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*Support Latin American Countries' Struggle to
Defend Their Territorial Sea Rights*

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

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

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

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**Going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, bet-
ter and more economical results in building socialism.**

Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China

November 25, 1970

ON November 22, 1970, with the support of U.S. imperialism, the Portuguese colonialists, resorting to piratical tactics, wantonly dispatched mercenary troops to launch a surprise attack on the Republic of Guinea in a vain attempt to subvert at one stroke the Government of the Republic of Guinea headed by President Sekou Toure and plunge the Guinean people once again into the dark abyss of colonialist rule. This is a new monstrous crime committed by U.S. imperialism and the Portuguese colonialists against the Guinean people and the other African people. The Chinese Government and people express their boundless indignation at and the strongest condemnation against this naked act of aggression.

Under the command of President Sekou Toure, the heroic Guinean people and armed forces, filled with hatred against their common enemies, are fighting valiantly and dealing heavy blows at the invaders, thus victoriously defending their state sovereignty and national independence. The Chinese Government and people warmly praise the Guinean people for their revolutionary spirit of resisting the foreign aggressors and warmly hail the victories won by the Guinean people in their struggle against aggression.

Portuguese colonialism arose and grew with the ruthless plunder of the African people. Far back in the middle of the 15th century, it started out in Africa with the most cruel crime in history, that of the trade in Negroes. For several centuries, it has all along forcibly occupied African territories more than 20 times the size of its own country, ruthlessly oppressing and exploiting the African people. Since World War II, it has become a faithful lackey of U.S. imperialism in repressing national-liberation movements in Africa. It is using violence to bloodily repress the national-independence struggles of the peoples of Guinea (Bissau), Angola, Mozambique, etc.; it is collaborating with the white colonialist authorities in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia in feverishly pushing the barbarous policy of racial discrimination and is incessantly carrying out armed encroachments on the sacred territories of the Republic of Guinea, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Zambia, etc., gravely menac-

ing the sovereignty and security of independent African countries.

It is entirely due to the support of U.S. imperialism that the Portuguese colonialist empire, decadent to the core, should dare to launch such flagrant aggression against Guinea. Beset with troubles both at home and abroad, U.S. imperialism cannot but resort more and more frequently to the tactics of using Asians to fight Asians and Africans to fight Africans and buying over the traitors of various countries and engaging mercenaries in pushing its neo-colonialist policies. The European and African mercenaries now invading the great Republic of Guinea are but a special detachment of U.S. imperialism.

The flocking together of the United States, that stronghold of neo-colonialism attempting to enslave the people of the whole world, and Portugal, a notorious old colonialist country, definitely does not indicate that there is still much strength left in colonialism; it can only show that the day is not far off when these pests, colonialism, monopoly capital, imperialism and neo-colonialism, will all be swept into the dustbin of history. The rampant and desperate attack launched by U.S. and Portuguese imperialism can in no way save them from their inevitable doom.

The significance of the Guinean people's fight goes far beyond the limits of Guinea. The Guinean people are not only fighting for the independence and sovereignty of their motherland, but also for the independence and sovereignty of other African countries and for all the countries of the world that cherish their independence and sovereignty. Under no circumstances must the scheme of U.S. and Portuguese imperialism be allowed to succeed, otherwise what occurs today in Guinea may occur tomorrow in other countries in Africa and the rest of the world.

The Guinean people are by no means isolated in their struggle. The Chinese people firmly support them. Victory certainly belongs to the Guinean people who are strengthening their unity, heightening their vigilance and persevering in battle under the leadership of President Sekou Toure.

November 27, 1970

Most Severely Condemn the Invasion of Guinea By the Portuguese Colonialists and Foreign Mercenary Troops

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

EARLY in the morning of November 22, Portuguese colonialists and foreign mercenary troops under their command made a piratic surprise attack by landing from warships at Conakry, capital of the Republic of Guinea. They have seized some strongholds in the city and are wildly slaughtering the Guinean people. This extremely barbarous aggression against a sovereign state has seldom been seen in the world. The Chinese people and all the revolutionary peoples throughout the world express utmost indignation and most severe condemnation against this aggression.

Under the staunch leadership of President Ahmed Sekou Toure, the heroic Guinean people have risen in resistance against the invaders and dealt a telling blow to this bunch of gangsters. President Toure put it well when he said that "Portuguese colonialism is serving as the bridgehead for this aggression," and that "the people of Guinea are defending themselves and will defend themselves to the last man. The freedom-loving African people will join us in defending the dignity and sovereignty of the African continent and the progressive peoples of the whole world will uphold our cause." The Chinese people most resolutely support the Government and people of Guinea in their sacred struggle for the defence of the independence and sovereignty of their country.

Backed by U.S. imperialism, the Portuguese colonialists have all along been hostile to the African people, suppressing the just struggle of the people of Guinea (Bissau), Angola and Mozambique in Africa for national

independence. However, they have repeatedly encountered valiant counter-attacks by the African people. In the face of the surging African national-liberation movement, Portuguese colonial rule in Africa is tottering. A cornered beast is desperate. In its death-bed struggle, this bandit gang has now resorted to the gun-boat policy of the 18th and 19th centuries. But time is advancing and Africa is progressing. It is certain that in the 1970s, the people of Guinea, the people of the Portuguese colonies and the African people as a whole, by uniting together and persisting in struggle, will thoroughly crush the invasion by the Portuguese colonialists and foreign mercenary troops, and put an end to Portuguese colonial rule.

"A just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support." The just struggle of the people of Guinea and Africa against aggression and subversion is certainly not an isolated one. It is a component part of the current just struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and all their running dogs. This just struggle enjoys the profound sympathy and firm support of the Chinese people and all the revolutionary peoples of the world. All reactionaries who try to turn back the wheel of history are certain to be crushed to pieces. The Portuguese aggressors and foreign mercenary troops are sure to be defeated. Victory surely belongs to the heroic people of Guinea, of the Portuguese colonies and of all Africa!

(November 23)

Premier Chou Meets Guinean Charge d'Affaires a.i.

Premier Chou En-lai met Bangoura Casimir, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of Guinea in Peking, and had a long conversation with him on November 24 afternoon.

Premier Chou En-lai stressed: The Chinese Government and people most severely condemn U.S. imperialism for supporting the Portuguese colonialists in dispatching mercenary troops to invade Guinea, and most firmly support the Guinean Government and people in their just

struggle to safeguard national independence and sovereignty.

Premier Chou En-lai expressed admiration for the resolute measures adopted by President Sekou Toure to resist the aggressors. He expressed the conviction that strengthening unity and persevering in struggle, the heroic Guinean people under the leadership of President Sekou Toure would certainly be able to smash the aggression by the Portuguese colonialists and their mercenary troops and win victory in the struggle to defend the dignity and sovereignty of their motherland.

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

November 24, 1970

ON November 21, 1970, the U.S. aggressors flagrantly dispatched large numbers of aircraft to carry out barbarous bombings and strafings over broad areas of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. This is another new monstrous crime committed by U.S. imperialism against the Vietnamese people. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement on the same day, serving a stern warning to U.S. imperialism and firmly demanding that the U.S. Government immediately stop all encroachments on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The Chinese Government and people firmly support this just stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people.

The Chinese Government and people warmly hail the brilliant victory won by the heroic Vietnamese people in their struggle of severely punishing the U.S. air pirates.

The barbarous raids of U.S. imperialism against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam thoroughly exposed the utter hypocrisy of its own declared statement about "stopping the bombing entirely" of north Viet Nam. The words of U.S. imperialism have never counted, particularly those of the Nixon government. Nixon has glibly talked about respecting the agreements of the two Geneva conferences concerning Indo-China and seeking "peace" in Indo-China, but has as a matter of fact been continuously expanding the war. In March this year, just a few days after he called for the restoration of Laotian neutrality, Nixon instigated Thailand accomplice troops to enter Laos and at the same time stepped up the bombing of Laotian territory, intensifying the war of aggression against Laos. In April 1969, Nixon hypocritically claimed to "recognize and respect the sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia within its present frontiers." But in less than a year he instigated the Cambodian Rightist traitorous clique to launch the reactionary coup d'etat against Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and brazenly sent U.S. troops to invade Cambodia, expanding the war of aggression to the whole of Indo-China. Nixon has incessantly trumpeted about the wish to move from the

era of confrontation to the era of negotiation, but actually what he has been doing in various parts of the world is the continuation and expansion of aggression. His so-called era of negotiation is but to cover up aggression under the camouflage of negotiation.

The Nixon government always thinks that its bombs can cow the Vietnamese people. In fact such tactics has long been known to the Vietnamese people and it amounts to nothing. The Vietnamese people's great leader President Ho Chi Minh solemnly pointed out: The U.S. imperialists "**may use thousands of aircraft for intensified attacks against north Viet Nam. But never will they be able to break the iron will of the heroic Vietnamese people to fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation.**" Today the 31 million Vietnamese people, bringing into play the spirit of firm resolve to fight and win, co-ordinating their efforts and uniting in a common will with the fraternal Cambodian and Laotian peoples and fighting shoulder to shoulder with them, have grown ever stronger in the fight. All military adventures of U.S. imperialism will suffer ignominious defeat.

The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn U.S. imperialism for its new war provocation against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The Chinese people are closely watching the development of the situation in Viet Nam and Indo-China. The Chinese Government reaffirms: The struggle of the peoples of Viet Nam and the other countries of Indo-China is our struggle. It is the bounden internationalist duty of the Chinese people to give all-out support and assistance to the peoples of Viet Nam and the other countries of Indo-China in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The 700 million Chinese people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, following our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "**The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area,**" are determined to stand for ever with the fraternal peoples of Viet Nam and the other countries of Indo-China and unite and fight together with them till complete victory.

November 27, 1970

The Vietnamese People Have Fought Splendidly!

ON November 21, U.S. imperialism sent a large number of planes on successive occasions to flagrantly intrude into the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to make savage raids on Haiphong, Quang Ninh, Ha Tay, Hoa Binh and other areas. Fighting back valiantly, the Vietnamese army and people brought down six enemy planes and damaged many others, thus giving due punishment to the U.S. gangsters. The Vietnamese people have fought splendidly! The Chinese people extend warm greetings to the heroic Vietnamese people on their new victory in resisting the U.S. aggressors.

The U.S. air marauders' frenzied attacks against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam constitute an extremely serious act of war and is a criminal step taken by U.S. imperialism, which is caught in difficulties at home and abroad, in deliberately expanding its war of aggression in Viet Nam and Indo-China. This fully reveals the heinous features of U.S. imperialism which is aggressive by nature.

After the U.S. aggressors had committed the new crime against the Vietnamese people, U.S. Defence Secretary Laird wantonly declared that the United States was conducting "limited duration protective reaction air strikes." He also said that this was in "response" to the downing of a U.S. piratical plane which intruded into the air space of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on November 13. This is really the height of impudence!

It is a piratical act pure and simple for U.S. imperialism to send its planes to intrude into the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; the Vietnamese people of course have every right to strike back. But now on the pretext of "protecting" its piratical acts, U.S. imperialism has carried out air raids on an ever larger scale. According to this logic, U.S. imperialism is free to commit aggression but the Vietnamese people cannot strike back, otherwise it will continuously make so-called "responses." Doesn't this mean that as long as the victims of aggression dare to resist, U.S. imperialism will continue its aggression indefinitely?

More ridiculous is that Laird tried to conceal U.S. imperialism's crimes of aggression with his so-called "limited duration." Aggression is aggression; how can it be anything other than aggression because of "limited duration"? The fact is that U.S. imperialism has sent tens of thousands of planes and carried on wanton bombings against the land of Viet Nam for many years. How can this be called "limited duration"! U.S.

imperialism always describes its aggression as "limited" while actually expanding it without limit. U.S. imperialism once termed its war of aggression against Viet Nam as a "limited war," but hasn't it now expanded this war to the whole of Indo-China?

The U.S. imperialist new war provocations against the Vietnamese people have thoroughly exploded the fraud of Nixon's so-called "new proposals for peace in Indo-China." From this people can see more clearly that Nixon's babbles about "ceasing firing their weapons" in Indo-China, "ending the fighting throughout Indo-China" and letting the people of the United States and the world "enjoy a generation of peace" are nothing but a smokescreen to cover up the U.S. imperialist expansion of the war of aggression in Indo-China. U.S. imperialism has further torn off its mask of "peace." This will certainly give a greater impetus to the American people's just struggle against Nixon's reactionary rule and bring about a greater upsurge in the angry tide of struggle of the people throughout the world against the U.S. aggressors.

Having suffered disastrous setbacks on the battlefields in Viet Nam and the whole of Indo-China, U.S. imperialism is trying to extricate itself from defeat by resorting to peace frauds. And when its peace fraud goes bankrupt, it again turns to a new war adventure. Its barbarous air raids on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam show precisely that it is at the end of its tether. The Nixon government is now bogged down in inextricable difficulties and all its desperate struggles are of no avail.

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in its statement of November 21 severely warned U.S. imperialism: "The Vietnamese people are resolved to punish the U.S. imperialists for any encroachment on the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and to smash all other adventurous acts of theirs. No hysterical action, no insolent threat of the U.S. imperialists can shake the iron determination of the Vietnamese people to persevere in and step up the fight against U.S. aggression and for national salvation so as to liberate the south, defend the north, and proceed to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland." The Chinese people firmly support this just stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people.

The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao has taught us: "The 700 million Chinese people

provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area." We have always regarded the struggle of the Vietnamese people and the other peoples of Indo-China as our own struggle. We firmly and unswervingly stand together with the Vietnamese people and the other peoples of Indo-China, and resolutely support them in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and

for national salvation through to the end. We firmly believe that, confronted by the heroic three peoples of Indo-China who are united in battle, all the U.S. imperialist war adventures are doomed to fail. The just struggle of the people of the three countries in Indo-China against the U.S. aggressors will surely win final victory!

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, November 22)

Support Latin American Countries' Struggle to Defend Their Territorial Sea Rights

A NEW upsurge has recently emerged in the struggle of the Latin American countries and people against U.S. imperialist aggression and in defence of their rights of territorial seas. This marks a further decline of U.S. imperialism as the overlord in Latin America.

In defiance of the protests of the Latin American countries, U.S. imperialism has for a long time been sending its fishing fleets to intrude into the fishing grounds along the coasts of these countries to wantonly plunder their resources, behaving just like pirates on the high seas. To achieve the purpose of aggression and plunder, U.S. imperialism has unreasonably insisted that the limit of territorial waters should not extend beyond three nautical miles. The Latin American countries have waged a head-on struggle against U.S. imperialism in defence of their national interests and state sovereignty. Earlier in 1947, Chile and Peru took the lead in declaring that the limits of their territorial waters extend to 200 nautical miles. Later, similar action was taken by El Salvador and Ecuador. Up to last March, Nicaragua, Argentina, Panama, Uruguay and Brazil had one after another declared 200 nautical miles as the limit of their territorial waters. At the meeting on problems related to the law of the sea held by 21 Latin American countries last August, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and Colombia, together with nine other countries which had declared the 200 nautical mile territorial limit, signed a joint declaration reaffirming that the Latin American countries have the right to fix the limits of their own territorial waters. Thus, altogether 14 Latin American countries have taken a unanimous principled stand on the rights of territorial seas. The fact that so many Latin American countries have joined together to take common action against U.S. imperialism is a significant development

in the Latin American people's struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "The peoples of Latin America are not slaves obedient to U.S. imperialism." This wise thesis has been fully borne out by the daily mounting national-liberation movement in Latin America.

U.S. imperialism has always ridden roughshod over Latin America. It has never cared a straw for the sovereign rights of the Latin American countries. The fact that it is blustering and impervious to reason is fully exposed over the question of the rights of territorial seas. At first, it tried hard to impose the three nautical mile "limit" on the Latin American countries. But when the Latin American countries rose in force against this and when the situation went beyond its control, U.S. imperialism colluded and worked out jointly with social-imperialism a 12 nautical mile territorial limit, vainly trying to force this on the Latin American countries. In other words, when it insisted on a three nautical mile limit, others had to accept it and when it insists on a 12 nautical mile limit now, others must also act accordingly. But when many Latin American countries declared a 200 nautical mile territorial limit in accordance with their geographical, geological and biological characteristics and to meet the needs of using their own resources rationally, U.S. imperialism raved loudly against it. U.S. imperialism takes the resources of other countries as its own property, and regards the territorial waters of other countries as its "inland lakes." This is out-and-out gangster logic and pure imperialist power politics.

Tailing behind U.S. imperialism, social-imperialism has in recent years plotted a series of schemes over

the question of the rights of territorial seas. It made secret deals with U.S. imperialism, or talked in a haughty tone about jointly "exploiting" oceanic resources at an international conference trying hard to cash in on the dirty game of plundering the Latin American countries. This despicable action has further revealed its aggressive and expansionist features.

However, the day has gone for ever when imperialism could do as it pleases in Latin America. On the question of the rights of territorial seas, U.S. imperialism has taken various measures to bring pressure to bear on the Latin American countries. It lodged "protests" at one time and threatened to terminate "aid" at another. But the result has turned out to be just the opposite. The more U.S. imperialism exerts pressure on them, the more numerous are the countries opposing it, and the more resolutely they fight back. They detained the fishing vessels which intruded into their territorial waters no matter to whom they belonged and dared to fire on them. Facts have shown that if only the weak and small countries dare to resist and struggle, U.S. imperialism can in no way coerce them into submission. Abetment by social-imperialism can only arouse strong opposition from the Latin American countries and people. One overlord or two overlords in league with each other cannot shake the just stand of the Latin American countries and people to defend their national sovereignty. The scheme of U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism to divide the oceans and the world by colluding with each other can never succeed.

In a talk with Latin American friends, Chairman Mao pointed out: "U.S. imperialism is our common enemy, and we all stand on the same front and need to unite with and support each other."

The countries and people of Latin America share the same fate with those of Asia and Africa as well as all others suffering from U.S. imperialist aggression. The common struggle against U.S. imperialism has naturally bound them together. The struggle of the Latin American countries and people in defence of their national sovereignty has won wide sympathy and support from many countries and people in Asia, Africa and other parts of the world. What U.S. imperialism fears is precisely the political consciousness and the unity of the people of all countries. So long as the people of various countries of the world unite and fight together, they will drive U.S. imperialism out of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and all other places occupied by it.

The Chinese people regard the struggle of the Latin American countries and people against U.S. imperialist aggression as their own struggle. They express firm support for the Latin American countries and people in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and in defence of the rights of territorial seas. They are convinced that the Latin American countries and people will win new and greater victories so long as they strengthen unity and persist in their struggle.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, November 20)

Latin American Countries Ranged Against U.S. Imperialist Aggression to Defend Their Territorial Sea Rights

- Fourteen countries have taken an identical stand of principle versus the plundering of oceanic resources by the joint operations of U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism. They have frustrated the repeated schemes of U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism to divide and dominate the oceans.
- The just struggle of the Latin American countries has won the sympathy and support of more and more countries in Asia and Africa and other regions.

LATIN American countries have taken further joint actions against U.S. imperialism on the rights of territorial seas this year. They fought the piratic acts of U.S. imperialism which encroaches upon their sovereign rights and plunders their oceanic resources. Time and again, they frustrated the schemes cooked up by U.S. imperialism with the other superpower to divide

and dominate the oceans between themselves. Up to last August, 14 Latin American countries have taken an identical stand of principle against the plunder of their sea resources by the two superpowers.

In this struggle over territorial sea rights, the transgressed Latin American countries and other weak

and small nations were ranged against U.S. imperialism, the violator of the sovereign rights of these countries. The focal point of the struggle is that U.S. imperialism wants to lay it down that the rights of Latin American countries over their territorial waters be limited to three nautical miles, while the Latin American countries, taking into account their geographical conditions and the defence of their security and resources, have declared the 200-nautical mile limit, a right U.S. imperialism has refused to recognize. Therefore, this is a struggle for the defence of independence and sovereignty and against world hegemony, and a striking manifestation of the contradiction between oppressed nations and imperialism.

Persistently pursuing its "gunboat policy," U.S. imperialism has frequently sent warships to the territorial waters of Latin American countries in a display of force to intimidate these countries militarily and encroach on their sovereign rights incessantly. It even sent U.S. marines to suppress the revolutionary struggles of the Latin American people. For example, U.S. imperialism sent tens of thousands of troops and dozens of warships to invade the Dominican Republic in 1965; in late April this year, it dispatched warships to the seas off Trinidad and Tobago to put down the people's revolutionary struggle there. At the same time, predatory U.S. imperialism has been wantonly poaching on the rich water resources of the Latin American countries, regarding them as U.S. preserves. It particularly preyed upon their fish resources by means of better technological equipment, seriously damaging the interests of these countries. Social-imperialism's warships and fishing vessels also frequently intruded into the territorial waters of the Latin American countries for expansionist purposes in the past few years. The piracy of U.S. imperialism and this other superpower which made inroads into the sovereign rights of Latin American countries has aroused strong resistance from the people of these countries. An AP report said that nearly 100 fishing vessels, mainly from the United States and some from the Soviet Union, which intruded into the waters of Latin American countries for illegal fishing, have been seized in recent years by these countries.

Latin American countries, to safeguard their national sovereignty and fight imperialist hegemony, have waged a sharp struggle for a long time against U.S. imperialism on the rights of territorial waters. Early in 1947, Chile and Peru on the Pacific seaboard, for long the victims of U.S. rapine, took the lead in declaring that their territorial limits extend to 200 nautical miles. El Salvador and Ecuador followed suit. U.S. imperialism had the effrontery to protest against Chile and Peru for defending their sovereign rights, in an attempt to compel them to accept the three-mile limit as laid down by it. In 1952, Chile, Peru and Ecuador took joint action and called a conference in Santiago, capital of Chile, at which they adopted the "Santiago Declara-

tion" denouncing U.S. imperialist plunder, and decided to detain and fine intruding U.S. fishing vessels. In 1954, the U.S. Congress passed a federal act which stipulated that fines on U.S. fishing vessels for intruding into the territorial waters of Latin American countries would be reimbursed by the U.S. Treasury. It was a move to openly encourage U.S. fishing vessels to infringe on the sovereign rights of Latin American countries. U.S. imperialism also tried by every means to coerce the Latin American countries into giving up their claim for the 200-mile territorial limit.

In recent years, U.S. imperialism has been resorting to power politics even more rabidly in its arms drive for war and attempt to achieve world domination. It employed stratagems of all sorts and, ganging up with the other superpower in putting forward a "proposal" for "fixing the territorial limits to 12 nautical miles," sought to convene an "international conference on territorial sea rights" so as to further compel the Latin American countries to accept its dictate. However, their scheme met with resolute opposition from many countries in Latin America. It may be asked: Who has given one or two superpowers the right to encroach on and bully the small and weak nations? Are weak and small nations to be denied the right to take identical actions to defend their national sovereignty?

Commenting on the U.S.-Soviet "proposal," the Ecuadorian paper *En Marcha* put it well in saying that "the imperialist-revisionist proposal on territorial waters is another demonstration of the policy of collusion and complicity of the United States and the Soviet Union, whose real objective is to expand their economy and to enrich themselves at the cost of the underdeveloped countries, subjecting their people to the most shameless oppression and exploitation." The schemes of these two superpowers have met with one setback after another. Contrary to their wishes, more and more Latin American countries such as Nicaragua, Argentina, Panama, Uruguay and Brazil have declared 200 nautical miles as their territorial limits. By March this year, the number of Latin American countries which claimed the 200-nautical mile territorial limit have increased from four at the beginning to nine at present. They form, so to speak, practically a circle round South America.

Nineteen-seventy is a year in which the Latin American countries have made advances in their fierce struggle with U.S. imperialism and the other superpower on the question of rights over their territorial waters.

In January, Peru, Chile and Ecuador held a conference and the resolution adopted was directed against the U.S.-Soviet "proposal." It said: "Nobody can compel us to agree with the restrictions on our national sovereignty imposed by some foreign powers." The three countries formally notified the United States and the Soviet Union that they took a firm stand on the

200-nautical mile territorial limit. A TANJUG report said: "All attempts, and even threats by the United States to prevent some Latin American countries from extending the limit of their territorial waters to 200 miles, have failed." In May, the nine countries which had declared the limits of their territorial waters as 200 miles off their shores again held a conference on the question in Montevideo, capital of Uruguay, reaffirming their right to "define the limits of their sovereignty and sea jurisdiction in accordance with their geographical and geological characteristics." They simply rejected the U.S.-Soviet "proposal." This fully demonstrates the determination of the Latin American countries to resist the manipulation by the two superpowers and resolutely defend their national sovereignty. The Brazilian bourgeois newspaper *Jornal do Brasil* said that the conference has brought the nine Latin American countries together to "deal with the United States and the Soviet Union." It is "another confrontation between the poor and the rich countries" and an expression of the Latin American countries' contempt for the big powers. An AP report lamented that the conference has given shape to a "common Latin American doctrine."

Though thwarted in their ambitions, U.S. imperialism and the other superpower were bent on trying to divide and dominate the oceans. They got the "United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Sea-bed" under their manipulation to hold a meeting in Geneva on August 3 this year. At this meeting, the U.S. delegate, revamping the shopworn ware already rejected by the Latin American countries, proposed that sea-bed and waters deeper than 200 metres be stipulated as international waters and sea-bed. Tailing after U.S. imperialism, the Soviet delegate chimed in with a suggestion for the joint use of sea-bed by all countries. On August 4, the day after the opening of this U.S. and Soviet manipulated Geneva meeting, 21 Latin American countries again held a Latin American meeting on problems related to the law of the sea in Lima, capital of Peru. Twenty countries formally took part in the meeting: the Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Peru. Costa Rica attended as an observer. Countries outside Latin America such as the U.A.R., Yugoslavia, Canada, India, Iceland and Senegal were also present as observers. In strong terms the participants denounced U.S. imperialism and the other superpower for their collusion, intrigues and so-called "proposal." Peru's Foreign Minister said in his speech that the big powers were attempting to "use their superior means of production" to rapaciously plunder the wealth of other regions. He stressed: "In the final analysis, the dispute over the limits of territorial waters is a struggle concerning the interests of the big powers and the rights of the underdeveloped small countries."

He added: "Latin America acts as one in considering the maintenance of their own rights." The delegate of Ecuador voiced "opposition to the convening of an international conference by the Soviet Union and the United States to discuss certain proposals on the rights over territorial waters."

The representative from Senegal (Africa) who attended this meeting as an observer pointed out in his speech: "The Soviet-U.S. proposal to fix territorial limits at only 12 nautical miles is a grave threat to the economy of developing countries and is not acceptable." He also revealed the fact that "African countries along the Atlantic coast captured only 13 per cent of the total catch (of fish) in the area . . . compared with 87 per cent by the industrialized nations' fishing fleets." He also pointed out that on the Atlantic coast in South America, Soviet fishing fleets plundered large quantities of sea resources.

The five-day meeting in Lima adopted the "Declaration of Latin America Over the Rights of the Sea" which reaffirmed "the right of littoral states to establish the limits of sea sovereignty in accordance with reasonable criteria with regard to the characteristics of geography, biology, and geology and the necessity of a rational use of their resources." Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and Colombia voted for this declaration together with nine other countries which had claimed the 200-mile limit (Chile, Peru, Salvador, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Argentina, Panama, Uruguay and Brazil), thus bringing the number of countries in Latin America which have taken a unified stand of principle on the rights over the territorial seas to 14. It was also decided at the meeting to "oppose any initiative aimed at convoking a conference or conferences with an agenda limited to specific problems of the law of the sea." The resolution adopted at the meeting denounced the "serious dangers of pollution of the waters and disturbance of the ecological balance of the marine environment" caused by imperialism. Furthermore, a decision was taken to establish a Latin American ad hoc committee on questions of the sea to fight the two superpowers. This is a major joint action taken by Latin American countries to further oppose the plot of U.S. imperialism and the other superpower to plunder their sea resources and to divide and dominate the oceans. Reuters held that this meeting "in effect rejected the American policy known as the Nixon doctrine." What merits attention is that at the 26-day Geneva meeting held under the auspices of the two superpowers, the scheme of the United States and the Soviet Union failed because of the boycott by other countries, while at the Lima meeting on the rights over the territorial seas, the Latin American countries, united as one, made a common stand. The just struggle of the Latin American people to uphold national sovereignty and oppose international tyrants has won sympathy and support from more and more countries in Asia, Africa and other areas of the world.

Samdech Sihanouk Visits Sian and Yen-an

SAMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk visited Sian and Yen-an in northwest China from November 16 to 21.

Accompanying them on their trip were Prince Norodom Yuvaneath, son of Samdech Sihanouk; Princess Norodom Ket Kanya, aunt of Samdech Sihanouk; Prince Sisowath Methavi, Director of the Office of the Head of State; Ker Meas, Cambodian Ambassador to China; and others.

Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung, Chinese Ambassador to the Kingdom of Cambodia Kang Mao-chao accompanied the distinguished Cambodian guests during their trip.

Premier Chou En-lai Was Present at the Airport to See Them Off. When Samdech Sihanouk and his party left Peking by special plane, present at the airport to give them a warm send-off were Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and leading members of the departments concerned.

Warm Welcome From More Than 100,000 People in Sian. Samdech Sihanouk and his party arrived in Sian on November 16 afternoon by special plane. More than 100,000 revolutionary people in that city lined the streets to welcome them.

Welcoming the guests at the airport were leading members of the Shensi Provincial Revolutionary Com-

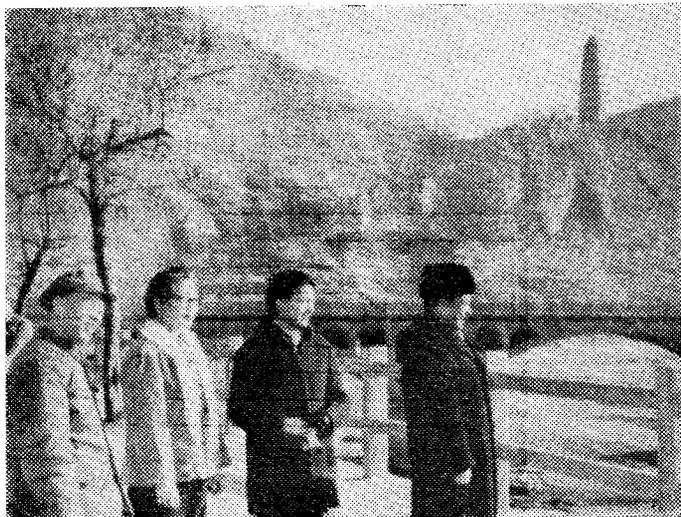
mittee, the Shensi Provincial Command of the P.L.A. and the P.L.A. units stationed in Shensi and the Sian Municipal Revolutionary Committee. The broad masses of workers, people's commune members, commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, militiamen, Red Guards, revolutionary cadres and other revolutionary people streamed from all directions to the airport or to the streets to welcome the distinguished Cambodian guests. A revolutionary atmosphere of militant friendship between the peoples of China and Cambodia prevailed throughout the city.

The Shensi Provincial Revolutionary Committee gave a banquet that evening in honour of Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and other distinguished Cambodian guests.

Visiting Yen-an, Historical Centre of the Chinese Revolution. Samdech and Madame Sihanouk arrived by special plane on November 17 in Yen-an where our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin had fought and lived for a long time. They were accompanied by Li Jui-shan, Chairman of the Shensi Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Ku Feng-ming, a leading member of the Shensi Provincial Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The Yen-an people gave them a grand and rousing welcome.

Veteran Red Army fighters, old guerrillas and militiamen from the Date Orchard, where Chairman Mao had once lived, thronged the city to welcome the Cambodian comrades-in-arms. When the distinguished

(Continued on p. 22.)



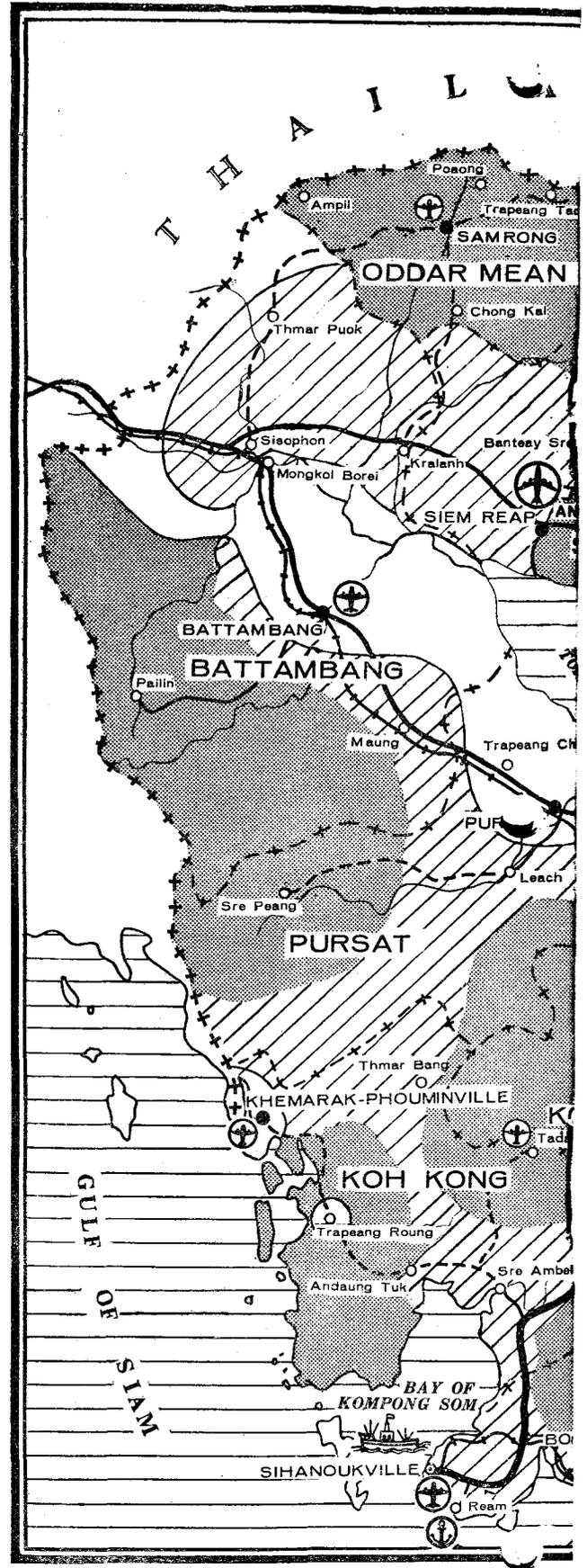
Samdech and Madame Sihanouk in Yen-an.

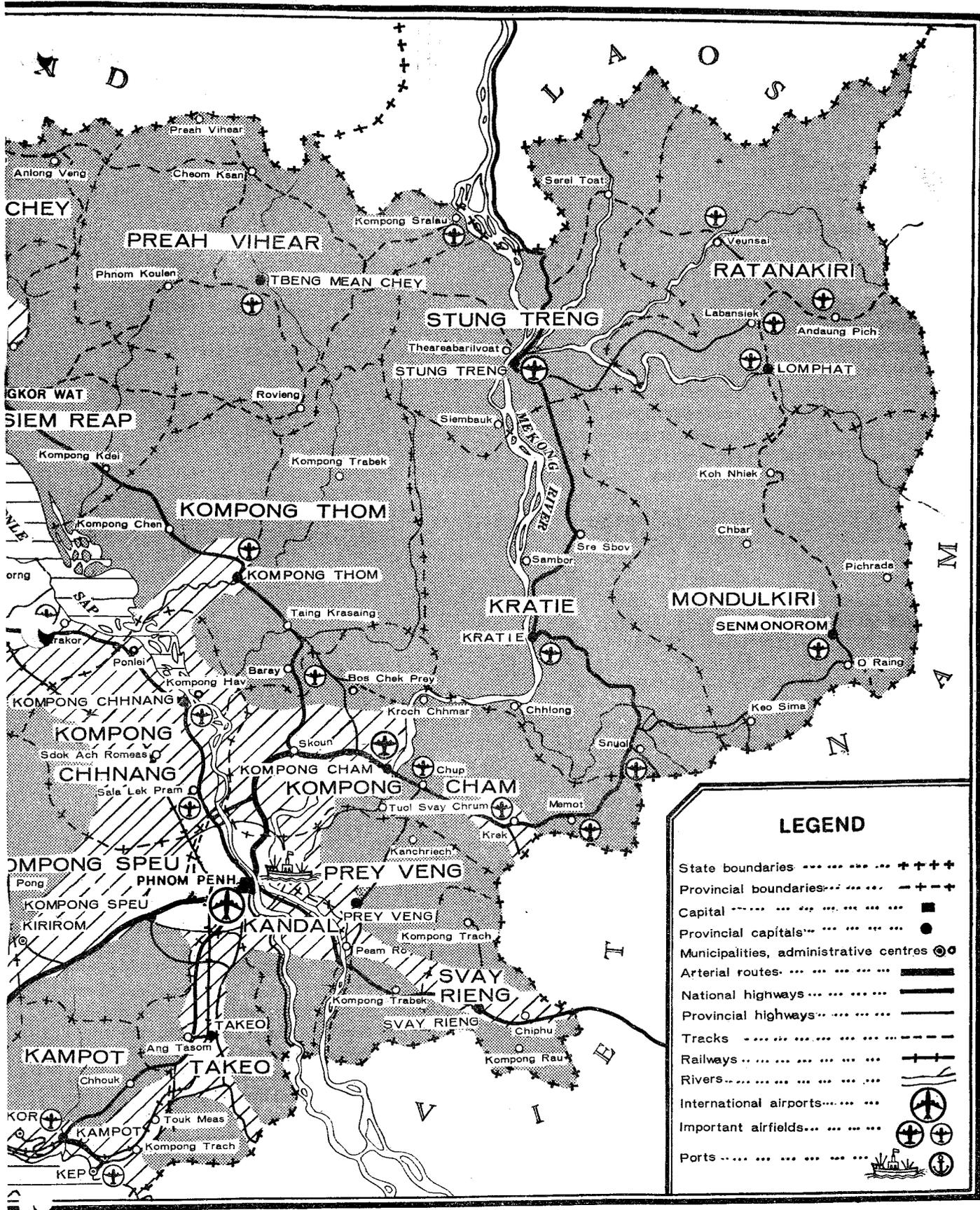


Samdech and Madame Sihanouk chat with Yang Cheng-fu who was the head of the Date Orchard Township when Chairman Mao was in Yen-an. (Hsinhua telephotos)

**Sketch Map of Situation
(in October 1970)
Of Liberation of Cambodia by
The Cambodian National
Liberation Armed Forces**

**(Made according to map provided at November 2
press conference held by Cambodian Head
of State Samdech Sihanouk)**





Areas partly liberated
 Areas not yet liberated

Simultaneously Develop Big and Small And Medium Enterprises

by the Writing Group of the State Capital Construction Commission

OUR great leader Chairman Mao points out: "We must build up a number of large-scale modern enterprises step by step to form the mainstay of our industry, without which we shall not be able to turn our country into a strong modern industrial power within the coming decades. But the majority of our enterprises should not be built on such a scale; we should set up more small and medium enterprises and make full use of the industrial base left over from the old society, so as to effect the greatest economy and do more with less money." Practice in China's socialist construction proves that the principle of simultaneous development of big and small and medium enterprises advanced by Chairman Mao is completely correct. Conscientious implementation of this important strategic principle helps develop industry at high speed, distribute industry more rationally and constantly bring about innovations in industrial techniques, so that China's industrial construction can go from victory to greater victory.

The struggle between the two lines in industrial construction has always been acute and complicated. One major aspect of the struggle is whether or not to adhere to the principle of simultaneous development of big and small and medium enterprises.

Simultaneous Development of Big and Small and Medium Enterprises Is the Only Way to Develop China's Industry at High Speed

The worshippers of things big and foreign look down on small and medium enterprises, thinking that "these enterprises are not economical" and cannot solve the question of developing industry quickly. In their eyes, the only way to develop industry at high speed is to rely on big enterprises, and small and medium enterprises are of little importance. They do not understand that developing big and small and medium enterprises simultaneously and making large-scale enterprises the mainstay and setting up more small and medium ones will stimulate the creativeness and enthusiasm of the masses, in their hundreds of millions, for socialist construction and bring into play the spirit of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own

efforts" and "hard struggle" and "building up our country through diligence and frugality," and that this is the only way to develop China's industry at high speed.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "We should look at problems from different aspects, not from just one." In the course of speeding up China's socialist industrialization, we must pay great attention to the role of large-scale modern enterprises. They are the mainstay of China's socialist industry. Just as Chairman Mao has taught us that without this mainstay "we shall not be able to turn our country into a strong modern industrial power within the coming decades." We have already built a number of large-scale modern enterprises and we will continue to build a number of necessary big enterprises in the future. We must do this. But, such enterprises require a concentration of natural resources, modern transport facilities, considerable equipment, big investment and a long period of construction. Therefore we can only build some key projects and not very many in a given period.

In contrast, small and medium enterprises take less investment, are built faster and require simpler equipment. Such enterprises can be run not only by departments under the central authorities, provinces and municipalities but also by administrative regions, counties, rural people's communes and neighbourhoods. This helps bring into play the enthusiasm to run socialist industry in all fields and gives immediate results in this endeavour. For example, small iron and steel, machinery, cement and chemical fertilizer plants and small coal pits, which need less investment, can be equipped by the localities themselves and go into production in a few months. Therefore, we must adhere to the principle of simultaneous development of big and small and medium enterprises and set up more of the latter while building big ones. Only in this way can we bring into full play the unexcelled positive conditions in China of a large expanse of territory, rich natural resources and a big population and spur on the widespread and vigorous development of industrial enterprises.

The law of development of things is always from small to big and from lower to higher. Starting with

small and medium enterprises and by relying on our own efforts and hard work, we will make investments give quicker results, turn out products, increase accumulation and expand them step by step. Thus we can achieve high speed and greater, faster, better and more economical results as compared with building big enterprises from the very start. The construction of two alumina plants provides a vivid instance. One plant started as a small-scale unit with a designed capacity of 35,000 tons and went into production in two years. On that basis and by relying on its own efforts and combining modern and indigenous methods, it grew in less than ten years from a small to a big plant with a 300,000-ton annual productive capacity. The other plant went in for things in a big way and was originally planned to have a capacity of 200,000 tons. It then planned to raise the capacity to 400,000 tons, 600,000 tons and even to 1,000,000 tons. But all this doubling, trebling, etc. was only on paper. After more than a decade had passed in construction and investment multiplied several fold, the plant was finally completed with a 200,000-ton productive capacity.

Only when modern large-scale enterprises are co-ordinated with large numbers of small and medium ones can these enterprises be fitted together and a comprehensive productive capacity swiftly created. If a few big plants are built in isolation, like "bones" without "flesh," their role cannot be brought into play and high speed in building industry is impossible. One of the major reasons Shanghai has developed its industry so fast, achieved such a high value of industrial output and become China's top producer of complete sets of machinery, is that it unswervingly adheres to this principle of simultaneously developing big and small and medium enterprises, making the big ones the mainstay and building large numbers of the latter.

Shanghai's machine-building industry is mainly one of small and medium plants. Thirty per cent of the city's machine-building plants are bigger ones which produce the main machines and complete products. Forty per cent turn out auxiliary machines and parts and the remaining 30 per cent take on odd jobs and tasks to meet the needs of the others' technological processes. Working in close co-ordination with each other like a field army, regional army and guerrillas, they form a powerful fighting force.

Vigorously setting up small and medium enterprises and effecting co-ordination between them and big enterprises in accordance with China's specific conditions means the greatest amount of economy, because this ensures the high-speed development of industry and gains time. On the contrary, it is extremely uneconomical to blindly seek bigness and foreign standards and build only big enterprises but not small and medium ones, because this would prevent our rich natural resources from being fully utilized for a long time and our hundreds of millions of working people

from devoting their efforts to industry, delay industrialization and cause our industrial development to lose time.

High speed development of China's industry is an important strategic question in socialist construction and a major question in the fight to win time against imperialism and social-imperialism. Simultaneously developing big and small and medium enterprises and setting up more small and medium ones or looking towards big and foreign things and stressing big enterprises while neglecting the others is, in essence, a question of whether one stands for high speed or not. To develop industry at a high speed and build more big enterprises, we must carry out the principle of simultaneously developing big and small and medium enterprises and establish large numbers of small and medium enterprises. The faster the latter expand and the more products they turn out for the country, the more funds the state will accumulate and the faster the technical force will grow. Thus we have the conditions to build more large-scale enterprises as the mainstay and carry out industrial modernization at a faster rate.

Simultaneous Development of Big and Small and Medium Enterprises Can Quickly Effect Rational Distribution of Industry

Those who worship things big and foreign hold that building more small and medium enterprises will scatter our forces, adversely affect the speed in building key enterprises and cannot solve the question of rational distribution of industry. They fail to understand that only by carrying out the principle of simultaneously developing big and small and medium enterprises, making the big ones the mainstay and building large numbers of small and medium ones, giving full play to the initiative of the central and local authorities, especially the latter's initiative in building industry, can we concentrate more manpower and materials, organize a big force for construction, speed up the completion of local industrial systems of various levels and with different characteristics and thereby distribute our industry more rationally.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The localities should endeavour to build up independent industrial systems. Where conditions permit, co-ordination zones, and then provinces, should establish their own relatively independent and varied industrial systems." This instruction of Chairman Mao's has fundamentally pointed out the direction and the way to distribute industry rationally.

A relatively independent local industrial system, including heavy and light industry, basic and processing industry, will enable a locality to meet, to a certain extent, local needs in developing industry and supporting agriculture and of people's livelihood. In

creating such an industrial system and bringing about a rational distribution of industry, it is necessary to build a still greater number of small and medium enterprises while continuing to erect a number of big enterprises as the mainstay.

More small and medium enterprises will make full use of the abundant but scattered natural resources. For example, the southern provinces have coal, but the deposits are scattered. In the past, because of blind faith in big coal mines, such coal was not worked. Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the absurdities spread by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and company, such as "there is no coal south of the Yangtze River" and "the coal is not worth mining," have been shattered and a great number of small and medium coal mines have been started in a short time. Coal output thus has increased by a big margin and this has begun to change the irrational situation in which coal had to be brought south from the north.

Building more small and medium enterprises will enable a locality to process for local consumption so as to avoid transport. Some agricultural and side-line products, in particular, should be processed locally. For instance, the longer sugar-cane is transported, the more sugar content is lost and the higher the cost of production. It is both economical and rational to make sugar locally.

Building more small and medium enterprises, building small iron and steel, machinery and chemical fertilizer plants, small coal pits, small power stations, small cement plants and other local industries in the light of local conditions, and developing industries for processing farm and side-line produce and for making and repairing farm machines at and below the administrative region or county level—all this will bring industry closer to agriculture, better serve farm production and promote farm mechanization. At the same time, these plants can make full use of the rural labour force, increase the accumulated funds of the communes and brigades and the income of the commune members, help consolidate the collective economy and strengthen the worker-peasant alliance.

Building more small and medium enterprises will help develop production in remote areas and localities inhabited by the minority nationalities and speedily change their backward economic situation. Since these areas are economically underdeveloped, it is difficult for them to build big enterprises all at once. However, they have all the conditions and possibilities to build a number of small and medium enterprises according to their own needs and by their own efforts.

Having laid such a foundation, it will be much easier for them to continue to advance.

At the same time, building more widely dispersed small and medium enterprises meets the needs of preparedness against war. From a long-term point of view, this will help integrate industry with agriculture and town and countryside, thereby providing conditions for eliminating the three great differences: between workers and peasants, town and countryside, and mental and physical labour.

Guided by our great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant instructions, China's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are, step by step and at different levels, building their iron and steel, coal, power and farm machinery industries. More than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have already started serial production of motor vehicles. Chemical fertilizers and cement produced by small enterprises scattered all over the country now account for more than one-third of the national output of these products. This has effectively improved China's industrial distribution and laid a good foundation for localities to build relatively independent industrial systems.

Simultaneous Development of Big and Small and Medium Enterprises Facilitates Constant Innovations in Industrial Techniques

When small factories and indigenous methods are mentioned, those who pine for big and foreign things imagine that these are "backward." Such people believe that only the most up-to-date, high quality and precision equipment can turn out the most up-to-date, high quality and precision products and that only big modern factories can develop new techniques. They do not understand that constant innovations in industrial techniques come only in the course of production. The more industry extends in scope and the richer the practice in production, the faster the technical development.

Chairman Mao points out: "We cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace." Developing and adopting new techniques are important measures for building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results and for rapidly modernizing China's industry. The principle of the simultaneous development of big and small and medium enterprises opens broad vistas for hundreds of millions of people to go in for technical innovations with vigour and fully displays the wisdom

and ingenuity of the Chinese working people, thereby promoting the constant improvement of technique and helping the people scale the heights of world science and technology.

In the current high tide of grasping revolution and promoting production in industry, large numbers of small and medium enterprises have become a shock force in constantly making technical innovations. Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, these plants, though they are small in size, have high aspirations, do away with fetishes and superstitions and are not afraid of difficulties. With hearts dedicated to the revolution and using their hands, workers at these plants rely on their own efforts to make the most up-to-date products. As a result, they have created many new techniques which are up to or surpass advanced world levels. Practice proves that small and medium enterprises can play a tremendous role in developing and mastering new techniques.

In large numbers and widespread, small and medium enterprises enjoy the advantage of making use of the masses' wisdom and creativeness.

Like a "blank sheet of paper," these enterprises are free from any burden or convention. Bold in undertaking innovations and making inventions, they can be pioneers in exploring new techniques.

These enterprises have the advantage of flexibility and adaptability and can be set up without much difficulty. They make full use of existing simple equipment, start with indigenous methods and are able to change the varieties of products at any time and trial-produce new products. They can act as the vanguard in developing new industries.

Many small and medium enterprises now make the most up-to-date, high quality and precision products which were formerly regarded as things that only big and modern factories could make. The methods become more ingenious and the road these enterprises take grows broader. Many indigenous methods are the crystallization of the inexhaustible wisdom of the Chinese working people and are by no means "backward" methods. Still less are they what the modern revisionists foolishly call "a choice between evils." Indigenous methods are ingenious methods by which many things can be done with less investment. They are methods characterized by self-reliance. Some are the most advanced technical achievements and conform to objective laws.

While developing and adopting new techniques, we do not indiscriminately exclude the useful ex-

perience of foreign countries. But, we must not mechanically copy or imitate them. We must resolutely reject the slavish comprador philosophy which regards everything foreign as good. In fact, not all foreign techniques are advanced. Even many of the techniques of the 1960s are backward. For instance, an imported set of the vinylon equipment in Peking at first was considered the most "advanced." In actual production, the masses found that many links in the equipment were very backward. By all-out introduction of technical innovations, they removed a great number of parts and succeeded in doubling the productive capacity of the equipment. Therefore, we should adopt an analytical attitude to things introduced from abroad and follow the method of first using and then criticizing, renovating and creating. We should never have blind faith in them.

The attitude towards the principle of simultaneously developing big and small and medium enterprises is, in the final analysis, one towards the masses and the mass movement. This principle is an application of the mass line and vigorous mass movement to building industry. Its enormous vitality lies in the ability to bring into full play the initiative and creative spirit of hundreds of millions of people for building socialism. Without this simultaneous development, it is impossible to bring into full play the initiative of both the central and local authorities, impossible to rapidly develop local industry, especially county-run and commune-run industry, and impossible to draw hundreds of millions of people, including the poor and lower-middle peasants and urban inhabitants, into the great contingents engaged in industry. Therefore, without broad mass movements in industry, it would be impossible to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in industrial production and construction.

Guided by Chairman Mao's great strategic principles "**Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people**" and "**Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war,**" a nationwide movement to increase production and practise economy is surging ahead on China's industrial front. The scene throughout the country is one of vitality. The big plants are the mainstay and they can lead the smaller ones. On the other hand, the smaller ones can propel the big ones. The big and small and medium enterprises can learn from and propel one another and work in co-ordination for common progress. All this is a powerful stimulus for a new leap in the national economy and can ensure that the principle of the simultaneous development of big and small and medium enterprises will make for more outstanding results.

Romanian Government Delegation Pays Friendship Visit to China

A ROMANIAN Government Delegation, after concluding its visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, arrived in Peking by plane November 20 to pay a friendship visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. The delegation was led by Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Member of the Permanent Presidium of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania. 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 Chinese People's Liberation Army; and leading members of the departments concerned as well as several thousand revolutionary people in the capital were at the airport to give the distinguished guests from Romania a warm welcome. The airport was a scene of rejoicing, accentuated by the beating of drums and gongs, when Gheorghe Radulescu and other Romanian comrades walked around to meet the people waiting to welcome them. Peking Airport was filled with the solidarity and friendship between the Chinese and Romanian people.

On November 21 afternoon, Premier Chou En-lai held talks with Comrade Radulescu in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. In the evening, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People in honour of Comrade Radulescu and other members on the delegation led by him. Diplomatic officials of the Romanian Embassy in China were invited to the banquet. Present on the occasion were also leading members of the departments concerned under the C.P.C. Central Committee, leading members of government departments concerned and representatives of the China-Romania Friendship People's Commune. Comrades Li Hsien-nien and Radulescu spoke at the banquet.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: The Romanian comrades have made light of travelling thousands of miles from the European front of the struggle against big-power intervention and aggression to the Eastern forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism. You have visited our friendly neighbour, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and seen for yourselves how the heroic Vietnamese people fear neither brute force nor hardship and danger and are valiantly resisting U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious enemy of the people of the world, how they have won great victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and set a brilliant example of a small nation defeating a big. Your visit to Viet Nam once again

shows the just stand of the Romanian people in supporting the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. The Chinese people admire this.

The Romanian people, he said, are a people who have a revolutionary fighting spirit. Under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, they have consistently opposed foreign interference, control and aggression, resolutely safeguarded their national independence and state sovereignty and won tremendous victories. Recently, the Romanian people, by carrying forward their glorious revolutionary tradition and the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, overcame an unusually big natural disaster this year and made great achievements in economic construction. At the same time, they firmly resisted foreign pressure which attempted to compel Romania to abandon its independence and sovereignty by taking advantage of its difficulty. The Chinese people express great admiration for the fraternal Romanian people for their fearless, heroic fighting spirit in facing difficulties and pressure and extend warm congratulations to them on their big achievements in various fields. We are convinced that the 20 million Romanian people, united as one under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, would surely surmount all the obstacles and difficulties on their road of advance and win still greater victories.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien pointed out that the development of the current world situation is increasingly favourable to the revolutionary people of the world and unfavourable to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao has issued the call: **"People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!"** This militant call has received wide response from people of various countries. The united front against U.S. imperialism has become ever stronger and more consolidated. An increasing number of countries are now carrying on heroic and stubborn struggles for national independence, for safeguarding state sovereignty and against bullying, interference and aggression by the superpowers. These struggles have dealt telling blows at the hegemony of the superpowers in pushing power politics and dividing spheres of influence. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said at the U.N. General Assembly session recently, **"the time of the policy of domination and dictate is gone for ever, the peoples can no longer be submitted by force."** The Romanian people have long opposed the enslavement and carving up of small nations by big nations, constantly exposed and denounced the theory of "limited sovereignty," and carried out an unremitting struggle to safeguard the

sacred right of equality of all nations, big or small. They have won one victory after another, greatly encouraging the just struggles of other countries. The victorious struggles carried out by the people of Romania and other countries are an eloquent proof of the truth that **"a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. 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."**

The people of China and Romania, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien went on, have forged ties of profound friendship in the long years of revolutionary struggle. They always sympathize with and support each other in the struggle against imperialism and big-power hegemony. In recent years, the relations of friendly co-operation between our two countries have registered a big development in all fields. These relations are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and are marked by mutual respect and complete equality. The Romanian comrades can rest assured that at all times the Chinese people will firmly support the Romanian people in their just struggle against foreign interference and aggression and for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty.

Speaking at the banquet, Comrade Radulescu said: The Romanian people admire the outstanding achievements in developing industry, agriculture, science, technology and defence capability made by the industrious and talented Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao Tsetung. These achievements have turned China into a powerful and prosperous socialist state. The achievements of People's China in developing its economy and its great potentialities in technology and science eloquently manifested by the successful launching of its first man-made earth satellite have vividly shown the superiority of the socialist system and made an important contribution to raising the prestige of socialism in the whole world and to consolidating peace.

In the 26 years since liberation, Comrade Radulescu said, the Romanian people under the leadership of their Communist Party have made important progress in various departments of economic work and in the development of science and culture.

The achievements made by the Romanian people and their triumphant advance on the socialist road are inseparable from the Marxist-Leninist policy implemented by the Romanian Communist Party which applies the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions in our country. Our Party is loved by the entire working people and is effectively playing the role of the political leading force, said Comrade Radulescu.

While unremittently developing all-round relations with all the other socialist countries, he went on, Romania develops on the basis of the principles of Peace-

ful Coexistence economic, scientific, technological and cultural co-operation and co-ordination with various countries with different social systems, because it firmly believes that this is in conformity with some of the important and urgent demands of our time and entirely corresponds to the cause of socialism and peace. Romania regards the universally acknowledged principles in international relations—respect for national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual benefit—as the basis for co-operation with these countries. Respect for these principles is the guarantee for every country in free and independent development and in the enhancement of security and peace.

Romania firmly supports the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for winning national independence and promoting economic and social progress as free and sovereign states.

Imperialist and colonialist forces, above all U.S. imperialism, still exist in the international life, Comrade Radulescu pointed out. They attempt to continue to enslave and dominate the people of various countries. They push ahead the policy of power politics and dictate, including interference in the internal affairs of other countries by force of arms.

Romania, he said, backs the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia and fully supports the struggle of resistance waged by the Khmer people under the leadership of Head of State Norodom Sihanouk and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. Romania resolutely maintained and still resolutely maintains that U.S. troops must withdraw from Taiwan—an inseparable part of the People's Republic of China, and from south Korea and Indo-China.

Romania has consistently struggled to restore the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and to expel the Chiang Kai-shek clique from this organization. Comrade Radulescu quoted the speech of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, at the celebration session of the General Assembly of the United Nations: **"On the 25th anniversary of the formation of this organization, it is extremely abnormal that the great Chinese people, one of the founders of the organization, are obstructed from having the seat that they deserve in the organization."** Romania, Comrade Radulescu said, stands for unconditional admittance into the United Nations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Germany.

Comrade Radulescu concluded his speech by expressing the belief that the delegation's visit and the talks with Comrade Chou En-lai and other leaders already held and scheduled to be continued will help strengthen the ties between Romania and China in the economic, political, scientific, technological and cultural fields.

U.S. Imperialism's Policy of Hostility Towards China Suffers Serious Defeat

- The majority of the countries in the U.N. General Assembly approve the draft resolution submitted by Albania and Algeria and 16 other countries.
- Representatives of many countries condemn U.S. imperialism's plot to create "two Chinas."

THE debate on the restoration to the People's Republic of China of its legitimate seat in the United Nations was concluded in the U.N. General Assembly on November 20. Amid thunderous applause, the General Assembly approved with 51 votes for, 49 against (including the illegal vote by the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang) and 25 abstentions the draft resolution of 18 countries, including Albania and Algeria, which demanded the restoration to the People's Republic of China of its legitimate seat in the U.N. and the immediate ousting of the Chiang Kai-shek gang from the organization. This is a big defeat for the policy of U.S. imperialism which, in its obstinate stand of hostility towards the Chinese people, has for the past 20 years manipulated the U.N. voting machine and installed in the U.N. the Chiang Kai-shek gang long rejected by the Chinese people. It is an important victory for the Chinese people and the people of various countries upholding international justice. It proves that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support, and that the dyke of hostility towards China built by U.S. imperialism in the U.N. has begun to collapse.

According to reports by Western news agencies, the approval of the resolution of Albania and Algeria and 16 other countries "raised a storm of applause in the Assembly" and "a great burst of applause broke out and continued for several minutes." After the voting, representatives of the countries standing for the restoration to China of its legitimate seat in the U.N. congratulated one another and made "a torrent of triumphant statements."

The countries voting for the 18-nation draft are: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Austria, Britain, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the People's Republic of the Congo, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Southern Yemen, the Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Arab Republic, the U.S.S.R., Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Mustering a handful of accomplices and lackeys such as the reactionary Sato government of Japan, U.S. imperialism once again put forward the so-called "im-

portant question" draft resolution in an attempt to keep the Chiang clique from being ousted from the United Nations and the legitimate seat of the People's Republic of China in the organization from being restored to her even though the People's Republic of China might have the support of a majority of votes. This illegal draft was adopted at the General Assembly with 66 votes for, 52 against and 7 abstentions. Compared with last year, the votes for the draft dropped by 5, those against it increased by 4 and the abstentions increased by 3. Silence prevailed at the Assembly when the draft was passed. Even those who voted for the draft did not applaud. The difference in atmosphere that followed the voting on the two resolutions reflected the popular feelings at the General Assembly on the one hand and the guilty conscience and the unprecedented isolation of U.S. imperialism and its handful of accomplices and lackeys on the other.

During the past few days' debate, the representatives of many countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and other regions continued to denounce the U.S. imperialist policy of hostility towards and aggression against China. Cuban representative Ricardo Alarcon Quesada pointed out that the Chiang Kai-shek gang which is now dragging out its feeble existence in China's Taiwan Province is a "pure invention of imperialism" and the result of U.S. imperialist aggression. Referring to the U.S. policy of hostility towards China, Yugoslav representative Lazar Mojsov said that in international life, it is impermissible for one country "unilaterally to prevent another country, especially when it is a question of such a big country as the People's Republic of China, from taking its legitimate place in the United Nations. Such a practice is contrary to the spirit of the Charter and it jeopardizes the foundations of the United Nations."

Representatives of many countries also exposed and condemned the so-called "important question" resolution unscrupulously concocted by U.S. imperialism and its plot to create "two Chinas." Ceylonese representative H. Shirley Amerasinghe said that the so-called "important question" resolution submitted by the United States is an "abuse of the [U.N.] Charter" and "one of the greatest miracles of intellectual confusion in our time." He added that obviously the question of representation required only a simple majority. Vernon J.

Mwaanga, representative of Zambia, pointed out that such a U.S. practice "is not only undemocratic and unrealistic, but also extremely harmful to the sacred interests of the [U.N.] organization." French representative Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet said that the United Nations was completely deceiving itself by maintaining "with regard to the People's Republic of China an attitude both legally ill-founded and politically unrealistic." He pointed out that the question of restoration to China of its seat "is not one of admission of a new state, and is therefore not provided for by the Charter." He added that China, "as a founding member of the United Nations and permanent member of the Security Council," "is the People's Republic of China." Padma Bahadur Khatri, representative of Nepal, said, "There has been a growing realization now that no international problem could be meaningfully discussed . . . without the participation of the People's Republic of China." He declared that Nepal categorically rejects any "two Chinas concept," adding that "such misleading techniques have often been adopted to deny . . . the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations." Many representatives pointed out in their speeches that "there exists only one China, since Taiwan is a part of China" and that the "two Chinas" scheme is entirely "untenable."

At the session, representatives of U.S. imperialism and a handful of its followers, including the reactionary Sato government of Japan, put up a feeble defence for their draft resolution of an "important question." U.S. representative Christopher Phillips, seeing that the U.S. imperialist plot to obstruct the restoration to China of its legitimate seat in the United Nations could hardly be continued, hypocritically stated that "the United States is as interested as any in this room to see the People's Republic of China play a constructive role among the family of nations." But Phillips emphasized that the United States firmly opposed the ousting of the Chiang Kai-shek gang from the United Nations. This shows that U.S. imperialism changed its tone for the sole purpose of misleading others so as to facilitate its intensified pursuance of the "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" plot. This is what the Chinese people can never permit.

Parroting the tune of his U.S. master, the delegate of the reactionary Sato government of Japan made an eight-minute speech at the session stressing Japan's opposition to ousting the Chiang Kai-shek gang from the United Nations. Sato admitted in a television programme on November 18 that the question of China is "the most annoying problem" for him. According to a report in the *Tokyo Shimbun*, Japan's Foreign Minister Aichi "could not sleep the whole night" during the last few days when the question of China's representation was debated in the U.N. General Assembly. The Japanese reactionaries who obstinately follow U.S. imperialism and take a hostile stand towards the Chinese people will definitely come to no good end.

Of the over 50 delegates who spoke at the U.N. General Assembly session during the debate on the

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restoration to China of its legitimate seat, the overwhelming majority stood for this, and only a handful of U.S. stooges and lackeys sang the tune of U.S. imperialism. To obstruct the passage of the draft resolution of the 18 countries, U.S. imperialism had worked intensely both inside and outside the Assembly before the draft was put to the vote. Reuters reported that "the United States, fighting a fiercest rear-guard action, today tried desperately to keep Peking from gaining a majority of votes for admission to the United Nations." It added that "the lobbying of American diplomats in the U.N. was reinforced by the activities of American ambassadors in national capitals," and that to prevent such an outcome, the United States "had lobbied with unprecedented intensity." But all this failed to save the U.S. imperialist scheme from defeat. A Western news agency reported from the United Nations: "The big loser today [November 20], in the view of many observers, was the United States, which for 21 years engaged in an intensive diplomatic campaign, first of all to prevent the Assembly even from discussing Chinese representation and then, through the two-thirds majority tactic, from allowing a decision by a simple vote." A UPI report lamented that the outcome of the vote for the 18 countries' draft was "despondent."

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out 14 years ago: "The present situation in which the United States controls a majority in the United Nations and dominates many parts of the world is a temporary one, which will eventually be changed." The outcome of

U.N. General Assembly Discussions on Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in the U.N. Over the Years

Year	Votes supporting China	Votes tailing after U.S. imperialism	Abstentions
1950	10	37	8
1951	11	36	4
1952	7	41	11
1953	10	43	2
1954	11	42	6
1955	12	41	6
1956	24	46	8
1957	27	47	6
1958	28	43	9
1959	29	43	9
1960	34	41	22
1961	37	47	19
1962	42	55	12
1963	42	56	12
1965	47	46	20
1966	46	56	17
1967	45	58	16
1968	44	57	23
1969	48	55	21
1970	51	48	25

- Notes: 1. Votes tailing after U.S. imperialism do not include that of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang which illegally occupies China's seat.
2. In 1964, no discussion of any draft resolution was held because of U.S. imperialist obstruction.

the vote for the draft of Albania and Algeria and 16 other countries in the U.N. General Assembly has testified to Chairman Mao's wise prediction. The baton of U.S. imperialism in the United Nations has become more and more ineffective, and it has become increasingly difficult for U.S. imperialism to continue to manipulate the U.N. voting machine. An increasing number of countries have risen against U.S. im-

perialism and its accomplice playing power politics and practising hegemony in the United Nations. If U.S. imperialism and its accomplice continue their course of wilful action and conspiracy in the United Nations, they will either face an even more shameful defeat for themselves or lead the United Nations to fiasco, making it take the old road of the League of Nations after World War I.

(Continued from p. 11.)

Cambodian guests drove through Yen-an city proper, the welcoming crowds played the Chinese musical instrument *sona*, performed the *yangko* dance and shouted time and again: "A warm welcome to Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk!" "We firmly support the Cambodian people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation!" "U.S. imperialism is bound to be defeated! The people of the three countries of Indo-China are sure to win!"

On the same day, the distinguished guests visited Chairman Mao's former residence at the foot of the Fenghuang Hill and the exhibition hall devoted to Chairman Mao's revolutionary activities in Yen-an. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk warmly praised Chairman Mao's great militant life and splendid accomplishments in leading the Chinese people forward to defeat U.S. and Japanese imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries and win the War of Resistance Against Japan and the War of Liberation by relying on their own strength and hard struggle to overcome all difficulties. He pointed out that the experience created by Chairman Mao through practice in the Chinese revolution was rich and precious and very useful to all revolutionary peoples of the world, and particularly to the Cambodian people now engaged in a war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Samdech Sihanouk said that he was very glad to be able to visit Yen-an, the historical centre of the Chinese revolution.

On the same evening, the Revolutionary Committee of the Yen-an Administrative Region gave a banquet to warmly welcome Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and the other distinguished Cambodian guests.

The distinguished Cambodian guests on November 18 visited the former residences of the great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin in Yen-an, the old sites of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee and the General Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and the exhibition hall of the history of the former Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College of which Vice-Chairman Lin was president.

When he visited Chairman Mao's former residence in Yangchialing, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk warmly praised Chairman Mao's thinking on the strategy and tactics of people's war. It was here 24 years ago that

Chairman Mao had a talk with the American correspondent Anna Louise Strong and put forward the famous thesis "**All reactionaries are paper tigers.**" Samdech Sihanouk pointed out confidently that the enemies of the Cambodian people today — U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in Phnom Penh, Saigon and Bangkok — were all paper tigers and that the people of the three countries of Indo-China would surely overcome all difficulties and win complete victory in their just struggle against aggression and oppression by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

During the visit, Samdech Sihanouk met and chatted cordially with representatives of the local revolutionary people, including Yang Cheng-fu, former head of the Date Orchard Township where Chairman Mao had once lived, and Yang Pu-hao, a labour hero of the former Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region. Yang Cheng-fu, Yang Pu-hao and others described to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk how Chairman Mao met them on many occasions in those years. They said that they would resolutely act in accordance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teachings and support the Cambodian people and all oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs. Samdech Sihanouk thanked the Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao for their firm support to the Cambodian people.

In the evening the same day, the Revolutionary Committee of the Yen-an Administrative Region sponsored a theatrical performance in honour of Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and the other distinguished Cambodian guests.

Visit to Sian. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his party returned to Sian from Yen-an on November 19 to continue his visit. The distinguished Cambodian guests visited the state-owned Northwest No.1 Printing and Dyeing Mill, the Hsiaohsintsun Production Brigade of the Hungwu Commune in Changan County — an advanced unit in learning from Tachai — and the Panpo Museum and other places of historical interest in Sian. Wherever they went, they were given a warm welcome.

In Sian, they also saw performances of model revolutionary theatrical works including the dance-drama *The White-Haired Girl*.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his party left Sian on November 21 by special plane for Urumchi in the northwestern frontier region of China on a visit.

21st Anniversary of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China And Albania Celebrated

Albanian Ambassador to China Xhorxhi Robo gave a reception in the Embassy on the evening of November 23, warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between Albania and China. Attending the reception were Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, and leading members of the Chinese departments concerned and representatives of the China-Albania Friendship People's Commune. The reception was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Albania.

Ambassador Robo and Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua spoke at the reception.

In his speech, Ambassador Robo warmly praised the constant development and consolidation of the close relations between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of Albania and China in the political, ideological, economic, military, cultural, social and other fields since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between Albania and China. Ambassador Robo said that the friendship between Albania and China is eternal and everlasting because it is based on Marxism-Leninism and founded by our great leaders Chairman Mao Tsetung and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

In his speech Vice-Minister Chiao Kuan-hua warmly praised the proletarian internationalist feelings the heroic Albanian people had for the Chinese people. He said that the Chinese people will never forget the valuable support and help from the Albanian comrades. He declared that come what may, the people of China and Albania will always press ahead on the road of advance hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder and

fight through to the end for the complete burial of imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries.

Prime Minister Penn Nouth Arrives in Peking After Visiting Viet Nam

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, and Madame Penn Nouth returned to Peking by special plane on November 23 after successfully concluding their friendship visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Warmly welcoming them at the airport were Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council.

Prime Minister Penn Nouth and Madame Penn Nouth paid a friendship visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam from November 12 to 21 at the invitation of Premier Pham Van Dong.

When Prime Minister Penn Nouth and Madame Penn Nouth left Peking to visit Viet Nam, they were seen off at the airport by Premier Chou En-lai and leading members of the Chinese departments concerned.

Korean Charge d'Affaires a.i. Holds Photo Exhibition

Kim Jae Suk, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in China, held a photo exhibition and film reception in Peking on November 17 to celebrate the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The photos on display show the great achievements the Korean people have made in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and in building up national defence

capabilities under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. These photos express the strong determination of the Korean people to oppose U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and the reactionary Pak Jung Hi clique, a lackey of U.S. imperialism, and to defend the independence of their fatherland and realize its peaceful unification.

Visiting the exhibition were Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Kuo Mo-jo, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and leading members of the Chinese departments concerned.

Later, a Korean feature film was shown in the Embassy.

Premier Chou Meets New Soviet Ambassador to China

Premier Chou En-lai on November 18 met Vasily Sergeevich Tolstikov, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to China.

Present on the occasion were Chiao Kuan-hua, Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister, Liu Hsin-chuan, newly appointed Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Yu Chan, Director of the Department of Soviet Union and East European Affairs of the Foreign Ministry, and Han Hsu, Deputy-Director of the Protocol Department of the Ministry.

Also present were Counsellors of the Soviet Embassy in Peking F.I. Potapenko, I.A. Rogachev and R.S. Kudashov.

Sino-Soviet Agreement on Exchange of Goods and Payments Signed

An agreement on the exchange of goods and payments between the Government of the People's Republic

of China and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed in Peking on November 22. The two sides will continue to exchange views on the question of supply of goods between the two countries.

Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, met Ivan Grishin, leader of the Soviet Government Trade Delegation, and members of the delegation, and attended the signing ceremony.

Li Chiang, Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, and Ivan Grishin, leader of the Soviet Government Trade Delegation and Soviet Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective Governments.

Soviet Ambassador to China Vasily Sergeevich Tolstikov was present at the meeting and attended the signing ceremony.

Premier Chou Sends Message To Express Solicitude to People of East Pakistan in Cyclone-Stricken Areas

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message to President of Pakistan Yahya Khan on November 17, expressing deep sympathy and solicitude to the people of the cyclone afflicted areas in East Pakistan. The message said: "I have learnt that East Pakistan was recently hit by a cyclone which caused heavy losses of lives and property to the people of East Pakistan.

The Chinese people are very much concerned for the people in the afflicted areas. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I wish to express deep sympathy and solicitude to you and, through you, to the people in the afflicted areas."

The Red Cross Society of China on the same day sent a message to the Pakistan Red Cross Society expressing cordial solicitude to the people in the cyclone-stricken areas of East Pakistan, and donated supplies in kind and in cash valued at RMB three million yuan (including such materials as rice, blankets, foodstuffs and medicaments and RMB one million yuan in cash) to help the afflicted people overcome difficulties.

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