

PEKING REVIEW

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Statement of Commission for
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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

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.

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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.

D.R.V.N. Ambassador to China Gives Grand Banquet

— Celebrating the successful visit to Viet Nam by the Chinese Party and Government Delegation

Comrade Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China, gave a grand banquet on March 16 evening to celebrate the successful visit to the D.R.V.N. by the Chinese Party and Government Delegation. The delegation was led by Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council. Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, Member of the Political Bureau and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Comrade Chiu Hui-tso, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army were its deputy leaders.

Attending the banquet were:

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Mme. Sihanouk; Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.C. and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union, and Mme. Penn Nouth; Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China; Lao friends General Huon Mongkhunvilay and Mme. Mongkhunvilay;

Leading comrades of the Chinese Party and Government: Comrade Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chief of the Chinese P.L.A. General Staff; Comrade Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Comrade Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau

of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Comrades Wu Fa-hsien and Li Tsopeng, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Chiefs of the Chinese P.L.A. General Staff; Comrade Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Comrade Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese P.L.A.; Comrade Wang Tung-hsing, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; 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; members of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation; and the entourage of the delegation.

The banquet was held in the Banquet Hall of the Great Hall of the People. On the backdrop of the rostrum were the national flags of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The function was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity between the two Parties, the two countries and the two peoples of China and Viet Nam.

Ambassador Ngo Thuyen and Premier Chou En-lai spoke at the banquet. Their speeches were punctuated by outbursts of warm applause.

Ambassador Ngo Thuyen said: The Chinese Party and Government Delegation led by Comrade Premier Chou En-lai visited Viet Nam and brought the profound friendship, warm encouragement, powerful and

firm support of the 700 million fraternal Chinese people in the vast rear area to our Vietnamese people at the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism. The days the Chinese Party and Government Delegation visited Viet Nam were red letter days of the daily growing great friendship and militant unity between the people of Viet Nam and China. The very successful visit is a political event of tremendous significance in the relations between our two countries.

He went on: The Chinese Party and Government Delegation paid a friendly visit to Viet Nam at a time when U.S. imperialism, in a state of defeat and passivity, was obdurately making extremely grave war "escalations" in Indochina, and recklessly plotting new military adventures against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and when the people and armed forces of south Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia were dealing crushing blows at the enemy and putting him in a worse state of passivity and quandary.

The Chinese Party and Government Delegation and the Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation, the Ambassador added, studied the grave situation in Indochina brought about by the criminal acts of the Nixon government in expanding its war of aggression in Indochina, discussed questions as to how to deal with possible military adventures by U.S. imperialism, and reached completely identical views.

"The Chinese Party and Government Delegation affirmed: The Chinese people will never allow U.S. imperialism to run amuck and do whatever it pleases in Indochina. Should U.S. imperialism go down the road of expanding its war of aggression in Indochina, the Chinese people are determined to take all necessary measures, not flinching even from the greatest national sacrifices, to give all-out support and assistance to the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples for the

thorough defeat of the U.S. aggressors."

The Ambassador concluded: The visit by the Chinese Party and Government Delegation marked a very significant new development of the relations of profound friendship between our two Parties and the people of our two countries, and a new development of the long existing militant unity between close brothers and comrades in fighting shoulder to shoulder against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and for independence, freedom and socialism. This friendship is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and has been tested in the long revolutionary struggles waged by our two Parties and the people of our two countries. It stands majestically like Mount Truong Son and is everlasting like the Yangtze River!

Premier Chou En-lai said: During our visit, we were accorded a most magnificent and warm welcome and reception by the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Vietnamese Government and the fraternal Vietnamese people, which fully manifested the intimate relations and militant friendship of "both comrades and brothers" between the Chinese and Vietnamese people.

During our visit to the front of the struggle against U.S. aggression, the Premier continued, we witnessed the heroic feats performed by the Vietnamese people in the protracted war of resistance and in the cause of socialist construction and were immensely inspired and learnt a great deal of valuable experience. Though confronted with the most barbarous aggression by U.S. imperialism and facing most difficult conditions of war, the valiant Vietnamese people, displaying a high and militant spirit, are imbued with revolutionary optimism and dauntless heroism, confident of sure and complete victory over the U.S. aggressors. All this has more firmly convinced us that no brute force on earth can conquer the Vietnamese people who have been tempered in protracted revolutionary wars and that the Vietnamese people will certainly realize the sacred goal of

New Editions of Important Works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin Published

Inspired by the call in the Communiqué of the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, a new upsurge in the mass movement for the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought has developed among the workers, peasants and soldiers. New editions of important works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin are being printed to meet the needs of the cadres and revolutionary masses in studying Marxism-Leninism.

The first of these works to come off the press are: *Manifesto of the Communist Party* by Marx and Engels, *The Civil War in France* and *Critique of the Gotha Programme* by Marx, *Anti-Duhring* by Engels, and *The State and Revolution* and *Materialism and Empirio-Criticism* by Lenin.

These have been re-translated or re-checked by the Bureau for the Translation of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin's Works Under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

To commemorate the centenary of the Paris Commune, a Chinese edition of *Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin on the Paris Commune* has been compiled anew and re-checked by the Bureau for the Translation of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin's Works Under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The 20th volume of the *Complete Works of Marx and Engels* in Chinese has also been published.

These new books are now available at bookstores in big cities throughout China.

liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding towards the reunification of their fatherland.

He added: At present, the revolutionary situation in Indochina is unprecedentedly fine. The Nixon government's aggressive acts of war expansion have linked up the Indochinese battlefields into a single whole. The facts have proved that far from saving the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys from their defeat, war expansion only makes them stretch their battlelines and divide up their forces, thus landing them in a more passive position of having to receive blows. It is impermissible for U.S. imperialism to hang on and refuse to quit Indochina. The three peoples of Indochina will certainly win complete victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The Premier noted: During our friendly visit to our fraternal neigh-

bour the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, we held serious discussions with the Vietnamese Party and Government leading comrades on the present situation in Indochina and on questions as to how to deal with military adventures by the U.S. aggressors, and completely identical views were reached. The joint communiqué issued by the two sides is of great significance to the common struggle of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and all the peoples of Indochina to defeat the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys. Should the Nixon government, in disregard of the stern warnings of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, insist on acting wilfully and cling to its reckless course in Indochina, it would certainly eat the bitter fruit of its own making and suffer even more ignominious defeat.

The revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two peoples, the Premier said in conclusion,

have further developed through the visit. Following their great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people will unswervingly fulfil their internationalist duty and give all-out support and assistance to the Vietnamese and other Indochinese

peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Chinese people will for ever stand together with the fraternal peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in the common fight to defeat the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys.

Romanian Government Delegation Visits China

Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu, Member of the Executive Committee, and Member of the Permanent Presidium, of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and a Romanian Government Delegation led by him arrived in Peking on March 19 by special plane. They are making a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Members of the delegation are: Ion Avram, Minister of Machine-Building Industry; Stefan Constantinescu, Vice-Minister of Metallurgical Industry; Mircea Badica, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Trade; Iordache Ionescu, Counsellor of the Government Commission for Economic and Technical Collaboration and Co-operation; Iosif Pop, Director of the Head Bureau Under the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry; Viorel Vlad, Bureau Director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade; Emil Anghel, specialist of the Government Commission for Economic and Technical Collaboration and Co-operation; Sandu Segal, Director of the Technical Bureau Under the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry; Mihai Pora, Deputy Director of the State Enterprise for Foreign Trade (Industriaimport); and Dumitru Diaconescu, Counsellor of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Present at the airport to warmly welcome the distinguished Romanian guests were: Comrade Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-

Premier of the State Council, Comrade Chiu Hui-tso, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and leading members of the departments concerned.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet on the evening of March 20 to warmly welcome all the comrades on the Romanian Government Delegation.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien and Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu spoke at the banquet, which was alive with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Romania.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: In the past year, the Romanian people, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have stood against foreign pressure, overcome the effect of natural disaster and won new victories in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and in building up their motherland. The victories of the Romanian people dealt relentless blows to and brought ignominious defeat for those who gloated on their troubles and attempted to bring them to their knees by taking advantage of their difficulties. As your friends, the Chinese people are overjoyed at the victories and achievements the Romanian people have scored in various fields and extend warm congratulations to them.

The revolutionary struggle waged by the people the world over against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs is surging ahead and the situation is excellent, Vice-Premier Li continued. We are glad to notice that the Romanian people have given active support to the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, that the Romanian Government very early recognized the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and that it has recently voiced its determined denunciation of U.S. imperialism for its crime in invading Laos and expanding the war in Indochina. This just stand of Romania's is well received by the people of the world.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: China and Romania are friends sharing weal and woe in the struggle against foreign aggression and oppression. In recent years, the friendly relations and co-operation between our two Parties and countries have greatly developed. The frequent contacts between the leaders of both countries and the interchanges in various spheres of activity have promoted understanding and friendship between us. The friendly visit now being made by Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu who has led a delegation to our country for a second time will undoubtedly further strengthen our friendly relations and co-operation.

Vice-Chairman Radulescu said: I feel very satisfied now that we are here with you again, following our last visit to your country not long ago. We regard this as full demonstration of the solid friendship between our two peoples, two Parties and two Governments. This friendship is built on the principled basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and on the basis of mutual respect and complete equality.

The Romanian people highly appreciate the friendship and many-sided co-operation between Romania and

China, he continued. We would like to assure you that the Romanian Communist Party and our Government will make every effort to promote daily increasing prosperity and development of the friendship and co-operation between Romania and China in the interest of our two countries and two peoples.

Radulescu said: Under the leadership of the Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao Tsetung, the fraternal Chinese people have made brilliant achievements in various fields in economy and social activities, and this is widely known, appreciated and admired in our country. Without the participation of the People's Republic of China, no question of great importance in the present world can be solved and this is becoming more and more prevalent public opinion in the world.

He said: Romania holds that it is necessary immediately to end the war in Viet Nam and foreign intervention in Indochina. All troops from the U.S. and other countries taking part in the aggression must be withdrawn unconditionally. The people of Viet Nam and other countries in Indochina must be permitted to settle their own matters of existence under no foreign intervention. Our country also stands for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the southern part of Korea so that the Korean people are assured the possibility of fulfilling their just desire for unifying their fatherland.

We stand firmly for the dismantling of foreign military bases and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Taiwan, an unseparable part of the People's Republic of China, for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the U.N. and for the ousting of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from that organization.

Radulescu concluded: We believe our current visit and our talks with our Chinese colleagues will come to a successful conclusion with the sign-

ing of some important agreements on the supply of complete sets of equipment and installation. This will mark a new step taken in strengthening the solid friendship between the peoples, Parties and Governments of Romania and China.

Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, met Comrade Radulescu and all members of the Romanian Government Delegation on March 22.

Attending the meeting were Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Chiu Hui-tso.

Nepalese National Panchayat Goodwill Delegation in Peking

Ram Hari Sharma, Chairman of the Nepalese National Panchayat, and Mme. Sharma and the Goodwill Delegation of the National Panchayat led by him arrived in Peking by special plane on March 20 for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

The national flags of China and Nepal fluttered over Peking Airport. The distinguished guests from our friendly neighbour Nepal were warmly welcomed by Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, as well as several thousand revolutionary people in the capital.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo met Ram Hari Sharma and Mme. Sharma, and all members of the delegation on the evening of March 21. They also met General Nara Shamsheer Rana, President of the Nepal Table Tennis Association, and Mme. Rana as well as all members of the Nepalese Table Tennis Team.

Also present on the occasion was Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien.

The hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation during the meeting.

Comrade Aurel Duma, Romanian Ambassador to China, gave a banquet on the evening of March 22 on the occasion of the visit to China of the Romanian Government Delegation. Comrades Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien and Chiu Hui-tso attended.

Comrade Radulescu and Comrade Li Hsien-nien spoke at the banquet, which was alive with an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and unity between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Romania. Their speeches were punctuated by warm applause.

When Chairman Sharma and Mme. Sharma, General Rana and Mme. Rana, Nepalese Ambassador Ranadhir Subba and Mme. Subba, as well as other distinguished Nepalese guests came to the meeting hall, Premier Chou, Vice-Chairman Kuo and Vice-Premier Li shook hands with them and were photographed with them. Afterwards hosts and guests had cordial and friendly talks between them.

Premier Chou and Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo gave a banquet on the evening of March 21 warmly welcoming the distinguished guests. Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo and Chairman Sharma made warm and friendly speeches which were applauded.

In his speech, Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo said: China and Nepal are close friendly neighbours, and the traditional friendship between our two countries has a long history. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Nepal, the friendship between us has developed continuously. These daily-growing friendly and good-neighbourly relations between our

(Continued on p. 22.)

A Year of Battle, a Year of Victory

TODAY is the first anniversary of the founding of the National United Front of Cambodia headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia; it is also the first anniversary of the Cambodian people's rebellion and war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. At a time when the Cambodian patriotic armed forces and people are winning one victory after another and when the situation in Indochina has never been so fine, the Chinese people, with boundless elation, join the Cambodian people in celebrating this day of great historic importance. With profound sentiments of comrades-in-arms, we extend the most cordial and most enthusiastic greetings to the Cambodian people, and to esteemed Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

In March last year, U.S. imperialism instigated the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique to stage a reactionary coup d'état in a vain attempt to overthrow at one stroke the Royal Government led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and reverse the course of history of Cambodia. For a time dark clouds overhung Cambodia and a horde of monsters ran amuck in Phnom Penh City. The Cambodian nation and people were confronted with a critical and perilous situation. At this historical juncture, the voice of Samdech Sihanouk, the respected and beloved leader of the Cambodian people, rang out: He issued on March 23 a message to his compatriots and a solemn declaration. He called on the Cambodian people to take up arms and "engage in guerrilla warfare in the jungle," so as to defeat the U.S. aggressors and the traitorous clique in Phnom Penh and to fight for the salvation of the nation and the liberation of the motherland. This militant spirit of Samdech Sihanouk who refused to be daunted by brute force and defiantly upheld righteousness demonstrated the lofty national spirit of the Cambodian people and has won the praise and admiration of the Chinese people and the people throughout the world.

In the past year, under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union, the Cambodian patriotic armed forces and people, imbued with bitter hatred for U.S. imperialism and its stooge the Lon Nol clique and bringing into full play their patriotism and revolutionary heroism, have waged a heroic and staunch struggle against the enemy and scored brilliant victories.

Today, the Cambodian people have been widely mobilized and have plunged into the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. More and more workers, peasants, patriotic intellectuals, soldiers, officers, Buddhist monks and people of other strata throughout Cambodia are rallying under the banner of the National United Front of Cambodia headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the Royal Government of National Union. Many noted patriots are shaking off the yoke imposed on them by the reactionary Lon Nol clique and coming over to the National United Front to devote themselves to the common cause of resisting U.S. aggression and saving the country.

The National Liberation Armed Forces of Cambodia have grown strong in the flames of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Firmly relying on the masses of people and developing the people's war extensively, they have liberated large areas of their territory and annihilated large numbers of enemy troops, and are becoming ever stronger through fighting. They are the hope of Cambodia's cause of national liberation and a strong army in the war of the three Indochinese peoples against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

On the international plane, the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia has been recognized and supported by many countries. It has made positive contributions to the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle of the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and enjoys high international prestige.

On the contrary, the Lon Nol puppet clique fostered by U.S. imperialism has been repudiated and opposed by the broad masses of Cambodian people and is sinking in the vast ocean of people's war. Despite the direct armed invasion of Cambodia by the Nixon government, nothing can reverse the inevitable doom of the counter-revolutionary Phnom Penh puppet regime.

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, "A just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big." The development of the situation in Cambodia during the past year eloquently testifies to this wise thesis.

The rapid development and brilliant victories of the war waged by the Cambodian people and all the people of the three countries in Indochina against U.S.

aggression and for national salvation have foiled the scheme of U.S. imperialism to expand its war of aggression in Indochina. The Nixon government vainly hoped to sever the close ties between the peoples of the three Indochinese countries to save itself from the defeat in its aggression in Indochina and to alleviate the predicament of U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. But the whole course of events ran counter to its wishful thinking. During the past year, holding high the militant banner of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, the three peoples of Indochina have supported each other and forged militant unity, and the whole Indochina Peninsula has become a battlefield lit by the flames of war. Especially in the recent period, the three peoples of Indochina fighting heroically in close co-ordination wiped out large numbers of U.S.-puppet troops and scored brilliant military successes which shook the world, thereby making new and important contributions to the common cause of the people of the world against the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs.

The year of victorious advance for the Cambodian people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is also a year of consolidation and development for the friendship and solidarity between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples. The Chinese people feel it an honour and are proud that they have, during the past year, made the vast expanse of their territory a great rear area for the Cambodian and other Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression

and for national salvation. It is our unshirkable internationalist duty to do everything in our power to support and aid the Cambodian and other Indochinese peoples in their anti-U.S. struggle. The Cambodian people's valiant and staunch fighting spirit is worthy of our emulation. We have been deeply moved and encouraged by the profound friendship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk towards the Chinese people. The long-standing fraternal friendship between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples is growing from day to day in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs.

Today, while celebrating the first anniversary of the founding of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Cambodian people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, we are convinced that under the wise leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and with the three Indochinese peoples fighting shoulder to shoulder, the heroic Cambodian people are sure to completely defeat the most vicious U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, and win the war, win the victory and win independence. After the revolutionary storm of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, an independent, peaceful, democratic and neutral Cambodia, enjoying territorial integrity and national prosperity, will certainly emerge in all its splendour in Southeast Asia!

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, March 23)

First Anniversary of National United Front Of Cambodia Celebrated

Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai Send Message of Congratulations to Samdech Sihanouk And Prime Minister Penn Nouth

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,

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the founding of the National United Front of Cambodia, we, on behalf of the Chinese people's great leader

Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, wish to extend warm congratulations and high respects to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, to 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, to the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and to the fraternal Khmer

people and all the commanders and fighters of the Cambodian Armed Forces of National Liberation.

The birth of the National United Front of Cambodia marked a completely new historical stage in the Cambodian people's struggle against U.S. imperialism. For the independence, neutrality, territorial integrity, peace, democracy and progress of their fatherland, the Cambodian people, under the wise leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the National United Front of Cambodia have in the past year waged a heroic and tenacious war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, liberated the greater part of the territory and population, dealt heavy blows at U.S. imperialism and its lackey the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique and won brilliant victories. The great victories won by the Cambodian people and all the three peoples of Indochina in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation have set for all the oppressed nations and people of the world a brilliant example in which a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big, and made outstanding contributions to the struggle of the people of various countries to safeguard national independence and oppose U.S. imperialist aggression.

China and Cambodia are close neighbours, and the Chinese and Cambodian peoples are comrades-in-arms

and brothers. Through their common struggle against U.S. imperialism, the great friendship and militant unity between our two peoples have been further consolidated and developed. Following their great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people will unswervingly fulfil the bounden internationalist duty of the great rear area to the great front and resolutely support the Cambodian people and all the three peoples of Indochina in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. We firmly believe that the three peoples of Indochina, uniting closely, supporting and assisting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, will certainly defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs and win complete victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Tung Pi-wu

Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China

Chou En-lai

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

March 22, 1971

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet

ON the occasion of the first anniversary of the visit to China of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Mme. Sihanouk, and Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.C. and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Mme. Penn Nouth, Premier Chou En-lai in the evening of March 19 gave a grand banquet in the Great Hall of the People in their honour and to warmly celebrate the first anniversary of the founding of the N.U.F.C.

Seated at the table for the guests of honour together with Samdech and Mme. Sihanouk and Samdech and Mme. Penn Nouth were comrades-in-arms from Viet Nam, Laos, Korea and Romania:

Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China;

Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China;

Lao friends General and Mme. Huon Mongkhunvilay;

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

Gheorghe Radulescu, head of the Romanian Government Delegation.

Present at the banquet were leading comrades of the Chinese Party and Government: Huang Yung-sheng, Yao Wen-yuan, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Wu Fashien, Li Tso-peng, Chiu Hui-tso, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng, Wang Tung-hsing and Kuo Mo-jo.

The banquet began with the band playing the national anthem of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the song of the Lao Patriotic Front, the official song of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and the national anthems of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China.

Premier Chou and Samdech Sihanouk made heart-warming speeches at the banquet.

In his speech, Premier Chou, on behalf of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin and on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, extended warm congratulations and high respects to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Mme. Sihanouk, to Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the

Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Mme. Penn Nouth, to the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and to the fraternal Cambodian people and all the commanders and fighters of the Cambodian National Armed Forces.

Premier Chou said: After his arrival in China, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has held high the banner of safeguarding national independence and led the Cambodian people in rising and waging a war of resistance. On March 23 last year, he issued the solemn five-point declaration announcing the founding of the National United Front of Cambodia and initiated the convocation of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples and then formed the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. In the past year, the Cambodian people's armed struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has developed vigorously, seven-tenths of the territory and six-tenths of the population have been liberated and heavy blows have been dealt to the U.S. aggressors and their lackey, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique. Supporting and assisting each other and fighting shoulder to shoulder, the three peoples of Indochina have won great victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

In particular, the recent brilliant victories in the area of Highway 9 and the southern part of Laos have won the warm acclamation and admiration of the people of the whole world. U.S. imperialism wildly attempts to divide the various battlefields in Indochina, but the result is that it has turned the whole Indochina into a single battlefield. The situation in the three Indochinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has never been so favourable as it is today.

Premier Chou continued: China is the rear area of the people of Cambodia and other Indochinese peoples in waging their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Staying in the rear area, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has the front at heart and has often issued messages to inspire the fighting will of the people. In the past year, in response to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's call, many patriotic Cambodians have come over to the National United Front one after another to join the ranks of the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. And now the National United Front of Cambodia has continuously developed and grown in strength and has become the powerful force leading the struggle of the Cambodian people.

In conclusion, Premier Chou said: The Chinese and Cambodian peoples are brothers and comrades-in-arms. In the past year, the common struggle against U.S. imperialism has bound our two peoples together even more closely. No force on earth can undermine the great friendship and militant unity between our two

peoples. In firm response to their great leader Chairman Mao's solemn statement of May 20, 1970, the Chinese people resolutely support the Cambodian people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and resolutely unite with the people of Cambodia, other Indochinese countries and the whole world in the common fight to thoroughly defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs.

In his speech at the banquet, Samdech Sihanouk said that March 19, 1970, constituted the point of departure for the Khmer people towards hope, rehabilitation of national dignity and honour, and that in the past year the balance was highly in favour of the Cambodian people's resistance and very much against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys of the Lon Nol gang.

He said: I think it is not necessary for me to tell you at length about the constitution of the N.U.F.C., the formation of the R.G.N.U.C., the establishment of the People's Army of National Liberation of Kampuchea, the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, the spontaneous realization of the fraternal front of the Chinese, Khmer, Vietnamese, Laotian and Korean peoples, the historic statement of Chairman Mao dated May 20, 1970, the de jure recognition of the R.G.N.U.C. by 23 sovereign states and governments and two people's movements of national liberation. All these events beneficial to our people and the future of our country are as well-known to you as the resounding military successes scored by the three fraternal Khmer, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples on the three battlefields in Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos. You also know that these successes have obliged Nixon, arch criminal chieftain of U.S. imperialism, to launch desperately a new big escalation of his war of aggression in Indochina, an escalation involving a large-scale offensive against Cambodia aimed at seizing Kratie, the most important city of liberated Cambodia, a large-scale offensive in the region of Khe Sanh (south Viet Nam), the savage bombardment of several parts of the territory of the D.R.V.N., and an aggression on the largest scale in Lower Laos.

Samdech Sihanouk continued: Today, it is very clear to all the people of the world that the American aggressors and their Saigon and other mercenaries are suffering complete defeats, unable to attain any of the objectives set in Cambodia as well as in Laos, south Viet Nam and north Viet Nam. The very heavy and plain defeat which the heroic fraternal peoples of Laos and Viet Nam have made them suffer in the region of Tchepone and the region of Khe Sanh in particular, undoubtedly constitutes a turning point in this great war in Indochina.

It is absolutely certain that proceeding from this new turning point, the three Indochinese peoples may regard the coming battles, no matter how hard and how numerous they may be, as irresistible stages towards

complete victory over U.S. imperialism and its total and irreversible elimination from our Indochina.

Samdech Sihanouk declared: In their exalant advance towards definitive victory, the three Indochinese peoples have the exceptional chance of having the P.R.C. as their reliable and extremely powerful great rear area. In this regard, we are greatly inspired by the historic remarks which are resounding throughout the world, made recently in Hanoi by His Excellency the Premier of the P.R.C. And equally are we extremely inspired by the news of the completely successful launching into the space of the second man-made satellite of the P.R.C., which is even larger, heavier and faster than the first one.

We see as a very happy augury that the new great victories of the Indochinese peoples are so magnificently saluted by the launching of the second satellite of the P.R.C. This new great success has greatly upset the enemies (U.S. imperialism in particular) of the peoples and greatly elated and reassured all the peoples and countries that love freedom, peace, justice and equality — ideals which Mao Tsetung's China symbolizes so perfectly in their eyes, Samdech Sihanouk said.

Premier Chou's and Samdech Sihanouk's speeches were greeted with round after round of thunderous applause. Following Premier Chou's speech, the song *Remembrance of China* by Samdech Sihanouk was played. Following Samdech Sihanouk's speech, the band played *Ode to the Socialist Motherland*. From beginning to end, the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of fraternal friendship and militant unity between the people of China and Cambodia. Hosts and guests drank toasts to the great victories of the

people of Cambodia and the other Indochinese countries in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, to the independence, peace, democracy, neutrality, territorial integrity and prosperity of Cambodia, to the prosperity of the People's Republic of China, and to the great friendship and militant unity between the people of China and Cambodia and the other Indochinese countries.

Also present on the occasion were: Prince Norodom Yuvaneath, son of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and Mme. Yuvaneath; Princess Norodom Roengsy, daughter of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Princess Norodom Keth Kanya, aunt of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Mme. Kou Roun; Thiounn Mumm, Member of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee and Minister of Economy and Finance of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; General Duong Sam Ol, Member of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee and Minister of Military Equipment and Armament, and Mme. Duong Sam Ol; Keat Chhon, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee and Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister; Thiounn Prasith, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee and Minister in Charge of the Co-ordination of the Efforts of Struggle for National Liberation; Van Piny, Second Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mme. Van Piny; Ker Meas, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia to China; Ang Kim Khoan, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia to Korea, and Mme. Ang Kim Khoan; and other distinguished Cambodian guests; all the members of the Romanian Government Delegation now on a friendship visit to China, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to China.

Hail the Splendid Victory of the Lao Patriotic Army and People

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

THE Lao patriotic armed forces and people, having wiped out 8 battalions and 20 companies of enemy troops which had intruded into southern Laos, recently continued their triumphant advance and multiplied their military successes by annihilating the Saigon puppet forces' "crack" 1st Regiment of the 1st Infantry Division. All the five battalions of this regiment were put out of action and the regimental commander and deputy commander killed on the spot. The Chinese people hail this magnificent military success of the Lao patriotic armed forces and people and extend them warm congratulations.

More than a month ago, the enemy intruded into southern Laos along Highway 9, clamouring that they

would "take" Tchepone within a week. They were covered by large numbers of aircraft overhead and supported by long-range artillery from behind. Nevertheless, Tchepone has remained tantalizingly beyond their reach. With every move forward, the enemy received head-on blows from the Lao patriotic armed forces and people and suffered heavy losses. Completely routed now, the enemy is retreating in disorder. The U.S.-puppet troops have been severely punished for their invasion of Laos.

The splendid victory of the Lao patriotic armed forces and people demonstrates the unparalleled might of people's war. The enemy invading Laos made loud boasts about their arms "superiority." But this

"superiority" came to naught in the face of the strategy and tactics of people's war. For courage and political consciousness of the people, close-quarter fighting and night operations still count in modern warfare. Fighting for independence and freedom, the Lao people fear no sacrifice and fight courageously. With their bayonets, they defeated an enemy armed to the teeth and wiped them out by whole battalions and regiments. The victory of the Lao patriotic armed forces and people once again testifies to the indisputable truth that weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive.

The failure of the U.S.-puppet troops' invasion of Laos proclaims the bankruptcy of the Nixon government's long-planned "Vietnamization programme." As their main force, they threw the so-called crack troops of the Saigon puppet clique, the 1st Infantry Division, the Paratroop Division and the rangers, into the battle and regarded this invasion as "a key test of 'Vietnamizing' the war." The annihilation of large numbers of Saigon puppet troops meant "throwing the helve

after the hatchet" — a double defeat for the Nixon government. The "Vietnamization programme" is doomed to failure because there are only a handful of national scum in south Viet Nam willing to serve as running dogs of U.S. imperialism. The bulk of the soldiers of the Saigon puppet regime are not willing to die for U.S. imperialism. Such being the case, is it not stupid and ridiculous on the part of the Nixon government to pin its hopes on the south Vietnamese puppet troops to save it?

Though it has sustained a crushing blow in Laos, U.S. imperialism, which is aggressive by nature, will never admit failure, give up and be reconciled to its defeat. It will still make a last-ditch struggle and may even embark on new military adventures. However, no matter what further stakes the Nixon government may throw in, it will lose out in the end. Final victory belongs to the heroic Lao people, to the people of all three countries of Indochina.

(March 21)

Victory on Highway 9

THE Lao patriotic armed forces and people recently chalked up another big victory in southern Laos when they completely wiped out a regiment of the so-called main force of the Saigon puppet army.

After destroying the position of the Saigon puppet army's 2nd Regiment of the 1st Infantry Division on Hill 748 on March 12, the Lao People's Liberation Army encircled the 1st Regiment of the same division entrenched on Hill 723, southwest of Ban Dong. Beginning March 14, this enemy position was pounded by heavy artillery fire. On March 14 and 15, P.L.A. anti-aircraft units shot down 27 U.S. helicopters and a jet fighter, cutting the enemy's air supply line and completely isolating Hill 723.

The P.L.A. infantry valiantly stormed the enemy position from several directions under cover of intense artillery fire in the morning of March 16. Using bayonets and hand-grenades in hand-to-hand combat, the P.L.A. fighters wiped out a large number of enemy troops, demolished the regimental command post and annihilated 4 infantry battalions, an artillery battalion and units directly under the regimental command. The commander and deputy commander of the enemy regiment were killed on the spot. Thus, the 1st Regiment of the 1st Infantry Division, the so-called elite of the Saigon puppet army, was entirely wiped out.

In this operation, more than 1,000 enemy troops were killed or wounded and over 100 captured, and a hundred or so enemy troops surrendered. Twenty-eight enemy planes were shot down and 16 heavy guns together with large quantities of materiel were captured.

A communique issued on March 14 by the Supreme Command of the Lao People's Liberation Army summed up the big victories of the Lao patriotic armed forces and people on the battlefield in southern Laos. It said that in more than a month over 7,200 U.S. and Saigon puppet troops had been killed or wounded. Nearly 300



The Lao People's Liberation Army fighting in southern Laos.

others, including Nguyen Van Tho, commander of the Saigon puppet 3rd Paratroop Brigade, and all the staff officers of this brigade, were taken prisoner, and 8 battalions and 20 companies were wiped out. Nearly 350 aircraft were shot down or destroyed on the ground. Two hundred and ten military vehicles, more than one-third of them tanks and armoured cars, were knocked out. A large quantity of war supplies and many logistics depots were destroyed. Many enemy troops laid down their arms and the patriotic armed forces captured dozens of tanks, armoured cars and a large quantity of weapons and other war equipment.

The Khe Sanh Front

The victory of the Lao patriotic armed forces and people is inseparable from the victory won by the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces at the Khe Sanh front. The latter's victory caused heavy

losses to the rear forces of the U.S.-puppet troops intruding into the southern part of Laos.

The March 16 communique of the Command of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces at the Khe Sanh Front said that after 45 days of fighting, the Liberation Army there had put more than 3,000 enemy troops out of action, including 2,000 U.S. troops. They completely wiped out the 39th Ranger Battalion of the Saigon puppet army and badly mauled many U.S. infantry, mechanized and artillery units. They captured over 100 enemies, downed or destroyed on the ground nearly 100 aircraft, captured a number of pilots, wrecked 350 military vehicles — including over 100 tanks and armoured cars, sank 23 cargo ships, burnt down 20 logistics depots containing millions of litres of gasoline, tens of thousands of artillery shells and thousands of tons of other materiel, and seized many weapons and ammunition.

Watch for Nixon Government's Next Move

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

INVIGORATING news of victories has kept pouring in from the battlefield of Laos. Riding on the crest of victories, the Lao People's Liberation Army made hot pursuit of the invading U.S.-puppet troops for days on end and wiped out nearly two brigades of the main force of the Saigon puppet troops in the Ban Dong area in the three days from March 18 to 20. This was the most brilliant victory won by the Lao patriotic armed forces and people in the fighting to repulse the invasion of the U.S.-puppet troops in more than a month. It was an extremely heavy blow to the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys.

Now the U.S.-puppet troops invading southern Laos have failed utterly all along the front and they are fleeing in panic lest they should meet the fate of total annihilation. The U.S.-puppet troops hemmed in on the Khe Sanh front were also badly bruised by the south Viet Nam people's armed forces. The military venture on which the Nixon government has staked very high has failed ignominiously and irretrievably in face of the heroic counter-attacks of the patriotic armed forces and people in Laos and south Viet Nam.

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: The U.S. imperialists and all reactionaries always miscalculate the situation. "They had overestimated their own strength, underestimated the strength of the revolution and rashly unleashed the war and so were caught in their own trap." The Nixon government and its

Saigon lackeys thought that by throwing large numbers of aircraft, tanks, guns and ground forces into the incursion they could occupy southern Laos, cut off the close ties between the peoples of the three Indochinese countries and avert their defeat in Indochina. However, the Lao people and all the people of the three Indochinese countries are incomparably powerful and unconquerable. They are fighting heroically for their national independence and liberation and for the defeat of their common enemy — U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. They can vanquish all enemies and will never yield to the enemies. **Our defence was strong as a wall already, now did our wills unite like a fortress.** The same is true of the Lao patriotic armed forces and people. The brazen invasion of the U.S.-puppet troops is nothing but an act to court their own destruction. Their miserable failure is inevitable.

The annihilation of large numbers of Saigon puppet troops in Lower Laos is a debacle for the Nixon government not only in its military venture but also in its political gambling. "Vietnamization" has failed to come off. The Nixon doctrine, in which the "use of Asians to fight Asians" is essential, has gone bankrupt to a greater extent. All the rosy promises made by Nixon at home to hoax public opinion and poison people's minds have vanished like a bubble. He who rides a tiger cannot dismount. The U.S. aggressors have found themselves in an inextricable dilemma in Indochina today.

Now, we must watch for Nixon government's next move.

Nixon the gambler thinks that there are still some cards left in his hand. Escalation of the bombing of north Viet Nam is one of his foul moves. Of late, U.S. imperialism continuously sent its marauder aircraft to carry out wanton bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. This stratagem by the Nixon government can neither cow the Vietnamese people nor cover up its defeat; it can only reveal more fully the paper-tiger nature of U.S. imperialism which is outwardly strong but inwardly brittle. The heroic people

of Viet Nam have dealt a telling blow to the U.S. air marauders. The U.S. aggressors will certainly be severely punished for any of their encroachments on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The disastrous defeat of the U.S. aggressors in southern Laos further proves that the U.S. failure in Indochina is irreversible. No matter what military ventures the Nixon government may embark on, they will be thoroughly crushed by the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia and will only accelerate its final defeat.

(March 23)

Statement of the Commission for Physical Culture And Sports of the People's Republic of China

March 22, 1971

Resolutely supports the solemn statements of the spokesman of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the spokesman of the Ministry of Information and Culture of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and firmly holds: The so-called "representatives" sent by the Lon Nol traitorous clique and the Saigon puppet clique must be immediately expelled from the International Table Tennis Federation; these cliques are not entitled at all to send table tennis teams to take part in the 31st World Table Tennis Championships; the Cambodian Table Tennis Federation under the leadership of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia must immediately be invited to take part in the General Meeting of the International Table Tennis Federation and the 31st World Table Tennis Championships.

ON March 18, 1971, the spokesman of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the spokesman of the Ministry of Information and Culture of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam issued statements respectively, pointing out in all seriousness that the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique and the Saigon puppet clique have no right whatsoever to send anyone to participate in the 31st World Table Tennis Championships to be held from March 28 to April 7 in Nagoya, Japan and in the General Meeting of the International Table Tennis Federation and firmly demanding the expulsion of the so-called table tennis "delegations" illegally sent by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique and the Saigon puppet clique. The Chinese people and all the Chinese workers of physical culture resolutely support the just stand expressed in the statements of the spokesman of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the spokesman of the Ministry of Information and Culture of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

As is known to all, the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National

United Front of Cambodia is the sole legal government representing the Cambodian people. The Cambodian Table Tennis Federation founded by and placed under the patronage of the Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is the sole legal table tennis organization in charge of the national table tennis sport of Cambodia. Only the Cambodian Table Tennis Federation is entitled to send people to participate in the General Meeting of the International Table Tennis Federation and the World Table Tennis Championships. It is entirely illegal for the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak puppet clique to usurp the seat of Cambodia in the International Table Tennis Federation under whatever name it assumes.

The Saigon puppet is a lackey groomed by U.S. imperialism and has long been spurned by the south Vietnamese people. No organization of its creation has any right whatsoever to join any international organization. It is entirely illegal for the Saigon puppet clique to send its "delegation" to take part in the General Meeting of the International Table Tennis Federation and the World Table Tennis Championships. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of

South Viet Nam alone is the genuine legal representative of the south Vietnamese people. Only the table tennis organization led by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has the right to represent south Viet Nam in international activities in connection with table tennis.

Both the Lol Nol-Sirik Matak puppet clique and the Saigon puppet clique have betrayed their nations and are tools serving U.S. imperialism; they are the enemies of the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples. The sneaking of the so-called table tennis organizations rigged up by them into the World Table Tennis Championships and the International Table Tennis Federation will only affect the reputation of international table tennis sports and the International Table Tennis Federation and harm the friendship and unity between the people and sportsmen of various countries. The Commission for Physical Culture and Sports of the People's Republic of China strongly condemns U.S. imperialism and its lackeys for their despicable acts of undermining international activities in sports and firmly holds: The

so-called "representatives" sent by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique and the Saigon puppet clique must be immediately expelled from the International Table Tennis Federation; the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak puppet clique and the Saigon puppet clique are not entitled at all to send table tennis teams to take part in the 31st World Table Tennis Championships; the Cambodian Table Tennis Federation under the leadership of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia must immediately be invited to send people to take part in the General Meeting of the International Table Tennis Federation and the 31st World Table Tennis Championships.

Together with the entire Chinese people, the Chinese Commission for Physical Culture and Sports and all the Chinese workers of physical culture will strengthen their unity with the peoples of Cambodia, Viet Nam and the whole world in a common fight for the enhancement of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of various countries and against U.S. imperialist aggression!

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves for Japan

CHINA'S Table Tennis Delegation left Peking for Japan by air on March 17 to participate in the 31st World Table Tennis Championships. The delegation will also pay a friendship visit to Japan.

Head of the 60-member delegation is Chao Cheng-hung, a leading member of the All-China Sports Federation. Deputy heads are Fu Chih-hsing, Wang Hsiao-yun and Lu Ting. Secretary-General of the delegation is Sung Chung and Deputy Secretary-General is Pan Chih-kang.

The delegation includes 22 men and women players.

Present at the airport to see the delegation off were Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and leading members of the organizations concerned as well as Chinese sportsmen and sportswomen.

Japanese friends in Peking Ichihei Sugiyama, Haruo Miyamoto, Yoshikiyo Hiyado and Haruhi Takayanagi were also present.

Before its departure, the delegation received heart-warming letters from workers, peasants and soldiers in many parts of the country. They asked members of the delegation to convey the friendly regards of the Chinese people to the people of

Japan and other countries, and encouraged them to follow Chairman Mao's great teachings and modestly learn from the people and sportsmen of other countries and contribute to the promotion of friendship between the people of China and the people of all lands.

* * *

A "Committee to Welcome the Chinese Table Tennis Delegation" was set up at a meeting in Tokyo on the afternoon of March 12 by leading figures of various circles in Japan. The meeting elected Kenzo Nakajima as President and Kinkazu Saionji as Chairman of the Committee.

More than 100 well-known figures were present at the meeting.

Kenzo Nakajima in his opening speech and Kinkazu Saionji in his closing speech stated that a wholehearted and enthusiastic welcome on a nationwide scale would be extended to the Chinese Table Tennis Delegation during its visit to Japan.

The meeting declared that more than 500 personages of various circles in Japan have joined the "Committee to Welcome the Chinese Table Tennis Delegation."

It also announced the names of the advisers to the Committee.

There's a New Look in My Native Village

by Kao Yu-pao*

I RETURNED to my native village after an absence of more than 20 years in late autumn last year. As the train approached the village, I could not contain my excitement. Through the window, I saw large tracts of ripe sorghum gleaming red in the sunlight; the apple trees in the orchards were heavy with fruit; songs rang out and red banners fluttered over the houses and in the fields; men and women commune members were busy harvesting; tractors had replaced the oxen in the fields. . . .

I Lose My Way

Something new caught my eyes as I got off the train. This wasn't the small station that I remembered. It was like a busy wharf. Arias from the model revolutionary theatrical works came over the loudspeaker; boxes of apples were piled on the platform and freight cars loaded with them were ready to start. *Jiefang* trucks, tractors and horse carts from people's communes delivering goods formed a tight circle around the station, and I had to squeeze my way out of this busy centre.

I had intended to take the bus home. However, the bustling scene that followed a rich harvest left me spellbound, and I decided to take a walk to get a better look.

But the narrow path on which I had left my childhood footprints was no more. In front of me were wide roads covered with sand. Reservoirs blocked my way. Luxuriant green orchards stood side by side. Small plants, primary schools and new homes met the eye

*The author is a spare-time writer in the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Widely read throughout China, his novel *My Childhood* tells how in his childhood he and other poor and lower-middle peasants were down-trodden and exploited by the landlord class in his native village—Sunchiatun, Fuhsien County in Liaoning Province—and how, led by the Communist Party, they later fought the landlords and joined the revolution.

all around. . . . I just couldn't get my bearings. Wondering which way to go, I saw a big horse cart with many people on it approaching. A sturdy fellow, the driver had a white towel round his neck and a big straw hat on his head. He sat upright at the front of the cart, now and then waving his whip. Almost upon me, he suddenly halted his horse and said: "Hello, comrade from the P.L.A. How about a lift?" He looked very familiar, but I couldn't figure out who he was. He also seemed to know me for he jumped off hastily.

"Comrade, what's your surname?"

"Kao. And yours?" I asked.

"Aren't you young Yu-pao who tended pigs for the landlord Skin Chou?"

"You're Uncle Keng-tai who was a hired labourer for the same landlord, aren't you?"

Our four hands clasped and tears welled up in our eyes. No words were spoken. The misery of 24 years ago when we were both hired labourers of the landlord came into our minds. . . .

"Comrade Yu-pao, get on the cart. Let's have a good talk!" He interrupted my recollection by introducing me to the people on the cart: "This is Comrade Kao Yu-pao who wrote *My Childhood*." They gave me a hand with great enthusiasm, and I was on the cart before I knew it. An old man who had taken the whip from Uncle Keng-tai turned to me and said: "Keng-tai is vice-chairman of our commune's revolutionary committee."

As the cart went along, Uncle Keng-tai told me of the big changes in my county during more than 20 years. He said: "Our Fuhsien County, which was poor, has changed very rapidly since liberation and it has many trucks and is crowded with mules and horses. Not only have we begun to build water conservancy works in a big way and gone in for electrification and mechanized farming, but we also have our commune-run industrial plants. And there are the fruit trees; for example. We have over 30 times more than we

had before liberation. All these changes were due to Chairman Mao's wise leadership and the collective strength of the people's commune!"

Others on the cart also had something to say: "Every commune, production brigade and team in our county now has its people's hospitals, clinics or barefoot doctors. There are stores everywhere." The old driver broke in: "In the old society, we poor people couldn't afford to have a doctor. If we got sick, all we could do was to wait for death. Now because of Chairman Mao's concern for our labouring people, hospitals have been opened for us. Not only that, only cities and towns had stores before. Now stores are not far from our doors. We peasants can get what we need without going to a city. Even more, when we get up in the morning, the loudspeaker is going. Everyday we can hear the voice of the Party Central Committee and of Chairman Mao! And our living standard is going up day by day."

The cart came to a cross road while we talked in this vein. The old driver checked the horse and Uncle Keng-tai jumped off and said to me: "Yu-pao, you're here." I saw a row of new buildings at the foot of a hill. Bewildered, I asked: "Where are we?" Wiping off the sweat, he laughed: "Ah, you still don't know your way. This is the primary school you wanted to go to so much when you were a child."

"Ah — It's completely different." I looked at the school with mixed feelings. . . .

A Primary School Today

My childhood life flashed through my mind. A place where a monk in charge of a temple lived, this primary school had an enrolment of only 29 pupils and three broken-down rooms. We sons and daughters of the poor were not admitted even to a school such as that. I was nine years old at the time. When I saw the children of those with money going to school, I cried for a chance to study. Mother told me in despair: "Child, we don't have enough food and clothing and your father is still confined to bed, how can I send you to school?" When mother reached this point, tears ran down her face. . . . After that, I didn't mention the subject again.

"Dong, dong, dong!" The bell rang and I was awakened from the past. I couldn't help going into



Kao Yu-pao with pupils of a primary school in his native village.

the school. I saw clusters of lively and carefree children rushing out of the classrooms. Some began to play ball, others sang songs and still others did revolutionary dances. When they saw me, they ran up and surrounded me, firing a barrage of questions. After a while, a girl with two plaits raced back to the classroom and returned with a young fellow who turned out to be the chairman of the school's revolutionary committee. He was Yu Chih-sheng, son of a former hired labourer and a graduate of the school.

Yu told me of the changes in the school I had known so long ago. "Present enrolment is more than 300 pupils," he said. "All school-age children can attend. Not only is there a primary school in our village but a middle school as well. The 30-odd new school rooms were built by the poor and lower-middle peasants themselves." He showed me round the school. Pointing to a tract of land at the foot of a hill, he said: "That's the forest and farm we cultivate. We are running the school in line with Chairman Mao's 'May 7' Directive. Our teachers and pupils can do both mental and manual labour. With a hoe, they till the land; with books, they can give lectures. They integrate theory with practice. Through the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment — we are training a generation of new people."

Changes in Huangchiatien

Going southwestward from the school, I came to Huangchiatien, which I described in *My Childhood*.

Huangchiatien reminded me of the wretched life in the old society when I tended a landlord's pigs. Pictures of landlord Skin Chou's brutal features, the hired labourers' shelterless shack, the way the ruthless landlord imitated a cock crowing to get them to work at midnight and the severe beating they gave him reappeared in my mind. Banking on the Japanese imperialist aggressive forces, Skin Chou set up an oil-pressing mill, a flour mill, a tobacco-curing workshop and stores here in those years and controlled the financial and administrative power of Huangchiatien and the neighbouring villages. Huangchiatien was his exclusive preserve. Without enough food and clothing, the other hired labourers and myself were the victims of his ruthless exploitation and oppression all the year round.

That shelterless shack has long been done away with, and the site has been turned into a threshing ground of the people's commune. I saw granaries all around, and the golden maize and bright-red sorghum ears were piled high on the threshing ground. The throbbing of motors and the whinnying of cattle could be heard and commune members were busy threshing.

On the other side of the threshing ground, a grey-beard came over to us with a look of discovery on his face. Wasn't this Grandpa Huang who had worked as a hired labourer for landlord Skin Chou in those years? I ran up to him. The old man grasped my hands firmly. With tears in his eyes, he said: "Are you little Yu-pao who tended pigs for Skin Chou?" I was too excited to say anything. I could only nod my head. "Child," Grandpa said, "you've changed so much in the great school of the People's Liberation Army that I hardly recognize you!" A commune member standing by broke in: "Grandpa Huang is now a leading member of the production team and the threshing ground watchman." We talked much about our life since our separation. The old man said with deep feeling: "Oh, Yu-pao, 12 of Huangchiatien's 30-odd poor and lower-middle peasant households were in debt to Skin Chou that King of Hell. Now, our production team's grain is thrice as much as before. We owe our present happy life in Huangchiatien to Chairman Mao's wise leadership."

New People in Our Home Village

At last I got to my native village Sunchiatun, which I had not seen for 20 years. In the past, there were only a few fruit trees planted near the landlords' houses here. Now I could see terraced fields all over the hills and a forest of fruit trees. Having returned, I discovered that not only the mountains, the land and

the village had changed, but the people's mental outlook also had undergone tremendous changes.

The villagers told me a lot about the new people and their advanced endeavours. What they spoke about most was Hsu Yun-tien, the representative of our village's poor and lower-middle peasants, who had attended the Third People's Congress of Lushun-Talien.

A sudden torrential downpour struck at noon one day in 1968 when people were having lunch. He thought of the six production team's buckets for carrying farm chemicals still by the river bank. Putting aside his bowl, Hsu Yun-tien ran towards the spot. But when he got there, the buckets had already been washed away by the mountain flood. He immediately jumped into the river at the risk of his life and pursued the buckets for more than one kilometre. With the help of other commune members, he finally got them back for the collective. Once at midnight, Hsu Yun-tien was wakened by a sudden change in weather. With a rain-storm imminent, he immediately ran to the threshing ground, carrying his blankets and raincoat and covering the paper used for wrapping apples with them and thus protected the collective property.

I also heard that though Grandpa Huang was now 70 years old, he had the revolutionary spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains. Every day he worked alongside other commune members, helped build a reservoir in winter and took an active part in cutting through mountains. As a result, his new cotton-padded trousers his wife had made were frayed and worn.

My old aunt was also quite different from before. The evening I went to see her, she was conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's works together with her family. Happy but surprised at seeing me, she held my hands, talking endlessly. She said: "Our Sunchiatun no longer is what it was in the old society. Under Chairman Mao's leadership, we poor and lower-middle peasants think of the interests of the collective and devote our efforts to benefit it. We commune members are leading even more of a happy life today!" Before I could say anything, she continued: "Child, we've been liberated, but we must not forget the Communist Party; when we are leading a happy life, we must not forget Chairman Mao!"

My aunt's weighty advice and my home village's great changes have made me understand profoundly that it is because of Chairman Mao that we've had all these magnificent changes. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our motherland's socialist new villages are striding forward at a tremendous pace!

The Paris Commune

For the convenience of our readers, we print in the following pages background material on the Paris Commune in connection with the article "Long Live the Victory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat!" — in commemoration of the centenary of the Paris Commune by the Editorial Departments of "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao" which appeared in P.R., No. 12. — Ed.

ON March 18, 1871, the proletariat and the masses of the revolutionary people of Paris in France held an armed uprising against the reactionary rule of the bourgeoisie. The great Paris Commune came into being. This was the first rehearsal of world historic significance staged by the proletariat for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The revolution of the Paris Commune occurred while France was at war with Prussia and national and class contradictions had become very acute.

In July 1870, Louis Bonaparte (Napoleon III), Emperor of the Second French Empire, started a war against Prussia. The French army met with repeated setbacks and the Prussian army marched into French territory. On September 1 and 2, Napoleon III suffered a disastrous defeat at Sedan; he surrendered to Prussia and was taken prisoner. The rout of the French army in the war weakened the power of the ruling class; at the same time, the war heightened the consciousness of the people and accelerated the approach of the revolution. Revolution broke out in Paris on September 4. The Second Empire collapsed like a house of cards and the Third French Republic was proclaimed. However, power fell into the hands of the bourgeoisie again and a so-called "government of national defence" was formed by the reactionary officer Trochu.

From the day of its formation, this "government of national defence" carried out a series of schemes designed to collude with the enemy and betray the country. On January 28, 1871, it concluded with Prussia the "Convention on Armistice and the Capitulation of Paris." On February 17, the French National Assembly, a motley bunch of landlords and monarchists, set up the reactionary government headed by the butcher and traitor Thiers. On February 26, Thiers and Bismarck signed the preliminary peace treaty under which France agreed to cede Alsace and the eastern part of Lorraine to Prussia and pay an indemnity of 5,000 million francs.

When the Prussian troops closed in on Paris and besieged it, broad sections of the people in the city took up arms and enrolled in the National Guard. The number of National Guards soon grew to 300,000, with workers constituting the great majority. The antagonism between the armed proletariat and the reactionary

bourgeois government came into the open in an increasingly sharp conflict. The people of Paris staged two uprisings on October 31, 1870 and January 22, 1871. Both were suppressed by the traitorous government. In spite of this, the broad masses of workers did not lay down their arms. Therefore, immediately after its formation, the Thiers government plotted to disarm the workers. In the early hours of March 18, Thiers sent his reactionary troops to seize the artillery of the National Guard on the Buttes Montmartre in the northern part of the city, but they were beaten back by the heroic people of Paris and the National Guard. Under the leadership of the Central Committee of the National Guard, the proletariat and other labouring people of Paris staged an armed uprising and occupied government institutions the same day. The Central Committee of the National Guard became the provisional government of the revolution. The reactionary Thiers government fled to Versailles.

On March 26, the people of Paris elected the Members of the Commune. The Paris Commune was proclaimed on March 28.

Referring to the Paris Commune, Marx pointed out: "Its true secret was this. It was essentially a working-class government." (*The Civil War in France*)

The first decree announced by the Paris Commune after its establishment was the abolition of the bourgeois standing army and its replacement by the armed populace.

The Paris Commune broke the bourgeois bureaucratic apparatus that enslaved the people. The Commune governed the state by combining legislative with executive functions. To make the government officials real servants of the people, the Commune abolished the system of high salaries and all privileges enjoyed by former government officials.

Economically, the Paris Commune took a series of measures to safeguard the interests of the working class and other labouring people. It handed over to co-operative workmen's societies the manufactories and workshops abandoned or closed down by the capitalists. The employers were prohibited from using fines or deductions to rob the workers of their wages. The Commune ordered the toiling people's property in the pawnshops to be returned to the owners; it issued a decree postponing payments and remitting part of house-rents, etc.

The Paris Commune announced the separation of church and state, the disendowment of all churches as proprietary bodies and the exclusion from schools of all religious symbols and religious activities. Thus it set about breaking the long-standing tools for spiritual repression of the people.

Fine sons and daughters of the working class of many countries participated in the revolutionary cause

of the Commune, some of them becoming Members of the Commune. The Commune specially decreed the dismantling of the Vendome Column, a symbol of bourgeois chauvinism, erected in the centre of Paris. The Paris Commune revolution displayed the noble spirit of proletarian internationalism.

The red banner of the proletarian revolution fluttering over Paris was a mortal threat to the old world. The reactionary Thiers government, massing its reactionary armed forces in Versailles, initiated attacks on the Paris Commune on April 2. Prussia's Chancellor Bismarck transferred the 100,000 Bonapartist troops captured during the Franco-Prussian war to the Versailles government to slaughter the workers of Paris. On May 21, the reactionary Versailles troops fought their way into Paris, while the heroic Paris workers threw up street barricades in armed resistance. Fierce street fighting started; this is known in history as the "blood-soaked week of May." The people of Paris, including women and children, took part in defending the regime of the proletariat. Every street and every house became a fortress of the Commune fighters to defend themselves and destroy the enemy. On May 24, the reactionary Thiers troops seized the Hotel de Ville, which housed the Commune organs. On May 27, the Commune fighters finally retreated to Pere Lachaise cemetery in the eastern part of Paris and carried on a stubborn life-and-death struggle with the enemy until all of them had heroically laid down their lives at the "Wall of the Communards."

On May 28, the Versailles bandits occupied the whole of Paris and started a ruthless massacre of the people there. The city again fell under the dark rule of the bourgeoisie.

The great teachers of the proletariat, Marx and Engels, paid constant and enthusiastic attention to the struggle of the proletariat of Paris and highly praised their heroism and revolutionary initiative. While in

Thiers (1797-1877)

A reactionary bourgeois politician, traitor to his country and butcher who suppressed the Paris Commune uprising in French history. Minister of Internal Affairs in 1834, he stamped out the people's uprising in Lyon. Immediately after becoming head of the bourgeois government in February 1871, he sent reactionary troops to disarm the Paris people. Following the armed uprising by the proletariat of Paris on March 18, he fled to Versailles. Colluding with Bismarck and mustering reactionary forces, he strangled the Paris Commune revolution. Marx referred to Thiers as "a master in small state roguery, a virtuoso in perjury and treason, a craftsman in all the petty stratagems, cunning devices, and

London, Marx and Engels used every possible means to maintain contact with the Paris Commune, giving it support and help. Marx gave the Paris Commune much valuable advice and sent out several hundred letters to all branches of the First International, calling on the workers in different countries to support the Paris Commune. Only two days after the fall of the Commune, Marx read out to the General Council of the First International his famous work *The Civil War in France*, comprehensively explaining the tremendous contribution of the Paris Commune and summing up its experience and lessons. Marx pointed out: "The working class cannot simply lay hold of the ready-made state machinery, and wield it for its own purposes." The proletariat must use revolutionary violence to break and smash the state machinery of the bourgeoisie and carry out the dictatorship of the proletariat, for only then can it fulfil all its historical tasks.

The fundamental reason for the failure of the Paris Commune was the lack of leadership by a proletarian political party with Marxism as its guiding ideology. The Commune made serious mistakes on some questions. As Marx and Engels pointed out, the Commune failed to take advantage of its success to march on Versailles, the den of counter-revolution, failed to suppress the counter-revolutionaries firmly and decisively, and failed to confiscate such important financial institutions as the Bank of France. Furthermore, the Commune did not form an alliance with the peasantry and win their support.

Though the Paris Commune lasted only 72 days, its heroic exploits in establishing and defending the dictatorship of the proletariat shine for ever. "The principles of the Commune are eternal." Its martyrs will live for ever in the hearts of the proletariat and revolutionary people of all countries. March 18 is eternally the glorious festival of the proletariat all over the world.

base perfidies of parliamentary party-warfare; never scrupling, when out of office, to fan a revolution, and to stifle it in blood when at the helm of the state."

Bismarck (1815-1898)

Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Prussia (1862-1871). He was Chancellor of the Empire and concurrently Prime Minister of Prussia when the German Empire was founded in 1871. He fell from power in 1890. Representing the interests of the big bourgeoisie and big landlords and carrying out a militarist "blood and iron" policy, he ruthlessly suppressed the workers' movement at home and engaged in aggression and expansion abroad in an effort to establish German hegemony on the continent of Europe.

Versailles

A French city, it is located in the southwestern suburbs of Paris. The Palace of Versailles, provisional palace of the French Emperor built in the 17th and 18th centuries, was inside the city. At the time of the Paris Commune revolution, the reactionary government headed by Thiers fled there.

L. Kugelmann (1830-1902)

A surgeon in Hanover, Germany. He participated in revolutionary activities in his student days and became a member of the First International in 1865. He helped Marx disseminate *Capital* in Germany and frequently reflected the German situation in his correspondence with Marx. Though he revered and admired Marx and considered himself a disciple of Marx, he did not approve of violent proletarian revolution. Actually, he was a reformist.

1905 Revolution in Russia

The first bourgeois democratic revolution in Russia. Russia was defeated in the Russo-Japanese war which broke out in 1904. Class contradictions were intensified at home and the broad masses of the people manifested increasing discontent with the tsarist system. Demonstrations by the workers of St. Petersburg on January 9, 1905 met with bloody tsarist suppression. The storm of revolution engulfed the whole country in the autumn. Armed uprisings broke out in Moscow and many other cities in December. Despite its failure, this revolution tempered the proletariat and the peasantry and prepared the ground for the 1917 October Revolution.

Plekhanov (1856-1918)

Russia's first disseminator of Marxism and founder of Russia's first Marxist body, the "Emancipation of Labour" Group. He later became a Menshevik and degenerated into a social chauvinist during World War I. After the February revolution in 1917, he advocated maintaining the bourgeois provisional government, adopted an attitude of hostility towards the October Revolution and completely betrayed Marxism.

Blanquism

Louis Blanqui (1805-1881), a well-known leader of the French proletarian revolutionary movement in the 19th century. Twice sentenced to death, he spent almost half his life in prison. At the time of the Paris Commune, he was imprisoned in Versailles. He was elected a Member of the Commune in absence.

The Blanquists stood for political revolution and the overthrow of bourgeois rule. But they negated the theory of class struggle. Instead of relying on the broad masses of the people to carry out revolution and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, they tried to rely on the conspiratorial activities of a small number of people to seize political power for the realization of socialism.

Proudhonism

Pierre Proudhon (1809-1865), a 19th century French petty-bourgeois sociologist and economist. Proceeding from a petty-bourgeois stand, Proudhonism took capitalism to task and vainly hoped to perpetuate the system of small private ownership. It took the position that the method of eliminating capitalist exploitation was not to carry out proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat but to use peaceful economic reforms so as to get rid of the "bad" aspect of capitalism and build up "good" capitalism. Opposing every form of state power and authority, it represents an anarchist trend.

Social Chauvinism

Chauvinism is a kind of reactionary bourgeois nationalism, an ideological instrument of imperialism for committing aggression against and enslaving other nations. It was named after Chauvin, a French soldier who fanatically supported the policy of aggression and expansion of Napoleon I.

Social chauvinism pays lip service to socialism but in reality is chauvinism. During World War I, revisionist chieftains of the Second International betrayed the proletariat, took a chauvinist stand, voted for military budgets and supported the imperialist war waged by their bourgeois governments. Hence the name social chauvinism.

Eugene Pottier (1816-1887)

A poet of the Paris Commune. Born in a Paris worker's family, he became a worker at the age of 13. He wrote many militant poems calling on the French workers to fight the bourgeoisie. He actively participated in the 1848 revolution in France. He later joined the First International. When the Paris Commune was established in 1871, he was elected a Member of the Commune, and took part in fierce battles during the revolution. A few days after the failure of the revolution, he wrote the poem *The Internationale*. Seventeen years later worker-composer Pierre Degeyter set Pot-

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two countries have set a good example for the development of friendly relations and co-operation between countries with different social systems on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Sino-Nepalese friendship is in the interests of our two peoples and conducive to the defence of peace in Asia and the world.

Nepal is a country with a long history, he continued. The Nepalese people are an industrious and brave people who have a glorious tradition of opposing foreign aggression. Under the leadership of His Majesty King Mahendra, the Nepalese Government and people have waged unremitting struggles to uphold national dignity and safeguard state sovereignty and have achieved marked successes.

Kuo Mo-jo said: The Chinese Government has consistently held that all countries, big or small, should be equal. We resolutely oppose big-nation chauvinism with big nations bullying the small and strong nations bullying the weak. Tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese people will, as always, support the just struggles of the people of all countries. The Chinese people will remain for ever the reliable friends of the Nepalese people in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

In his speech, Chairman Sharma said: There has been constant intercourse between our two peoples. We have been good neighbours and good friends throughout our history. This age-old relation between our two countries is being strengthened every day under the able leadership of His Majesty King Mahendra and Chairman Mao.

Under the able leadership of H.M. King Mahendra, Nepal is on the road to economic development and we

are very grateful to the People's Republic of China for providing us with different technical and financial assistance. It is not only China's economic aid which has been considerable, that has helped us, but more important than that the spirit behind that aid has been appreciated more. We shall not forget this and also your support to us in times of difficulties.

Adhering to the principles of peaceful coexistence, Chairman Sharma declared, the relationship between our two countries is going very satisfactorily. Your selfless help to our economic development and support of our policy of non-alignment and neutrality as formulated by our beloved King Mahendra are highly appreciated by our Government and the people.

He concluded by saying: We on our part have always been a sincere friend of the Chinese people. We rejoice at the progress and achievements they make and we believe no world problem can be meaningfully discussed without the participation of the People's Republic of China; and hence at the United Nations we have always advocated the restoration of the rightful seat to the People's Republic of China.

Premier Chou Greets President Yahya Khan on Pakistan National Day

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on March 22 sent a message to General Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, extending warm congratulations on the National Day of the republic. The message says:

"On the occasion of the National Day of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, I, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people and in my own name, express warm congratulations to Your Excellency and, through Your Excellency, to the Pakistan Government and people.

"The Pakistan Government pursues an independent foreign policy, which is effective in international affairs. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the Pakistan Government and people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and oppose foreign aggression and interference.

"May the Pakistan Government and people score new achievements under Your Excellency's leadership. May the profound friendship between the Chinese and Pakistan peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Pakistan based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence develop."

Premier Chou Congratulates Hafez Assad on Election As Syrian President

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on March 17 sent a message of warm congratulations to Hafez Assad on his being elected President of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The message reads:

"On the occasion of your being elected President of the Syrian Arab Republic, I express warm congratulations to you on behalf of the Chinese Government and people.

"I sincerely wish the Syrian Government and people continuous victories in the struggle against the aggression by U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism. May the militant friendship between the peoples of China and Syria and the friendly relations between the two countries grow and develop constantly."

CORRECTION

In No. 12, p. 30, right-hand column, first line, for "the country's second largest city" read "the country's second largest industrial city."

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tier's verse to music, and the battle song of the proletariat of the whole world was born.

The French Second Empire and Third Republic

A bourgeois revolution broke out in France in 1789 and the First Republic was established in 1792. Napoleon Bonaparte (Napoleon I) made himself emperor in May 1804, and set up the First Empire.

When the February revolution took place in 1848, the Second Republic was brought into being. Louis Bonaparte (Napoleon III) established the Second Empire in December 1852.

In September 1870, the Second Empire was overthrown and the Third Republic was formed.

Vendome Column

A statue of Napoleon I was placed atop the bronze column erected in Vendome Square in the centre of Paris. Napoleon I made this column from 1,200 captured artillery pieces to show off the victory of his wars of aggression. Called the "Victory Column," it was a symbol of aggression and chauvinism.

After its founding, the Paris Commune adopted a decree on April 12, 1871 calling for the dismantling of the column. It pointed out that it was a memorial to barbarism and a glorification of militarism. The Vendome Column was dismantled on May 16. It was restored by the bourgeois government in 1875.

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Just Off the Press

LONG LIVE THE VICTORY OF THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT!

— In commemoration of the centenary of the Paris Commune

by the Editorial Departments of *Renmin Ribao*,
Hongqi and *Jiefangjun Bao*

This important article in booklet form falls into the following six parts:

1. The Principles of the Paris Commune Are Eternal
2. It Is of the Utmost Importance for the Revolutionary People to Take Hold of the Gun
3. Revolution Is the Cause of the Masses in Their Millions
4. It Is Essential to Have a Genuine Marxist-Leninist Party
5. The Modern Revisionists Are Renegades From the Revolutionary Principles of the Paris Commune
6. Persist in Continuing the Revolution Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and Strive for Still Greater Victories

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