolutionary struggle of the world's peoples against imperialism, old and new colonialism, and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, will win greater victories than ever.

Dear comrades and friends,

Viet Nam and China are two fraternal neighbouring socialist countries, linked by mountains and rivers, and as closely related as the lips and the teeth. The peoples of Viet Nam and China are bound by a time-honoured friendship. In our process of long revolutionary struggle, our two peoples constantly fostered and educated by President Ho Chi Minh and the Viet Nam Workers' Party, and by Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China, have been nurturing the close relations of brothers sharing weal and woe, sorrow and joy, of bosom comrades fighting the

same enemy, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and having the same glorious cause, that of building socialism. Exactly as President Ho Chi Minh has said:

"Profound is the friendship between Viet Nam and China,

Who are both comrades and brothers."

The Vietnamese people will for ever bear in mind that in their former revolution against imperialism and for national independence as in their current struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and socialist construction, they have always enjoyed the wholehearted and vigorous sympathy, and the great and very effective assistance, of the Communist Party, Government, and the fraternal people of China.

As an expression of the noble feelings of the Chinese people towards the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung on December 19, 1967 declared:

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

On December 19, 1970, in his message to President Nguyen Huu Tho, Chairman Mao Tsetung again declared:

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

These last days, in face of the new and extremely dangerous steps taken by the United States to intensify and expand its war in Indochina, the Chinese people and the Government of the People's Republic of China have many times served severe warnings to the U.S. imperialists, and have declared with solemnity that the Chinese people will not sit with folded arms and will not allow the U.S. imperialists to rule the roost in Indochina.

These statements imbued with noble internationalist sentiments, particularly Chairman Mao Tsetung's statement on May 20, 1970 voicing firm support to the Vietnamese people and the other peoples of Indochina, are reverberating deep in the hearts of our entire people, and have given us added belief and strength to resolutely fight and defeat the U.S. aggressors.

China's non-refunded economic and military aid to Viet Nam in the past years of struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, especially her huge economic and military aid to Viet Nam in 1971, have contributed a very important share to the Vietnamese people's extremely valiant struggle for complete victory over the U.S. aggressors.

Today, in this atmosphere of seething revolutionary ardour on behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Viet Nam Workers' Party, and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, I wish to express our sincere and profound gratitude to beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the fraternal Chinese people, for having always given most vigorous, firm and precious support and assistance to our people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and to our socialist construction.

We were deeply moved by Comrade Premier's heartening words addressed to the Vietnamese people, and by his high appraisal of the victories we have recorded. We regard this as an inspiration and encouragement moving us to march forward even more powerfully. We sincerely thank you, comrades, for your most ardent sentiments towards us. We pledge ourselves to give fuller play to our successes, to learn more from the valuable experiences of the Chinese people's staunch revolutionary struggle and their very diversified people's war, as well as the wealth of experience of the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the socialist countries and the world's people at large.

Acting upon the sacred last will of our beloved President Ho Chi Minh, the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people will tirelessly foster the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of Viet Nam and China on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, so it may remain ever-green and ever-lasting.

I believe that your current visit to Viet Nam will mark a new and very important step in the consolidation and development of this fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of our two countries. This visit of friendship and militant solidarity will certainly gladden our friends in the five continents, and this will be a stern warning to the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Long live the great friendship and militant solidarity between the Vietnamese people and the Chinese people!

The Vietnamese people will certainly win!

The Indochinese people will certainly win!

U.S. imperialism will surely be defeated!

Speech by Comrade Chou En-lai

Respected Comrade Le Duan,
Respected Comrade Pham Van Dong,
Respected Comrade Tran Duy Hung,
Comrades and Friends,

First of all, please allow me, in the name of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation, to extend, on behalf of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, and on behalf of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government and people, the most cordial greetings and the highest respects to the heroic Vietnamese people who are fighting at the front of resistance against U.S. aggression.

We have come to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, our fraternal neighbour, for a friendly visit upon invitation and have been received most enthusiastically and amicably by the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Vietnamese Government and people. And today the heroic people of Hanoi are holding such a grand rally to welcome us. This fully demonstrates the militant unity and fraternal sentiments between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. For this, we express our sincere thanks.

The Vietnamese people are a heroic people who are staunch and indomitable. The Vietnamese nation is a great nation with an anti-imperialist revolutionary tradition. In order to win independence for their fatherland and national liberation, the heroic Vietnamese people, under the wise leadership of their great leader President Ho Chi Minh and the Viet Nam Workers' Party, have waged protracted and most arduous struggles against imperialism and its lackeys. Advancing wave upon wave in their dauntless struggle, they defeated the Japanese aggressors and drove out the French colonialists with revolutionary wars and founded the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, thus bringing north Viet Nam on to the brilliant road of socialism. In the past decade and more, the over 40 million heroic Vietnamese people, united as one and taking up arms, have waged an earth-shaking war for national salvation against aggression by the most ferocious U.S. imperialism, and have won great victories.

Rallying under the glorious banner of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and displaying the revolutionary spirit of **"firm resolve to fight and win,"** the heroic south Vietnamese people have persevered in a protracted people's war under most difficult conditions, successively defeated U.S. imperialism's so-called "special war" and "local war" and are smashing the Nixon government's scheme of "Vietnamizing" its war of aggression against Viet Nam. Growing ever stronger through the fight, the south Vietnamese people's armed forces have wiped

out large numbers of enemy effectives, liberated vast territories and scored one brilliant victory after another.

Fearing neither hardships nor sacrifices and displaying a matchless indomitable fighting spirit, the heroic north Vietnamese people have resisted the U.S. gangsters' most barbarous naval and air raids, won the splendid victory of downing more than 3,300 U.S. aircraft, and frustrated the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Meanwhile, at the noble call of **"all for a victorious fight against the U.S. aggressors,"** the north Vietnamese people, carrying on the fight and production simultaneously, have achieved tremendous successes in socialist economic construction and the building of national defence and given powerful support and assistance to their kinsmen in the south and are fulfilling their internationalist duty to the fraternal Laotian and Cambodian peoples. The socialist Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has all along stood firm as a rock at the southeastern outpost in Asia and has become a staunch bulwark indestructible by bombing or any other attacks.

Acting upon President Ho Chi Minh's sacred behest that **"so long as a single aggressor remains on our soil, we must fight on to sweep him away,"** the entire Vietnamese people, imbued with new revolutionary spirit, are now advancing valiantly for the realization of the sacred goal of liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to the peaceful reunification of their fatherland!

The Chinese people are elated and inspired by the great victories won by the fraternal Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and wholeheartedly admire the Vietnamese people for their staunch and tenacious fighting spirit. The Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has set a shining example and accumulated rich experience for the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people of the whole world and has made valuable contributions to it. The Chinese people learn from you and extend salute to you!

Comrades and friends,

Today, the Indochinese Peninsula has become the principal battlefield of the world people's struggle against U.S. imperialism. The situation is getting increasingly fine. U.S. imperialism's subversion and aggression against Cambodia last year have educated and aroused the Cambodian people by negative example. In less than a year, under the leadership of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the National United Front of Cambodia, the Cambodian people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has spread throughout the country like a prairie fire and seven-tenths of their territory and six-tenths of the population have been liberated, thus dealing heavy blows at the U.S. aggressors and their Phnom Penh lackeys. Under

the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front headed by Prince Souphanouvong, the heroic Laotian patriotic armed forces and people, taking the initiative in launching attacks and fighting the enemy courageously, have continuously smashed the encroachment attacks of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys so that the liberated areas have been constantly consolidated and developed. Holding high the militant banner of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, uniting closely and fighting shoulder to shoulder, have brought about a brand new situation in the three Indochinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. From the Truong Son Mountains to the banks of the Mekong River, from the Gulf of Siam to the Plain of Jars, tidings of victory are now spreading everywhere. The U.S. aggressors and their lackeys have been submerged in the vast ocean of the three Indochinese peoples' revolutionary war. Nixon and Laird who are given to bragging and boasting and who have tried hard to cover up their defeats, cannot but lament that the United States and its allies will face "some hard choices" and that "the fighting" "is going to be tough-going in the days ahead" on the Indochinese battlefield. This is a helpless confession of the enemy.

Of course, all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. While intensifying its aggression against south Viet Nam and Cambodia and stepping up its bombing raids against north Viet Nam, the Nixon government flagrantly dispatched not long ago large numbers of U.S. aggressor troops and Saigon and Bangkok puppet troops to launch large-scale attacks on the southern areas of Laos and is attempting to unleash new military adventures against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. In his recent "foreign policy report," Nixon vociferously clamoured that in the war of aggression in Indochina, the United States "will follow the lines" it "has established," take "high measures of air operations" and "continue to do what is essential" to deal with the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. All this has fully revealed the Nixon government's talk about "negotiations," "troop withdrawal," etc. as nothing but sheer hoax. In actuality, U.S. imperialism is continuing to act recklessly along the old path of expanding the war of aggression in Indochina, making itself the sworn enemy of the three peoples of Indochina and the people of the whole world.

U.S. imperialism always makes a wrong appraisal of the situation, overestimating its own strength and underestimating the strength of the people. Innumerable facts have proved that every new adventure it launches in Indochina inevitably brings another new defeat for itself. Last year, it invaded Cambodia, which ended up in dropping on its own feet the rock it had lifted. This time, in frantically invading Laos and making sinister moves in Cambodia and south Viet Nam, it is being dealt telling blows by the Laotian armed forces and people and severely punished by the three peoples of Indochina. We warmly congratulate the Laotian armed

forces and people on their brilliant victories won on the battlefields in southern and northern Laos. We warmly congratulate the Cambodian armed forces and people on their victories won on the northeastern battlefields of Cambodia. We warmly congratulate the Vietnamese people on their victories won on the northern battlefields of south Viet Nam. Should U.S. imperialism dare to launch new military adventures against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and further expand its war of aggression in Indochina, what awaits it can only be an even more ignominious and thorough defeat.

The Chinese people firmly believe that the entire Vietnamese people fighting for independence and freedom are invincible and that the three peoples of Indochina who are closely united for the common goal of national liberation are unconquerable. Yours is a just cause. You have friends all over the world. The three peoples of Indochina, upholding unity and persevering in a protracted people's war, will certainly drive the U.S. aggressors out of Indochina! Victory surely belongs to the three peoples of Indochina!

In his statement of May 20 last year, Chairman Mao pointed out: **Revolution is the main trend in the world today.** Inspired by the victorious development of the three Indochinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the revolutionary struggles of the proletariat and peoples of the world are surging forward vigorously and sweeping the globe. The revolutionary armed struggles of the peoples in Southeast Asian countries are developing rapidly. The struggles of the peoples of Korea, Japan and other Asian countries against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are mounting daily. Surmounting numerous obstructions, the Palestinian and other Arab peoples are carrying forward their struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. The national liberation movements of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the revolutionary mass movements in various countries in Europe, North America and Oceania are surging forward vigorously. In particular, many medium-sized and small countries which have long been bullied by the superpowers are getting united to wage various forms of struggles for the defence of their state sovereignty and national interests. U.S. imperialism can no longer ride roughshod at will over the Latin American countries which have all along been regarded as the backyard of the United States. In the United States itself, the struggle of the people of various nationalities against fascist rule is mounting continuously, and U.S. imperialism is in the grip of deep political, economic and social crises. In short, where there is oppression, there is resistance; where there are aggression, control and interference, there are struggles against aggression, control and interference. Countries demand independence, nations demand liberation and the people desire revolution — this is the inexorable historical trend of our time. Beset with troubles both at home and abroad and riddled with contradictions, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are finding things tougher and tougher. Although they are racking their brains to

sabotage and suppress the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries and putting up desperate struggles, an adverse current after all cannot be converted into the main current. The wheel of history is rolling forward, and no force on earth can hold it back.

People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs! This goal must be attained and it can certainly be attained.

Comrades and friends,

In the past few years, the people of our country have been carrying out the profound Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao Tsetung. Through this Great Cultural Revolution, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought has been integrated with the revolutionary practice of hundreds of millions of people on a still broader scale and in a more deep-going way. Profound changes have taken place in the mental outlook of our people, and an invigorating revolutionary atmosphere prevails on all fronts. The Third Five-Year Plan for developing the national economy of our country has been successfully fulfilled. In agriculture, rich harvests have been gathered for nine years running. A new upsurge is emerging in industrial production. The dictatorship of the proletariat of our country has become more consolidated and powerful. At present, the people of all nationalities of our country, closely rallying around the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, persisting in continuing the revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, following Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and **grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war**, are striving to implement all the fighting tasks set forth by the Ninth Party Congress and are working for the realization of the first annual plan of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. At the same time, the people of our country, with a high sense of revolutionary vigilance, are doing a good job of making preparations against war in a down-to-earth way ideologically, organizationally and in other respects, ready at all times to wipe out the invading enemies. The Chinese people are determined to liberate their sacred territory Taiwan!

The Parties of China and Viet Nam are fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties; China and Viet Nam are fraternal socialist countries; and the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples are intimate comrades-in-arms and brothers. There exists a profound revolutionary friendship between us. This friendship was personally nurtured by the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Vietnamese people's great leader President Ho Chi Minh and has been steeled and developed in the long struggles against our common enemies; it is based on proletarian internationalism and is unbreakable. As President Ho Chi Minh said: **"Profound is the friendship between Viet Nam and China, who are both comrades and brothers."**

Comrade Le Duan and Comrade Pham Van Dong have just spoken many warm words of thanks for

China's aid. In the view of proletarian internationalists, international aid is always mutual. And this is exactly the case between our two countries. Furthermore, we should say that, first of all, it is you who have given us aid and it is Viet Nam which has aided China. The Chinese people will never forget the contributions made by our Vietnamese comrades-in-arms represented by President Ho Chi Minh to the cause of the Chinese revolution in those hard and bitter years of Chinese revolution. The Chinese people are likewise well aware what powerful support and assistance the Vietnamese people's sanguinary war of resistance at the anti-U.S. front is to the Chinese people who are engaged in socialist revolution and socialist construction. The Chinese people should be grateful to you. As for the Chinese people's support and assistance to your war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and to your cause of socialist construction, it is our unshirkable proletarian internationalist duty and is simply what we should do.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has educated us in the noble spirit of proletarian internationalism: If anyone among us should say that we should not help the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, that will be betrayal, betrayal of the revolution. We will for ever bear in mind this teaching of Chairman Mao, whether it be in regard to the revolutionary struggle of the Vietnamese people, or the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of Indochina or the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries in the world.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area."** This is the firm and unshakable principle of the Chinese Party and Government as well as a guide to action of the entire Chinese people. Your struggle is our struggle, your difficulty is our difficulty and your victory is our victory. Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia are close neighbours of China and we will never allow U.S. imperialism to do whatever it pleases there. If U.S. imperialism should obdurately go down the road of expanding its war of aggression in Indochina, the Chinese people will take all necessary measures, not flinching even from the greatest national sacrifices, to give all-out support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and give all-out support and assistance to the three peoples of Indochina in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until the thorough defeat of the U.S. aggressors. The Chinese people and the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia are brothers and comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe and going through thick and thin together. We will always unite together, fight together and win victory together!

U.S. imperialism is bound to be defeated and the Vietnamese people are sure to win! The three peoples of Indochina are sure to win!

Long live the great friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples!

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China, and the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

AT the invitation of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Chinese Party and Government Delegation led by Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, paid a friendly visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam from March 5 to 8, 1971 and was accorded most magnificent and enthusiastic welcome and reception by the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the fraternal Vietnamese people. The Chinese Party and Government Delegation expresses sincere thanks for this.

During the visit, talks were held between the Chinese Party and Government Delegation and the Delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on the present situation in Indochina and on questions of common interest to China and Viet Nam. The talks were held in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere, which fully demonstrated the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were: Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Yeh Chien-ying, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Chiu Hui-tso, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Keng Piao, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Head of the International Liaison Department of

the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Han Nien-lung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Wang Yu-ping, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; and Yuan Hua-ping, Head of the Armament Department of the General Logistics of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Taking part in the talks on the Vietnamese side were: Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party; Truong Chinh, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; Pham Van Dong, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; General Vo Nguyen Giap, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence; Nguyen Duy Trinh, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier; Hoang Van Hoan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; Ngo Thuyen, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to the People's Republic of China; Hoang Van Tien, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Major-General Tran Sam, Vice-Minister of National Defence.

U.S. imperialism has now dispatched tens of thousands of U.S. troops and Saigon puppet troops to carry out a massive invasion of Laos in collusion with the Laotian Rightist forces and Thai mercenaries. At the same time, it has employed U.S. and puppet troops to

launch a large-scale attack on the area along Route 9 in south Viet Nam and slaughter the south Vietnamese people. It has concentrated large numbers of U.S. troops and Saigon puppet troops in areas close to the 17th Parallel, dispatched many warships of the 7th Fleet to prowl about in the Bac Bo Gulf and used aircraft and warships to intensify raids against many densely inhabited areas of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. It has sent additional Saigon puppet troops to Cambodia to step up its war of aggression against Cambodia in collusion with the Lon Nol puppet troops. What is more, the Nixon government has blatantly declared that it will not place any limitation upon the use of U.S. air power anywhere in Indochina.

This is a new and extremely grave war escalation by U.S. imperialism aimed at intensifying its aggression against south Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, which directly menaces the security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and at the same time menaces the security of the People's Republic of China, thus creating a dangerous situation to peace in Asia and the world. All this shows that although U.S. imperialism has suffered disastrous defeats, it remains very obstinate and will not give up its wild design of aggression against Viet Nam and the other countries of Indochina. This fully reveals the Nixon government's repeated professions about "peace," "negotiations" and "troop withdrawal" etc. as nothing but a smokescreen for its war expansion.

In the two years since the Nixon government assumed office, the United States has done its utmost to push its plan of "Vietnamizing" the war, which in essence is to prolong the U.S. imperialist war of aggression and perpetuate the U.S. military occupation of south Viet Nam. However, this plan is meeting with failure. In order to remedy this situation, the United States has committed aggression against Cambodia and expanded its war of aggression against Laos and is wildly attempting to launch new military adventures against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The U.S. expansion of its war of aggression to Laos and Cambodia has turned Indochina into one battlefield. The Chinese and Vietnamese sides have noted with great pleasure that since the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, the militant unity of the Indochinese peoples has witnessed important development. The peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia have formed a powerful united front for the common cause of opposing U.S. imperialist aggression and winning national liberation. Co-ordinating with each other, uniting closely together and fighting shoulder to shoulder, they have won brilliant victories on all battlefronts and brought about an excellent situation through their fight. At present, in accordance with President Ho Chi Minh's behest and under the wise leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the heroic Vietnamese people, holding high the glorious banner of "firm resolve to fight and win," are forging ahead victoriously and fighting courageously to smash the U.S. imperialist scheme of "Vietnamizing" its war of aggression against

Viet Nam and to realize the great cause of liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to the peaceful reunification of their fatherland. Under the wise leadership of the Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the National United Front of Cambodia, the heroic Cambodian people's struggle against U.S. imperialism is developing vigorously and, within less than a year, they have liberated large tracts of their territory, dealing heavy blows at the U.S. aggressors, the Saigon puppets and the Phnom Penh traitorous clique. Under the wise leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front headed by Prince Souphanouvong, the heroic Laotian patriotic armed forces and people have fought courageously and tenaciously, smashing many "encroachment" attacks by the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys and have thus consolidated and expanded the liberated areas. The two sides warmly hail the splendid victories won by the three Indochinese peoples.

The two sides strongly condemn the Nixon government for its criminal acts of expanding the war of aggression in Indochina and have studied the resultant grave situation there. The two sides have taken full account of the recklessness and madness of the Nixon government and held discussions on questions as to how to deal with possible military adventures by U.S. imperialism and have reached completely identical views.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam solemnly declares that acting upon the will of respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people will resolutely frustrate the policy of aggression and any war escalation by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and carry the cause of resisting U.S. aggression and saving the nation to final victory. Together with the fraternal Laotian and Cambodian peoples, the Vietnamese people will resolutely drive U.S. imperialism out of the Indochinese Peninsula. No brute force or truculent threat can shake the strong will of the three peoples of Indochina to fight to the finish for the defence of their sacred national rights.

The Chinese Government and people firmly support the statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam dated February 10, 1971 and the statement of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam dated March 4, 1971, which strongly condemn U.S. imperialism for its expansion of the war of aggression in Indochina. The Chinese side declares that it is the firm and unshakable principle of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government as well as the unshirkable internationalist duty of the Chinese people to give support and assistance to the Vietnamese people and all the three peoples of Indochina in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Chinese people will never allow U.S. imperialism to run amuck and do whatever it pleases in Indochina. Should U.S. imperialism go down the road of expanding its war of aggression in Indochina, the Chinese people are determined to take all necessary measures, not flinching

even from the greatest national sacrifices, to give all-out support and assistance to the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples for the thorough defeat of the U.S. aggressors.

The two sides strongly condemn U.S. imperialism for its crimes of frantically expanding its war of aggression against Viet Nam. The Viet Nam question must be settled on the basis of the "ten-point over-all solution" and the "eight-point clarifications" put forward by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. The U.S. aggressor troops and vassal troops must wholly and unconditionally withdraw from south Viet Nam and let the Vietnamese people settle their own questions by themselves.

The two sides strongly condemn U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in Saigon and Bangkok for their grave crimes of massive invasion of Laos and firmly support the fraternal Laotian people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. U.S. imperialism must immediately stop its intervention and aggression against Laos, must unconditionally stop its bombing of Laos and must withdraw all the U.S. aggressor troops and vassal troops from Laotian territory. The Laotian question should be settled by the Laotian people themselves in accordance with the "five-point political solution" put forward by the Laotian Patriotic Front on March 6, 1970.

The two sides strongly condemn U.S. imperialism and its lackeys for their barbarous crimes of intensifying their aggression against Cambodia, firmly support the Cambodian people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and firmly support the just stand put forward in the "five-point declaration" issued on March 23, 1970 by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia. U.S. imperialism and its lackeys must immediately and unconditionally stop all their acts of aggression against Cambodia and withdraw all their aggressor troops.

The two sides express their firm belief that the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, holding high the militant banner of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, strengthening their unity, persevering in and pushing forward the people's war, will certainly drive all the U.S. aggressors out of the Indochinese Peninsula. Victory surely belongs to the three heroic peoples of Indochina!

The two sides hold that the development of the present international situation is increasingly favourable to the people of various countries and unfavourable to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The people of the whole world are uniting to form a broad united

front against the U.S. aggressors and all their lackeys. Heavily besieged by the people of the whole world, U.S. imperialism is now facing extreme difficulties and finds itself in an inextricable dilemma.

U.S. imperialism is doing its utmost to foster Japanese militarism and its other puppets in an attempt to rig up a new aggressive military alliance in Asia and the Pacific region and push the "Nixon doctrine" of "using Asians to fight Asians." The two sides strongly condemn such acts of aggression on the part of U.S. imperialism, firmly support the peoples of Korea, Japan and other Asian countries in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, and firmly support the Korean people in their struggle for the unification of their fatherland.

The two sides firmly support the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America and other countries in their struggle to oppose the policies of aggression pursued by U.S.-led imperialism, to win national liberation and defend national independence and state sovereignty; firmly support the Cuban people in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and threat; firmly support the German Democratic Republic in its struggle against U.S. imperialism and West German revanchism; firmly support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression; and firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the peoples in Western Europe, North America, Oceania and the United States.

The Chinese side highly praises the heroic Vietnamese people for the great victories they have won in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation under the guidance of respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh's teachings and under the wise leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party.

With boundless revolutionary heroism, the south Vietnamese people have persevered in the people's war under most difficult conditions and have had long and fierce trials of strength with U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, beating them out of their wits and throwing them into a desperate predicament. United around the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the heroic south Vietnamese people are now marching forward victoriously and fighting valiantly to drive out the U.S. aggressors and overthrow the puppet regime.

Displaying the revolutionary spirit of waging arduous struggle with courage and tenacity, the north Vietnamese people, carrying on the fight and production simultaneously, have successfully hit back at the

U.S. imperialist savage naval and air raids and achieved remarkable successes in economic construction and the building of national defence. Now, in enthusiastic response to the call of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the heroic north Vietnamese people are advancing courageously in a high fighting spirit in supporting and assisting their kinsmen in the south and defending the socialist north.

The Chinese people warmly congratulate the Vietnamese people on their great victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Vietnamese people's victories have upset the counter-revolutionary global strategy of U.S. imperialism, pinned down and weakened its forces of aggression, and immensely supported and inspired the revolutionary struggles of the people of the whole world, setting a brilliant example for the oppressed people and oppressed nations in their struggle for liberation. The Chinese people express boundless admiration for the Vietnamese people's revolutionary spirit of fighting bravely and dauntlessly. The Chinese people are infinitely proud to have the heroic Vietnamese people as their close comrades-in-arms.

The Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam warmly praise the Chinese people armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought for their brilliant achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction as well as in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The Vietnamese people sincerely wish the fraternal Chinese people new and still greater successes in all aspects of their revolutionary cause.

The Vietnamese people firmly support the Chinese people's cause of liberating their sacred territory Taiwan Province and express the firm belief that Taiwan will certainly be liberated.

The Vietnamese people will never forget the enthusiastic and powerful support and gigantic and effective aid rendered by the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and the fraternal Chinese people in the noble spirit of proletarian internationalism both during their past long revolutionary struggles against imperialism and for national independence and in the present cause of resisting U.S. aggression and saving the nation and of socialist construction. Respected and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung's statement of May 20, 1970 has greatly inspired the Vietnamese people in forging ahead valiantly together with the Laotian and Cambodian peoples to thoroughly defeat the U.S. aggressor bandits.

The Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Viet-

namese people express their sincere and profound thanks to respected and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and people for their extremely valuable support and assistance.

The Chinese side holds that the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples, standing at the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism, working hard and fighting the enemy courageously, have given the greatest encouragement and support to the Chinese people and are a model and example for the Chinese people to learn from. The Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and people are sincerely grateful to the fraternal Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples. It is the Chinese people's unshirkable internationalist duty to give support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and in their socialist construction, and this is simply what the Chinese people should do.

The two sides point out with great satisfaction that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the Parties, Governments and peoples of China and Viet Nam formed in the long common struggles against imperialist aggression are being continuously consolidated and developed. Such friendship and unity were personally forged by the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and the Vietnamese people's great leader President Ho, are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and are long tested and unbreakable.

Both sides express their determination to further strengthen and develop the great friendship and militant unity between the Parties, Governments and peoples of China and Viet Nam for the thorough defeat of the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs.

The two sides firmly believe that the present friendly visit by the Chinese Party and Government Delegation to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam will make new contributions to the further enhancement of the militant unity between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, the further consolidation and strengthening of the fraternal relations between the two countries and the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Delegation of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China

Chou En-lai

Delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

Pham Van Dong

Hanoi, March 8, 1971

U.S.-Puppet Troops Hit Hard by Lao People

IT has been a month since U.S. imperialism mustered its Saigon and Bangkok lackeys to make a wild attack on the southern part of Laos. With the effective co-ordination of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the Cambodian National Liberation Armed Forces, the Lao patriotic armed forces and people have brought the tremendous might of people's war into full play and severely thrashed the invading enemy. Preliminary figures show that in February the patriotic armed forces and people of Laos wiped out more than 7,800 enemy troops and shot down over 230 enemy planes. If those put out of action by the patriotic armed forces and people of south Viet Nam and Cambodia are added to the number of enemies annihilated in Laos, the total exceeds 15,000. This victory which struck a hard blow at U.S. imperialism's military gamble has left the U.S. aggressors bogged down still deeper in Indochina.

U.S. Imperialism Caught in Its Own Trap

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out during the Chinese People's Liberation War: The reactionary Chiang Kai-shek gang and its U.S. master "had over-estimated their own strength, underestimated the strength of the revolution and rashly unleashed the war and so were caught in their own trap. Our enemy's

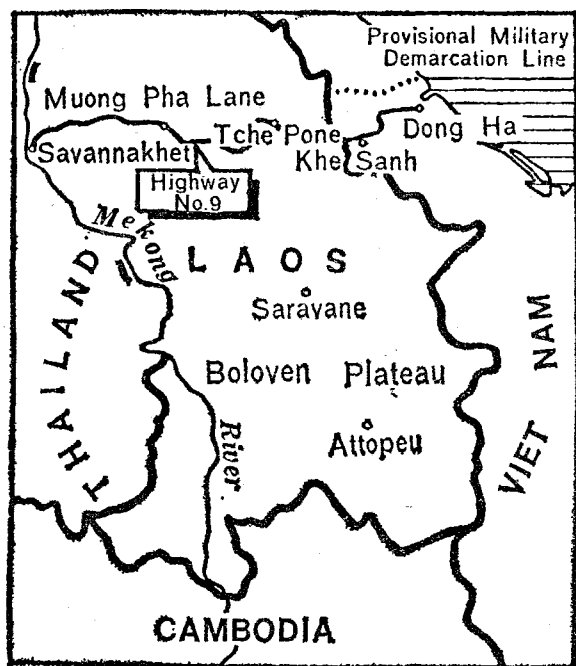
strategic calculations failed completely." Today, by rashly invading Laos, U.S. imperialism along with its Saigon stooges is caught in its own trap.

One of the strategic objectives of U.S. imperialism's invasion of southern Laos is to try to open up Highway 9 linking southern Viet Nam and southern Laos and cut off the mutual aid and support between the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, so as to defeat them one by one, expedite the "Vietnamization" plan in its war of aggression in Viet Nam and save itself from defeat in Indochina. Having a great number of planes, tanks and artillery pieces, the U.S. aggressors used heliborne and armoured car tactics. Supported by massive bombing, they airdropped troops by helicopter and gained control of certain strongpoints along Highway 9. Then they sent their tanks and armoured cars in to push ahead along the highway in a vain effort to connect the different strongpoints into one line. The U.S. aggressors smugly calculated that this would cow the people of Laos and the rest of Indochina into submission. However, U.S. imperialism completely miscalculated. Its military adventure has ignited the flames of people's war in the three countries of Indochina still more and has met with stronger opposition from the people in the United States and all over the world. Militarily, it has also been thrown into a bigger quandary.

By invading Laos, the U.S.-puppet troops have to fight on three battlefields — Laos, south Viet Nam and Cambodia — simultaneously. They have thus become overstretched on their war fronts. The result is that their combat troops, already very limited, are more scattered and their supplies, already difficult enough, have become a serious problem. Especially the areas along Highway 9 in southern Laos, with their steep mountains, dense forests and strategically important terrain, are unfavourable for air force and mechanized unit operations. Rather, the region is favourable for the people's armed forces to wipe out the enemy. Forcing the south Viet Nam puppet troops to fight in the van, U.S. imperialism has brought greater casualties to the puppet troops and further sapped their combat strength. As a result, the U.S. imperialist "Vietnamization" plan, the implementation of which hinges mainly on strengthening the puppet troops, is going bankrupt at a faster rate.

Lao Armed Forces and People Give Full Rein to Tremendous Might of People's War

The U.S. imperialist invasion of Laos makes it possible for the Lao patriotic armed forces and people to



open a good battlefield on which to wipe out the U.S.-puppet troops. Relying on their political superiority, bringing into full play their style of fighting heroically and tenaciously and applying a flexible strategy and tactics, attacking enemy weak points by using their own strong points and by continuous fighting, they have grasped the war initiative firmly in their own hands and brought the tremendous might of people's war into full play.

The Lao patriotic armed forces and people have wreaked havoc with the enemy's heliborne tactics by their extensive emulation drive to shoot down enemy aircraft. Everywhere along Highway 9 withering fire poured from anti-aircraft positions to blast the U.S. air bandits. Sometimes the Lao patriotic armed forces and people shot down over 30 enemy aircraft in a day and sometimes they brought down 20 planes or so in one place alone. The U.S.-puppet forces admitted that fierce anti-aircraft fire from the Lao People's Liberation Army's guns was "indeed deadly," that they "were swatting U.S. helicopters out of the sky like flies" and that the loss of U.S. helicopters had reached a "painful number."

At the beginning, when the enemy launched his massive invasion, the Lao People's Liberation Army lured him in deep while it laid mines and dug bamboo-spiked pits along the paths. It sent small detachments to intercept and ambush the enemy who was foiled everywhere in his attacks while being subjected to constant devastating fire. Many enemy tanks and armoured cars were blown up or fell into the pits. Western news agencies reported that even if they were not attacked by the Lao patriotic armed forces and people, the U.S.-puppet forces' "advance on a few mined and booby trapped jungle paths is extremely dangerous," and that "pitfalls containing bamboo stakes with poisoned spikes can kill within 30 minutes." The U.S.-puppet troops were so jittery that they crawled at a snail's pace and "need five hours at least to gain two or three kilometres," and sometimes a one-kilometre advance took 48 hours.

Before the enemy had time to get a foothold, the Lao People's Liberation Army chose the most advantageous moment and terrain to concentrate a superior force to split the enemy up into small groups and encircle and attack him by surprise, engaging the enemy at close quarters and wiping out large numbers of enemy effectives. On February 25, the Lao People's Liberation Army launched a fierce attack on the Saigon puppet forces holed up near Ban Dong and completely wiped out one enemy paratroop battalion and two artillery companies as well as demolished the headquarters of the Saigon puppet forces' 3rd Paratroop Brigade. From February 27 to March 1, the Lao People's Liberation Army wiped out another two enemy battalions. In a little over 20 days, they had wiped out or badly mauled 12 enemy battalions. The enemy was often taken by surprise, encircled and annihilated in fighting

where he least expected it. DPA reported that on February 21 a Saigon puppet troop task force was suddenly surrounded by the Lao People's Liberation Army when only two days earlier its commander had smugly told Saigon that it had met no "serious resistance." And it was on the very same day that heavy shelling by the Lao People's Liberation Army had caused casualties in dead and wounded to "exceed 60 per cent."

Thrusting into Lao territory while their lines of communication were cut and aircraft bringing in their supplies running into murderous fire, the U.S. and Saigon puppet troops found getting reinforcements and supplies extremely difficult. Even Hoang Xuan Lam, chief of the Saigon puppet forces invading Laos, was obliged to admit that the Lao People's Liberation Army had "cut Route 9 behind some of his forward units" and that supplying the U.S.-puppet forces invading Laos had become the "most serious problem." The Saigon puppet troops invading Laos complained that the Americans had failed to bring them supplies and ammunition in time.

The armed forces and people fighting in southern Laos have received effective co-operation from the armed forces and people in northern Laos as well as from those in south Viet Nam and Cambodia. In northern Laos, they pinned down enemy forces by a powerful onslaught in the Sam Thong-Long Cheng area and other enemy strongholds. In Cambodia, the National Liberation Armed Forces fought a series of outstanding battles of annihilation, dealing heavy blows to the invading Saigon puppet troops in the eastern and northeastern parts of the country. In the Kompong Cham and Kratie Provinces alone, they and the people wiped out close to 5,500 enemy troops in a 25-day period. In south Viet Nam, the People's Liberation Armed Forces and the people launched attack after attack against the enemy in the Khe Sanh area. They ambushed the U.S.-puppet invaders crossing into Laos and shelled their command posts, supply bases and lines of communication in the rear. Fighting in co-ordination with the Lao armed forces and people, they battered the U.S.-Saigon puppet troops between them and inflicted over 1,700 casualties on the enemy, nearly 1,000 of them U.S. troops. Meanwhile, the armed forces and people in other parts of south Viet Nam took advantage of the thinning out of the enemy forces due to large-scale troop movements to the north and the invasion of Laos to strike the enemy at many points. They wiped out enemy forces by the thousands, stormed and destroyed his strongholds and establishments by the hundreds and pinned down much of his strength.

Under the hammer blows of the armed forces and people of Laos, south Viet Nam and Cambodia, the badly beaten U.S. and Saigon troops ran into trouble everywhere. Morale sank to a new low. Some of the men refused to obey orders while others "fought each other" to get on helicopters to flee for their lives. It was a most disgusting spectacle. The invasion of Laos,

the U.S. aggressors wailed, had met with what they described as "unexpected" reverses and that the situation was "bad, very bad." Worried and dejected, U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon moaned that U.S. imperialism in Indochina would come up against "some hard choices."

Vice-Chairman Lin has pointed out: "People's war is the most effective weapon against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys." The new victories by the people of the three countries of Indochina vividly prove once again that for all its propaganda and ballyhoo, the so-called "lead in steel production," "air supremacy" and what not U.S. imperialism crows about cannot stave off complete bankruptcy in a people's war waged by revolutionary people.

Escalated Invasion Means Escalated Defeat For U.S. Imperialism

It was U.S. imperialism's desire to salvage something from its defeat in the war of aggression in Indochina that led it to risk putting its stakes on the

Laos invasion. To this end, it had carefully worked out the invasion plan, made preparations over a long period and massed a big force for the operation. One British paper noted since the U.S.-Saigon troops' incursion into Laos: "The whole future of Indochina may well hang on the answer to this question (meaning success or failure in the invasion of Laos). So may the future of President Nixon. . . ." It can be seen that the crushing defeat U.S. imperialism has had in its invasion of Laos was a heavy blow to the Nixon government. But Nixon is not resigned to failure. The U.S. aggressors are still preoccupied with deploying troops for pushing on with the invasion of Laos, studying some new kind of "tactics" and are even instigating the puppet clique in south Viet Nam to make loud noises about an invasion of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. It is possible that U.S. imperialism, confronted with complete defeat, may plunge into a still bigger gamble. But it is certain that U.S. imperialism's escalation of the invasion can only mean escalation of its defeat. If it dares to embark on a still bigger adventure and widen its war of aggression in Indochina, it will only hasten its complete destruction.

Communique on Talks Between Representatives Of China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office Of China and Japan-China Memorandum Trade Office of Japan

THE representatives of the Memorandum Trade Offices of China and Japan held talks in Peking from February 15 to March 1, 1971. Participating in the talks on the Chinese side were Liu Hsi-wen, Hsu Ming, Wu Shu-tung, Lin Po and Ting Min. Participating in the talks on the Japanese side were Kaheita Okazaki, Yoshimi Furui, Seiichi Tagawa, Shunichi Matsumoto, Ryoichi Kawai, Yaeiji Watanabe, Tomoharu Okubo, Seiichi Kataoka and Yoshizo Yasuda.

During this period, Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo met all the members of the Delegation of the Japan-China Memorandum Trade. The delegation visited factories and a people's commune in Peking.

The two sides unanimously hold that the communique on talks they signed on April 19, 1970 is entirely correct, and that facts over the past year have further confirmed this.

The two sides unanimously condemn the Japanese reactionaries for intensifying collusion with U.S. imperialism in reviving Japanese militarism and joining U.S. imperialism's aggression and expansion in Asia. Actively following the line of the Japan-U.S. joint communique, the Sato government has in the past year gone further in turning Japan into a base of U.S. imperialist aggression against Asia. The Sato government has not only propagandized militarism in a big way, but has "automatically extended" the Japan-U.S. "security treaty," put forward the "draft outline of the fourth national defence build-up programme" and the "national defence white paper," and stepped up armaments expansion. Furthermore, it has worked in coordination with the U.S. policy of aggression against Asia and helped U.S. imperialism expand its war of aggression against Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. All this shows that the revival of Japanese militarism is already a reality. The Japanese side states that it is determined to make still greater efforts to denounce and smash the revival of Japanese militarism.

The Chinese side strongly condemns the Japanese reactionaries for their intensified collusion with the Chiang Kai-shek and Pak Jung Hi puppet cliques in rigging up a new military alliance in Northeast Asia and for directing the spearhead of their aggression against China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The newly established Japan-Chiang-Pak "liaison committee" has gone so far as to decide on the "joint exploitation" of the resources of the shallow seas adjacent to China's coasts. This is a flagrant encroachment on China's sovereignty. The Chinese people absolutely will not tolerate this.

The Japanese side states that it understands this solemn stand of the Chinese side. It holds that the Japan-Chiang-Pak "liaison committee" is a reactionary organization formed by the Japanese reactionaries in following the line of the Japan-U.S. joint communique. The decision of this "liaison committee" to exploit the resources of the shallow seas adjacent to China's coasts is an encroachment on China's sovereignty. The Japanese side states that it will resolutely struggle against all these reactionary activities.

The Chinese side solemnly states: The Chinese people are determined to liberate their sacred territory Taiwan Province. It is absolutely China's internal affair to liberate its Taiwan Province and no country whatsoever has the right to interfere with it. By clinging desperately to the illegal Japan-Chiang "peace treaty" and emphasizing what it called "keeping faith in international affairs," the Sato government has fully revealed its persistent hostility towards the Chinese people and its vain attempt to obstruct the Chinese people from liberating Taiwan and to realize its ambition of occupying it permanently.

The Japanese side agrees completely with the stand of the Chinese side and, once again, explicitly states: The Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing the Chinese people; Taiwan Province is an inseparable part of the territory of China; the plot to create "two Chinas" or "one China and one Taiwan" in any form is intolerable; and the Japan-Chiang "peace treaty" is itself illegal, null and void and should be abolished.

Both sides reiterate and affirm once again that the three political principles and the principle that politics and economics are inseparable must be adhered to in the relations between China and Japan, and they are the political basis of the relations between our two sides. To promote Sino-Japanese trade on this basis, the Chinese side puts forward four conditions in its trade with Japan, namely: The Chinese side will not have trade exchanges with factories, firms and enterprises belonging to any of the following categories:

First, factories and firms helping the Chiang Kai-shek gang stage a come-back to the mainland or helping the Pak Jung Hi clique intrude into the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

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Second, factories and firms with large investments in Taiwan or south Korea;

Third, enterprises supplying arms and ammunition to U.S. imperialism for aggression against Viet Nam or Laos or Cambodia; and

Fourth, U.S.-Japan joint enterprises or subsidiaries of U.S. companies in Japan.

The Japanese side agrees to the stand of the Chinese side and holds that the above-mentioned four conditions are important for the development of Japan-China trade on the basis of the three political principles and the principle that politics and economics are inseparable, and states that it is willing to make efforts to ensure faithful compliance with the four conditions.

The two sides seriously point out in unanimity: The Sato government has redoubled its efforts to tail after U.S. imperialism and has obstinately pursued a policy of hostility towards China, thus placing new serious obstacles in the way of normalizing the relations between China and Japan. The Japanese side resolutely opposes the Sato government's policy of hostility towards China, and is determined to make new efforts to remove the obstacles placed by the Sato government and promote the normalization of Japan-China relations and the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The two sides are unanimous of the opinion that China and Japan are close neighbours and there exists a traditional friendship between the two peoples; the desire of the Chinese and Japanese peoples for peace and friendship represents the general trend of events and popular feelings. A mass movement for Japan-China friendship and promoting the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations is developing vigorously in Japan. No one can hold back this torrent of the times and the prospects of China-Japan friendship are bright. Both sides maintain that promoting friendship between the two peoples and normal relations between the two countries conforms to the common desire of the Chinese and Japanese peoples and is in the interests of safeguarding peace in Asia and the world.

The two sides reached agreement on 1971 memorandum trade matters, etc.

Representatives of the
China-Japan Memorandum
Trade Office of
China

Liu Hsi-wen
Hsu Ming
Wu Shu-tung
Lin Po
Ting Min

Representatives of the
Japan-China Memorandum
Trade Office of
Japan

Kaheita Okazaki
Yoshimi Furui
Seiichi Tagawa
Shunichi Matsumoto
Yaeiji Watanabe
Tomoharu Okubo

March 1, 1971, Peking

Big Exposure of U.S. Imperialism's World Hegemony Ambition

U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon delivered a long-winded and enormously tedious foreign policy report to the U.S. Congress on February 25. Under the high-sounding title "United States Foreign Policy for the 1970s; Building for Peace," this report clearly revealed U.S. imperialism's stubborn persistence in aggression and its ambitions for world hegemony. The salient features of the report are a full exposure of the awkward situation of the Nixon government which is beset with difficulties at home and abroad and in a dilemma. In view of this predicament, its insistence on continued aggression far exceeds its power; it fears losing everything but is reluctant to give up; and it can neither go ahead nor back down.

Stubbornly Clinging to Policy of Aggression

In an address made on the same day, Nixon said: "We have learnt in recent years the danger of our overinvolvement" and "a grave risk we are equally determined to avoid—is underinvolvement." His plight shows that the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism has not changed in the least and that the "Nixon doctrine" which was hammered out a year or so ago as a life-saver for U.S. imperialism is absolutely bankrupt as a result of the heavy blows of the revolutionary people of the world.

In his report, Nixon made clearly the U.S. imperialist intention to stick to its policy of global aggression. He said that "America has always had a belief in a purpose larger than itself," "our awareness of the world is too keen," "the United States will continue to play a role of leadership, commensurate with our position in the world," and so on and so forth. However, to his distress, "the postwar order of international relations . . . is gone. With it are gone the conditions which have determined the assumption and practice of United States foreign policy since 1945." American domestic "consensus has been strained by 25 years of global responsibilities" which have "exhausted" the United States and made it notorious abroad. Consequently, Nixon hoisted the tattered banner of "building for peace" to cover up aggression and to befuddle public opinion. This U.S. imperialist chieftain who has frantically widened the U.S. war of aggression has the nerve to declare that what he intends to "build" is not only

"peace" for today, "peace" for tomorrow, but "a full generation of peace"!

Let us see what the "peace" he referred to is!

Bent on Military Adventures in Indochina

This Nixon who prattles about "peace" has in less than two years after coming to power extended the U.S. war of aggression first from Viet Nam to Cambodia and then to Laos, and in such a truculent manner as to strongly suggest further "escalation." Nevertheless, U.S. imperialism is a paper tiger. Staunchly resisted by the Indochinese peoples, the U.S. aggressors are being badly mauled on the battlefield and are utterly isolated in the world. Nixon has to admit in his report that Viet Nam constituted his "most anguishing problem." He also realized that the United States not only was unable to win by continuing the war, but would also run a bigger risk, which would entail "a greatly increased toll in lives, treasure and diplomatic objectives," and would "split apart our own society." He said: "The conflict had been costly and frustrating for Americans and many believed that this administration should move to end immediately . . . American involvement in it." Since that is the case, would not this "anguishing" problem be got rid of by pulling the U.S. aggressors out of Indochina? But Nixon said: "I considered this a disastrous path," because the United States has "invested lives, treasure, and prestige" in south Viet Nam, and "we will not let down our friends [meaning the south Vietnamese puppet clique]." He also snarled: "I would take strong and effective measures to prevent the enemy from jeopardizing our remaining forces." Thus, on one hand, he admitted that U.S. aggression in Viet Nam is unpopular and has suffered defeat; on the other hand, he insisted on continuing the aggression, thereby leading to still more disastrous defeat until complete collapse. This is the contradiction from which there is no way out that Nixon faces. It is truly a dilemma about which he can do nothing.

What can he do then? Nixon once again turned to his "Nixon doctrine" to console himself, saying that the only thing to do is to speed up "Vietnamization" and "Indochinaization" of the war, and stating with self-conceit that he considered "the Nixon doctrine . . . has most actively been manifested in Asia." Indeed, the "Nixon doctrine" has had full play in Asia. Facts over the past year have shown that neither "overinvolvement" nor "underinvolvement" can save U.S. im-

perialism and its running dogs from their destined doom.

Stepped-Up Revival of Japanese Militarism

To push the threadbare "Nixon doctrine," Nixon is intensifying the revival of Japanese militarism in Asia. He said that the United States and Japan are "two strong nations of . . . similar goals." The two governments share "the conviction that our relationship is vital to the kind of world we both want. We are determined to act accordingly." He had profuse praise for Japanese militarism's rearmament plan and has used this militarism at a faster rate to serve U.S. imperialism in expanding the war of aggression in Asia.

Colluding With the Other Superpower for Pushing Power Politics and Dividing Spheres of Influence

The U.S. imperialists who are being beaten black and blue in the war of aggression in Indochina are also trying energetically to expand or maintain their aggressive interests in other parts of the world. In his report, Nixon devoted many passages in explaining the further demarcation of spheres of influence between the United States and the other superpower. Again and again he stressed that the United States and the Soviet Union "have substantial mutual incentives to find ways of working together." He also said that "as the two most powerful nations in the world, we conduct global policies that bring our interests into contention across a broad range of issues."

Nixon said: "The lines of demarcation between the United States and the Soviet Union are being firmly drawn in Europe, their rivalry has gone beyond in the south where such lines do not exist." The Middle East "is a region where the interests of the United States and the Soviet Union is at work." The situation "in the Middle East . . . runs the risk of involving the Soviet policy and ours in a collision that could distinctly be impossible to control." Nixon wants "the pursuit of stable U.S.-Soviet relations," and to "establish . . . a type of relations susceptible of conciliating the interests of all," in other words, setting up U.S. and Soviet spheres of influence. Nixon gleefully dwelt on how the Soviet Union had accepted the Rogers plan on the Middle East question put forth by the United States and how the United States took a "firm position" last September in taking part in suppressing the Palestinian guerrillas, thus avoiding "the risk of a confrontation of the big powers."

Nixon's confession showed that his so-called "building for peace" is only a synonym for power politics, demarcation of spheres of influence and suppression of the Palestinian and Arab people as well as the revolutionary people of other countries carried out in partnership with the other superpower.

Continued Domination Over West European "Allies"

Nixon used much ink to refer to the "partnership" between the United States and its West European

"allies," noting that this constituted the "cornerstone" for building "a structure of peace." Now, let us take a look at what kind of "partnership" it really is.

First, Nixon said: "I have assured our allies and friends in Europe that the United States will continue to play a role of leadership, commensurate with our position in the world." In other words, the United States still intends to be the "leader." Second, he said: "In turn partnership requires our allies in their negotiations to pursue their course within a framework of common objectives." That is to say, the United States wants its "allies" to accept the "common objectives," namely, regard U.S. objectives as their own. Third, economically, Nixon wants Western Europe to show "restraint in protecting special interests," in other words, to open their markets to the United States. Fourth, militarily, "the United States would maintain and improve its forces in Europe and not reduce them." This means that U.S. forces will continue to stay in the territory of its "allies"; while at the same time, he urged them to supply money and men for "sharing alliance burdens equitably." Fifth, in relations with the other superpower, Nixon said, "The West cannot afford to allow the momentum of individual approaches to the East." This means that in this respect, the "allies" are not allowed to get out of the U.S. orbit but must remain under its control. This is enough! It all shows that "partnership" in the "Nixon doctrine" is nothing but continued domination over its "allies," binding them to the global strategy of the United States.

Playing the "Two Chinas" Plot

Nixon had the effrontery to dwell specifically on "the problem of China" in his report. He said: "The 22-year-old hostility between ourselves and the People's Republic of China is another unresolved problem." Still, Nixon went on, "we will continue to honour our treaty commitments to the security of our Asian allies." That is to say, the United States will insist on its aggressive policy of forcibly occupying China's territory Taiwan Province. Nixon made much of how in the past the United States opposed the eviction of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang from the United Nations and it "will continue to oppose" such an attempt. Having completed a big circle, Nixon came back to the same old spot — still clinging tightly to the political mummy Chiang Kai-shek and engaging in his criminal "two Chinas" plot.

* * *

Our great leader Chairman Mao has 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."** Step by step, U.S. imperialism is sliding down this path in accord with this law. Obviously, Nixon's foreign policy report is no help to him. All his plots, schemes and war threats can by no means hinder the surging forth of the mainstream of the era — **People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!**

The Story Behind the "Mishima Incident"

Since Yukio Mishima committed *hara-kiri* on November 25 last year,* the Japanese reactionaries have whipped up a sinister campaign to promote the bushido spirit and glorify Mishima in a most disgusting way. Not only have bookshops in Japan set up special counters to sell Mishima's books but a host of magazines have carried his works and pictures in issue after issue. Some even put out special editions on Mishima. Television stations had special programmes on Mishima while radio stations fed the listening public repeatedly with tape recording of Mishima's wild harangue to the "Self-Defence Forces" the day he committed *hara-kiri*. Besides all this, there were phonograph records of Mishima's ravings and "memorial badges" to "mourn" Mishima for sale. The "Mishima incident" is being used in Japan today to beat the drums for revising the constitution and "loyalty to Tenno."

Even more sickening is the fact that on January 24, the Japanese reactionaries held a "funeral service" for Mishima at a Tokyo monastery, attended by politicians, big capitalists, members of the "Self-Defence Forces," Right-wing elements, reactionaries in art and literary circles and so-called "lovers of Mishima's works." A bunch of reactionaries wailed that Mishima's death "inherited the priceless bushido spirit" and that this was a "great death for Japan" which arouses the "Japanese spirit" in the Japanese people, etc.

What does the "Mishima incident" mean? Follow-up is an article on the subject. — Ed.

SOON after the "Mishima incident" occurred, Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato and "Defence Agency" chief Yasuhiro Nakasone used it to step up militarization and at the same time did their utmost to whitewash themselves and tried to pretend they were completely unconnected with the affair. However, their specious reasoning in no way answers the questions they must answer: How could Mishima and four other chiefs of the "Association of the Shield" stroll into the office of Kanetoshi Masuda, commander of the Eastern Army, in the closely guarded headquarters of the Eastern Army of Japan's "Ground Self-Defence Forces"? How could Mishima and Co. "tie up" Masuda with no trouble at all and get him to order the officers and men of the "Self-Defence Forces" stationed in Ichigaya to turn out on the headquarters' parade ground? How could Mishima harangue the officers and men from the balcony of the commander's office and call on them to "rise together" and stage a military coup d'etat? How is it the headquarters' guards didn't lift a finger to protect their commander but let Mishima and his cohorts do as they pleased

* See *Peking Review*, Nos. 49 and 50, 1970.

for more than an hour? Is it possible that a huge body of professional soldiers wasn't even able to handle a single "writer"? One Japanese writer pointed out soon after the incident that there was a great deal in all this and that it was necessary to get behind the story of the "Mishima incident" to understand it.

A Ventriloquist's Act

The Japanese people were fully alert to the background of the "Mishima incident" and quickly exposed and sharply criticized it. In the three months or so since the incident, facts have fully revealed what went on behind the scenes. It turns out that the "Mishima incident" was a "ventriloquist's" act carefully worked out by the top Japanese militarists. The backstage manager was the "Self-Defence Forces," and behind them were Sato, Nakasone and their like who manipulated the whole show. They first instigated Mishima to take the lead in plotting a coup d'etat. Then, under the pretext of "suppressing" it, they would use the opportunity to set up a military dictatorship and suppress the progressive forces so that Sato, Nakasone and Co. could speedily bring about all-round militarization in the country. This is, so to speak, a drama within a drama. Here are the facts:

Besides trumpeting "loyalty to the sovereign and patriotism" in his works, Mishima was a Tenno fanatic who wanted to "safeguard the Tenno" by deeds. In 1968 he set up the fascist "Association of the Shield" organization. Mishima also wrote, directed and acted in the reactionary film *Despairing for the Country* in which he plays up the reactionary bushido spirit by portraying one of the young officers in the 1936 "February 26 incident" who, "despairing for the country," commits *hara-kiri*. Mishima's "Association of the Shield" very quickly latched on to Japan's "Self-Defence Forces" and was lauded by its chieftains. Over the years Mishima regularly took his band to the barracks of the "Self-Defence Forces" for training and he was the best of friends with Tomoyuki Miyata, commander of the 32nd Infantry Regiment, which traditionally were the "imperial guards." Recommended by Miyata, Mishima got to be on very intimate terms with such high-ranking officers as army chief of staff Toshio Kinugasa and Kanetoshi Masuda, commander of the Eastern Army.

"Suitable" Material

In the eyes of the Japanese militarists, there was no one better than Mishima to stir up public outcry for a military coup d'etat of the "February 26" kind. Thus, Yasuhiro Nakasone and Toshio Kinugasa had secret talks with Mishima in October 1969. At the end of that year, Mishima plotted with Yoshiaki Sagoya,

the mastermind of the coup d'etat in the 1932 "May 15 incident," and Yoshio Kodama, a Right-wing boss, and prepared for a coup d'etat. According to a progressive Japanese journal, "Sato, Nakasone and others were fully informed about all this and the top brass among the *gunbu* (military authorities) were also inciting a coup d'etat in deep secrecy." This journal reported that Toshio Kinugasa, army chief of staff; Terunosuke Shimada, head of the army officers' academy; Kaoru Aoki, head of the army academy; Ritsu Yamaguchi, head of Fuji Academy; Kanetoshi Masuda, commander of the Eastern Army; Haruyoshi Saito, commander of the 1st Division; and Juro Yahagi, head of the general department for training air force paratroops, all had a hand in this plot.

By March 1970, Mishima had worked out the plan to instigate the 32nd Infantry Regiment of the Eastern Army of the "Ground Self-Defence Forces" stationed in Ichigaya, Tokyo, to stage the coup d'etat. Yasuhiro Nakasone and Toshio Kinugasa met with Mishima many times from April till June. Mishima told these two military bigwigs of the "great determination" of the "Association of the Shield" to be the "shock brigade" in launching the coup. After this, Mishima decided on November 25, the day the Japanese Government convened an extraordinary Diet session, as the day to stage it. As revealed by his wife, Mishima had made no appointments with anyone for after November 25. This shows that, "inspired" by Nakasone and Co., Mishima had decided to stake his life on militarization.

Starting from last June, Mishima, a favourite of Nakasone and Kinugasa, stepped up his agitation for a coup d'etat to a feverish pitch. For the next six months, Mishima and his bunch received military training once a month at the Ichigaya barracks of the "Ground Self-Defence Forces" and became very well acquainted with how the headquarters of the Eastern Army of Japan's "Ground Self-Defence Forces" worked. On November 1, Mishima led his flunkies to inspire the Japanese army in front of the "military parade" staged by the Sato government to show off its armed forces. On November 23 and 24, Mishima and others rehearsed at the Palace Hotel how they would set off the military coup d'etat at the headquarters of the Eastern Army. On the afternoon of the 24th, Mishima telephoned Masuda and made an appointment to see him at his office at the Eastern Army headquarters the following morning so as to really go through his "ventriloquist's" act.

Dual Tactics

Mishima had two plans for the proposed coup, according to Japanese press disclosures. Plan one: if, under his instigation, the 32nd Infantry Regiment at Ichigaya decided to "rise together," it would break into the extraordinary Diet session scheduled to be convened that day and arrest some of the Diet and cabinet members. To this end, Mishima secretly got in touch with several newspapermen and asked them

to wait for news from him at the Ichigaya assembly hall near the 32nd Infantry Regiment barracks on the morning of November 25. Plan two: if there was no response to his call for "rising together," Mishima would commit hara-kiri in the reactionary bushido style to stoke the flames of militarism and speed up the militarization of Japan. In this connection, Mishima wrote a letter on November 25 to a close friend living in the United States in which he made known his motive for hara-kiri. Japan's military authorities, some Japanese journals have revealed, had also accordingly made two plans. Plan one: if Mishima's instigation was successful and the 32nd Infantry Regiment broke into the Diet, the military authorities would jump in and use the excuse of "suppressing the rebels" to stage a military coup d'etat. Plan two: if Mishima failed to get the regiment in motion, and committed hara-kiri, they would make the most of the incident and work up feelings for militarism, in preparation for a future military coup d'etat.

Following the "Mishima incident," the "Defence College" authorities began sounding out cadets' "reaction" to the incident. Many cadets, it was alleged, expressed admiration for Mishima, demanded that the Japanese constitution be revised, called for "firm suppression of Left-wing forces" and "sending the Self-Defence Forces to Viet Nam." "Defence Agency" chief Nakasone praised the "Mishima incident" for "possessing a strong appeal" and "producing a great impact." Nakasone said, "As Mr. Mishima put it, 'ideas and spirit may produce little effect in the beginning, but in 10 years or so they will exert a certain influence.' Therefore, we must attach importance to the Mishima incident." Why did Nakasone attach so much importance to this affair? It is easy to answer that question. In 10 years or so, Japan will have completed its 4th rearmament programme and will be carrying out its 5th, and the cadets being put through their paces in the "Defence College" will have become officers with the rank of major or colonel. The man pulling the strings behind the heavy underbrush covering up the "Mishima incident" thus unwittingly gave the show away: he was already contemplating a military coup d'etat some time in the future.

Writing on the Wall

But the 1970s are vastly different from the 1930s, when the Japanese militarists staged the February 26, 1936 military coup and got away with it. As never before, the Japanese people today are awakened politically and the revolutionary movement in that country is snowballing. The "Mishima incident," which has fully exposed the wild ambitions of Japanese militarism, has put the people of Japan and people the world over on guard. If Nakasone and his kind impose a military coup on the Japanese people, the outcome for them will not be a recurrence of a Mishima-type hara-kiri. They will be tried by the Japanese people and sent to the gallows.

(Continued from p. 3.)

Soldiers in Nanking and art performances. Wherever they went, they received an enthusiastic welcome.

Strong Protest Against U.S. Imperialist Provocation

U.S. imperialism recently dispatched a warship and a military aircraft and instigated south Vietnamese puppet gunboats to carry out deliberate provocation against Chinese fishing boats on the high seas in the western part of Bac Bo Gulf. A spokesman for the Chinese department concerned on March 7 lodged a strong protest against this.

On February 10, 1971, U.S. imperialism flagrantly sent the guided missile cruiser *Chicago* to obstruct the normal sailing of two fishing boats belonging to the Chianghung People's Commune of Suichi County in China's Kwangtung Province, which were operating on the high seas in the western part of Bac Bo Gulf. On February 20, it again dispatched a military plane to circle low over the two fishing boats which were sailing on the high seas. Then it instigated five south Vietnamese puppet gunboats to open rifle and gun fire on the Chinese fishing boats and ram into and damage one of them. South Vietnamese puppet navymen forcibly went on board a Chinese fishing boat, groundlessly searched and intimidated Chinese fishermen, and destroyed or took away things on the boat. The Chinese fishermen, firmly bearing in mind the great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the provocateurs, and returned safe and sound on February 27.

A spokesman for the Chinese department concerned points out that this incident is a new provocation by the Nixon government of the United States and its Saigon lackeys against the Chinese people, another serious crime against Chinese fishermen. Recently U.S. imperialism and its Saigon lackeys have frenziedly expanded the war of aggression in Indochina, spreading the flames of

war to Laos which is linked with China by mountains and rivers, and seriously menacing the security of our country. And now, defying the warnings of the Chinese people, they carried out frantic provocation against Chinese fishing boats on the high seas. This is absolutely impermissible.

The spokesman sternly warns U.S. imperialism that it must immediately stop such shameless provocation. Should U.S. imperialism dare to continue making trouble, it would not escape due punishment. The south Vietnamese Nguyen Van Thieu puppet clique that follows U.S. imperialism in doing evils will come to no good end.

Kingdom of Morocco National Day Celebrated

Premier Chou's Message. Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on March 2 to King of Morocco Hassan II, warmly greeting the National Day of the Kingdom of Morocco. The message reads:

"On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the National Day of the Kingdom of Morocco, I, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, express warm congratulations to you and to the Government and people of Morocco. May the friendly relations between China and Morocco grow and develop daily."

Charge d'Affaires Lakhmiri Gives National Day Reception. Abdellatif Lakhmiri, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Morocco in China, gave a reception on March 3 to mark the 10th anniversary of the National Day of Morocco.

Present at the reception were Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and leading members of the departments concerned.

Charge d'Affaires Lakhmiri and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chi Peng-fei spoke at the reception.

In his speech, Lakhmiri pointed out that in opposing Zionist expan-

sionist colonialism, our country gives its support to the just struggle of the Palestinian people and to the just struggle of the Arab countries for the withdrawal of the troops of occupation from their territories.

Morocco, he said, has constantly affirmed the necessity of the restoration of the rights of the People's Republic of China in the organization of the United Nations and in all its organs.

Concluding, Lakhmiri said that it is with satisfaction that we note the strengthening of the friendly relations between our two countries on the basis of the common principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit.

In his speech, Vice-Minister Chi Peng-fei praised the profound friendship forged between the Chinese and Moroccan people in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Vice-Minister Chi Peng-fei said: In order to push its counter-revolutionary global strategy, U.S. imperialism is intensifying its war intimidation and political blackmail in the Middle East, in an attempt to stamp out the raging flames of the anti-imperialist revolution of the Palestinian and other Arab people.

Although the Palestinian and other Arab people may encounter difficulties of this or that kind on the road of advance in fighting against imperialism, he said, they will frustrate all the plots and schemes of U.S. imperialism and win final victory so long as they persevere in struggle and strengthen their unity.

The Chinese Government and people, Chi Peng-fei concluded, resolutely support the Palestinian and other Arab people in their just struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression. We firmly stand on their side and remain for ever their most reliable friends.

Premier Chou Meets New British Charge d'Affaires

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, in the evening of March 2

met J.B. Denson, newly appointed British Charge d'Affaires to China.

Premier Chou and Kuo Mo-jo Meet Japanese Friends

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Kuo Mo-jo in the evening of March 4 met the Japanese friends on the Japan-China Friendship Agricultural Exchange Delegation and had a friendly talk with them. The Japanese friends were: Tadashi Yaoita, leader, Kaku Ashika and Goro Takeuchi, members, and Shinichiro Horie, secretary, of the delegation.

News Briefs

△ The women's basketball and volleyball teams of the Korean People's Army led by Hwang Jin, Director of the Mass Sports Department of the Ministry of National Defence and

Colonel of the Korean People's Army, arrived in Peking on March 5 for a friendship visit to China.

△ Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on March 3 met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Anghel Nicolae, Vice-President, and Constanteanu Sergiu, Chief Economic Adviser, of the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade, who were on a friendly visit to China.

△ Jose Venturelli, Chilean friend and Vice-President of the Chile-China Cultural Association, and his wife arrived in Peking by plane on March 2.

△ Chilean friend Agustin Alberti, President of the National Institute of Professional Training of Chile, arrived in Peking on March 7 at the invitation of the China-Latin America Friendship Association.

△ Letters of exchange regarding repair work on the Araniko Highway

(Kathmandu-Kodari Highway) were signed in Kathmandu on March 3 by the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Nepal.

Under the letters of exchange, the Chinese Government, at the request of the Nepalese Government, agrees to help repair those sections of the highway damaged by heavy floods and landslides.

△ Relief materials donated by the Chinese Red Cross Society to the Somali National Relief Committee recently arrived at Mogadishu port aboard the Chinese freighter *Jiangyin*.

In line with the spirit of mutual sympathy and support between the two peoples, the Chinese Red Cross Society had donated the materials to help the Somali people overcome difficulties when some areas of Somalia were hit by drought not long ago.

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