

PEKING REVIEW

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

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

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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.

Message of Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin and Premier Chou

— Most warmly greeting the great victory of the three peoples of Indochina in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation

Prince Souphanouvong,

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front,

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk,

Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia,

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,

His Excellency 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,

His Excellency Huynh Tan Phat,

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

Comrade Ton Duc Thang,

President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam,

Comrade Le Duan,

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party,

Comrade Truong Chinh,

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam,

Comrade Pham Van Dong,

Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam,

Of late, the three peoples of Indochina have fought very well on various battlefields. Particularly in the campaign of Highway 9, they have fought a most splendid battle of annihilation, wiping out large numbers of enemy effectives by whole units and winning inspiring great victory. On behalf of

the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and people, we express the warmest congratulations to you and to the three fraternal peoples of Indochina.

This victory is of great strategic importance. You have brought into play the unparalleled might of the people's war, attained new heights in your fighting capability and gained new experience. You have struck painful blows at the U.S. aggressors and defeated their aggressive scheme, landing the Nixon government in a more difficult position and making things tougher for it. Your victory has fully demonstrated that the strength of the unity of the three peoples of Indochina is powerful and invincible.

The present situation in Indochina is unprecedentedly fine. We are firmly convinced that under the banner of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, the heroic peoples of Laos, Cambodia and Viet Nam, united as one and persevering in the people's war, will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Mao Tsetung

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Lin Piao

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

Chou En-lai

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

Peking, March 29, 1971

Brilliant Victories of Three Indochinese Peoples in War Against U.S. Aggression and for National Salvation Celebrated

— C.P.C. Central Committee and State Council give grand banquet

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China gave a grand banquet on the evening of March 26 warmly celebrating the brilliant victories won by the people of the three Indochinese countries in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and warmly welcoming the arrival in Peking of Comrade Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front, and Professor Nguyen Van Hieu, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk attended the banquet.

Seated at the table for the guests of honour together with Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, Comrade Le Duan, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane and Professor Nguyen Van Hieu were other Vietnamese and Laotian comrades-in-arms and Korean comrades-in-arms:

Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Vice-Premier of the Government and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Ha Huy Giap, Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Deputy Head of the Propaganda Board of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Minister of Culture of the Government; and Comrade Ngo Thuyen, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China;

Le Quang Chanh, Member of the S.V.N.N.F.E. Central Committee; and Tran Binh, Charge d'Affaires

ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam in Peking;

Comrades Sanan Southichack and Maysouk, Members of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front; Comrade Thong Savath Kay Kham Phi Thoune, Deputy Director of the General Office of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front; and Laotian friends General and Madame Huon Mongkhunvilay who are now in Peking; and

Comrade Hyon Jun Guk, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, and Madame Hyon Jun Guk.

Present at the banquet were leading comrades of the Chinese Party and State: Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Premier of the State Council; 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, Li Tso-peng and Chiu Hui-tso, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Chiefs of the P.L.A. General Staff; 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 P.L.A. General Political Department; 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.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of the militant friendship and great unity of the peoples of Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam, Korea and China.

Excerpts From Speeches at Banquet Given by C.P.C. Central Committee and State Council

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

Premier Chou En-lai said in his speech: "Today it gives us particular warmth and great joy to have in our midst our comrades-in-arms from Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia and Korea in joint celebration of the brilliant victories won by the three Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. This fully demonstrates our militant friendship and great unity.

"Recently, the armed forces and people of Laos and south Viet Nam have fought splendidly in the campaign of Highway 9. They have wiped out enemy effectives by whole regiments and brigades and defeated the so-called air superiority of U.S. imperialism, inflicting heavy casualties on the U.S. and puppet forces, who fled helter-skelter and collapsed along the whole line. The adventurous military scheme painstakingly plotted by the Nixon government for invading Laos has suffered ignominious defeat.

"At the same time, on the various battlefields in Cambodia, Laos and south Viet Nam, the three peoples of Indochina, co-ordinating closely with one another and taking the initiative in launching offensives, have mounted fierce attacks on the enemy and won one major victory after another.

"The great victory won along Highway 9 is of great strategic importance to the overall situation in the three Indochinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. It has upset the U.S. imperialist global plan for aggression and frustrated the Nixon government's vicious scheme of 'Vietnamizing' its war of aggression against Viet Nam and of the Nixon doctrine of using the local people to fight the local people and using Asians to fight Asians, thus landing Nixon in an unprecedented dilemma. The great victory of this campaign has fully demonstrated the boundless might of the people's war, given the three Indochinese peoples further initiative on the battlefield, and brought about a new situation on the entire battlefield in Indochina.

"The Chinese people warmly hail the brilliant victories won by the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. We extend the warmest congratulations and highest respects to our comrades-in-arms at the front of the war against U.S. aggression."

Premier Chou En-lai added: "U.S. imperialism is not reconciled to its defeat, and it is still putting up a desperate struggle."

He said: Firmly following their great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people will unswervingly fulfil their proletarian internationalist duty, give all-out support and assistance to the three peoples of

Indochina in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and give firm support to the Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the unification of their fatherland and to the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of Asia and the world. The Chinese people are determined to unite with the people of the whole world in the common fight for the thorough defeat of the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs.

Comrade Le Duan's Speech

In his speech Comrade Le Duan said: "We warmly welcome the victorious development of the revolutionary struggle of the Indochinese peoples against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. The heroic Lao People's Liberation Army and people, after more than 40 days of continuous fighting, with tenacity and intelligence, and in co-ordination with the Liberation Army and people of south Viet Nam and the Liberation Army and people of Cambodia, have inflicted a total defeat to the aggression of over 40,000 U.S. and Saigon puppet troops, scoring a strategic victory which, together with the victories of the Khmer people in Kratie and Kompong Cham, dealt a deadly blow at the plan of 'Vietnamization' of the war and the 'Nixon doctrine' which aim at making the Indochinese fight Indochinese, Asians fight Asians.

"The glorious feats of arms scored in southern Laos, on Route 9, in Khe Sanh, in Kratie and Kompong Cham have constituted brilliant success of the unshakable determination of the Vietnamese, Lao and Khmer peoples to strengthen their solidarity and to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors, in conformity with the spirit of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples. This success cannot be disassociated from the devoted assistance of the fraternal Chinese people. It is a brilliant success of the indefectible solidarity between the Indochinese peoples and the 700 million Chinese people, who are determined to continue the fight against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism until final victory."

Comrade Le Duan said: The Nixon administration is very obstinate and very bellicose. In spite of its ignominious defeats, it has not given up its design of aggression against the Indochinese countries as well as against other countries in Asia. No matter what schemes and manoeuvres the U.S. imperialists may resort to, the Vietnamese people, in carrying out the sacred testament of respected President Ho Chi Minh, are determined to strictly continue and to step up their struggle against the U.S. aggression until total victory.

He added: At present, the world revolutionary forces are on an offensive position; they will certainly

smash all bellicose and aggressive designs and acts of the U.S. imperialists. As Chairman Mao said: "It is not the Vietnamese people, the Laotian people, the Cambodian people, the Palestinian people, the Arab people or the people of other countries who fear U.S. imperialism; it is U.S. imperialism which fears the people of the world."

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane's Speech

In his speech Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane said: "Since his assumption of office, Nixon has carried out the so-called 'Nixon doctrine,' vigorously pushed the 'Vietnamization' of its war, greatly intensified the special war in Laos and invaded Cambodia, thus linking up the battlefields in Indochina into a single whole. All these schemes and tactics have been thoroughly smashed by the 50 million Indochinese people who have formed a gigantic torrent in the people's war. In order to save itself from its defeat, the Nixon government has recently carried out a new military adventure. While invading the northeastern part of Cambodia, it dispatched more than 40 thousand U.S. and puppet troops to launch massive attacks on the area of Highway 9 in the southern part of Laos under the cover of U.S. air force, sent several additional battalions of Thai mercenaries to Laos and threatened that it would invade the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. However, they have been duly punished by the Indochinese armed forces and people.

"On the battlefield of Highway 9 in the southern part of Laos, after only 43 days of fierce battle, we wiped out and captured 16,000 U.S. and puppet troops, captured or blew up large quantities of war materiel and completely annihilated several dozen enemy battalions and many tactical mobile regiments. The 1st Infantry Division of the Saigon puppet troops has been badly battered. The U.S. and puppet main tactical and strategic plans have been frustrated. The 'Lam Son 719' operation has been thoroughly defeated."

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane continued: "The coordinated fight of the fraternal Laotian, Vietnamese and Khmer peoples and their great victories won in the Highway 9 area and other places have dealt heavy blows at the U.S. imperialist plot to drag out and expand the war in Indochina, at the U.S. imperialist plot to make Indochinese fight Indochinese, at the U.S. imperialist scheme for 'Vietnamizing' the war, and at the aggressive ambitions of U.S. imperialism and its Saigon puppets. As a result, the Rightist troops are becoming increasingly demoralized and panic-stricken." "These victories have gained a new strategic superiority for the three fraternal peoples of Laos, Viet Nam and Cambodia in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, opened before them fine prospects for the future and elated and encouraged our friends throughout the world."

He said: "We know that U.S. imperialism is obstinate and adventurous. But the 50 million Indochinese people are determined to carry the struggle through to the end till U.S. imperialism is driven out of Indochina."

Professor Nguyen Van Hieu's Speech

In his speech Professor Nguyen Van Hieu said: "In order to save themselves from the thorough defeat of the plan of 'Vietnamizing' the war and the inevitable collapse of the puppet regime, U.S. imperialism and the Saigon traitorous clique have blatantly dispatched tens of thousands of puppet troops in a massive invasion of the southern part of Laos under the cover of U.S. imperialist planes and gunfire. They thought that this act of invasion would obstruct the mutual support and assistance between the three Indochinese peoples, destroy the Laotian people's base areas for resistance, embellish the south Vietnamese puppet forces and trumpet the so-called victory of the 'Nixon doctrine' so as to attain their sinister political aims. But they have met with fierce counter-attacks by the indomitable Laotian armed forces and people. Their criminal scheme of aggression has been thoroughly smashed.

"The splendid victories won by the armed forces and people in the southern part of Laos and Kompong Cham and Kratie of Cambodia have added a brilliant chapter in the glorious annals of the struggle of the Indochinese countries against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and have elated and inspired our friends throughout the world and struck fear into the hearts of our enemy. These victories constitute a tremendous encouragement and effective support and assistance to the fighting Vietnamese armed forces and people. In order to support the battlefields in southern Laos and Cambodia, the south Vietnamese armed forces and people on the battlefields from Quang Tri to Cape Ca Mau, particularly on the battlefields of Highway 9 and Khe Sanh, have launched repeated fierce offensives, wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives, destroyed a large amount of military installations and logistic bases, punished many villains, annihilated a large number of 'pacification corps' members and smashed the enemy's control in vast areas.

"The tremendous victories won by the armed forces and people of south Viet Nam are a component part of the splendid combat feats of the three peoples of Indochina, and a contribution to the defeat of the common enemy, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys."

Professor Nguyen Van Hieu said: "Faithful to their commitment in the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, the south Vietnamese people will unite still more closely with the fraternal Cambodian and Laotian peoples and are determined to persevere in and vigorously step up the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till

U.S. imperialism is completely driven out of the Indochinese Peninsula, thus contributing to the defence of peace in Asia and the world."

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Speech

In his speech, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk expressed the "most profound admiration as well as most enthusiastic congratulations to the fraternal Vietnamese and Laotian peoples and all their heroic fighters on their very glorious and total victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their Saigon puppets of the Thieu-Ky gang in the historic battle of the region of Khe Sanh, Route 9 and Tchepone."

Samdech Sihanouk said: "Their victory, which is comparable to the unforgettable and highly historic victory of Dien Bien Phu and is endorsed with intense admiration by all the peoples of the world including the American people, has written down in indelible letters of gold in the already very glorious annals of the Indochinese peoples' struggle for national salvation,

the freedom of Indochina and the sovereignty of their respective fatherlands.

"Their victory marks a decisive turning point in this great war of Indochina provoked by U.S. imperialism and Nixon. It opens wide to the three Indochinese peoples the 'door' to other great victories which will also be inspiring stages towards the final victory of these peoples and complete defeat of U.S. imperialism.

"Finally this victory constitutes an inestimable contribution to the future success of other peoples of the third world in their struggle against the common enemy: U.S. imperialism."

He said: "The People's Republic of China has made an inestimable contribution to the great success of the struggle of the Indochinese peoples with her multifarious aid, very efficient political and diplomatic support and by the fact that the P.R.C. constitutes our reliable great rear area as the 750 million heroic Chinese men and women are accomplishing with great success the immense task of production which their most illustrious, most respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao Tsetung required of them in the historic statement of May 20, 1970."

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

Warm Congratulations on Magnificent Victory on Highway 9

THE Highway 9 campaign on which the attention of the whole world was focused has ended in a magnificent victory for the army and people of Laos and south Viet Nam and a complete rout for the U.S.-puppet troops. For more than the past month, the Lao People's Liberation Army and the South Viet Nam Liberation Army, with the close co-ordination of the patriotic army and people of Cambodia, launched a counter-attack on all fronts with irresistible force, swept down on the enemy troops, wiped out large numbers of U.S.-puppet effectives and dealt U.S. imperialism and its lackeys an extremely heavy blow. This heart-stirring great victory is a tremendous contribution to the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle of the world's people. With unparalleled exhilaration, the 700 million Chinese people extend their warm congratulations on the spectacular victory in the Highway 9 campaign and salute the heroic Lao People's Liberation Army and the South Viet Nam Liberation Army, and also the people of the three Indochinese countries fighting at the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The splendid Highway 9 victory has demonstrated the matchless might of people's war. Despite its throw-

ing in such a large quantity of modern equipment in this campaign, U.S. imperialism could not save the "crack" Saigon puppet troops it had painstakingly built up from annihilation. Sixteen thousand of the 45,000 U.S.-puppet troops which invaded Laos and concentrated on the eastern sector of Highway 9 were killed, wounded or captured by the Lao People's Liberation Army on the southern Laos battlefield—4 brigades, 2 regiments and 8 artillery battalions were wiped out. The Saigon puppet troops have become greatly weakened following this mortal blow, and this helps speed up the bankruptcy of the "Vietnamization" programme and the "Nixon doctrine" of using Asians to fight Asians pushed by the Nixon government. Thus, the defeat of the U.S.-puppet troop invasion of southern Laos is not only a tactical but also a strategic defeat. The magnificent victory of the army and people of Laos and south Viet Nam on the Highway 9 front is bound to affect the overall situation on the whole Indochinese battlefield.

This great victory is an outstanding example of the three Indochinese peoples closely co-ordinating and concerting their efforts in battle. Since U.S. imperialism

has extended the flames of the aggressive war from south Viet Nam to Cambodia and Laos and turned all Indochina into a single battlefield, the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation waged by the three Indochinese peoples has become a single entity and is indivisible. Confronted by a savage common enemy, they have supported one another and acted in co-ordination in the fight. During the Highway 9 campaign, the Lao People's Liberation Army badly trounced and annihilated the invading Saigon puppet troops in the Tchepone and Ban Dong regions of Laos, while the South Viet Nam Liberation Army launched fierce attacks on the U.S.-puppet troop lair in the Khe Sanh area in Viet Nam, throwing the enemy into disarray and great panic. At the same time, the patriotic army and people of Cambodia mounted fierce attacks on the enemy in the northeastern part of Cambodia and won great victories, which gave powerful support to the friendly armies in Laos and south Viet Nam. The great victory on Highway 9 is not only a victory of the Lao people, but also the common victory of the people of the three Indochinese countries.

The magnificent Highway 9 victory has aggravated the already grave political crisis of the Nixon government. Nixon staked his "crown" when he set out on this military adventure. Wishfully, he wanted an easy victory to make political capital for next year's presidential election. After the debacle of the invasion of Laos, he had to admit that he faced a "credibility gap" in the United States. What does "credibility gap" mean? To put it bluntly, it means that the American people will more bitterly oppose the Nixon government's criminal policy of intensifying and expanding its war of aggression in Indochina. It means that new quarrels and strife over this defeat will break out inside the U.S. ruling clique and their dog-eat-dog fight will be intensified. Nixon, Laird and their kind have lied

publicly in the last few days to hide their defeat. This shows precisely that U.S. imperialism is bogged down deeper in difficulties at home and abroad.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out that "all reactionaries are paper tigers" and that "it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful."

The Nixon government always thinks that enlarging the war is its way out. By invading Laos it vainly tried to avert in one stroke the defeat of the U.S. aggressors on the Indochinese battlefield. But things have turned out contrary to its wish. Worked out long ago, this expensive military adventure has ended in utter failure. The contest of strength along Highway 9 has proved once again that in Indochina it is not the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs but the three Indochinese peoples who are really powerful. U.S. imperialism's defeat in Indochina is irretrievable. No desperate struggle can save the U.S. aggressors. The capital U.S. imperialism has on hand is now rapidly dwindling. If it wants to carry out new military adventures in Laos, Cambodia, or Viet Nam, it is bound to receive sterner punishment, thereby accelerating its total defeat in Indochina.

Constantly tempered in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the heroic peoples of the three Indochinese countries are advancing victoriously. Their fighting strength is more powerful, their militant unity closer and their confidence in victory firmer than ever. We firmly believe that by persevering in protracted people's war, the three Indochinese peoples will certainly defeat the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys and win complete victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, March 28)

Lao People's Liberation Army Supreme Command's Special Communique

The Lao armed forces and people in southern Laos have won splendid victory in putting out of action 16,000 enemy troops, destroying or capturing over 490 aircraft, more than 580 military vehicles and well over 100 artillery pieces. This is a stunning blow at the U.S. imperialists' perfidious scheme to prolong and expand their war of aggression in Indochina.

THE Supreme Command of the Lao People's Liberation Army issued a special communique on March 24, reports Khaosan Pathet Lao. The communique announced the glorious exploits of the Lao patriotic armed forces and people in southern Laos and called on them to advance on the crest of their victory together with the Vietnamese and Cambodian armed forces and people and seize greater victories.

The communique said: "Operation Dewey Canyon 2 (later dubbed 'Lam Son 719') conducted by the U.S. and Saigon puppets against southern Laos has ended in complete defeat.

"Our armed forces and people have won total victory in this historic campaign."

The communique said: "In their passive and losing position, the U.S. imperialists and the Saigon

stooges had ventured to launch a military operation to invade our country. They had dispatched a huge military force of about 45,000 men, belonging mostly to the general reserve force of the Saigon puppet army, an important part of the U.S. forces and a large quantity of modern war means to Highway 9 with Dong Ha and Khe Sanh bases as a staging area for attacks against southern Laos. They had hurled into Laos more than 20,000 puppet troops as the striking force of aggression with the combat co-ordination of a big U.S. air armada and the participation of part of U.S. troops. About 25,000 troops, mostly Americans, had been spread along the highway between Lao Bao and Dong Ha (south Viet Nam) to serve as a rear reserve force.

"To lend a hand to the invaders, the Vientiane and Thailand stooges from Seno and Pakse bases had struck west of Highway 9 and the Boloven high plateau.

"Behind this operation lay very big ambitions, namely, to cause great difficulties to the patriotic war of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, in an attempt to turn the war situation in Indochina to their advantage, stave off the failure of the 'Vietnamization of the war' programme in south Viet Nam, pick up the cudgels for their lackeys in Laos and Cambodia who are in a bad fix, testify to the effectiveness of the reactionary 'Nixon doctrine,' and stack chips for Nixon's eventual re-election to the presidency."

The communique said: "All the mad illusions of Nixon and the puppet cliques in this operation have been knocked galley-west.

"Right on February 8, when the enemy troops began moving massively into Laos, our armed forces and people, fully prepared, dealt them powerful initial blows, causing heavy losses to their troop landing.

"Our forces blocked the enemy columns at Ban Dong, Chaki and Phou Co Bok. They could not even move one step forward.

"Meanwhile, our forces wiped out a battalion of Vientiane puppet troops moving to Muong Phalan to co-ordinate with the U.S. and Saigon puppet troops, and destroyed or decimated 4 other Vientiane battalions in the eastern part of Boloven-Nam Luc area.

"Getting bogged down, the enemy had to switch on to the defensive and huddle in hilltop enclaves. From February 13 to early March, our forces launched relentless waves of powerful attacks, and successively destroyed the enemy bases at La Tuong, Chaki and Hill 456, wiping out the 3rd Paratroop Brigade and the 21st Ranger Battalion, and smashed all enemy counter-attacks in northern Ban Dong, wiping out the 17th Armoured Regiment, part of the 11th Armoured Regiment, and the 8th Paratroop Battalion. Meanwhile, on

the Khe Sanh front the liberation armed forces destroyed the 39th Ranger Battalion on Hill 500, north of Lang Son. The enemy's northern prong was broken.

"At the same time, our forces successively wiped out the enemy at Phou Co Bok, Phou Coc Tom, and Hills 405 and 619, heavily mauled and repelled the enemy's southern prong.

"The main enemy entrenched camp in the Ban Dong-Kaki area was put under siege and heavy pressure.

"Faced with heavy setbacks which upset their initial plan, the enemy sent reinforcements drawn from the battlefields of Cambodia, and the 5th Zone and Western Highlands (south Viet Nam) to replace losses and go on with their plan."

The communique said that the Lao armed forces "immediately tightened their siege on the enemy's main complex at Ban Dong. After making short work of a string of enemy bases on Hills 639 and 748 and inflicting heavy losses on the 2nd Infantry Regiment, our forces moved in and destroyed the 1st Regiment of the enemy 1st Infantry Division on Hill 723. The bulk of the enemy forces in western Ban Dong was wiped out."

The communique continued: "Faced with the danger of total annihilation, the enemy sought every way and means to escape.

"On the afternoon of March 18, our men launched a large-scale attack, with close co-ordination between the various services, against the principal defence complex of the enemy. By the morning of March 20, our troops had neatly wiped out the enemy troops, completely liberated the Ban Dong area, and put out of action the bulk of two brigades and four artillery battalions of the Saigon puppet army, and blasted all their tanks and armoured cars.

"Sweeping forward victoriously, our troops assaulted and occupied Peak 660 southwest of Ban Dong, virtually annihilated the 2nd Regiment of the 1st Infantry Division, and wiped out the 147th Marine Brigade on Peak 550 (southeast of Ban Dong)."

It said: "Since late January 1971, when the enemy began moving their troops to Highway 9, the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Army on the Khe Sanh battlefield has continually attacked the enemy, cut their land, air and water ways, harassed their operational headquarters, storage areas and U.S. units at rear defence lines, wiped out numerous enemy troops, mostly American, destroyed a large quantity of war means, caused great difficulties to them in deploying troops and carrying supplies, in good co-ordination with the southern Laos battlefield. When the enemy began

fleeing from southern Laos, the liberation forces on the Khe Sanh battlefield blocked their retreat, wiped them out, violently attacked their bases and command posts at Khe Sanh, Ta Con, Lao Bao, Ta Puc, inflicting heavy losses on them."

The communique said: "Through 43 days and nights of continual, valiant and resourceful fighting, and with a very high fighting spirit, our armed forces and people have recorded tremendous and very glorious victories.

"We have wiped out an important part of the forces and war materials of the U.S. and Saigon puppets belonging to all arms and services: paratrooper, armour, marine, ranger, main-force infantry, mostly of the general reserve, the hard core of the Saigon puppet army, put out of action 15,400 enemy troops including 200 Americans, and captured 1,000 others including many field and company officers."

It continued: "In terms of units, we wiped out 2 brigades of the Saigon Paratroop Division, the 1st 'Special Mission' Armoured Brigade composed of 4 regiments and the 147th Marine Brigade, wiped out the 1st and 2nd main-force Infantry Regiments, heavily decimated the 3rd Infantry Regiment of the 1st Infantry Division, badly mauled the 1st Ranger Brigade and the 258th Marine Brigade, put out of action 8 artillery battalions and heavily decimated 5 others.

"In terms of war means, we destroyed or captured 496 aircraft, mostly helicopters, destroyed or captured

586 military vehicles (including 318 tanks and armoured cars), destroyed or captured 144 heavy artillery pieces, more than 5,000 weapons of various kinds, a large quantity of important documents and military equipment."

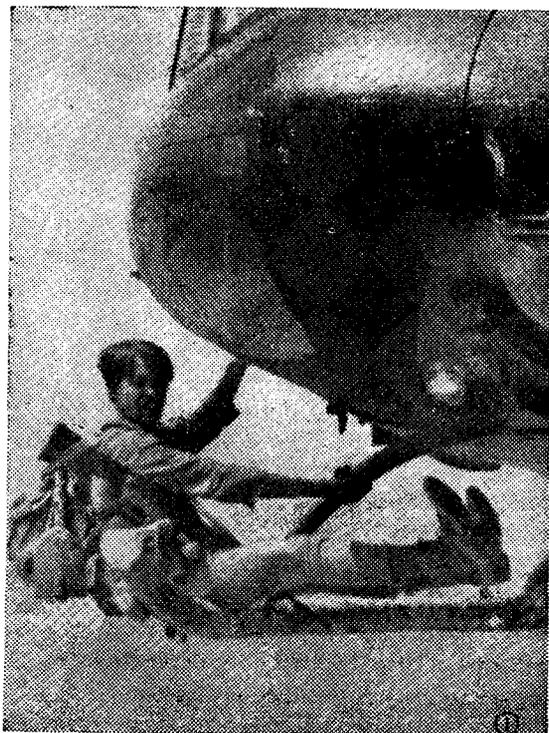
The communique said: "We have successfully defended the liberated zone, Tchepone Town, the lives and property of the people, our bases and storages, and kept communications and transport going without a hitch.

"The big victories of our armed forces and people and those of the south Viet Nam armed forces and people on the heroic Highway 9 battlefield in defeating the operation 'Dewey Canyon 2' (later dubbed 'Lam Son 719') of the U.S. and Saigon puppets in their invasion of southern Laos, and the big victories in defeating the operation 'Total Victory 1/71' of the U.S. and Saigon puppets in their invasion of northeast Cambodia, are of very great strategic significance and of special political and military importance.

"Those victories constitute a stunning blow at the U.S. imperialists' perfidious scheme to prolong and expand their war of aggression in Indochina and at their scheme to 'make Indochinese fight Indochinese' and at their 'Vietnamization of the war' plan."

The communique said: This victory "is having a great influence on the situation of the war on the battlefronts of the Indochinese countries, helping the war of resistance of the Lao, Vietnamese and Khmer peoples against U.S. aggression and for national salvation

Aggressors Come To Ignominious End



develop in their favour, and opening splendid vistas before them.

"This victory will have a great impact on the political situation of the U.S., subjecting the policy of the bellicose Nixon clique to stronger and stronger protests by the American people, sharpening their contradictions and turning the difficulties now confronting the U.S. imperialists into a still greater predicament, powerfully stimulating the movement of the American people and the world's peoples in support of the just struggle of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries."

The communique said: "The very big victory in southern Laos is a brilliant victory of our most correct and imaginative political and military line, of our talented strategic and operational leadership, and of our superior military art."

It continued: "This resounding victory is a glorious victory of ardent patriotism, of deep hatred for the aggressors and the traitors, of our determination to endure sacrifices and make the greatest contributions to the independence and freedom of the fatherland, and to fulfil our noble internationalist duty. It is a brilliant illustration of the tradition of heroic and indomitable struggle of our people and of the revolutionary heroism of our army and people."

The communique said: "This victory is a victory of the wholehearted and very effective support and strong stimulation given by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the big rear area, the solid base of the resist-

ance war of the three peoples on the Indochinese Peninsula. It is also possible thanks to the very precious assistance, sympathy and support of the socialist countries and the peace- and justice-loving people all over the world."

The communique pointed out: "The U.S. and Saigon puppets' military adventures in southern Laos has been ignominiously defeated. However, extremely stubborn and bellicose by nature, the U.S. imperialists and their flunkies have not yet given up their aggressive design against our country and other countries in Indochina. In their critical situation, they will carry out new and more barbarous and cunning war schemes and acts in an attempt to stave off their unavoidable complete defeat."

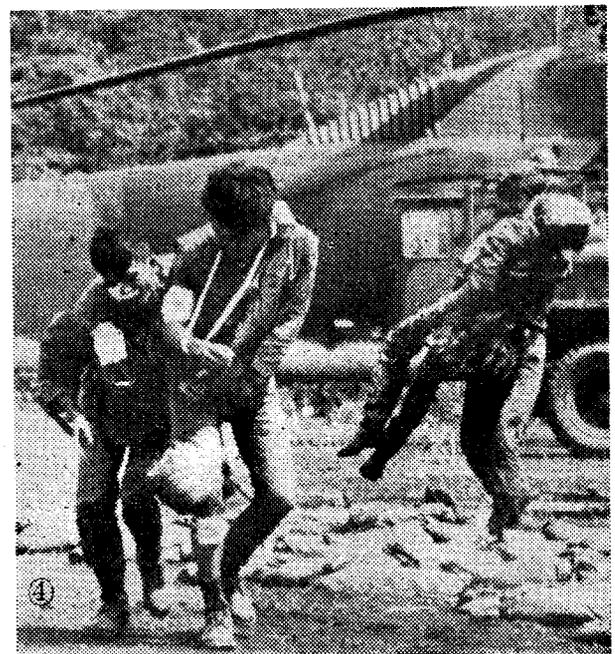
The communique said: "Therefore our armed forces and people must keep high vigilance, unite millions as one, and forge ahead victoriously, attacking the enemy on all the battlefields and fighting staunchly and persistently till complete victory. Our people are resolved to stand shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Vietnamese and Khmer peoples to drive the U.S. imperialists out of the Indochinese Peninsula, to wrest back independence, freedom and territorial integrity for their fatherlands.

"We tell Nixon and his entourage that so long as they drag out and expand their aggressive war they will incur heavier and more ignominious defeats. He who sows the wind will reap the whirlwind."



① Saigon puppet troops invading Laos hang on to the skids of their U.S. master's helicopters in fleeing for their lives.

② South Viet Nam Liberation Army blasts U.S. helicopters to pieces at Khe Sanh.



③ Shelling by South Viet Nam Liberation Army sends Saigon's puppet troops at Khe Sanh in hasty flight.

④ Patriotic armed forces and people of Laos pummel the invading puppet army of south Viet Nam.

Nixon's Lies Cannot Hide U.S. and Saigon Troops' Fiasco in Laos

WHEN news kept pouring into the United States that large numbers of the invading U.S.-Saigon puppet troops were being cut to pieces and the whole front was collapsing in Laos, U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon rushed to a television studio on March 22 to give an interview. Resorting to quibbling and lies once again, he made a futile effort to cover up his debacle, shirk his responsibility and continue to keep the American people in the dark.

Putting on a Bold Front

While the fiasco was an obvious fact, Nixon, putting on a bold front, claimed victory for what was actually a terrible rout. He shouted himself hoarse and lauded the puppet troops of Saigon invading Laos for having "fought extremely well." He said "the great majority of them" were fighting "with greater confidence, with greater morale," that "the operation was worthwhile," and so on and so forth. Nixon added in the same breath that the incursion "is not the kind of operation that you can really describe in the traditional terms of victory or defeat" and that "they are withdrawing" and "have taken some very severe losses."

What on earth has happened that made Nixon so incoherent and contradict himself?

Nixon described the U.S.-puppet troops as having "greater morale." Brigadier General John Hill, Commander of the 1st Brigade of the U.S. 5th Infantry Division, was, however, quoted as saying that a U.S. armoured unit on the Viet Nam-Lao border taking part in the invasion of Laos "refused to go back into an area where they came under fire" for fear that they would fall into ambushes. Such is the morale of the U.S. aggressor troops. How about the puppet troops of Saigon? An eye-witness report in the *British Observer* had this to say, "some of them put dirt in their wounds. A lot of them simply don't take the antibiotics and the other drugs they are given. I even saw men who had destroyed the sight of one of their eyes with the juice they had extracted from some herb."

Didn't Nixon say that the U.S.-Saigon puppet troops "fought extremely well"? Western reports on the situation wrote profusely that the intruding puppet troops of Saigon were wiped out by whole battalions. AP reported that "half of an armoured column of more than 200 tanks and armoured personnel carriers also was wiped out." Another report said that "the operation also was costly to the United States in helicopter losses." There were so many Saigon puppet armymen who clung to helicopter skids in order to flee that "they pulled the aircraft down to the ground."

Yawning "Credibility Gap"

Referring to the television pictures depicting the severe defeats suffered by the south Vietnamese puppet

troops, Nixon, trying to prove the opposite, said: "They have shown only those men in the four army battalions of 22 that were in trouble. They haven't shown pictures of people in the other 18 battalions."

Now the U.S. capitalist press has disclosed only what was obviously impossible to hide, and only a fraction at that. Yet it got Nixon's monkey up. No wonder the *New York Times* said that the President's attitude was "likely to benefit him as much as ancient Persian generals were benefited by killing messengers who brought bad news."

The ignominious failure of Nixon's adventures in Laos has brought this political impostor and gambler a "credibility" crisis worse than ever before. Even Nixon himself lamented: "Of all the presidents in this century, I have less supporters than any president."

Nixon's unjust cause finds little support. He has not only estranged the American public. Even many U.S. Congressmen took exception to his big talk. Senator Mike Mansfield insisted that in the invasion of Laos the U.S. and puppet troops have "paid a heavy price," "casualties have been severe and new American prisoners of war have been taken." Senator George Aiken doubted that "the withdrawal of south Vietnamese troops is being carried out as planned." Senator George McGovern said that "handpicked south Vietnamese forces have been routed in Laos."

The American public has long since got sick and tired of Nixon's faked-up "victories." The *New York Times* News Service said that "a Gallup poll reported 69 per cent of the public believed the Nixon administration was not telling Americans all they should know about the war, thus raising again the 'credibility gap' issue which dogged President Johnson."

Into the Blind Alley

Looking around, Nixon has found himself more isolated than before. But he is bent on going down the blind alley. Fuming in his television speech about the proposal for U.S. withdrawal from Viet Nam, Nixon bellowed that "I can't do that even though politically there is great temptation to do it." He said: "If the United States now were to throw in the towel and come home, . . . then all over Southeast Asia, all over the Pacific, in the Mideast, in Europe, in the world, the United States would suffer a blow." Here, Nixon has as much as admitted that U.S. imperialism has no intention whatsoever of stopping its aggression but will continue to make trouble in spite of the defeat it has sustained.

"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."

This truth pointed out by Chairman Mao has been borne out by the crushing defeat of the U.S. aggressors in southern Laos and by Nixon's lies and admission of failure.

Depositions of Saigon's 3rd Paratroop Brigade Commander Nguyen Van Tho and Other Officers

Depositions have been made by Nguyen Van Tho, Commander of the 3rd Paratroop Brigade, and other officers of the Saigon puppet troops recently captured at Hill 456 in southern Laos, according to Khaosan Pathet Lao.

Nguyen Van Tho (colonel) and all his staff officers were captured on February 25 by the Lao People's Liberation Army. The depositions of Nguyen Van Tho and other puppet officers represented an admission by U.S. imperialism and its running dogs that they had suffered a crushing defeat in their military adventure.

Nguyen Van Tho said in his deposition: "The headquarters of the 3rd Paratroop Brigade and the 3rd Battalion under my command were airdropped to base 31 (Hill 456) by U.S. helicopters flown by American pilots. Four days later, we were heavily shelled by the artillery of the Liberation Army almost without pause. All the six 105mm. artillery pieces we deployed at the peak on the north were destroyed. Bulldozers for building fortifications were wrecked too. Our supply line was nearly cut off. The helicopters failed to come in because of the severe fire of the air-defence units of the Liberation Army. According to the arrangements made, the Americans have to replenish rations and carry away the wounded at least once in every four days, but in that period, our rations did not arrive two days after we had finished our food supplies. Helicopters were brought down at base 31 by the Liberation Army. We were surrounded and could not escape. We had one meal a day without drinking water. There was a stream at the foot of the hill, 200 metres away from us, but we just could not fetch it." On the afternoon of February 25, "our wireless telephone went out of order because of the severe shelling of the Liberation Army. We could not contact the artillery and air force, while the Liberation Army were advancing rapidly and vigorously towards our base. All our men stationed in the surrounding area had fled. . . . We became even more confused when U.S. aircraft and artillery bombed and shelled our hill."

"I hurriedly went to the bunker of the third battalion commander south of the base. Some other officers went in after me to take shelter in the bunker. At this juncture, a hail of bullets mowed down several men at the gate, and a hand-grenade was thrown into the bunker. Hearing voices calling on us to surrender, I raised my hands and gave myself up."

Nguyen Van Tho said: "I had fought at Khe Sanh before. The U.S. marines had so much hardware, yet they had to flee from Khe Sanh. . . . In the first few days of this military operation, more than 300 men of my brigade had deserted. Not a single one of my soldiers wanted to fight and make needless sacrifices. The 175mm. field guns supporting us merely fired aimlessly. As to our M-113 armoured cars and M-41 tanks, they were pierced by the anti-tank shells of the revolutionary troops [Lao People's Liberation Army] and burst into flames, so the armoured units were very afraid. In a recent march, our mechanized units sometimes could only cover 800 metres a day. I held that the deeper we went into Lao territory, the farther away were our supplies and the bigger our difficulties; and as we went deeper and deeper, the problem became more and more unsurmountable and more disastrous



(l. to r.) Third Paratroop Brigade Commander Nguyen Van Tho; Artillery Battalion Commander Bui Van Chau; and Chief of Operations Tran Van Duc. These officers of the Saigon puppet army were captured by the Lao People's Liberation Army on Hill 456.

was our defeat. The more troop reinforcements were sent, the deeper we sank in the quagmire, because supply was so difficult."

Nguyen Van Tho went on: "Every action of the Saigon troops was taken upon the orders of the United States and Abrams. This time, the United States forced us to come here to serve its selfish interests. Most of the soldiers knew that the United States was pushing them to their doom. They don't like the U.S. troops."

Commander of the Artillery Battalion of the 3rd Paratroop Brigade of the Saigon puppet troops (Lieutenant-Colonel) Bui Van Chau said: "I had never fought with so powerful a liberation army before. . . . Our losses had never been so heavy. Who forced us to come here? Who drew up the plan for this military

operation? The Americans, of course. If they had not approved the plan and given us direct support, we would not have been able to move and organize this military operation." "The Saigon troops could not launch any military action, including that against Cambodia."

A Lao P.L.A. cadre showed Nguyen Van Tho a Reuter dispatch to the effect that the U.S.-puppet commanders had stated with certainty that the colonel of the south Vietnamese paratroops had returned safely to the paratroop base in Dong Ha. After reading it, Nguyen Van Tho looked puzzled and then stammered: "No, they can't be referring to me. . . . Well, they are referring to me. . . . Yes, that's me." Then he raised his hands unnaturally and said: "What they said was sheer nonsense."

For Your Reference

Highways in Indochina

HIGHWAY 9 runs across Viet Nam and Laos south of the 17th Parallel along a narrow strip in the central part of the Indochina Peninsula.

Extending 320 kilometres from Dong Ha in south Viet Nam to Savannakhet in Laos, it measures about 80 kilometres in Viet Nam and about 240 in Laos. Here along Highway 9 the hills are steep and the forests dense and the formidable terrain makes air and mechanized unit operations difficult for the enemy, whereas for the people's forces it is a region good for ambushing, encircling and wiping out the U.S.-puppet troops.

Because there are only a few railways in Indochina, transportation is mainly by road and water. Many highways were built during French colonialist rule. Numbered without regard to national boundaries, these highways which run north and south and link east and west form trunk lines for the three countries of Indochina. They are used today by the U.S. imperialists to widen the war of aggression in Indochina.

Apart from Highway 9, the following are the main highways where fighting took place recently.

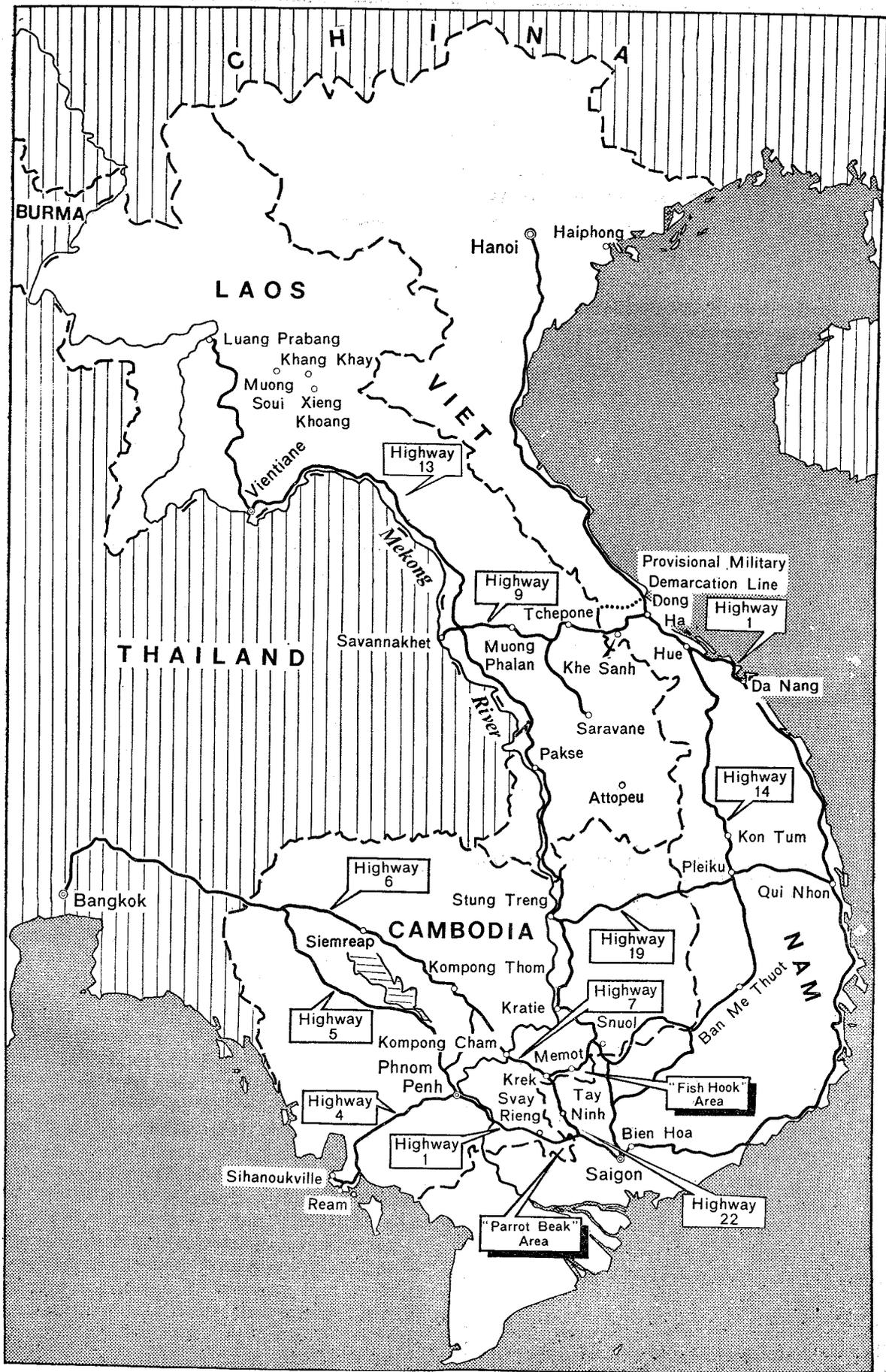
HIGHWAY 1, 1,200 kilometres long, stretches southward from Hanoi and passes through Hue, Da Nang and Bien Hoa and then to Saigon. An extension from Saigon goes through Cambodia's "Parrot Beak" area to Svay Rieng and Phnom Penh. It was along this highway that Nixon sent U.S. aggressor troops to invade Cambodia last year. Battles are still going on in this area.

HIGHWAY 13, more than 2,000 kilometres in length, is the longest on the Indochina Peninsula. Starting from Luang Prabang in Laos and ending at Saigon in south Viet Nam, it passes through Vientiane

and along the Mekong River into Stung Treng and Kratie in Cambodia. In mid February, the patriotic armed forces and people in Cambodia's Kratie Province badly mauled one battalion and one armoured sub-regiment of the Saigon puppet troops in the Snuol area on the highway.

HIGHWAY 7 goes from Kompong Cham and other places to the Snuol area in Cambodia, and there is an extension going from Krek to south Viet Nam, which is known as Highway 22. In their invasion of the southern part of Laos, the U.S. imperialists sent more than 20,000 Saigon puppet troops to intrude into the eastern part of Cambodia along Highway 7 in a futile effort to reopen the highway. But they met fierce counter-attacks from the Cambodian patriotic armed forces and people. At the same time, on Highway 22 in south Viet Nam, the south Vietnamese patriotic armed forces and people strongly attacked the rear bases of the Saigon puppet troops invading Cambodia in Tay Ninh Province and elsewhere. Do Cao Tri, a top commander of the Saigon puppet troops, was killed by the people's armed forces in the province.

HIGHWAY 4 is strategically the most important highway in Cambodia, extending from Phnom Penh to Sihanoukville, the main Cambodian port. Much of the petrol needed by Cambodia comes from the oil refinery in this city. Highway 4, therefore, has become the "life-line" of the Lon Nol puppet clique. Since early November, it has been repeatedly cut by the Cambodian patriotic armed forces. Some time ago, the Saigon and Lon Nol puppet troops carried out "mopping-up" operations with the support of large numbers of U.S. aggressor planes, but they were unable to reopen the highway. The Cambodian patriotic armed forces and people also made an attack against the oil refinery at Sihanoukville and destroyed the greater part of its equipment in early March.



Joint Communique of the Government of the People's Republic Of China and the Government of the State of Kuwait On the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the Two Countries

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the State of Kuwait, in accordance with the principle of developing the common interests of the two countries and the desire of promoting the relations between the two countries in all fields,

In view of the noble stand of the People's Republic of China in supporting the Arab struggle against imperialism and Zionism,

In view of the stand of the Government of the State of Kuwait in recognizing the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China,

Have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level and exchange ambassadors within the shortest possible period.

Kuwait, March 22, 1971

Greeting the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Kuwait

THE Chinese Government and the Government of the State of Kuwait have decided after friendly talks to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries. We welcome this heartily and extend our warm congratulations.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Kuwait fully conforms to the fundamental interests and common aspirations of the people of the two countries who were oppressed, trampled underfoot and looted by imperialism in the past and face the same task of opposing imperialism today. Similar experience and common struggle have linked our two peoples together.

The Kuwaiti people are courageous and industrious people. In order to oppose the imperialist and colonialist rule, the Kuwaiti people had carried out a protracted struggle. Since their independence in 1961, the Kuwaiti people together with the people of other Arab countries have been opposing the U.S. and Israeli aggressors and supporting the Palestinian people's just struggle. To safeguard their state sovereignty and national resources, the Kuwaiti Government and people together with other petroleum-exporting countries carried out recently a powerful struggle against the imperialist oil monopolist groups headed by the United States. The Chinese people resolutely support the just

struggle of the Kuwaiti Government and people and regard this support as our bounden internationalist duty.

Referring to the solidarity among the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America, Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, has pointed out: **"The colonialists wish to see us disunited, unco-operative and unfriendly towards each other. We must answer them by further strengthening our solidarity and friendly co-operation. We must bring the colonialists' schemes to naught."**

In the past few years, China and Kuwait have sent delegations on mutual friendly visits and the friendly relations between the two countries have grown steadily. Now, we have decided to establish diplomatic relations, thereby adding a new page to the relationship between the two countries. This corresponds to the historical trend of strengthening unity, friendship and co-operation among the people of the continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America. We are convinced that after the establishment of diplomatic relations, China and Kuwait will witness a further development in their relations through joint efforts of both sides on the basis of the Five Principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, March 31)

First Anniversary of Founding of National United Front of Cambodia

— Prime Minister Penn Nouth's speech (excerpts) at his press conference in Peking

The Cambodian people have won great victories in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation in the past year. They will never compromise and retreat whatever the sacrifices and whatever the duration of the fighting. And they will never fall into any trap of false negotiations of peace or reconciliation. They are determined to persevere in a protracted people's war until final victory.

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, held a big press conference in Peking on March 23 in celebration of the first anniversary of the founding of the National United Front of Cambodia.

Prime Minister Penn Nouth stressed at the press conference: The Cambodian people are more determined than ever to fight and win, without compromise and retreat, till they have attained all their noble objectives, whatever the sacrifices and duration. The Cambodian people are determined to redouble their vigilance, strengthen their militant solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese and Laotian peoples and intensify their struggle against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, until complete victory.

Excellent Situation in Struggle Against U.S. Aggression and for National Salvation

In his speech, Samdech Penn Nouth gave an account of the great victories and excellent situation achieved by the Cambodian people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation in the past year.

He said: "On March 23, 1970, our Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, holding aloft the banner of patriotism, issued a resounding appeal to the Khmer people, calling on them to wage a resolute struggle against the U.S. imperialists." "An enthusiastic response has been given to this historic appeal by all the Khmer people and all the patriotic personages at home or abroad, among whom are well-known deputies Khieu Samphan, Hou Yuon, Hu Nim and I myself."

Samdech Penn Nouth said: "The day of March 23, 1970 is therefore of profound significance, for it marks

the day of the birth of the National United Front of Cambodia which constitutes a new stage in the struggle of the Khmer people and the people of the whole world against imperialism and mainly against U.S. imperialism.

"A year has elapsed since this historic day. In the course of these 12 months of heroic struggle waged with the greatest unity, with determination, selflessness and enormous sacrifices against . . . the U.S. imperialists, their valets of Saigon and the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique, the N.U.F.C. has won in all fields brilliant victories, already liberating seven-tenths of the country with six-tenths of the population and forcing the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique and their masters to take refuge in Phnom Penh and some isolated posts.

"Our People's Armed Forces of National Liberation, keeping at all times and in all places the combat initiative in their hands, have attacked without respite the enemy in all fields of operation and have achieved brilliant victories thanks to the active and resolute support of all the politically conscious people."

Samdech Penn Nouth said that all the military victories won by the armed forces and people of Cambodia have painfully struck right at the heart of Lon Nol, ringleader of the traitors, and aggravated the contradictions among our enemies, particularly between the puppets of Saigon and the traitorous clique of Phnom Penh, between Lon Nol-Sirik Matak on the one hand and Son Ngoc Thanh on the other. All these internal contradictions have plunged Phnom Penh and other regions still under occupation into extreme confusion. But the American dollars have proved unable to save the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh traitorous clique from annihilation because of its grave defeats in

the military and political fields and serious economic and financial difficulties.

Liberated Areas Being Developed and Consolidated Daily

Giving an account of the development and construction in the liberated zone of Cambodia, he said: "In the liberated zone, the people's power, which is established and consolidated everywhere, ensures and guarantees the life and material interests of all social strata: workers, peasants, petty bourgeoisie, national bourgeoisie, businessmen, industrialists, intellectuals, Buddhist monks . . . , as well as all their rights to liberty and democracy. Consistently educated in the spirit of the Political Programme of the N.U.F.C., the population whose political consciousness is being constantly raised are carrying out with enthusiasm their duty towards the fatherland and giving support in various forms to the resistance and are volunteering to serve in the ranks of the P.A.F.N.L.K."

Samdech Penn Nouth said: "This vast and rich liberated zone constitutes a strategic base with inexhaustible economic and financial resources capable of feeding our people and their P.A.F.N.L.K. in the present struggle as well as in a protracted struggle."

He said: "The recent rallying to the liberated zone of several hundred intellectuals, personages, students, functionaries, etc . . . with all their families shows more clearly than ever that the N.U.F.C. is the only correct road for all patriotic Khmers to recover the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country and to build an independent, neutral, peaceful, democratic and prosperous Cambodia."

International Prestige Growing With Each Passing Day

Samdech Penn Nouth pointed out: "In the international field, while the traitorous Phnom Penh clique is more isolated than ever before, the N.U.F.C. whose prestige is growing with each passing day, is benefiting from the active support of all the peoples who love peace, justice and freedom, including the American people. The Royal Government of National Union is recognized by 22 countries and two organizations of national liberation. At the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in Lusaka, 21 countries, of which some had not yet recognized the R.G.N.U.C., pleaded for our just cause, while only 7 defended the Phnom Penh clique. . . . We are convinced that with the true facts coming to light, other countries will not hesitate to join those who have already kindly done justice to the sacred cause of the Khmer people. As the trustee of the fundamental national interests of the Khmer people, the R.G.N.U.C. would like to reaffirm solemnly on this occasion its capacity as the only legal and legitimate government of the entire Khmer nation."

"Negotiations of Peace or Reconciliation" Are Traps

Samdech Penn Nouth pointed out that the U.S. imperialists and their valets have suffered the gravest

defeats in all fields and are thrown into an impasse. But the U.S. imperialists remain by nature most bellicose and most obstinate. They still refuse to give up their criminal objectives. The U.S. imperialists and their valets are feebly trying to obtain a moment of respite and to revitalize the Phnom Penh traitorous clique. They are carrying out perfidious manoeuvres in order to try to obtain a so-called "reconciliation" or "negotiation." In the diplomatic field, through the intermediary of their accomplices, they are manoeuvring for the convocation of a so-called international conference so as to legalize the traitors of Phnom Penh and to obtain a compromise solution.

He said: "Through their own sufferings and numerous sacrifices, our people have become deeply conscious of the indescribable cruelty of the U.S. imperialists and of their criminal manoeuvres which are aimed at gaining a breathing spell and organizing new forces to carry out new ravages and massacres bringing all kinds of sufferings, devastations and even more heart-rending separations. Our people are now firmly convinced that only the total and unconditional cessation of U.S. aggression against Cambodia and Indochina and the thorough elimination of the paid traitors will make it possible to restore a true and durable peace."

He said that the Cambodian people must not fall in "any trap of false negotiations of peace or reconciliation and the like, whatever the duration of the struggle and whatever the sacrifice they must endure."

He said: "We most vigorously denounce and condemn all manoeuvres of any organization or of anybody aimed at putting forward schemes or convening an international conference on Cambodia whose objective, whether avowed or not, is to legalize or camouflage the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys of Saigon and others, against Cambodia, to legitimize or legalize the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh traitorous clique, and to realize any partition of Cambodia or obtain a compromising solution."

Just Stand of the N.U.F.C.

Samdech Penn Nouth said: "On this occasion, we would like to reaffirm solemnly that, in conformity with its Political Programme, the N.U.F.C. and the R.G.N.U.C. continue and will continue to pursue a foreign policy based on national independence, peace, neutrality, solidarity, friendship and co-operation with all peoples and countries that love peace, justice and freedom, according to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence."

Samdech Penn Nouth solemnly declared: "The N.U.F.C. and R.G.N.U.C. express their full support to the struggle of all the people of the world for peace, independence, democracy and social progress against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and warmongers and against all forms of colonialism; to the struggle of the peoples

(Continued on p. 22.)

Peking Review, No. 14

Comrades Chou En-lai, Huang Yung-sheng and Chiu Hui-tso Hold Talks With Comrades Le Duan and Nguyen Duy Trinh

Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrades Huang Yung-sheng and Chiu Hui-tso, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on March 26 held talks with Comrade Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, and Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere which fully demonstrated the profound militant friendship and great unity between the Chinese and Vietnamese Parties.

Taking part in the talks on the Vietnamese side were: Comrade Ha Huy Giap, Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Deputy Head of the Propaganda Board of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, and Comrade Ngo Thuyen, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were leading comrades from the departments concerned.

The Delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party arrived in Peking on the evening of March 25 by special plane and left Peking by air in the morning of March 27.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Yao Wen-yuan, Chiu Hui-tso Hold Talks With Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane

Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau

of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Yao Wen-yuan and Chiu Hui-tso, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, held talks on March 25 with Kaysone Phomvihane, leader of the Delegation of the Laotian Patriotic Front and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front.

The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The two sides exchanged views on the current situation of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation in Laos.

Taking part in the talks on the Laotian side were members of the delegation: Sanan Southichack and Maysouk, Members of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front, and Thong Savath Kay Kham Phi Thoune, Deputy Director of the General Office of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Fang Yi, Alternate Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and leading members of the departments concerned.

The Delegation of the Laotian Patriotic Front arrived in Peking on March 23 by air.

Comrade Chou En-lai and Comrade Keng Piao on the evening of March 24 called at the quarters of the delegation and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane and other comrades of the delegation.

Comrades Chou En-lai and Chiu Hui-tso Meet Leader Of Delegation Nguyen Van Hieu

Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Chiu Hui-tso, Member of the Political

Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on the evening of March 26 met Nguyen Van Hieu, leader of the Delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and Member of the Presidium of the S.V.N.N.F.L. Central Committee, Le Quang Chanh, member of the delegation and Member of the S.V.N.N.F.L. Central Committee, and Pham Anh Dao and Nguyen Thanh Long, members of the entourage of the delegation, and had a very cordial and friendly talk with them.

Tran Binh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam in Peking, was present on the occasion.

Also present were Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and leading comrades from the departments concerned.

The Delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation had arrived in Peking by plane that afternoon.

New Party Committees Established in Peking and Four Provinces

The Shensi, Honan, Chinghai, Kirin Provincial and Peking Municipal Congresses of the Communist Party of China have been successively held and their "three-in-one" combination new Party committees made up of old, middle-aged and young people elected since the end of February.

Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and following the Party's Ninth National Congress line of unity for victory, the delegates at these Party congresses summed up the experience in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines since the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and discussed and decided on future tasks. Elected by the congresses and approved by the Party Central Com-

mittee, Li Jui-shan is first secretary, Hu Wei and Huang Ching-yao, secretaries, and Hsiao Chun and Wu Kuei-hsien (woman), deputy secretaries, of the Shensi Provincial Party Committee; Liu Chien-hsun first secretary, and Wang Hsin, Chi Teng-kuei, Keng Chi-chang and Chang Shu-chih secretaries, of the Honan Provincial Party Committee; Liu Hsien-chuan first secretary, Chang Chiang-lin, second secretary, Sung Chang-keng secretary, and Hsueh Hung-fu, Lu Chih-an and Talo deputy secretaries, of the Chinghai Provincial Party Committee; Wang Huai-hsiang first secretary, Chang Chao-jen, Ho Yu-fa, Hsiao Tao-sheng, Juan Po-sheng and Cheng Chi-chiao secretaries, of the Kirin Provincial Party Committee; Hsieh Fu-chih first secretary, Wu Teh second secretary, and Yang Chun-sheng, Wu Chung, Huang Tso-chen, Liu Shao-wen and Ting Kuo-yu secretaries, of the Peking Municipal Party Committee.

The delegates from various fronts to these Party congresses conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the documents of the Party's Ninth National Congress and the Communiqué of the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Party Central Committee. They were filled with revolutionary pride when they reviewed the past and looked to the future. They pledged to hold the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought still higher, rally more closely around the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, and strive for new and still greater victories under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The delegates heard, discussed and approved the work reports delivered to the congresses by Comrades Li Jui-shan, Liu Chien-hsun, Liu Hsien-chuan, Wang Huai-hsiang and Wu Teh respectively. Their reports stated that it was necessary in the future to deepen the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, conscientiously carry out education in ideology and

political line throughout the Party and earnestly study dialectical materialism and historical materialism so as to raise their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and enhance their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Continued efforts should be made to carry out revolutionary mass criticism, eliminate the remaining pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, further strengthen Party leadership in economic work, mobilize all positive factors and strive to fulfil and overfulfil this year's production plans and the Fourth Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy.

Protocol Signed by China And Romania

A protocol and other documents concerning supplying Romania with whole plants and technical aid by China were signed in Peking on March 22 between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Premier Chou En-lai and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Chiu Hui-tso attended the signing ceremony.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Gheorghe Radulescu, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Romania, signed on behalf of their respective Governments.

Two other documents signed were: The protocol concerning conditions for delivering complete sets of equipment and materials supplied by China to Romania, and the protocol concerning treatment and work conditions for Chinese engineering and technical personnel to be sent to Romania.

Both of these were signed by Li Shui-ching, Minister of China's First Ministry of Machine Building, and Ion Avram, Minister of the Machine-Building Industry of Romania, on behalf of their respective Governments.

After visiting Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow and Kwangchow, the Romanian Government Delegation led by Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu, Member of the Executive Committee,

and of the Permanent Presidium, of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Romania, left Kwangchow by train on their way home on the afternoon of March 27 after a friendly visit to China.

Premier Chou Meets H. Roy Evans

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, met President of the International Table Tennis Federation H. Roy Evans and had a friendly conversation with him March 23 evening.

NEWS BRIEFS

△ On presenting the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China with the colour documentary film *Chinese People's Friendship Delegation Visits Korea*, Hyon Jun Guk, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, gave a film reception in the Embassy on the evening of March 23 during which the film was shown and a banquet followed.

△ A four-member delegation of the United Groups of Sweden Supporting the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation arrived in Peking by air on March 26 for a friendly visit, at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. With Ulf Martensson as leader and Elizabeth Magnusson, Stefan Pettersson and Lasse Lindstron as members, the delegation had just concluded a visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

△ Chao Wei-chang, Kirin Province's 21-year-old speed-skater, on March 17 set a national record in the men's 500 metres event, clocking 39.9 seconds. He broke the old national record of 40.4 seconds in a contest between speed-skaters of Heilungkiang and Kirin Provinces on a high-mountain rink in the Changpai Mountains.

At the same competitions, Wang Shu-yuan, a woman skater from Heilungkiang Province, equalled the national speed-skating record of 46.3 seconds in the women's 500 metres event.

ROUND THE WORLD

CHILE

Takes Over Administration of Copper Production

The Chilean Government recently sent director-delegates to take over the administration of the big copper mines at Chuquicamata and Salvador and declared that Chilean technicians were taking over from all foreign technicians in production.

The mines at Chuquicamata and Salvador had belonged to the U.S.-owned Anaconda Co. Though they were later made "joint" Chile-U.S. enterprises, production and foreign copper sales were still controlled by the U.S. company.

The take-over measure was made by the Chilean Government in view of recent sabotage at some big copper mines operated by U.S. companies. Chilean Minister of Mines Orlando Cantuarias revealed early in March that the U.S. companies operating big copper mines in Chile had failed to implement the contracts they had signed with Chile and had created difficulties in techniques and supply of parts so as to affect normal production at these mines. In his latest speech, Minister Cantuarias pointed out that there had been a recent production drop in the Teniente Copper Mine, which had belonged to the U.S.-owned Kennecott Copper Corp. and was later made a "joint" Chile-U.S. enterprise. Sabotage aimed at cutting copper production in the Chuquicamata Mine was reported by the Chilean paper *Ultima Hora*.

After taking office, the Allende government worked out a draft bill on constitutional reform for the nationalization of the copper and other important mines. Last February, the Chilean State Copper Corporation announced the cancellation of the contract signed with the U.S.-owned Anaconda Co. on selling copper on the foreign market, thus ending the company's monopoly over the coun-

try's copper sales abroad. Chile will sell its copper directly on the world market beginning this month.

VENEZUELA

Oil Posted Prices Raised

The Venezuelan Government announced in a bulletin on March 8 its decision to unilaterally raise oil reference prices (or posted prices). This was another action by Venezuela to defend its national interests against plunder by foreign oil companies, especially U.S. oil companies.

According to the decision, the average price (on which taxes are based) will go up 59.9 U.S. cents a barrel. The decision, which went into effect on March 18, will bring Venezuela several hundred million dollars in extra revenue from taxes on foreign oil companies.

This decision was made on the basis of a bill passed by the Venezuelan Congress at the end of last year. According to the bill, the basic income tax rate for foreign oil companies is raised from 52 per cent to 60 per cent, and the Venezuelan President is empowered to unilaterally revise at any time oil reference prices without consulting foreign oil companies. Previously, Venezuela had to do this before revising these prices.

Though it is chiefly an oil-producing and -exporting country, Venezuela's oil enterprises have long been in the clutches of U.S. monopoly capital. As a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the country joined other oil exporting countries in recent years in struggling against international oil monopoly capital with a view to raising oil tax rate and reference prices. U.S. imperialism tried all kinds of pressure and threatened Venezuela in an attempt to prevent the latter from raising oil

reference prices and tax rates, but to no avail.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

U.S. Fascist Terrorism Protested

Angry protests by people from all walks of life in the Dominican Republic have been made recently against the fascist terrorist activities and persecution of progressives in the Dominican Republic by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Twenty political, trade union and student organizations in the nation's third largest city, San Francisco de Macoris, staged a city-wide strike on February 22 in protest against atrocities committed by the U.S.-controlled police. The flames of the struggle have spread to the second largest city, Santiago, and other parts of the country.

The following day, Juan Bosch, leader of the Dominican Revolutionary Party and former President of the Republic, in a speech condemned the terrorism brought on by U.S. officials and agents in the republic. Bosch said: They have formed assassination gangs which "have been killing Dominicans" ever since September 1965.

In this U.S.-created atmosphere of fascist terrorism, many political party leaders have been arrested, schools and progressive papers raided by troops and police or reactionary thugs, hundreds of people thrown into jail as political prisoners and a large number of patriots assassinated, including workers, students, opposition party leaders, intellectuals and patriotic soldiers. Even the U.S. *St. Louis Post Dispatch* lately acknowledged that the U.S.-controlled Dominican military and police "use all kinds of violence against students and radicals."

As Latin American news media have disclosed, since its armed invasion of 1965, U.S. imperialism has substantially increased its personnel in the republic solely for the purpose of suppressing the anti-U.S. patriotic struggles of the Dominican people. Many personnel act openly in the name of the U.S. military

mission and many are agents of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Investigation Bureau. Some do their dirty work in the guise of "aid" officials. At present, the U.S. military mission consists of 400 men in uniform with many others going about their jobs in mufti. The U.S. imperialist organs there exercise direct control over the Dominican armed forces and police and have organized many assassination gangs, which subject the Dominican people to bloody fascist persecution. In the last few years, the disappearance or murder of Dominican people is an almost everyday occurrence, and over 500 assassinations have been reported.

PERU

Nixon's Threats Denounced

Peru's authorities and press have denounced U.S. President Nixon's open threats against Latin American countries in his recent report on foreign policy.

Commenting on Nixon's report at a March 3 press conference, President Juan Velasco said that the United States should alter its policy towards Latin America and "must not con-

sider itself as a father because we want no paternalistic policies." Every American state, he pointed out, had the sovereign right to carry out the reforms it liked in order to get rid of backwardness.

Earlier, Peruvian Minister of Housing Luis Vargas took up Nixon's threat to suspend "aid" to countries "hostile" to the United States when speaking to the press. He said: "A free and sovereign nation like Peru does not have to fear or accept threats of any kind, whether they come from a big shot or a small man." He added: "Nobody can threaten us."

The Peruvian paper *La Cronica* wrote editorially that Nixon's report was ill-intentioned. In an article entitled "Nixon and Phantoms," it lashed out at Nixon's threats against Peru, Chile and other Latin American countries.

ECUADOR

U.S. Piratic Boat Fined

Defending its sovereign right over territorial waters, Ecuador has imposed a new and heavier fine on a U.S. piratic fishing boat which

deliberately intruded into its territorial waters for provocation purposes.

The largest U.S. tuna boat, the poacher *Apollo*, was captured on March 3 by the Ecuadorian navy while operating illegally in Ecuador's 200-nautical-mile territorial waters for the second time.

According to a statement in Washington on March 4 by Jorge Fernandez, Ecuadorian Ambassador to the Organization of American States, provocation rather than fishing was the objective of this latest intrusion into Ecuador's territorial waters. Even U.S. journalists and photographers were on board at the time of the intrusion, he said.

The Ecuadorian authorities have reportedly fined the *Apollo* more than 155,000 U.S. dollars because of its pre-meditated violation of Ecuador's territorial waters. This was some 60,000 dollars more than the fine it imposed on the same boat for its first intrusion on January 17.

So far this year the Ecuadorian authorities have intercepted U.S. piratic fishing boats caught operating illegally in the country's territorial waters 25 times. In all, these boats have been fined about 1.2 million U.S. dollars.

(Continued from p. 18.)

of Asia, Africa and Latin America for independence and freedom; to the struggle of the Chinese people to recover Taiwan, an integral part of the People's Republic of China; to the struggle of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and for the liberation of the south and reunification of Korea; to the struggle of the Cuban people against the acts of the U.S. imperialists aimed at destroying the security and sovereignty of the Republic of Cuba; to the struggle of the Arab people, particularly the Palestinian people, for their fundamental national rights against the Israeli aggressors in the pay of the U.S. imperialists; to the struggle of the Algerian people for social and economic progress, particularly for economic independence; to the struggle of the Japanese people against the U.S. imperialists and the revival of Japanese militarism; and finally to the struggle of the American people against the war of aggression, against racial discrimination and for peace and the genuine interests of the people of the United States of America."

Samdech Penn Nouth concluded: "Under the banner of the National United Front of Cambodia presided over by Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, our people who are closely united in a single monolithic bloc on their victorious forward march and are supported by all the revolutionary, socialist and progressive peoples who love peace, justice and freedom in the world, are more determined than ever to fight and win, without compromise and retreat, till they have attained all their noble objectives, whatever the sacrifice and duration. As Samdech Norodom Sihanouk recently declared: 'Our war of liberation may yet last several years, taking into account the unparalleled perfidy and the material and financial means of the U.S. enemy. But no one in the world, no one in Cambodia and no one in America doubt our victory, the victory of the three Indochinese peoples, Khmer, Vietnamese and Laotian, who will not fail to completely sweep away the U.S. imperialists and their vile mercenaries from our three countries and never allow them to return.'"

(Subheads are ours — Ed.)



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

Tientsin's Small Chemical Industry

BORDERING on Pohai Bay, Tientsin's Tangku District has extensive marine chemical resources. In addition, dozens of kinds of waste gas, liquid and slag discharged by a big modern soda works and other chemical plants in the district provide the small chemical factories set up by the masses with rich resources.

More than 690 tons and 28 varieties of chemical and pharmaceutical products have been produced by the 24 small chemical plants that have gone up in the district since last August. Six of the products were never made in Tientsin before.

Having studied Chairman Mao's teaching "When conditions permit, they [the peasants in the communes] should collectively run some small factories," some young women of the Taku Fishery Commune put up a mat shed on a barren beach and after numerous experiments made medicinal sodium chloride out of the waste precipitate from a big chemical works' calcium chloride. Their product was up to the required standard. As production expanded, they added more than 20 simple rooms to house increased personnel and equipment. Their small plant is now producing hydrochloric acid, calcium chloride, medicinal magnesium sulphate and other chemicals and medicines. It also successfully trial-produced calcium carbide from sea shells from the Taku Fishery Commune and the annual productive capacity of this product is 1,000 tons.

In another case, a group of housewives who set up a small chemical factory were unsuccessful at first in numerous experiments. When some veteran workers at a big chemical works learnt of their difficulties, they became enthusiastic over the women's revolutionary drive and studied together with them after

working hours. By adopting better work processes, these one-time housewives eventually succeeded in making up-to-standard ferrous sulphate.

One of the features of such small chemical plants is that they make full use of the district's waste liquid, slag and gas. For instance, one is turning out calcium chloride from the waste liquid of a big soda works and the waste salt of this plant is used by another small factory to produce industrial salt. Waste slag from the latter is, in turn, used by a small factory run by a middle school to produce a reagent — sodium chloride. The scope of multi-purpose use has been expanding and the small chemical factories are developing fast. This year's planned sodium chloride output for two small chemical factories is equivalent to one medium-sized chemical plant's annual production.

New Camera in Tien An Men Square

TO help remind them of their visit to Peking — where Chairman Mao works and lives — worker, peasant and soldier masses from all parts of the motherland like to have a photo taken in front of the magnificent Tien An Men. Although photographers there are busy all day, they still cannot satisfy people's needs. Furthermore, the customers get the printed photos several days later.

Displaying the spirit of self-reliance and without any technical data and adequate equipment, the workers and staff of the Peking Hsintapei Studio made an electrostatic camera. No film is used and the picture is printed directly on special development paper. The camera takes a picture and prints it in about one minute. The cost is low and much manpower is saved. This camera

has been used since last October in Tien An Men Square and has been welcomed by the masses.

Telling Revolutionary Stories In Shanghai's Suburbs

ONE kind of cultural activity which is very popular in Shanghai's rural areas is the telling of revolutionary stories. In Chinsan County's Fengwei Commune alone, 200 amateur story tellers are busy making their rounds in the fields, peasant's homes, night school and at commune member meetings and on the threshing grounds. All of them are activists from among the poor and lower-middle peasants or educated youth who came there to settle.

In the last few years, these story tellers have written over 100 stories linked to the various political tasks set by the Party and to the peasant's daily life and work. For example, the story of Wang Kuo-fu, a production team leader in a people's commune in Peking's suburbs, has set an example for the Party members and the masses of Fengwei Commune in learning from this outstanding Communist Party member who, in line with Chairman Mao's teaching, persisted in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The story is based on material printed in the press.

Gathered from among the deeds of local commune members, stories of how the poor and lower-middle peasants study philosophy reflect the peasant masses' enthusiasm in responding to the call by the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee to study Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking.

Looking to increasing its income, a production team planned to plant five *mu* of water-melon instead of grain. One story teller went there to relate a story about revolutionary mass criticism, "Struggle in a Water-Melon Field." Deeply affected, the peasants saw that putting economics in command and farming for the revolution are two different concepts — one is revisionist and the other proletarian — and are dia-

metrically opposed. They finally made the correct decision, choosing the latter.

The recent upswing in popularizing revolutionary model theatrical works has seen story tellers putting the revolutionary modern Peking opera *Shachiapang* into a popular story form which has been welcomed by the masses.

Telling revolutionary stories helps consolidate the position of socialist culture in the rural areas and helps revolutionary art and literature become powerful weapons for "uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy."

Raising Pigs on Tibetan Plateau

IN general, peasants in Tibet have not gone in for pig-breeding. To

change this situation, cadres in Nending County's Kesung People's Commune went to the masses to spread Chairman Mao's instruction concerning developing pig-raising "All cooperatives should include pig-raising in their plans," and mobilized them to raise pigs. In their efforts to do this, the commune members have overcome a great many difficulties.

The heaviest of one local breed of pig weighs between 40 and 50 *jin*. Those brought in from China's inland areas cannot be raised in Tibet because they do not acclimatize to conditions on the plateau. The commune members successfully cross-bred local pigs with ones from the interior. The cross-bred generally weighs in at from 150 to 200 *jin* each, while the biggest weighs 300 *jin*. In addition, they adapt well to the weather on the plateau.

In solving the supply of pig feed, the commune members have made use of bean vermicelli mills they set up which provide bean dregs. Fed a mixture of these dregs, grass and tree leaves, the animals grow fat and strong. To prevent and cure hog cholera, the commune members and cadres have trained their own veterinarians to combat this disease by simple and indigenous methods.

The Kesung Commune's efforts over the past five years have spurred a rapid increase in pigs, with the average for the entire commune nearly one pig per person.

Advances in pig-raising have increased the supply of fertilizer and pushed ahead farm production. The commune's total grain harvest last year was almost 50,000 *jin* more than that of 1965. There has also been increased income for the collective and the commune members.

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