

PEKING REVIEW

8

February 19, 1971

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

February 12, 1971

Worldwide Condemnation of U.S. Imperialism's Expansion of the War of Aggression in Indochina

China and Nigeria Establish Diplomatic Relations

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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 Chinese people firmly support the people of the three
Indochinese countries and of other countries of the world in their
revolutionary struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.**

Peking Armymen and Civilians Hold Demonstrations

— In support of Indochinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation

Full of militancy, half a million army-men and civilians in Peking held a huge demonstration on February 14 to voice firm support for the February 12 Chinese Government statement and pledge all-out support for the people of the three countries of Indochina in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Angry shouts of "Down with U.S. imperialism!" resounded throughout Tien An Men Square, the main streets in the city proper and the suburban areas from morning till evening. Holding aloft placards and singing militant songs, the demonstrating workers, peasants, soldiers and other revolutionary masses shouted: "We firmly support the

February 12 Government statement!" "We firmly oppose the aggression against Laos by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys!" "We firmly support the three peoples of Indochina in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation!" "People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!" "U.S. imperialism is bound to fail! The three Indochinese peoples are sure to win!" "U.S. imperialism is bound to fail! The people of the world are sure to win!" They expressed their firm determination to follow Chairman Mao's teaching "**The just struggles of the people of all countries support each other,**" display the proletarian internationalist spirit and firmly unite, fight and win victory

together with the peoples of the three countries.

Experts and students from more than 20 countries including Viet Nam, Thailand, Malaya, Albania, the United States, Japan and Tanzania, joined the revolutionary masses in the demonstration. In different languages they shouted: "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "U.S. imperialism is bound to fail! The peoples of the three Indochinese countries are sure to win!"

As in Peking, big demonstrations were held by hundreds of thousands of army-men and civilians in Shanghai, Wuhan, Shenyang, Nanning, Nanking, Kunming, Sian, Kwangchow, Tientsin, Chungking and Lanchow in the past few days.

Premier Chou Fetes Samdech Sihanouk And Prime Minister Penn Nouth

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, on February 14 met and feted Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Mme. Sihanouk; Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Mme. Penn Nouth; as well as Ministers of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and other distinguished Cambodian guests.

The meeting and banquet proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Premier Chou En-lai warmly congratulated Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on the satisfactory conclusion of his friendship visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and his successful meeting with Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Lao Patriotic Front; and warmly congratulated the three peoples of Indochina on the great victories they had scored in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation by uniting together and supporting each other. Referring to the excellent situation in the Cambodian people's war against U.S. aggression and

for national salvation, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk expressed the conviction that the Cambodian people and other Indochinese peoples would finally defeat U.S. imperialism and its running dogs.

Attending the meeting and banquet were Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Ministers of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and other Cambodian guests attended the meeting and banquet.

Present on the occasion were also personnel of the Chinese departments concerned.

Tenth Anniversary of Unification of South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces Celebrated

Comrade Lin Piao's Message of Greetings. Comrade Lin Piao, Minister of National Defence of the People's Republic of China, sent a message on February 14 to Tran Nam Trung, Minister of Defence of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, extending, on behalf of the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, warmest greetings on the tenth anniversary of the unification of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces.

The message said: "Holding aloft President Ho Chi Minh's banner of 'firm resolve to fight and win,' the heroic army and people of south Viet Nam, fighting furiously with indomitable heroism, in an unremitting spirit, and in bloody battles, have severely battered U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious imperialism in the world, and won great victories, thus setting a glorious example for the people of various countries in their struggle for national independence and liberation. The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army are learning from you and salute you.

"Under the blows of the iron fists of the heroic peoples of the three Indochinese countries, ferocious U.S. imperialism has repeatedly suffered disastrous defeats. Recently, it mustered its puppet troops and launched a large-scale invasion of Laos, starting a new military adventure. However, neither wanton bombing raids, "pacification campaigns," "mopping-up" operations nor massive attacks can save it from its doomed failure. The armed forces and peoples of the three Indochinese countries can never be intimidated or forced to submit. Victory certainly belongs to the Indochinese peoples!

"Following firmly the directives of Chairman Mao in fulfilling their proletarian internationalist duties, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army give all-out support and assistance to the Viet-

namese people and the peoples of the Indochinese countries in their resistance to U.S. imperialist aggression till final victory, and will definitely not allow the U.S. aggressors to run amuck in the area of Indochina."

Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang Gives Reception. Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China, gave a reception on February 15 warmly celebrating the tenth anniversary of the unification of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces.

Attending the reception were: Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wu Fa-hsien, Li Tso-peng and Chiu Hui-tso, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Chiefs of the P.L.A. General Staff; and Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council;

Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and comrades on the D.R.V.N. Government Economic Delegation; Ngo Thuyen, D.R.V.N. Ambassador to China, and Ta Ngoc Ho, Acting Military Attache of the Embassy; General Duong Sam Ol, Minister of Military Equipment and Armament of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Duong Sam Ol; and Laotian friends General and Madame Huon Mongkhunvilay.

The reception proceeded in an atmosphere of great friendship and militant unity between the peoples and armed forces of China and Viet Nam. Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang and Deputy Chief of the General Staff Wu Fa-hsien spoke at the reception.

Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang strongly condemned and exposed U.S. imperialism for its recent intensification and expansion of the war of aggression in Indochina. The Ambassador pointed out that the three peoples of Indochina will unite more closely than ever before, develop their victory and the spirit of continuous fighting and will always fight shoulder to shoulder with each other. They will, he said, smash all the criminal schemes of the Nixon clique and drive the U.S. aggressors out of the Indochinese Peninsula lock, stock and barrel.

In his speech, Wu Fa-hsien, on behalf of the Chinese people and all P.L.A. commanders and fighters, extended the warmest festive greetings to the south Vietnamese people and all comrades-in-arms in the People's Liberation Armed Forces fighting at the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism. He said: In order to retrieve its disastrous defeat on the battlefields of Indochina, the Nixon government has deliberately expanded its war of aggression. This can only arouse still more resolute resistance by the peoples of Indochina, but absolutely cannot save itself from its doomed defeat.

The Chinese Ministry of Defence held a meeting on February 13 to mark the occasion. Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang delivered a report at the meeting which was addressed by Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Li Tso-peng.

D.R.V.N. Government Economic Delegation Visits China

Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and the Viet Nam Government Economic Delegation led by him arrived in Peking by special plane on the afternoon of February 11 for a visit to China on invitation.

Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, met Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi and all the

Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the People's Republic of China And the Federal Republic of Nigeria

In conformity with the interests and desire of their respective countries, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level with immediate effect.

The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the Government and people of Nigeria and the entire African people in their struggle of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism in Africa and of safeguarding national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity of all African peoples.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government representing the entire Chinese people.

The two Governments dedicate themselves to the struggle against imperialism and reactionary forces in the world.

The two Governments agree to develop the diplomatic relations, friendship and co-operation between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence.

(Signed)

Chai Tse-min
Ambassador of the People's Republic of China

(Signed)

Osman Ahmadu-Suka
Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

Cairo, 10th February 1971

members of the D.R.V.N. Government Economic Delegation on the afternoon of February 13. Premier Chou shook hands with all the Vietnamese comrades and posed for photographs with them. He also had a very cordial and friendly conversation with them. Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi described the latest developments in Viet Nam and Indochina to Premier Chou and strongly denounced U.S. imperialism's new criminal military adventure and the stepping up of its war of aggression in Indochina. He expressed the Vietnamese people's determination to fight shoulder to shoulder with the people of Laos and Cambodia so as to completely defeat the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys.

Premier Chou warmly praised the great victories of the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. He said that the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people were determined to continue

their all-out support and assistance to the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

On February 12, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Chiu Hui-tso had talks with Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi, which took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. That evening, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a grand banquet to warmly welcome Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi and the other members of the D.R.V.N. Government Economic Delegation.

Present at the banquet were Samdech Sisowath Methavi, Director of the Office of the Head of State of Cambodia; Ministers of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Sarin Chhak and Thiounn Mumm; and Vice-Minister Van Piny; Laotian friends General and Madame Huon Mongkhunvilay; Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic

of South Viet Nam to China; Hyon Jun Guk, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, and Madame Hyon Jun Guk; and Ker Meas, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia to China.

Comrades Li Hsien-nien and Le Thanh Nghi spoke at the banquet. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien first extended on behalf of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people very warm greetings to the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms from the front of the struggle against U.S. aggression. He then praised the heroic Vietnamese people who, under the wise leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, are holding aloft the great leader President Ho Chi Minh's glorious banner of **firm resolve to fight and win** and have won brilliant victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and outstanding achievements in the cause of socialist construction. The

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

February 12, 1971

RECENTLY, in the new situation in the victorious development of the three Indochinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and at an important juncture when U.S. imperialism is stepping up the expansion of its war of aggression in Indochina, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia met and had discussions with President Ton Duc Thang of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Laotian Patriotic Front, respectively on questions concerning common resistance by the three peoples of Indochina against the U.S. aggressors; and on February 8 and 9, 1971 respectively they issued joint statements, strongly condemning U.S. imperialism for expanding its war of aggression in Indochina and reiterating the strong determination of the Khmer, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples to thoroughly defeat the U.S. aggressors. The Chinese Government and people express their firmest support to this.

The war of the three peoples of Indochina against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has set a brilliant example for the peoples of the world in their united struggle against imperialism. In the past year or so, the heroic Vietnamese, Khmer and Laotian peoples, holding high the militant banner of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, acting in close co-ordination with and supporting and assisting each other, have dealt telling blows at the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys, thus bringing about a leap in the development of the revolutionary situation in Indochina. The latest meetings between the leaders of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos will certainly further mobilize the three peoples of Indochina to unite still more closely and persevere in the protracted war of resistance to win new and still greater victories.

In order to extricate itself from its difficult position, U.S. imperialism is engaged in a new military

adventure. It has stepped up its bombing raids against north Viet Nam, intensified its aggression against south Viet Nam and Cambodia and flagrantly dispatched large numbers of U.S. and puppet forces to launch frantic attacks on the southern areas of Laos. The frenzied invasion of Laos by U.S. imperialism is ferocious in appearance but is in reality a deathbed struggle. **Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom;** the Nixon government will never go against this logic. Last year, U.S. imperialism extended the war to Cambodia and consequently kindled the revolutionary flames of the Cambodian people and opened up another battlefield against U.S. imperialism. Now, it is further expanding its war of aggression in Laos. It can be said with certainty that this will only hasten its thorough defeat.

The Chinese Government and people indignantly condemn U.S. imperialism for its savage crimes of aggression against Laos. Laos is a close neighbour of China. U.S. imperialism's aggression against Laos is also a grave menace to China. The Chinese people absolutely will not remain indifferent to it!

The Chinese Government reaffirms: The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the three peoples of Indochina; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area. It is the unshirkable internationalist duty of the Chinese people to support the Laotian, Vietnamese and Khmer peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Chinese people will take all effective measures to give all-out support and assistance to the three peoples of Indochina so as to thoroughly defeat the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs.

The three peoples of Indochina are sure to win in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation!

All-Out Support to Peoples of Three Countries in Indochina in War Against U.S. Aggression and For National Salvation

ON February 12, the Government of the People's Republic of China issued a statement expressing the most resolute support for the Joint Statements issued by Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk with President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam Ton Duc Thang and with Chairman of the Laotian Patriotic Front Prince Souphanouvong on February 8 and 9 respectively. This statement of our Government expresses the iron will and firm resolve of the 700 million Chinese people to extend all-out support to the peoples of the three countries in Indochina in carrying the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

Inspired and guided by the militant banner of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, the people of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, with deep hatred for the common enemy and fighting shoulder to shoulder, have scored great victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and brought about an excellent revolutionary situation by their fighting. Now, faced with the massive invasion by U.S.-puppet troops, the patriotic Laotian armed forces and people have risen in resistance in response to the militant call of the Laotian Patriotic Front. **Our defence was strong as a wall already, now did our wills unite like a fortress.** The people of Laos and Indochina as a whole will surely deal heavier blows at the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys who are frenziedly expanding the war.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Retgression eventually produces the reverse of what its promoters intend. There is no exception to this rule either in modern or in ancient times, in China or elsewhere."** The most reactionary and decadent force in our time, U.S. imperialism always goes against the current in a vain attempt to turn back the wheel of history. Overestimating its own strength and underestimating the strength of the people, U.S. imperialism unleashes aggression and wildly sets out on adventures everywhere. Therefore, it cannot avoid making mistakes and will continue to do so till its doom.

The Nixon government instigated the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat by the Lon Nol clique and then sent its troops to invade Cambodia in an attempt to turn that country into its colony. But the result was that the aggressors got bogged down still deeper in the Indochina quagmire. By "escalating" the war

in Laos this time, U.S. imperialism wanted a way out by expanding the war so as to extricate itself from its predicament in Indochina. But this act of U.S. imperialism can only tighten the noose around its neck.

U.S. imperialism thought that it could time and again wilfully "escalate" the war of aggression in Indochina and do as it likes. This is sheer wishful thinking. Now that the U.S. imperialists have spread the flames of war to the whole of Indochina, it is not up to them to decide how the war will be fought. The people of the three Indochinese countries will fight in a way most advantageous to them to destroy the enemy. Gone for ever are the days when the U.S. aggressors could with impunity ride roughshod at will.

Baring its fangs and showing its claws, U.S. imperialism looks formidable though in reality it is outwardly strong but inwardly weak and very feeble. Nixon himself came out and blatantly ordered the invasion of Cambodia by U.S. imperialism last April; the current invasion of Laos was launched in the name of the running dog Nguyen Van Thieu who came forth with a "message" in an attempt to conceal the ferocious features of the arch-criminal, the Nixon government. This itself fully reflects the guilty conscience of U.S. imperialism which fears the just condemnation by the people of the world and the American people. No matter what the Nixon government does to cover up its crimes of aggression, it cannot escape the indignant condemnation by all the people of the world.

While U.S. imperialism is "escalating" the aggressive war in a big way, the Nixon government deliberately spreads the word that its "action" in Laos does not "pose a threat" to China. The Chinese people treat this "explanation" by the Nixon government with contempt! China and Laos are next-door neighbours linked by the same mountains and rivers and are as close to each other as lips to teeth. The new war adventure of U.S. imperialism in Laos definitely poses a grave threat to China. The Chinese people will never allow U.S. imperialism to expand at will the war in Laos and the whole of Indochina. The Chinese people will do their utmost and adopt all effective measures to extend powerful support to the people of the three Indochinese countries till complete victory is achieved in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

(*"Renmin Ribao" editorial, February 14*)

Joint Statement

Of Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk And President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam Ton Duc Thang

AT the invitation of D.R.V.N. President Ton Duc Thang, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Princess Monique Sihanouk paid a friendship visit to the D.R.V.N. from January 26 to February 9, 1971.

Samdech Head of State and Princess Monique Sihanouk were accompanied by:

Her Royal Highness Princess Norodom Soriya Roeungsy,

Her Highness Princess Norodom Keth Kanya,

His Highness Prince Sisowath Methavi, Director of the Office of the Head of State;

Mr. Sarin Chhak, Minister for Foreign Affairs,

Mr. Chan Youran, Minister of Popular Education and Youth,

Mr. Chea San, Minister of Justice and Judicial Reforms,

Mr. Keat Chhon, Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister, and Mme. Keat Chhon,

Mr. Thiounn Prasith, Minister in Charge of the Co-ordination of the Efforts of Struggle for National Liberation,

Mr. Sien An, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the D.R.V.N.,

Mr. Ang Kim Khoan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Mme. Ang Kim Khoan,

Mr. Ker Meas, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the People's Republic of China;

Major Ker Chhieng, member of the N.U.F.C.,

Madame Kou Roun, Maid of Honour of Princess Monique Sihanouk,

Madame Sar Saoroth, Head of the Private Secretariat of Samdech Head of State;

Captain Ong Meang, Aide-de-Camp of Samdech Head of State.

During their stay in the D.R.V.N., Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, and the other distinguished Cambodian guests had cordial meetings with Vietnamese leaders, took part in the lunar New Year festival with the Hanoi population, and visited various localities and units of the Viet Nam People's Army. They were solemnly and warmly welcomed wherever they went.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, and President Ton Duc Thang had talks on problems concerning the joint struggle of the two peoples against U.S. aggression.

Attending the talks on the Cambodian side were:

His Highness Prince Sisowath Methavi, Director of the Office of the Head of State;

Mr. Sarin Chhak, Minister for Foreign Affairs,

Mr. Chan Youran, Minister of Popular Education and Youth,

Mr. Chea San, Minister of Justice and Judicial Reforms,

Mr. Keat Chhon, Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister,

Mr. Thiounn Prasith, Minister in Charge of the Co-ordination of the Efforts of Struggle for National Liberation,

Mr. Sien An, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the D.R.V.N.

On the Vietnamese side were:

Mr. Pham Van Dong, Premier of the D.R.V.N. Government,

Mr. Vo Nguyen Giap, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence;

Mr. Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vice-Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs,

Mr. Hoang Quoc Viet, Member of the Presidium of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front Central Committee and Director of the Supreme People's Procuratorate;

Mr. Hoang Minh Giam, Minister of Culture,

Mr. Nguyen Co Thach, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs,

Mr. Nguyen Thuong, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the D.R.V.N. to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and complete mutual trust. The two sides reached complete identity of views on the problems brought up.

Over the past year, the U.S. imperialists have unceasingly intensified and expanded the war of aggression in the three Indochinese countries.

In Cambodia, after having engineered the coup d'etat of March 18, 1970, seriously encroaching upon the independence, sovereignty and neutrality of this country, the United States sent its troops and troops of the Saigon puppets to openly invade Cambodia, thus expanding the war to the whole of Indochina. Of late, it launched violent air attacks on Cambodia with the use of all kinds of aircraft, including B-52s. It has given massive support to their Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh lackeys and stealthily introduced a large number of U.S. military personnel into this country. They have intensified the war of aggression by Saigon puppet troops operating in co-ordination with those of Phnom Penh.

In Laos, the United States has intensified the "special war." It has ordered the bombing of Laos' territory by day and by night for several months on an unprecedented scale, particularly by B-52s, and mustered important military forces of the Rightists in Laos to conduct together with the Thailand mercenaries a series of nibbling attacks against the liberated zone under the control of the Neo Lao Haksat and other patriotic forces in Laos.

In south Viet Nam, the United States has tried its best to actively put into effect the "Vietnamization" plan to prolong the war of aggression with the illusory hope of a military victory. It has multiplied everywhere military operations with the massive use of aircraft,



President Ton Duc Thang and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

warships and toxic chemicals. It has striven to beef up the puppet army with forcible conscription to save the puppet administration and intensify with utter barbarity the "pacification" operations.

In north Viet Nam, the United States has intensified the reconnaissance flights and air attacks on the D.R.V.N. The U.S. authorities have invented the story of an "understanding being violated by the D.R.V.N." as excuse to intensify the bombing and strafing of the populated areas of this country, thus posing a serious threat to the work of the Paris conference on Viet Nam.

Facts prove that the Nixon administration is currently exerting itself to prolong, intensify and expand the war of aggression in Indochina. The withdrawal of part of the U.S. troops and the numerous "peace" swindles such as the so-called "five-point peace plan" of President Nixon could not hide this evident fact. The affirmations that the United States is intending to put an end to the war, reduce its commitments in Asia, etc. are only lies. The allegations about "the necessity to protect the lives of American soldiers" which the United States has made use of to justify aggression against Cambodia by U.S. troops, and the new waves of air attacks against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam as well as the intensification of its armed intervention in Laos are also aimed at camouflaging its true intention to pursue its aggression in Indochina.

Faced with the frantic intensification and expansion by the United States of its war of aggression in

Indochina, the Khmer, Lao and Vietnamese peoples have tightened their ranks, fought heroically and obtained glorious victories.

The sacred resistance of the Khmer people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh traitors has made quick strides forward, recorded very resounding and very great victories, and therefore has laid solid foundations for the total victory.

Under the leadership of the N.U.F.C. headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, the Khmer people have rapidly expanded their forces, dealt hard blows at the U.S. and Saigon puppet troops, inflicted heavy losses on the Lon Nol puppet army which, encircled and isolated in Phnom Penh and some other towns, is quickly breaking down. A national power, truly democratic and efficacious, has been set up in a vast liberated zone embracing seven-tenths of the territory with nearly six-tenths of the population. The Royal Government of National Union with Samdech Penn Nouth as Prime Minister, the sole and unique legal and legitimate Government of Cambodia, is enjoying growing prestige in the world, has been recognized by many countries and supported by all the peace- and justice-loving governments and peoples.

At present, the Khmer people and the heroic National Liberation Army of Cambodia, placed under the command of Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence Mr. Khieu Samphan is violently and relentlessly attacking the enemy everywhere, right at their last refuges in Phnom Penh, driving them into a very critical position. After winning great victories all over the country, from Highway 6 to the Kirirom region, the Khmer people and the National Liberation Army of Cambodia have just recorded still more resounding victories, notably at Pochentong and on Highway 4. The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam warmly hail the glorious victories of the fraternal Khmer people and regard these victories as a powerful encouragement and precious support to their resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation.

Under the leadership of the Neo Lao Haksat headed by Prince Souphanouvong, the valiant and indomitable Lao people have put up a stubborn and heroic struggle and recorded big successes in all fields. They have broken all U.S.-puppet "nibbling" attacks, annihilated an important part of Vang Pao's "special forces," main prop of the U.S. imperialists, and delivered a telling blow to the "Nixon doctrine" in Laos. By these successes, they have consolidated and expanded the liberated zone which is becoming a single vast territory stretching from the north to the south of the country.

Under the leadership of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the Vietnamese people in the south, overcoming all difficulties and developing their initiative, have continued their attacks and uprisings without let-up, wiped out important effective

forces and a considerable quantity of war materials of the enemy, shattered step by step the U.S.-puppet "pacification" plan, the backbone of Nixon's policy of "Vietnamization" of the war, and have extended their control over many more regions. They have strongly developed the struggle in the towns, throwing the Thieu-Ky-Khiem puppet administration into a graver crisis and isolating it to the highest degree. The Vietnamese people in the south have inflicted initial setbacks on the "Vietnamization" plan and will inevitably inflict a total defeat on it, thus contributing to foiling the "Nixon doctrine" in Indochina and Asia.

The Vietnamese people in the north have severely punished the U.S. imperialists for every act of encroachment upon the sovereignty and security of the D.R.V.N., they have made immense efforts and obtained great success in boosting production, remained always vigilant and combat-ready, determined to smash all new military adventures of the U.S. and fulfilled the sacred obligations of the big rear towards the heroic south and their noble international obligations towards the fraternal peoples of Cambodia and Laos.

With the victories of strategic significance already recorded, the Khmer, Lao and Vietnamese peoples have inflicted initial defeats on the "Nixon doctrine" in Indochina and Asia. The U.S. imperialists are thus driven into a particularly difficult situation and are doomed to an unavoidable total failure.

The victories of Viet Nam and Cambodia are the victories of ardent patriotism and of the traditions of indomitable struggle and national unity of each people.

These are victories of the judicious political and military line of the two countries charted on the basis of the historical experiences of their long struggle against imperialism.

The victories of Viet Nam and Cambodia are victories of the unshakable militant solidarity of their peoples, stemming from the long-standing friendship which binds them and has been continually strengthened in the long struggle against the imperialist aggressors. This solidarity has tided over the hardest trials. In an attempt to divide the two peoples, the United States has used every perfidious and villainous trick, and even bloody methods ordering the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh fascist and racist clique to massacre savagely thousands of Vietnamese residents, allow the Saigon puppet troops to freely kill, plunder, rape and perpetrate other odious crimes against the Khmer people, pit one people against another, use Indochinese to fight Indochinese. . . . However, in spite of all these perfidious manoeuvres and cruel methods, the U.S. imperialists far from destroying the militant solidarity of the two peoples, have only rendered it even stronger. More than ever, the Vietnamese and Khmer peoples are closing their ranks, standing side by side, resolved to fight together against the common enemy till final victory. This solidarity is a factor of victory of the fight of the two peoples against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, it constitutes a steady basis for the friendly relations

and durable co-operation between the two countries enabling the two peoples to live for ever, generation after generation, in concord, mutual love and esteem and to give wholehearted mutual aid in the defence and building of their respective countries, each according to its own way. The victories recorded by the two peoples are also victories of the sympathy and support given by the world's peoples, including the American people, to the Vietnamese and Khmer people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. The great successes of the P.R.G. of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia at the Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries in Lusaka as well as the ignominious failures sustained by the United States and its henchmen in their plan of using the so-called "Asian conference on Cambodia" in Djakarta to interfere in this country spell out eloquently the bankruptcy of the deceptions used by the United States to cover the aggressive nature of the Nixon administration and the traitorous nature of the U.S. henchmen in Saigon and Phnom Penh. As a component part of the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, the just struggle of the Vietnamese and Khmer peoples to defeat the U.S. aggressors and the "Nixon doctrine" in Indochina will certainly enjoy still broader sympathy and more vigorous support from the world's people including the American people.

In spite of their heavy setbacks in the defeated military, political as well as diplomatic fields, the U.S. imperialists have not given up their vicious design of aggression in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos. Of late, in face of the danger of failure of the "Vietnamization of the war" program in south Viet Nam and the major reverses of the United States and their henchmen in Cambodia and Laos, the Nixon administration has undertaken new steps of war escalation in Indochina. It cynically declared that it would use without restriction its air power at any place in Indochina. It is frenziedly stepping up the war in Laos. After launching an extremely barbarous campaign of bombing on Laos it has recently sent tens of thousands of Saigon puppet troops and Thai mercenaries supported by U.S. aircraft and troops and with the participation of the Vientiane puppet troops to invade southern Laos. Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists have used the troops of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh lackeys and those of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique as well as U.S. air and naval forces and U.S. military personnel to push forward and enlarge their aggressive war against Cambodia along with preparing for new military adventures against the D.R.V.N. It is evident that the Nixon administration is prolonging, intensifying and expanding its aggressive war in Indochina, instead of putting an end to it. It has not reduced, but enlarged its military commitment to the stooge administration in its pay in Indochina. In spite of its bitter defeats in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, the Nixon administration remains very obstinate and bellicose, it continues to resort to the "maximum

military pressure" in an attempt to bring the Indo-chinese peoples to their knees and realize its neo-colonialist schemes. With its new military adventures, the Nixon administration is creating a very dangerous situation in Indochina, thus posing a serious threat to peace in Asia and the world. World public opinion, including the American opinion, has been deeply indignant at these crimes and vehemently condemned them.

The hysterical acts of the U.S. imperialists have in no way proved that they are strong, but only shown still more patently their grave setbacks in the application of the "Nixon doctrine" in Indochina and their policy of "Vietnamization" of the war in south Viet Nam as well as the big difficulties they are facing in Indochina, the United States and the rest of the world. The more the U.S. imperialists persist in their scheme of prolonging, intensifying, and expanding the war, the heavier defeats they will suffer.

The Vietnamese and Khmer peoples who have long-standing traditions of staunch and indomitable struggle and who have been fighting stubbornly for a just cause along a judicious line will not let themselves be intimidated by whatever menace. They will not step back before any sacrifices and are determined to promote their offensive from the victorious position in order to bring the glorious patriotic resistance to the U.S. imperialists, for national salvation, to total victory.

The two sides energetically denounce the perfidious schemes of the United States aimed at prolonging, intensifying and expanding their aggressive war in Indochina through fresh military adventures. They severely warn that the Nixon administration has to shoulder full responsibility for the serious consequences of its acts.

The United States must respect the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia as made clear by Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk in his Proclamation of March 23, 1970. It must cease immediately, totally and unconditionally its air attacks against Cambodian territory, withdraw immediately, totally and unconditionally the advisers and military personnel of the United States and puppet troops of Thieu-Ky-Khiem, end all its acts of war, provocation, and intervention as well as those of its henchmen against Cambodia.

The Vietnamese problems must be settled on the basis of the all-round 10-point solution and the 8-point clarifications of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam the essential points of which are: the U.S. imperialists must withdraw totally, unconditionally their troops and troops of the other foreign countries in its camp from south Viet Nam and set a time limit for this total withdrawal. They must cease all support to the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique, leave the south Vietnamese population alone to form a provisional coalition government and organize truly free and democratic general elections in south Viet Nam.

They must definitively renounce all encroachments upon the sovereignty and security of the D.R.V.N.

The two sides unreservedly support the February 4, 1971 Statement of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat concerning the aggression against southern Laos by American troops and Vientiane and Saigon puppet troops, unreservedly support the five-point solution proposed on March 6, 1970 by the N.L.H. Central Committee on the settlement of the Lao problem on the basis of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and the realities of the present situation in that country.

The two sides demand that the United States put an end to its intervention and aggression in Laos and totally and unconditionally withdraw its troops, military personnel and war materiel as well as the Thai and south Vietnamese mercenaries, first and foremost, it must completely and unconditionally cease the bombing of Lao territory and let the Lao parties concerned settle together the internal affairs of Laos.

The two sides reaffirm their strict loyalty to the Joint Declaration of the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference: "Proceeding from the principle that the liberation and the defence of each country are the business of its people, the various parties pledge to do all they can to give one another reciprocal support according to the desire of the party concerned and on the basis of mutual respect."

The two sides are determined to preserve and develop the fraternal friendship and good neighbour relations between the two countries, in order to support each other in the fight against the common enemy, as well as to co-operate in the future and for a long term in the building of their countries, each according to its own path. In the relations between the two countries, the two sides are determined to apply the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence: mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, mutual respect for the political regime of each country and non-interference in the internal affairs of the other country, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. The two sides declare their respect for the fundamental principles of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina. The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam reaffirms that it recognizes the territorial integrity of Cambodia within the present borders and that it commits itself to respect this. Both sides reaffirm that in their relations all problems between the two countries can be solved through negotiations in the spirit of mutual respect, mutual understanding and mutual assistance.

The Vietnamese and Khmer peoples, together with the brother Lao people, in close solidarity, and bringing into full play the powerful strength of the 50 million people of Indochina, are determined to fight and totally defeat the American imperialist aggressors so as to defend the sacred national rights of each nation, safeguard the fundamental principles of the 1954 and 1962 Geneva Agreements, make Indochina a peaceful region embracing independent states, and allow south Viet Nam, Cam-

bodia and Laos to take the path of independence, peace and neutrality and ensure for each Indochinese people the right to settle by themselves their own affairs, without foreign interference.

In response to the appeal dated January 18, 1971, made by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Political Bureau of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the Khmer people of all social strata, inspired by ardent patriotism, are marching forward valiantly in the flush of their victory and inflicting telling blows on the American imperialists and their lackeys, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh traitors, and driving them into unprecedented isolation.

In response to the December 10, 1970 Appeal of the Viet Nam Workers' Party Central Committee and the Government of the D.R.V.N., the Vietnamese people throughout the country, implementing the sacred testament of venerated President Ho Chi Minh, are determined to pursue with perseverance and step up the resistance against U.S. aggression till total victory.

This is the firm answer of the Vietnamese and Khmer peoples to the U.S. imperialists who are obstinately and blindly intensifying and expanding their war of aggression, a war without issue which is doomed to inevitable defeat.

The two sides are gratified to note that the front of the world's people in support of the Indochinese peoples fighting against U.S. aggression is being expanded and consolidated with every passing day. The two sides sincerely thank the socialist countries, the peace- and justice-loving countries, the political parties, the international peace and democratic organizations, the national-liberation movements, the American people and the other peoples of the world for their precious sympathy and support which they consider an important factor guaranteeing the victory of their just struggle. The two sides call on the brotherly and friendly countries in all continents to resolutely condemn the U.S. imperialists, check their criminal hands, compel them to put an end to the war of aggression and let the Indochinese peoples themselves settle their own affairs.

For the extremely warm and unforgettable welcome accorded it during the visit of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, the Cambodian party expresses its most profound gratitude to President Ton Duc Thang and the Government and people of the D.R.V.N. This friendship visit which has been, in all aspects, a complete success has contributed to the consolidation of the militant solidarity of the two peoples in the new situation and to the reinforcement of the durable trustful co-operation between the two sister nations.

The present situation is extremely favourable to the struggle of the three peoples of Indochina against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The three peoples of Indochina are going forward to victory. The whole progressive mankind is on their side. They are

more than ever determined to turn to account the factors of victory, perseveringly and vigorously push forward their just struggle to drive out the U.S. aggressors, defend the independence and freedom of their respective countries, ensure the happiness of each people, and at the same time contribute to the struggle of the peoples in the world for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The sacred war of resistance of the three peoples of Indochina will be crowned with glorious victories,

**Samdech Norodom
Sihanouk**
Head of State of
Cambodia

Ton Duc Thang
President of the
Democratic Republic
of Viet Nam
Hanoi, February 8, 1971

Joint Statement

Of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia And Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, And His Highness Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Lao Patriotic Front

ON February 9, 1971, in a locality of the frontier region of Laos, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and His Highness Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Lao Patriotic Front, held talks on the extremely grave situation which has been created in Indochina as a result of the intensification and extension of the U.S. war of aggression, and on the problems concerning the common struggle of the two peoples against U.S. aggression.

Attending the talks on the Cambodian side were:

Mr. Sarin Chhak, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia;

Mr. Chan Youran, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia;

Mr. Chea San, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia;

Mr. Keat Chhon, Alternate Member and Secretary of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia;

Mr. Thiounn Prasith, Alternate Member and Secretary of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia.

On the Lao side were:

Mr. Phoun Sipaseut, Member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front;

Mr. Khamphay Boupha, Member of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front.

The talks proceeded in a spirit of militant solidarity, fraternal friendship, mutual understanding and

total reciprocal confidence. The two sides had a perfect identity of views on the problems discussed.

The Nixon administration is now engaged in a new extremely dangerous military adventure in the three countries of Indochina.

In Laos, after launching a campaign of air bombings on an unprecedented scale for several months, especially with strategic B-52 planes, the U.S. imperialists have recently mobilized tens of thousands of Saigon puppet troops, U.S. infantry and armoured units and numerous Thai mercenary units operating in coordination with the Vientiane Rightist troops and with the support of American air and logistics forces to execute a plan of large-scale aggression in southern Laos. Before the vehement waves of protest by public opinion in the United States and the world, the Nixon administration declared through its lackey Nguyen Van Thieu that Saigon puppet troops had invaded Lao territory with a view to covering up the real aggressor features of the Americans.

In Cambodia, the United States has intensified and extended the air attacks on the entire territory; it has accorded a huge military aid to its lackeys Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh and dispatched tens of thousands of Saigon puppet troops operating in coordination with the Phnom Penh puppet troops to give impetus to the war of aggression with the participation of American military personnel; numerous vessels of the U.S. Seventh Fleet have also entered the territorial waters of Cambodia (off Sihanoukville) to support the operations of the Saigon and Phnom Penh puppet troops.

In Viet Nam, the United States has redoubled its frantic efforts to realize the "Vietnamization" plan, intensifying the "pacification" operations in an extremely cruel manner, with a view to prolonging the war of

aggression in south Viet Nam. At the same time, it has multiplied the war acts and plotted to take new military adventures against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

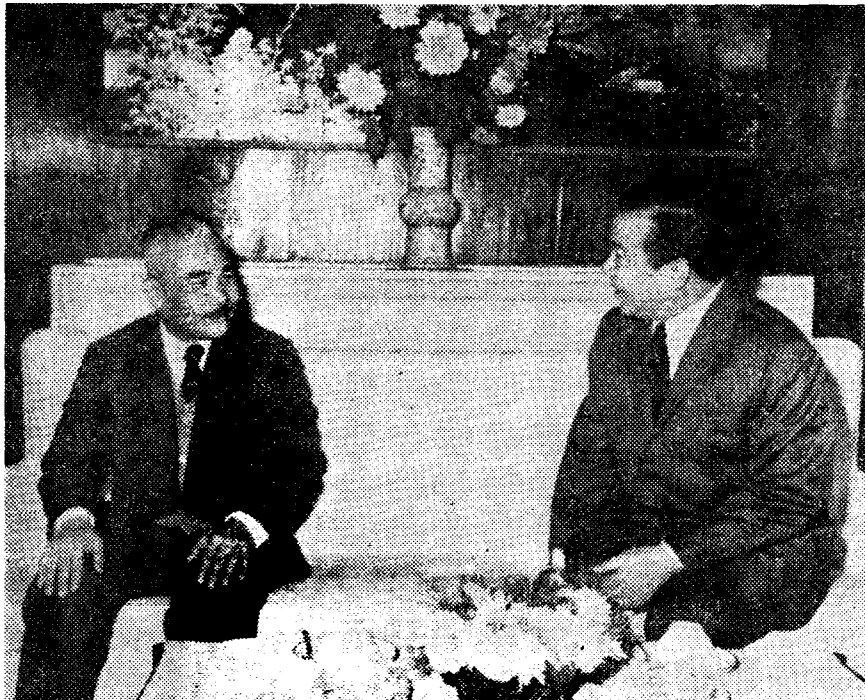
Moreover, the United States has declared straight out that it would use without restriction its air power anywhere in Indochina.

It is under these circumstances that an extremely grave new escalation of war has been undertaken by the U.S. imperialists in Indochina. Thus in less than one year, the Nixon administration has extended the war of aggression to Cambodia and now to Laos. With the insolent allegations under the pretext of "protecting the lives of American soldiers in south Viet Nam," the United States has extended the war to Laos and Cambodia and dropped millions of tons of bombs on the three Indochinese countries, causing devastations, sufferings and deaths to the three peoples. It has grossly trampled underfoot the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, peace and neutrality of the Kingdom of Laos and the Kingdom of Cambodia, and violated with greatest impudence the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Cambodia and the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos. It has created an extremely dangerous situation that gravely menaces peace in Southeast Asia and the world. It has launched an insolent challenge to the opinion in the world and the United States which demands that the United States cease the aggression, withdraw all the U.S. and satellite troops from the Indochinese countries and demands the right for each of their peoples to settle their own affairs by themselves.

The "Nixon doctrine" is in fact only a treacherous and cruel policy of the United States which means to prolong, intensify and extend the war of aggression against the Indochinese countries at the expense of the blood of the Indochinese in the service of the interests of American neo-colonialism.

The United States of America is the aggressor in Laos and Cambodia. All its treacherous manoeuvres and deceitful allegations which the Americans and their lackeys make up to place in a false light the just struggle of the Lao and Khmer peoples are and will be helpless to cover up this obvious truth.

The Khmer and Lao peoples severely condemn the bellicose U.S. aggressors and warn them: The Nixon administration must bear all responsibility for the consequences arising from its new war acts and new military adventures. The Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique have, under the U.S. order, dispatched Saigon mercenary troops to invade Lao territory; it will certainly be defeat-



Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Prince Souphanouvong

ed by the Lao people as it has been and is being defeated by the Khmer people in Cambodia.

The traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique and the Vientiane reactionaries, who are in the service of the Americans to bring the devastating war into their respective countries and massacre their compatriots, will meet with due punishments for their crime of high treason.

The "Vietnamization" plan has suffered heavy defeats in south Viet Nam. By extending and intensifying adventurously the war of aggression in Cambodia and Laos, the Nixon administration will surely suffer even heavier defeats.

The Khmer and Lao peoples, who are two fraternal peoples, each of whom has a glorious history and a brilliant culture, who have in common the same river and the same religion, and who possess the traditions of unity and valiant and indomitable struggle, are determined to side constantly with each other, strengthen their solidarity, give each other wholehearted aid and support and fight and defeat the U.S. aggressors.

The two sides are glad to see that in less than one year after the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples in April 1970, the three peoples of Indochina have cemented more closely than ever their solidarity of combat and registered very great victories one after another. These victories have proved that the three peoples of Indochina, united in the same determination to defend their independence and sovereignty, can certainly frustrate all the U.S. plans of escalating and extending the war, defeat the U.S. and satellite troops and the Saigon mercenaries and smash all the treacherous manoeuvres of the U.S. aggressors.

Faithful to the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, the Khmer and Lao peoples are determined to cement ever more closely their solidarity with the brotherly Vietnamese people, to give the maximum aid and support to each other and to struggle side by side against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys till final victory.

The Lao people under the clear-sighted leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front led by His Highness Prince Souphanouvong have waged a stubborn and extremely heroic fight, shattered the repeated nibbling attacks launched by the Americans and their lackeys on the Lao liberated zone and won victory upon victory, particularly the resounding victories of the Lao people and patriotic armed forces in the region of the Plain of Jars and Xieng Khoang, Attopeu and Saravane, and all the recent great victories; these victories are of very great strategic significance; the Lao armed forces and people have wiped out tens of thousands of Lao Rightist troops, Vang Pao "special forces" and Thai and Saigon mercenaries; they have shot down hundreds of U.S. planes and dealt a telling blow to the "Nixon doctrine" in Laos; the Lao liberated zone has been consolidated in all respects and has become one piece of territory, which comprises two-thirds of the territory and half of the country's population; the prestige and position of the Lao Patriotic Front in the world are rising higher with each passing day.

The Khmer people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, as Chairman and of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with Samdech Penn Nouth as Prime Minister and Mr. Khieu Samphan as Vice-Prime Minister, have waged a tenacious and extremely valiant struggle without compromise and without any sense of recession, attacked the enemy everywhere without let-up and dealt crushing blows at the U.S. aggressor troops and the puppet troops, annihilating hundreds of thousands of U.S. troops, Saigon mercenaries and Lon Nol puppet troops and liberating a vast region embracing seven-tenths of the territory and six-tenths of the country's population. In particular, the extremely glorious and spectacular victories won recently by the people and National Liberation Army of Cambodia at Pochentong, on routes No. 4 and No. 6 and in some other places and even in Phnom Penh, the den of the puppet administration, have driven the U.S. aggressors and their valets to an unprecedented critical position of encirclement, isolation and embarrassment. On the international arena, the just struggle of the Khmer people under the leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in defence of their just cause has obtained ever greater and firmer sympathy and support of the world's people including the American people. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia is recognized by a number of governments and supported by many peace- and justice-loving countries.

The two sides warmly salute the glorious and extremely brilliant victories of the heroic Vietnamese

people both in the south and the north. Under the clear-sighted leadership of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the people and Liberation Armed Forces of South Viet Nam have waged a most unyielding fight and incessantly foiled all the plans of aggression of the U.S. imperialists; they are frustrating Nixon's plan of war "Vietnamization" in south Viet Nam. Under the clear-sighted leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the armed forces and people of north Viet Nam, hard-working and valiant, are building a powerful north Viet Nam in all fields and, at the same time, are always ready to inflict exemplary punishments on U.S. imperialism for its war acts, and firmly defend the independence, sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The two sides highly appreciate the great victories won by the brotherly Vietnamese people and regard them as an important and effective contribution and a powerful encouragement to the Lao and Khmer people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressor, the common enemy of the Indochinese countries.

His Highness Prince Souphanouvong reaffirms the unreserved support of the Lao people and the Lao Patriotic Front to the March 23, 1970 historic proclamation of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, to the Political Programme of the National United Front of Cambodia, to the appeal issued on January 18, 1971 by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, as well as to the uncompromising and indomitable struggle of the brotherly Khmer people to frustrate the U.S. imperialist aggression, overthrow the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh lackeys, completely liberate the country and build an independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous Cambodia. The Lao Patriotic Front reaffirms its recognition of and pays its total respect to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia within its existing frontiers.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, reaffirms the unreserved support of the Khmer people, the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, to the 12-point Political Programme of the Lao Patriotic Front, to the March 6, 1970 5-point solution of the Lao Patriotic Front for the peaceful settlement of the Lao problem on the basis of the 1962 Geneva Agreements and of the realities of the existing situation in Laos and to the February 4 and 8, 1971 statements of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front. The Khmer people reaffirm their determination to enhance their militant solidarity with the brotherly Lao people in the struggle against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys, for a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos.

The two sides unanimously reaffirm their unre- served support to the struggle of the brotherly Viet- nameuse people against U.S. aggression, for national salvation and to the 10-point overall solution and 8-point clarifications set forth by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Rev- olutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam for the settlement of the south Viet Nam problem; they unreservedly support the determination of the Vietnamese people, in carrying out the sacred testament of venerated President Ho Chi Minh and in response to the December 10, 1970 Appeal of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, to carry on with perseverance and vigour the fight against U.S. aggression, for liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to the peaceful reunification of the country.

The two sides are glad to see that the just strug- gle of the Indochinese peoples against U.S. aggression is developing more favourably than ever before. The whole progressive mankind indignantly condemns the Nixon administration for perpetrating new military

adventures, intensifying and expanding the war of aggression against Cambodia and Laos.

The Khmer and Lao people sincerely thank the socialist countries, the countries attached to their national independence, the peace-loving governments and peoples of the world and the American people for their support and assistance to the two peoples' just struggle against U.S. aggression.

The two sides are firmly convinced that the govern- ments and peoples of the friendly countries, the Amer- ican people and other peoples of the world will reso- lutely struggle to stop the blood-stained hands of the U.S. imperialists in time and give more powerful sup- port to the just struggle of the Khmer and Lao people against U.S. aggression till complete victory.

Made on February 9, 1971 in French in duplicate.

**Samdech Norodom
Sihanouk**

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

**His Highness Prince
Souphanouvong**

Chairman of the Lao
Patriotic Front

(Continued from p. 5.)

heroic Vietnamese people, he said, undaunted by brute force and per- sisting in a protracted war of resist- ance, have fully showed the mighty strength of people's war and have badly beaten U.S. imperialism. The Vietnamese people have brought the national revolutionary war against imperialism to a new level and their victory is a tremendous contribution to the revolutionary anti-imperialist cause of the people of the world.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien also vehemently condemned U.S. impe- rialism's latest monstrous crime in Indochina. As befits the great rear area supporting the great front of the anti-U.S. struggle, he said, the Chinese people are determined to fulfil their internationalist duty and determined to give all-out support and assistance to the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until complete vic- tory.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi first expressed his sin- cere thanks for the splendid, warm and cordial reception given the D.R.V.N. Government Economic Delegation by the Chinese comrades

during its friendship visit to China and in the course of the talks on sup- plementary economic and military aid to Viet Nam in 1971. He said that this reflected the deep feelings of the comrades-in-arms, comrades and brothers of the great rear area for the Vietnamese people at the fore- front.

Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi praised the Chinese people for their great achievements in socialist rev- olution and socialist construction under the leadership of the Com- munist Party of China headed by Chairman Mao. He said this was a great encouragement to the Viet- nameuse people.

He strongly condemned U.S. impe- rialism's latest war escalation in Indochina and reiterated the Viet- nameuse people's resolve to win the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

"In the present tense situation, China's supplementary assistance is of very important significance and is a heavy blow to U.S. imperialism's war schemes and war escalation. At the same time, it constitutes a great encouragement to the army and civilians in the southern and northern parts of Viet Nam who are deter- mined to completely defeat the

U.S. aggressor gangsters and their lackeys," he said in conclusion.

In order to completely defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs in Indochina, help increase the economic and national defence strength of the Vietnamese people in their protracted war against U.S. aggression and for national salva- tion, and further strengthen the mil- itant friendship and unity between the people of China and Viet Nam, the Government of the People's Re- public of China and the Govern- ment of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam signed an agreement in Peking on February 15 on supple- mentary economic and military aid to be given by China to Viet Nam in 1971.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Huang Yung-sheng, Chief, and Chiu Hui-tso, Deputy Chief, of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, attended the signing ceremony.

Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, and Le Thanh Nghi, leader of the D.R.V.N. Government Economic Delegation and Vice-Pre- mier of the D.R.V.N. Government, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective Governments.

Statements by the Four Parties of the Three Countries in Indochina

Statement by Lao Patriotic Front Central Committee

- **Strongly denouncing the U.S. and south Viet Nam puppet troops for their massive attack against southern Laos.**
- **Calling on the patriotic armed forces and people throughout the country to rush forward and strike more violently and incessantly the aggressor troops of the United States and its running dogs.**

AFTER many days of partial development of their troops into Laos' territory early this month, on February 8, 1971, nearly 50 battalions of the U.S. and the south Viet Nam puppet army including over 10 U.S. battalions belonging to infantry, artillery and armoured units, under the cover of U.S. air force, launched a massive attack against Tche Pone area in southern Laos and perpetrated extremely savage killings of the Lao people. Besides, many other units of the U.S. and the south Viet Nam puppet army have been mobilized to continue the attack on Laos.

In the meantime, with Nixon's stage-setting, Nguyen Van Thieu openly ordered his troops to attack Laos' territory and made deceitful claims about the space and time limits as well as the site and objectives of the operation. At the same time, the U.S. command in Saigon issued a statement declaring that only U.S. air and artillery forces took part in the operation and no U.S. ground combat forces were or would be involved. The Vientiane administration, for their part, while pretending a protest against the U.S. sending of south Viet Nam puppet troops to attack Laos, are in fact shielding this aggressive operation of the U.S. and south Viet Nam puppet troops.

It is clear that the statements of Thieu, the Vientiane administration as well as the U.S. command are aimed at covering up the U.S. direct aggression against Laos, and constitute clumsy pleadings before broad public opinion in the world including the American people and a number of the U.S. politicians who are severely condemning the aggressive operation planned by Nixon himself.

But no deceptive scheme of the United States and its henchmen can deceive public opinion and cover up

the towering crimes resulting from the U.S. aggression against the Lao people.

The Lao Patriotic Front vehemently denounces before broad public opinion in the world and sternly condemns the new military adventure and the extremely serious escalation of the aggressive war undertaken by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen in south Viet Nam.

The Lao Patriotic Front seriously warns the U.S. imperialists and their stooges that all their acts of intensification and expansion of their aggressive war in Laos will be certainly shattered by the Lao people and patriotic army. The Nixon administration must shoulder full responsibility for all the unpredictable consequences of its warmongering acts.

In face of the massive and brutal invasion by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen in south Viet Nam, the Lao Patriotic Front urgently calls on the Patriotic Armed Forces and people throughout the country, in the flush of the common victory of the three Indochinese peoples, to bring into full play the victories they have recorded in the early months of the current dry season, to rush forward and strike more violently and incessantly in order to deal due punishment to the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen with a view to making their aggressive operation a complete failure.

Once again, the Lao Patriotic Front urgently calls on the peace- and justice-loving governments and peoples in the world to take strong and effective acts in support of the struggle of the Lao people against the aggression by the U.S. and its henchmen and to demand that they put an end to their brutal aggressive operation.

(February 8, 1971)

Statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

- Strongly denounces U.S. imperialism for its extension of aggression in Laos.
- The Vietnamese people are determined to defeat any new U.S. military adventure against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

OVER the past few days, the U.S. imperialists have mustered tens of thousands of Saigon puppet troops and U.S. troops operating in co-ordination with the Vientiane puppet troops and Thai mercenaries under U.S. command to launch big attacks deep into Laos' territory. U.S. and world public opinion has raised vehement and energetic protests. The Nixon administration has played the farce of letting the puppet Nguyen Van Thieu announce the sending of Saigon puppet troops into Laos. It has also resorted to many other cynical allegations, claiming that this is a "self-defence" act to increase security for the U.S. forces, an operation "limited in time as well as in space". . . . But these clumsy manoeuvres cannot cover up the fact that it is the U.S. imperialists, the aggressors in Laos, who have grossly flouted the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, peace and neutrality of the Kingdom of Laos and trampled upon the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos which the U.S. has signed and committed itself to respect.

With the concentration of an important force near the 17th Parallel and the invasion of regions close to the frontier of north Viet Nam, the U.S. is also contemplating new military adventures against the D.R.V.N. This is a direct threat to the security of the D.R.V.N.

This is a new and extremely serious war escalation by the United States in Indochina, creating a very dangerous situation in Southeast Asia and the world.

Thus, within ten months, the Nixon administration has expanded the war to two countries of the Indochinese Peninsula: Cambodia and Laos. This proves that it does not want peace, but is prolonging, intensifying and expanding the war in Indochina, that far from respecting the fundamental national rights of the Lao people, it is trampling upon them, and that it does not want to put an end to the war of aggression against the countries of Indochina in order to restore peace in this area. This impudent act of U.S. aggression has unmasked the fallacy of the so-called "five-point peace plan" and other "initiatives" of President Nixon.

By carrying out the "Nixon doctrine" of making Indochinese fight Indochinese and sending Saigon puppet troops to Laos as cannon-fodder for the U.S. aggressors, the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique have exposed more clearly their odious features of traitors. By its statements which make black white, the Vientiane administration has tried to justify the acts of aggression

of the United States and the Saigon puppet administration which are encroaching upon the sovereignty of Laos and sowing destruction there. It has thus helped them to perpetrate massacres against the Lao people.

The Vietnamese people and the D.R.V.N. Government have always been eager to see at their western frontiers a genuinely peaceful and neutral Laos and to establish and develop with it relations of good neighbourhood on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. It is the unchanging stand of the D.R.V.N. to scrupulously implement the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, strictly respect the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality of the Kingdom of Laos and demand that the United States also implement the said agreements. However, with the overthrow of the tripartite National Union Government of Laos, the United States openly sabotaged the 1962 Geneva Agreements right after they were signed. They have intensified more and more their intervention and now they are taking impudent acts of aggression in Laos.

In face of this extremely grave situation, the D.R.V.N. Government, a signatory to the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina and the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, solemnly declares:

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam vehemently condemns the U.S. Government for ordering Saigon puppet troops to invade the Kingdom of Laos, thus trampling upon the latter's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality, and sabotaging the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam unreservedly supports the February 8, 1971 statement of the Laotian Patriotic Front Central Committee concerning the war escalation in Laos by the Nixon administration. It firmly demands that the U.S. Government immediately stop its war of aggression in Laos, south Viet Nam and Cambodia, and withdraw all the U.S. and satellite troops from the Indochinese countries and leave each of the latter alone to settle its own affairs by itself.

Loyal to the historic declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, the Vietnamese people are determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Lao and Khmer peoples, to push forward perseveringly and vigorously their fight against the common enemy—the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys. The three peoples of

Indochina are determined to develop their initiative and offensive position to attack the enemy incessantly on all battlefronts and deal them due punishments.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam are firmly convinced that, under the clear-sighted leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front, the Lao armed forces and people will certainly defeat the Nixon administration's new military adventure. The people of all strata throughout Laos will rise up and fight in all forms against the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen. The Lao people will surely succeed in defending the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality of their country.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam energetically condemns the U.S. preparation for new military adventures against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and makes this severe warning: The Vietnamese people, with their high vigilance, will certainly defeat whatever new military adventure of the United States. The Nixon administration and its lackeys must bear full responsibility for all consequences arising from their acts of war.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam earnestly call on the peoples and governments of the fraternal socialist countries and the peace- and justice-loving countries, the international organizations, the world's peoples and the American people to struggle with determination to check in time the new U.S. military adventure in Laos and in the whole of Indochina and to increase their support for the fight of the Vietnamese people and Lao and Khmer peoples against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

With the invasion of Cambodia by U.S. and Saigon puppet troops, the Nixon administration, far from being able to save its "Vietnamization of the war" plan in south Viet Nam, has sustained heavier defeats in Cambodia. Now, by expanding the war of aggression in Laos, it will certainly incur still heavier defeats not only in Laos, but also in Viet Nam and Cambodia. The fight of the Indochinese peoples against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, will be crowned with glorious victory.

February 10, 1971
Hanoi

Statement of Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic of South Viet Nam

- Firmly resolved to smash all acts of aggression by U.S.-puppet clique.
- Strongly denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Saigon puppet regime for the escalation of their aggressive war against Laos.

ON order from his U.S. master, on February 8 the puppet "president" Nguyen Van Thieu made known that Saigon puppet troops had crossed the border into Laos. The fact is that at present under a plan mapped out by the Pentagon, tens of thousands of U.S., Saigon puppet troops, Thai mercenaries in co-ordination with the Vientiane puppet troops are massively attacking Laos.

This is a new and most serious escalation of war undertaken by the U.S. imperialists in an attempt to extricate themselves from their predicament in south Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

It is also a very cynical aggression which grossly tramples on the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality of the Kingdom of Laos already recognized by the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos.

With the massing of a big number of U.S. and Saigon puppet troops near the 17th Parallel, the Nixon administration has also revealed its dark design of taking new military adventures against the sovereignty and security of the D.R.V.N.

By openly invading the Kingdom of Laos, the Nixon administration has once again shown itself to be very stubborn and bellicose.

In disregard of the strong opposition of public opinion all over the world and in the United States, within less than one year, it has cynically committed aggression against the independent, peaceful and neutral Cambodia and Laos. It has deliberately fanned up the flame of war in the whole of Indochina in execution of the brutal "Nixon doctrine" of making Indochinese fight Indochinese in an attempt to turn the three countries of Indochina into new colonies and military bases of the United States.

However, although it has ordered its flunkey Nguyen Van Thieu to announce the decision to send Saigon puppet troops into Laos and has resorted to other perfidious tricks, the Nixon administration cannot hide the glaring fact that the United States is the aggressor against Laos, and is prolonging, intensifying and expanding the war in Indochina.

The open aggression of Laos by U.S. and Saigon puppet troops has caused a grave danger to the situa-

tion in Indochina and posed a still heavier threat to peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

The south Vietnamese people and the R.S.V.N. Provisional Revolutionary Government sternly condemn and protest against the invasion of the Kingdom of Laos by the U.S. imperialists and the Saigon puppet administration, their sabotage of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos which the United States itself has signed and committed itself to respect. They severely condemn the pro-U.S. Vientiane administration for having lent a hand to the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys in trampling upon Laos' territory and slaughtering the Lao people.

The south Vietnamese people and the R.S.V.N. P.R.G. totally support the Laotian Patriotic Front Central Committee's February 8, 1971 statement and resolutely demand that the U.S. aggressors stop its aggression, withdraw U.S. and Saigon puppet troops and Thai mercenaries from the Lao territory and let the Lao people settle their own affairs without foreign interference.

The people and the P.R.G. of the Republic of South Viet Nam firmly believe that the Lao people endowed with a long tradition of heroic struggle and led by the Laotian Patriotic Front will enhance their victorious and strong position and succeed in smashing all the U.S. and their henchmen's acts of aggression and defend their independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality.

The people and the P.R.G. of the Republic of South Viet Nam reaffirm the great determination to preserve the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the Vietnamese, Lao and Khmer peoples which has been reinforced by the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference.

The south Vietnamese people and the R.S.V.N. P.R.G. sternly denounce the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique,

who have hired themselves to the U.S. and are now exerting themselves to carry out the "Nixon doctrine" aimed at destroying the age-old friendship among the three Indochinese peoples. Let the urban population in south Viet Nam, all the nationalist-minded and peace- and justice-loving people in south Viet Nam resolutely demand that the Thieu-Ky-Khiem administration stop sending south Vietnamese youths to Laos and Cambodia as cannon-fodder for the U.S. expeditionary troops and withdraw Saigon troops from Laos and Cambodia, resolutely urge that the United States totally, immediately and unconditionally withdraw the troops of the United States and its satellites from south Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia and let the Indochinese peoples decide their own destiny.

The south Vietnamese people and the R.S.V.N. P.R.G. once again reaffirm their determination to defend the truth — Viet Nam is one, the Vietnamese people are one. The south Vietnamese people will fear no sacrifice in their resolve to liberate the south, defend the north and proceed to the peaceful reunification of the country. The south Vietnamese people pledge to do all in their power to shatter all U.S.-puppet scheme of encroachment on the north and will duly punish the U.S. aggressors and the Thieu-Ky-Khiem lackeys.

The R.S.V.N. P.R.G. urgently calls on all governments of the justice- and peace-loving countries, international organizations, the world people and the progressive people in the United States to severely condemn the stubborn U.S. aggressors and take timely and strong actions to stop their bloody hand in Laos and the other countries of Indochina.

The R.S.V.N. P.R.G. firmly believes that the whole progressive mankind will continue to support the Indochinese peoples' resistance against the U.S. aggressors, for national salvation, till complete victory.

February 10, 1971
South Viet Nam

Statement of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee Of the N.U.F.C. and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

- **Condemns U.S. imperialism for its criminal escalation of the war of aggression against Cambodia and Laos.**
- **Expresses determination to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, without retreating and without compromising, till complete victory.**

IN a statement issued on January 20, 1971, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.C. and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia energetically exposed and condemned

before world opinion and particularly before the opinion of the peace- and justice-loving American people the intensification of the war of aggression of U.S. imperialism against the Cambodian people in the

battle of National Route 4 linking Phnom Penh and Port Sihanoukville.

The American Congress and people, immensely surprised at this crime of the Nixon administration, demanded that Mr. William Rogers, chieftain of the State Department, and Mr. Melvin Laird, chieftain of the Pentagon, explain it before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The explanations given seem to have failed to convince American opinion, for this reason, Mr. Melvin Laird believed that it was necessary to carry out an explanation campaign personally, after he had, however, admitted for the first time that "*the American intervention in Cambodia was aimed at helping the Lon Nol government to resist the communist aggression and no longer merely at enabling the retreat of the American forces from Viet Nam to continue.*" (Italics are ours.) (AFP-263 of 27/1/71 from Washington.)

But, before the surprise of world opinion at the American direct intervention in the battle of National Route 4 came to an end, the Nixon administration had again ordered the troops of the Saigon puppet regime to take a new step in their war escalation by invading the regions of "Parrot's Beak," "Fish Hook" and the liberated zones of the northeast of the country including the provinces of Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kompong Cham, Kratie, Ratanakiri, Mondulakiri.

Large numbers of the Saigon troops supported by American pursuit-bombers and combat helicopters entered Cambodia at many points of its east and northeast frontier. . . . The aggressor troops amount to 21,000 men, thus bringing the total number of the Saigon mercenaries plunged into Cambodia to tens of thousands of men.

While condemning this American aggression which has been carried out and intensified since April 30, 1970, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia denounce once again the Nixon administration's crimes against Cambodia and two other brotherly countries, Viet Nam and Laos. They denounce the evident evil intention of Mr. Nixon who, while crying out his false desire for peace, has not ceased to pursue his criminal policy of aggression in Cambodia, Laos, and Viet Nam, each time frantically chanting the same slogans of "protective reaction," "protection of the GI's retreat from south Viet Nam" or "preventing the north Vietnamese from establishing bases in Cambodia."

Under these fallacious pretexts which can no longer fool anyone, the Nixon administration is obstinately intensifying its criminal intervention in the

February 19, 1971

countries of Indochina. The aggression against Lower Laos has again recalled one to it in an insolent way.

We draw the attention of the people of the world to the grave danger menacing world peace by the general application of an imperialist policy exclusively from the fascist regimes ignoring the sovereignty, freedom, sacred fundamental rights and life itself of other peoples. Following Cambodia which has been subjected to an aggression since March 18 and to an invasion since April 30, 1970, now it is the turn of Laos to be the victim of such a typical imperialist aggression. Therefore, the menace permanently presses on the security and life of the people of the world. In such a case, it is always possible that the Nixon administration would in the name of these fallacious motives expand its war of aggression into all countries, commit crimes against other peoples who aid the Indochinese countries and peoples in their struggle and resistance against U.S. aggression.

And this will be a signal, at least, of an all-round war in Southeast Asia, if not one of a new world war.

The Nixon administration, which has invented all kinds of false arguments for perpetuating its war against the Indochinese peoples and countries, is interested in alleging that the fact that the latter attacks the U.S. aggressor troops hinders the retreat of these troops from the Indochinese soil! In reality, the Indochinese peoples subjected to aggression are compelled to fight precisely for the purpose of driving the American troops and those of their allies and lackeys out of the Indochinese countries. If the Nixon administration really wished to withdraw its troops, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Republic of South Viet Nam have offered to it through their qualified delegates to the Paris conference the most honourable methods.

As regards Cambodia, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union, on the occasion of the new invasion of the provinces of the south, east and northeast of our beloved motherland, solemnly declare in the name of the Khmer people that the Nixon administration alone must bear the entire responsibility of the grave consequences.

No matter how this aggression is intensified, the Khmer people and their People's Liberation Armed Forces have taken their appropriate dispositions for continuing the combat, shoulder to shoulder with their brotherly Vietnamese and Lao peoples and their armed forces, against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their allies and lackeys, without retreat and without compromise, till common, complete and final victory.

February 7, 1971

Global Denunciation of U.S. Imperialism's Large-Scale Aggression in Laos

FOR days the people of various countries round the world, including the American people, have vehemently condemned and opposed U.S. imperialism for sending large numbers of U.S.-puppet troops in a massive invasion of the southern part of Laos and for stepping up and expanding the war of aggression in Indochina. Demonstrations and rallies were held in many places and various political parties, governments or government officials made statements while the press and other news media issued numerous commentaries which all angrily denounced U.S. imperialism's new crime of aggression and expressed support for the just struggle of the three peoples of the Indochina countries. All this testifies to the great truth of Chairman Mao's teaching: **A just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support**, and points out the inevitable outcome of this event: U.S. imperialism will be defeated and the people of Indochina are bound to win.

People Protest in U.S.A. and South Viet Nam

Protest demonstrations and rallies took place between February 5 and 10 in many U.S. cities, including Washington, New York, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Baltimore, Buffalo, Madison, Columbus, Berkeley, and Seattle.

Bearing South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation banners and placards saying "End the war now!" about 1,000 students and people from all walks of life in Washington marched on the White House.

In New York City, 3,000 people held a protest rally in Times Square. The demonstrators protested against some newspapers and radio stations for hiding the news about the U.S. invasion of Laos on orders from the Nixon government and the real facts about the invasion of Laos by U.S. aggressor troops. Some of them shouted: "Victory to the Pathet Lao!"

In Boston, 4,000 people demonstrated. The demonstration in Ann Arbor, Michigan, was bigger than the one last May when the Nixon government invaded Cambodia.

About 1,000 women demonstrated in Saigon on February 10 and 11. They shouted: "Give us back

our husbands and sons!" "We don't want our soldiers killed in Laos in place of the Americans!" The demonstrators demanded the abolition of the Saigon puppet clique's "general mobilization order" and the withdrawal of U.S. aggressor troops and lackey troops from south Viet Nam.

In Qui Nhon city, angry demonstrators attacked U.S. military installations.

Condemned by Various Countries

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on February 5 which said: The war escalation being perpetrated under the sign-board of the "security" and "protection of the lives" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops not only exposes more clearly the brigandish and aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism but also vividly shows that the "peace" strategy much vaunted by U.S. imperialism is nothing but a "war strategy" in its inverted form. No desperate machinations can help the U.S. imperialists break the iron determination of the Indochinese peoples to fight to the end to defend their national rights.

The statement concluded: The Korean people will in the future, as in the past, stand firm on the side of the Indochinese peoples against the war of aggression of U.S. imperialism and actively support and encourage them with might and main till ultimate victory.

Albania. The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Albania on February 10 issued a statement which said: "The armed aggression against Laos unleashed by the U.S. forces and Saigon puppet troops with U.S. air support is a new flagrant expression of the policy of war and aggression of U.S. imperialism and of its frenzied and adventurous activities against the peoples of Indochina. At the same time, it is a challenge to the freedom-loving people of Asia and the rest of the world."

The statement vehemently condemned the U.S. piratical armed attack on Laos and expressed that Albania would always give unreserved support to the heroic struggle of the Indochinese peoples against the U.S. aggressors.

Sweden. On February 8, the Communist League (Marxist-Leninist) of Sweden issued a statement which said: U.S. imperialism extended its war of aggression against Indochina to Cambodia in May 1970. But in the ten months since then, it has sunk deeper and deeper in the quagmire of the war in Cambodia and also met defeat after defeat in south Viet Nam. Struggling desperately, it has turned on Laos. But "the extension of the war to Laos by U.S. imperialism will further accelerate its final defeat in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia," and will "arouse still stronger condemnation by the people of the world."

Thailand. The "Voice of the People of Thailand" radio in a commentary on February 6 said: While the U.S. imperialists are stepping up their new military adventure in Indochina, the Thanom-Prapphas clique, an obedient servant of U.S. imperialism, has sent more mercenaries to invade Laos and deployed more troops along the borders with Laos and Cambodia so as to back the reactionaries there. At the same time, this clique has intensified the repression of the Thai people so that it can serve U.S. imperialism more unbridledly.

The commentary added: The people of Thailand resolutely denounce and oppose the above-mentioned crimes of the traitorous Thanom-Prapphas clique. In co-ordination with the struggle of the fraternal people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, they will give the U.S.-Thanom clique more crushing blows and punish U.S. imperialism and its lackeys more severely.

Romania. AGERPRES was authorized on February 9 to issue a statement on the "aggravation of the situation in Indochina," demanding an immediate end to the U.S.-Saigon aggression against Laos. The statement reaffirmed that the Romanian Government and people support and fully sympathize with the just struggle of the people of the Indochinese countries.

France. French President Georges Pompidou said on February 8 in Abidjan, capital of the Ivory Coast, that "I deplore the events in Laos and I disapprove of them, and with me so does France." Pompidou reiterated France's position concerning the Indochina question. He said: "There will be no settlement and no peace in Southeast Asia without cessation of all foreign intervention and without respect for the independence and neutrality of all these unfortunate peoples."

Yugoslavia. On February 9, the Yugoslav Government issued a statement that condemned the invasion of Laos most sharply, saying it was a crude violation of that country's sovereignty, independence and neutrality.

Algeria. A statement by the Algerian Government on February 11 said: "Algeria firmly denounces and condemns this new aggression and reiterates her total and

unconditional support for the just cause of the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples."

Cuba. The Cuban Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the crimes committed in Indochina by the Pentagon adventurists. The statement pointed out that U.S. imperialism's Hitlerite policy in Indochina has aggravated international tension and the aim is to extricate itself from its irreversible continued decline. It reaffirmed Cuba's unswerving support for the heroic struggle of the people of Laos, Viet Nam and Cambodia against U.S. imperialism — the most ferocious enemy of the people of the world.

The Congo. At a meeting celebrating the 7th anniversary of the founding of the Congolese youth organization in Brazzaville on February 7, Bernard Combomatsiona, Chairman of the Union of Congolese Socialist Youth, strongly condemned U.S. imperialism for its wanton aggression against Indochina and expressed the Congolese youth's firm support for the revolutionary struggles of the Indochinese, African and Arab peoples.

He said that U.S. imperialism is completely bogged down in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos. After receiving numerous humiliating defeats in Viet Nam, it decided on "Vietnamizing" the war, i.e., making Vietnamese fight Vietnamese. He said: "U.S. imperialism has surpassed Hitlerite fascism in its crimes."

The Yemen. In a statement to the Aden News Agency on February 9, Yemeni Premier and Foreign Minister Mohamed Ali Haitham said that the grave expansion of the U.S. aggression against the people of Indochina is not only directed against the people of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, but also against all people who are fighting for their freedom and are repulsing all U.S. acts of coercion which, in complete defiance of all international law and convention, have assumed the pattern of jungle law. He called for great solidarity by the peoples of the world and progressive governments with the just struggle of the people of Laos and the other Indochinese peoples and strengthening the front of the common struggle against the conspiracies of U.S. colonialism.

New Anti-U.S. Upsurge

From Pyongyang, Tokyo, Okinawa and Dacca in Asia to Paris, Bonn, Oslo and Stockholm in Europe and to Montreal in North America, anti-U.S. demonstrations flared up in protest against U.S. imperialism's expansion of the war of aggression in Indochina. The demonstrators shouted: "Stop U.S. aggression against Laos!" "U.S. get out of Indochina!" "We stand with the Indochinese peoples! Down with U.S. imperialism!" and "Nixon's a fascist assassin!" A new anti-U.S. upsurge is on the rise and U.S. imperialism has become more isolated than ever throughout the world.

Hail the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Nigeria

THROUGH friendly talks and in conformity with the interests and desire of the two countries, China and the Federal Republic of Nigeria have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level with immediate effect. The decision to establish diplomatic relations between China and Nigeria is an important event in the development of relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries and another milestone of the constant growth of friendship between the Chinese and the African people. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our welcome and congratulations.

Located in the eastern fringe of Asia and the western fringe of Africa, China and Nigeria are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers. Victims of barbarous aggression by imperialism, the people of our two countries waged protracted struggles for national independence. In the common struggle against imperialism, the people of our two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other. The present decision to establish diplomatic relations between China and Nigeria reflects the common desire of the people of the two countries.

The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao has pointed out: **The imperialists and reactionaries have tried, are trying and will continue to try their utmost to obstruct and undermine the cause of independence and progress of the African peoples.**

The national independence movement in Africa has grown vigorous and irresistible since World War II. A large number of countries won independence at one time or another, and this has brought a fundamental change to the African situation. The valiant struggle waged wave upon wave by the broad masses of the people in those countries which have not yet attained independ-

ence is speeding up the total collapse of imperialist colonial rule. Nevertheless, unreconciled to their defeat, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are continuing to suppress rabidly the people striving for independence. They are still stretching their tentacles to the countries which have achieved independence in a vain attempt to stifle their freedom. The task before the African people is a protracted and arduous struggle. The Chinese people firmly stand on the side of the African people and consistently support them in carrying their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism through to the end.

The Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of the Chinese people. Taiwan is an inseparable part of China's sacred territory. The Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang entrenched in Taiwan is nothing but a political mummy representing no one. In recent years, the Government of Nigeria has actively supported the restoration to China of its legitimate seat in the United Nations. For this we express our gratitude.

The decision to establish diplomatic relations between China and the Federal Republic of Nigeria has opened a broad avenue for the further development of friendship between the people of the two countries. We are convinced that through the joint efforts of the two sides, the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries will certainly multiply and grow from day to day on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. No force on earth can undermine the friendship and solidarity between the Chinese people and African people.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, February 12)

Peking Review, No. 8

Support the Just Struggle of Petroleum Exporting Countries

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

TO safeguard their state sovereignty and protect their resources, the ten member states of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (O.P.E.C.) which includes Iran, Iraq, Algeria, Libya, Kuwait and Venezuela have been waging a resolute struggle recently against the oil consortiums of imperialism headed by the United States. Victims of wanton plundering by imperialism for a long time, these oil-producing countries have now closed their ranks and are taking concerted action against the rapacious and ruthless international exploiters. This is an important event in the current anti-imperialist struggle of the countries and people in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Capitalism batters on the blood of oppressed nations and people. At the outset, the pillagers came in the wake of gunboats to rabidly rob Asia, Africa and Latin America of their natural resources. Then in the past few decades, imperialism turned its talons to oil. Throwing their political, economic and military weight about, the imperialist oil monopoly capital groups headed by the United States gained complete control over oil production, refining, transport and sales in the vast areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Investment in oil became a money-spinner bringing in colossal profits. Every year, these groups grabbed more than 1,000 million tons of oil from these countries and raked in thousands of millions of dollars in profit, while the petroleum exporting countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America suffered inestimable losses. It is entirely within the right of oil-producing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America to change this intolerable situation.

Imperialist countries are locked in a life-and-death struggle for more oil. Here the oil-rich Middle East has long been for them a centre of strife. In the eyes of the imperialists, the so-called Middle East question is, in essence, the oil question, the question of how to divide spheres of influence among the big imperialist oil consortiums, the question of how many stocks each is to own and what profits each is to reap in the international trust. In the fierce struggle raging for the last 50 years between the imperialist countries in the Middle East area, while the old-line, declining imperialist countries are yet to be driven out completely, an upstart imperialism has come barging in to share the spoils.

The imperialist countries not only suck the blood of the Middle East people and plunder the region of its riches. Warring for supremacy among themselves, they have brought terrible upheaval and disasters to the area. Imperialism thus owes numerous debts in blood to the Middle East people. One day all these old scores must be settled, thoroughly and completely!

The demand of O.P.E.C. member states for higher oil posted prices and tax rates reflects the strong desire of the people of these countries to rid themselves of imperialist plunder and exploitation. It is entirely justified. But the Western countries, U.S. imperialism in particular, have taken open, hostile actions against this legitimate demand. U.S. imperialism has been canvassing for support everywhere and lining up a number of Western countries to back the oil consortiums' stubborn resistance. It has repeatedly exerted pressure on some petroleum exporting countries in the Persian Gulf (the Arabian Gulf) and even declared that it would export U.S.-produced oil to Western Europe to offset the possible embargo that may be carried out by the petroleum exporting countries. In so doing, U.S. imperialism has once again exposed itself as the most ferocious enemy of the Asian, African and Latin American people. It is however worth noting that at this juncture the other superpower openly indicated that it would increase its oil exports to Western Europe. This is a flagrant act of undermining the just struggle of the petroleum exporting countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It is a despicable act of robbing one's neighbour while his house is on fire. It once again lays bare the hypocritical features of this other superpower, which dresses itself up as a "friend" of the Asian, African and Latin American people.

The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"To defeat the reactionary rule of imperialism, it is essential to form a broad united front and unite with all forces that can be united with, excluding the enemy, and to carry on arduous struggles."** It is a historical trend for the Asian, African and Latin American countries to strengthen their unity in the struggle against imperialism. Unity is strength. By uniting as one, supporting each other and acting in

concert, the petroleum exporting countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have pushed forward their struggle against the Western petroleum monopoly capital groups. This is further proof that so long as the small countries unite closely and fight shoulder to shoulder, they can resist the imperialists' pressure, frustrate their wicked schemes, and finally defeat these colossuses.

After the breakdown of the recent talks between O.P.E.C. and the Western oil monopolies, O.P.E.C.'s Ministerial Conference decided at its plenary session that if the Western oil companies refuse to accept the

demands of the six Persian (Arabian) Gulf countries for increasing oil incomes by February 15, the latter will take action to safeguard their legitimate rights and interests. The Chinese people fully support this just struggle of the petroleum exporting countries. The people of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the rest of the world are also on their side. So long as they sharpen their vigilance against all sorts of imperialist intrigues, unite as one and persist in struggle, the oil exporting countries can be sure of winning still greater victories.

(February 13)

For Your Reference

Petroleum Exporting Countries Fight Monopoly Capital

THE world's 10 major petroleum exporting countries have been fighting imperialist oil monopoly capital lately for higher oil tax rates and posted prices (oil taxes are calculated with reference to posted prices).

The 10 countries including Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela produced a total of more than 1,070 million tons of oil in 1970, accounting for 45 per cent of the world's total output last year (2,300 million tons). Eighty per cent of the oil needed by Western Europe and 95 per cent of that needed by Japan come from these countries. Harsh exploitation by imperialist oil monopoly capital operating on their territory is such that for each barrel of crude oil sold at 12 to 14 U.S. dollars in Europe, these countries are paid less than one U.S. dollar. Imperialist oil monopoly capital squeezes fabulous profits in this way. The world's seven biggest oil monopoly companies (of which five are American, one is British-Dutch and one is British) which most ruthlessly exploited these countries reaped a net profit of 4,500 million U.S. dollars in 1969 and about 3,500 million U.S. dollars in the first three quarters of 1970.

Last September, Libya first breached the defence of Western oil companies and won a major victory in forcing them to raise the petroleum posted price (by at least 30 cents a barrel and another two cents each year for five years), and to raise the tax rate (from 50 to 54-58 per cent payable out of the profits of oil companies). Following suit, Iraq, Iran and Kuwait forced

the Western oil companies to raise the posted price and tax rate. Venezuela also decided to raise the tax rate to 60 per cent. Then in December last year, O.P.E.C., the 10-nation organization of petroleum exporting countries, held its 21st ministerial conference in Caracas, capital of Venezuela, at which it was decided that all the member states should raise the tax rate from 50 per cent to more than 55 per cent, and negotiate with foreign oil companies to increase the posted price.

As the representative of U.S. monopoly capital, the U.S. Government has brazenly intervened in the struggle of the petroleum exporting countries. Nixon dispatched Under-Secretary of State John Irwin to the Middle East to exert pressure on the petroleum exporting countries and lined up several other Western countries against them. With the backing of U.S. imperialism, the Western oil monopoly consortiums preposterously rejected the just demand of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for raising posted prices at the talks held at Teheran on January 12 and 19. This interrupted the talks. Then on February 14 the Western oil monopoly groups agreed, though reluctantly, to raise the oil tax rate of the Persian (Arabian) Gulf countries to 55 per cent and the posted price for each barrel of crude oil by 35 cents. However, the imperialist oil consortiums are resorting to a variety of intrigues the aim of which is to drive a wedge in O.P.E.C.'s fighting united front by standing well with some countries, isolating others and defeating the member states one by one.

ROUND THE WORLD

Indochina Battleground

U.S. Aggressors Battered

Great victories have been won by Laos' patriotic armed forces and people in intercepting the invading forces since U.S. imperialism launched large-scale attacks on the liberated zones in the southern part of the country.

Towards the end of January, U.S. imperialism massed tens of thousands of U.S. forces and south Vietnamese puppet troops on the Vietnamese-Lao border and hurled large numbers of Thai accomplice troops into the Boloven Plateau. On February 4, U.S. troops and the puppet troops of Saigon invaded Khe Sanh in Quang Tri Province in the northwest of south Viet Nam and used it as a springboard for the incursion into Laos. U.S. aircraft including B-52s carried out many wanton bombing raids on the liberated zones of Laos. On February 8, large numbers of U.S. and Saigon puppet troops, with direct U.S. air support, crossed into Laos and pushed westward along Highway No. 9.

In the liberated zones, the invaders were kept on the run and repeatedly pounded by the patriotic armed forces and people in Savannakhet Province. On February 13, the Lao People's Liberation Army wiped out

the 21st Commando Battalion of the Saigon puppet troops entrenched on five hills in the La Tuong area. On the same day, the people's forces annihilated the 6th Battalion of the 3rd Brigade of the Saigon air-borne troops soon after it was air-dropped to the southwest of Chaki, and captured large quantities of weapons. Anti-aircraft units of the Lao People's Liberation Army shot down a large number of enemy helicopters. Convoys carrying enemy troops were intercepted and many tanks, armoured cars and other military vehicles were destroyed.

Summing up these splendid exploits, the Command of the Lao People's Liberation Army in Southern Laos pointed out in its February 14 No. 1 communique that in nearly a week's fighting, the armed forces and people in Savannakhet Province wiped out and disintegrated 1,500 U.S. troops and Saigon puppet troops. Enemy losses included two battalions and five companies entirely wiped out, 89 planes brought down (mostly helicopters), and more than 50 military vehicles destroyed, half of which were tanks and armoured cars.

The patriotic armed forces and people in northern Laos, fighting in close co-ordination with the patriotic armed forces and people in southern Laos, mounted successive fierce attacks on the enemy. On February 6, 7 and 8, they attacked the strongholds outside Long Cheng, lair of the Vang Pao bandits, and killed or wounded several hundred enemy troops. Earlier, the Liberation Army had recovered the Muong Soui-Phu So area, a strategic place in Xieng Khoang Province. Muong Soui on Highway No.7 to the northwest of the Plain of Jars has hitherto been used by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to stage "nibbling" attacks on the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang liberated area.

In South Viet Nam. The People's Liberation Armed Forces in Quang Tri Province frequently attacked the U.S.-puppet troops in the Khe Sanh area and along Highway No.9. They struck at enemy ground forces, shelled enemy headquarters and other strongholds and ambushed his convoys on the highways. They attacked enemy air pirates and intercepted enemy paratroops. According to incomplete data, from February 3 to 11, the Liberation Armed Forces in northern Quang Tri Province killed or wounded nearly 550 enemy men, most of them belonging to a U.S. mechanized infantry brigade; downed or destroyed on the ground 23 enemy planes; and destroyed or damaged 93 vehicles. One of the planes shot down carried the commanding officers of the puppet First Army, including a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel and three majors, who were all killed.

In Cambodia. In their attacks on the intruding Saigon puppet troops and Lon Nol puppet forces at Chup, Soung and Tonle Bet areas, the Cambodian guerrillas and regional forces in Kompong Cham Province killed or wounded over 200 enemy troops, mostly south Vietnamese puppet troops, from February 4 to 7.

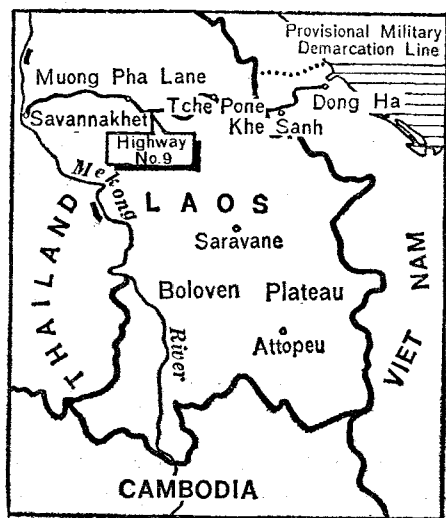
LATIN AMERICA

Defending Territorial Sea Rights

New victories in defending their rights over territorial waters have been won recently by Ecuador and other Latin American countries.

In mid-January, nine Latin American countries held a conference in Lima, capital of Peru, on defending their ocean rights. Convinced that its ocean colonialist interests were threatened, U.S. imperialism sent a big fleet of fishing vessels to intrude into Ecuadorian waters while the conference was going on. When the Ecuadorian authorities detained the intruding vessels in its waters, the U.S. Government announced the suspension of military "aid" to Ecuador, coupled with a threat to terminate economic "aid" to that country.

In appearance directed at Ecuador, this outrageous and preposterous



move was actually aimed at breaching the front of the Latin American countries and undermining their sovereign rights over territorial waters. Not long ago, U.S. Secretary of State Rogers told a press conference that the 200-nautical-mile limit for territorial waters claimed by Latin American countries was "a very serious matter for the United States," and that "we have to protect ours." When asked why U.S. fishing vessels had not applied for permits to fish within the 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limit, Rogers replied: "We rejected that." An AP dispatch revealed that the U.S. Government had long ago instructed U.S. fishing companies not to ask for permits from Latin American countries. The vice-president of the U.S. Tuna Boat Association, someone by the name of Ed Silva, brayed that it was "rightful" for U.S. fishing vessels to operate wherever "the fish are." And this is just what they have done. U.S. piratical fishing vessels on January 29 intruded into an area inside Mexico's territorial waters, 5 nautical miles off the coast, for illegal fishing.

Ecuador has waged a tit-for-tat struggle against U.S. threats and intimidation. Its navy has detained and fined all U.S. fishing vessels intruding into its territorial waters. From January 11 to 27, Ecuador captured 17 U.S. fishing vessels and fined them more than 830,000 U.S. dollars. The people of Ecuador turned out to demonstrate in Quito, Guayaquil and other major cities, denouncing and protesting the outrageous U.S. acts. Ecuadorian President Velasco Ibarra declared that his country was determined to uphold its stand on the 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limit no matter what reprisals by the United States. Faced with the U.S. "sanction" of suspending military "aid," Ecuador officially notified the United States to withdraw its military mission.

Ecuador's firm position has won the support of other Latin American countries. At the recent meeting of foreign ministers of the Organization of American States (O.A.S.) in Washington, Ecuador proposed that a special conference of foreign min-

isters of the organization be held to discuss U.S. encroachments upon Ecuador's territorial waters and the U.S. "coercive measures" against it. This proposal won unanimous support from the representatives of the Latin American countries. The Peruvian and Chilean Governments respectively issued statements, condemning the unjustified U.S. provocations. The ambassadors of Peru, Chile and Ecuador to the O.A.S. issued a joint statement on behalf of their governments, reaffirming their determination to take joint action in defence of their rights over the 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limit. Public opinion in Cuba, Argentina, Panama and Uruguay was solidly behind this just struggle.

Thinking it could browbeat Ecuador by waving a club, U.S. imperialism has only made itself more isolated in Latin America.

U.S. IMPERIALISM

Why a Red-Ink Budget?

On January 29, Nixon presented the U.S. Congress with the budget for

fiscal 1972 (from July 1971 to June 1972). This budget shows that U.S. imperialism has had to turn to an "expansionary" budget, highlighted by alarming financial deficits, to pursue more feverishly its policies of war and aggression. It is a budget designed to artificially stimulate the economy in an effort to ease U.S. difficulties at home and abroad.

Revenue in the budget, the biggest in U.S. history, is estimated at 217,600 million U.S. dollars, 15,500 million dollars more than the last budget; and outlay is anticipated to be 229,200 million dollars, an increase of 28,400 million dollars over the previous year. This leaves a 11,600 million dollar deficit.

In his budget message, Nixon threw aside the "peace" mask he had put on when he took office and fully exposed his savage features as the war-making god of plague. He howled: "In 1972, we must increase our spending for defence." "National security — this nation's strategy for peace (which should read war — *Ed.*)

(Continued on p. 30.)

U.S. Financial Deficits

U.S. imperialism which has stubbornly carried out its policies of aggression and war especially allots a huge amount for military expenditures yearly. In the 24 years since World War II, 18 of its balance sheets have seen outlay exceeding revenue. The result is a huge financial deficit amounting to over 110,000 million U.S. dollars. Deficits for the last ten fiscal years are listed below (The U.S. fiscal year runs from July 1 to June 30 of the following year):

Fiscal year	Sum (in million U.S. dollars)
1963	4,700 (deficit)
1964	5,900 (deficit)
1965	1,600 (deficit)
1966	3,800 (deficit)
1967	8,800 (deficit)
1968	25,200 (deficit)
1969	3,200* (surplus)
1970	2,900** (deficit)
1971	18,600 (deficit, official estimate)
1972	11,600 (budget deficit)

* The Johnson government put a 10 per cent surcharge on individual and corporation income taxes and so collected over 10,000 million dollars in taxes. This made the 3,200 million dollar "surplus" for fiscal 1969 possible.

** When in office the Nixon government continued this 10 per cent surcharge from July 1 through December 31, 1969. But the people's opposition forced the government to cut the surcharge to 5 per cent. As a result of this "additional revenue," the deficit for that fiscal year was smaller.



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

Grain Delivered and Purchased Ahead of Time, Latter Target Exceeded

THE underlying factor in China's rich 1970 harvest, the ninth in a row, is Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Knowing that delivering grain (agricultural tax in kind) and selling their surplus grain to the state supports socialist revolution and construction, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members have been gladly doing this since the autumn harvest. As a result, the country's grain levy and purchasing targets were both completed ahead of schedule and, in the latter case, overfulfilled.

All this was done speedily, and the grain collected and purchased for the 1970 grain collecting and purchasing year was rated good quality. Targets were quickly reached in the southern provinces of Szechuan, Hupeh, Hunan and Anhwei, the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region and Shanghai's outskirts, where harvesting comes earlier than in other areas. The farming season in many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, including Peking, Tientsin, Honan, Hopei, Liaoning, Kirin and Sinkiang, is later. However, they also fulfilled their targets about one month earlier than in previous years. Heilungkiang and some other provinces, which had delivered and sold a fairly bigger amount of grain to the state in previous years, reported new increases in 1970.

State granaries have received more grain in the 1970 grain collecting and purchasing year than in the preceding one.

The Hengshui Administrative Region in Hopei Province had been a low-yielding area and deficient in food grain. As a result of the great victories in permanently harnessing the Haiho River, the region had a rich harvest last year and began to have surplus grain. To contribute their

share to socialist revolution and construction, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members simultaneously threshed, selected and delivered and sold grain to the state during the autumn harvest. The region paid its agricultural tax in kind and sold more grain than the state target called for by mid-October.

Communes and brigades of the Chaoyang Administrative Region in Liaoning Province launched a big drive in delivering grain and selling surplus grain to the state after last year's autumn harvest. The region fulfilled its targets by late October, two months earlier than in previous years.

Cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in various places joined together to study Chairman Mao's teachings: **"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people,"** and **"On the question of the distribution of income, we must take account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual."** Correctly handling relations among the state, the collective and the individual, they not only completed the tasks of grain deliveries and sales faster and better, but also increased the collective grain reserves and raised commune members' living standards.

New-Type Ore-Dressing Plant

CHINA'S first ore-dressing plant using the new mediumless dry grinding and dry concentration method was built and commissioned at the Peking Iron Mine last year. Working smoothly over the last few months, it has produced powder concentrates up to required standards.

Successful experiments in this new ore-dressing method show that China's ore-dressing technique has entered the advanced ranks. It is

highly significant in building mines with greater, faster, better and more economical results and promoting the rapid development of the country's iron and steel production.

In grinding and separating the iron ore by machinery, the dressing process removes the impurities to get a fine concentrate containing a high percentage of iron for smelting. The dry grinding and dry concentration method is a dressing method which uses air currents to drive ore powder out of the grinding machine and magnetic separator. The wet grinding and wet concentration method uses water to drive ore powder out of the machines.

Using mediums such as steel balls or rollers in the grinding machines to pulverize the ore is called grinding with mediums, whereas grinding without mediums breaks the ore by its mutual impact. The mediumless dry grinding and dry concentration method combines the mediumless dry grinding with dry magnetic concentration.

China's old ore-dressing plants generally use the wet grinding and wet separating method which has been used in foreign countries since the 1930s. It involves many trivial processes and needs huge and complex equipment. To dress a ton of ore, this method consumes ten tons of water. Therefore, mines cannot be built in water-deficient areas even though there are mineral deposits.

Compared with an ore-dressing plant using wet grinding and wet concentration of the same capacity, the new-type ore-dressing plant needs 37 per cent less equipment (in terms of weight), 56 per cent less building space, 37 per cent less investment and 39 per cent less production personnel. It also reduces the consumption of raw and other materials and electric power by a wide margin. Hence, ore concentrates are produced at much lower cost.

Of special significance is the fact that the new method requires only a small amount of water to remove dust, cool the equipment and moisten the fine and tail ore powder. Thus, the amount of water consumed in handling one ton of ore is reduced

from 10 tons to half a ton. This breaks down restrictions imposed by inadequate water sources in building ore-dressing plants and creates favourable conditions for building mines in mountain areas short of water.

Mass Scientific Research Movement

CHINESE workers and poor and lower-middle peasants have gone all out in making mass scientific experiments, under the guidance of our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "The mass movement is necessary in all work."

As a result of this movement, the working class has successfully devised and introduced many new products, techniques, technological processes and materials. The country's industrial science and technology has entered a new stage: independent research, designing and manufacturing.

Chu Cheng-fu, a worker in a small Shanghai plant, has successfully trial-produced a high precision micro-cutter that can slice thinner than a hair's breadth.

He and other workers threw aside the convention followed by bourgeois "authorities" that making such a

micro-cutter required a complete set of automated machine tools, a thermostat and dust-proof installation, all housed in a vibration-free building. After renovating three small lathes that could be used as small grinding, milling and drilling machines, they kept the room temperature constant by means of a stove and found a way to get over the machine vibrations when processing the micro-cutter.

After scores of experiments, Chu Cheng-fu raised the speed of the grinding head to prevent the hard and brittle high speed steel, as thin as a hair, from bending or breaking while being processed on the grinding machine. He finally succeeded in making the first micro-twist drill up to advanced levels.

Socialist co-ordination is a factor ensuring great achievements in mass scientific research. To solve a major problem, workers and scientists from a dozen or so plants and research institutes in a city, or from scores of plants and research institutes in several cities, often work together, pool their wisdom and experience and arrived at a quick solution.

In the famous industrial city of Harbin, northeast China, there are spare-time research groups handling

silicon controlled rectifiers, making machines for growing single crystals, engineering plastics, fluidics and powder metallurgy. The groups consist of workers, cadres and technicians sent by different Harbin plants.

They have popularized their joint achievements in their respective plants. For example, because of the exchange of experience between the spare-time research groups, the city increased its 250-odd varieties of machine parts made from engineering plastics to over 4,000 in a few months.

Agricultural scientific research has also been taken up in a big way all over the country. Many rural people's communes have set up agricultural scientific research institutes and brigades have their own research groups made up of veteran peasants, cadres and educated youth. These institutes and groups have made big efforts in scientific experiment and achieved notable results in breeding good strains, plant protection and improving farming. They have trial-produced various farm machines suited to China's farming conditions. This has played an important part in pushing forward the development of farm production.

(Continued from p. 28.)

will — as it must — be based upon a position of military strength." He added that the United States must "— together with our allies — maintain enough military strength." He set down a direct military expenditure of 77,500 million dollars in fiscal 1972, an increase of 3,900 million dollars compared with fiscal 1971. Taking into account the 3,200 million dollars to be spent on "space research and technology," which are in fact geared to military purposes, military expenditure for fiscal 1972 will add up to 80,700 million dollars. If the expenditures for "veterans benefits and services" and for interest on national bonds, which are floated mainly for war expenses, are included, direct and indirect military spending will reach 111,000 million dollars, or more than 48 per cent of the total budget.

With an eye to pushing the notorious "Nixon doctrine," Nixon proposed a budget allocation of 2,400 million dollars in military aid to the Saigon puppet clique, the Thanom traitorous clique, the Lao Rightists' clique and the traitorous Lon Nol clique. Moreover, 1,683 million dollars are earmarked for the so-called "international security assistance program."

In preparing this colossal budget, Nixon also had the ailing and incurable U.S. economy in mind, hoping to stimulate it by increased government expenditure.

The U.S. economic situation has continued to go downhill in the two years since Nixon took office. At his wit's end under these circumstances, he has had to cancel his repeatedly guaranteed "balanced budget," a rub-

ber cheque he wrote soon after coming to power, and fall back on the tattered tactics of presenting one in the red.

Nixon called his deficit budget a "full employment budget" and an "expansionary" one. Actually, both are synonyms for an inflationary budget. His policy of going into the red is a policy for plundering the American people more ruthlessly. Apart from squeezing the people by inflationary measures, Nixon is attempting to make up for his budget deficit almost solely by floating government securities.

The Nixon budget reveals the weakness of U.S. imperialism, which is beset with many crises and though outwardly strong is brittle inwardly. It also indicates how frenzied U.S. imperialism, a cornered beast, is in its last ditch struggle.

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