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I. 12 Nov 73

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA A1  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SECRETARY KISSINGER BEGINS VISIT TO CHINA 10 NOV

Arrival in Peking

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FILE / SUBJ.  
DATE / SUB-CAT.  
11/73 4

Peking NCNA in English 0919 GMT 10 Nov 73 B

[Text] Peking, November 10, 1973 (HSINHUA)--Dr Henry A. Kissinger, United States secretary of state and assistant to the President for national security affairs, and his party arrived in Peking by special plane today on a visit to China.

Greeting them at the airport were Chi Peng-fei, foreign minister; Chiao Kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; Chu Mu-chih, director of the HSINHUA News Agency; Ma Jen-hui, director-general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China; Lin Ping, director of the Department of American and Oceanian Affairs, Peng Hua, director of the Information Department, and Chu Chuan-hsien, deputy director of the Protocol Department, of the Foreign Ministry; and Wang Hsiao-i, deputy secretary general of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung and others, who made a special trip to Islamabad to meet Dr Kissinger and his party, returned home here by the same plane.

Present at the airport were David Bruce, chief of the Liaison Office of the United States of America in China, and Mrs Bruce and other officials.

10 Nov Chi Peng-fei Banquet

Peking NCNA in English 2009 GMT 10 Nov 73 B

[Text] Peking, November 10, 1973 (HSINHUA)--Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei gave a banquet here this evening in honor of Dr Henry A. Kissinger, United States secretary of state and assistant to the President for national security affairs, and his party.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying attended the banquet.

David K.E. Bruce, chief of the Liaison Office of the United States of America in China, and Alfred le S. Jenkins and John H. Holdridge, deputy chiefs of the office, and others were also present.

Among the members of Dr Kissinger's party present at the banquet were: Robert S. Ingersoll, United States ambassador to Japan and assistant secretary for east Asian and Pacific affairs designate; Robert J. McCloskey, U.S. ambassador to Cyprus and currently acting press secretary for the secretary of state; Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., acting assistant secretary for east Asian and Pacific affairs; Thomas R. Pickering, executive secretary; Winston Lord, director of planning and coordination staff designate; Roy Atherton, deputy assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asian affairs; Seac V. Armstrong, director of the Office of People's Republic of China and Mongolia Affairs; and Commander Jonathan T. Howe and Richard H. Solomon, members of Secretary Kissinger's White House staff.

Proposing a toast at the banquet, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei said:

"We are glad that Dr Kissinger has come to China for the sixth time, and for the first time since he assumed office of U.S. secretary of state, to exchange views with us on the normalization of Sino-American relations and issues of common interest." He expressed welcome to Secretary of State Kissinger and the other American guests accompanying him on the visit and conveyed greetings to the great American people.

1. 12 Nov 73

A 2

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

He continued: Many significant events have taken place on the international arena since Dr Kissinger's visit to China in February last, which prove convincingly that great disorder throughout the world is the characteristic of the present international situation. In our view, this disorder is the inevitable consequence of the development of history and is a good thing for the people, not a bad thing. Through this disorder, the people are being further tempered, seeing more clearly the way ahead, strengthening their unity and increasingly taking their destiny into their own hands.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei stated: There are undoubtedly differences of views between our two sides on a series of questions, but as shown by experience in the past 2 years and more, it is beneficial for the two sides to have candid exchanges of views. Since the visit of President Nixon to China and the issuance of the Sino-U.S. communique at Shanghai, liaison offices have been set up both in China and the United States, and exchanges of various kinds have happily developed between our two peoples. The mutual understanding between the two peoples has deepened, and their friendship strengthened. This is a good start and accords with the interests and desires of our peoples. We are confident that so long as we go forward in the direction set by the Shanghai communique, the goal of normalizing Sino-American relations can be attained.

Dr Kissinger said in his toast: This is the sixth time that I have had the privilege of visiting China and today's journey retraced the secret trip that I took in July 1971. None of us who took this trip can ever forget the sense of excitement when we entered China for the first time. It was not only that we were visiting a new country, and what we thought was the mysterious country until the prime minister pointed out to me that it was due more to our ignorance than to its mystery, but it was above all because we knew that the normalisation of relations between China and the United States was essential for the peace of the world. We set ourselves then the task of moving forward with determination toward the normalisation of relations, toward establishing friendly relationship between the people of the United States and the people of China.

Dr Kissinger said: As before, the foreign minister pointed out, we have made good progress, we have liaison offices in each other's capital, and we have increased exchanges between our two countries. But we are determined to do much more and to complete the process that we started 2 years ago as rapidly as possible.

He went on: In the Shanghai communique, we set ourselves some important common objectives that we would oppose hegemony, that we would not speak on behalf of a third country and that we would live by the principles of peaceful coexistence. And we are determined to live up to the Shanghai communique.

He said: And so, as I am here for the sixth time, China is no longer mysterious to us. We have learned that the Chinese words count and that every promise that we have made to each other has been kept. And we have learned too that the peace and well-being of our two peoples is in the interest of our two peoples and is in the interest of the entire world.

I. 12 Nov 73

A 3

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Dr. Kissinger stated: So, my colleagues and I are here with an open heart to speed the progress toward the normalisation of relations, to further the objectives of the Shanghai communique, to exchange ideas about the problems of peace in Asia and peace in the world. And we know we will make as good progress as we have on every previous trip. Also present at the banquet were Chiao Kuan-hua, Pei Shih-chang, Wu Chung, Chu Mu-chih, Ma Jen-hui, Teng Kang, Wang Yeh-chiu, Wang Hai-jung, Wu Wei-jan, Lin Ping, Peng Hua, Chu Chuan-sien, Chien Ta-yung, Wang Hsiao-i, Chuang Tse-tung and Lin Hui-ching.

Prior to the banquet, Chou En-lai and Yeh Chien-ying met with Dr Kissinger and his party.

#### 11 Nov Talks With Chou En-lai

Peking NCNA in English 1638 GMT 11 Nov 73 B

[Text] Peking, November 11, 1973 (HSINHUA)--Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua held talks here this afternoon with Dr Henry A. Kissinger, United States secretary of state and assistant to the President for national security affairs.

Taking part in the talks on the U.S. side were: David Bruce, Robert S. Ingersoll, Robert J. McCloskey, John Holdridge, Winston Lord and Mrs Jacquelyn T. Hill.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were: Wang Hai-jung, Peng Hua, Ting Yuan-hung, Chao Chi-hua, Tang Wen-sheng, Shen Jo-yun and Lien Cheng-pai.

At the same time, other officials from the two sides also held talks. Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Lin Ping, Cheng To-pin, Chien Ta-yung, Cheng Chi-hung, Wu Chi-ta, Yang Yu-yung and Hu Feng-hsien. Taking part in the talks on the U.S. side were Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., Alfred L. Jenkins, Oscar V. Armstrong, Richard H. Solomon and Mrs Bonnie Dean Andrews.

In the evening, Dr Henry A. Kissinger and his party saw a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "The White-Haired Girl" presented by the China dance drama troupe.

American guests accompanying Dr Kissinger on the visit also visited the Peking art glassware factory and the art handicrafts exhibition today.

#### 12 Nov Reception For U.S. Journalists

Peking NCNA in English 0806 GMT 12 Nov 73 B

[Text] Peking, November 12, 1973 (HSINHUA)--Peking press circles gave a reception at noon today to welcome the American journalists who are accompanying Dr Henry A. Kissinger, United States secretary of state and assistant to the President for national security affairs, on his visit to China. Among the guests were also Robert J. McCloskey, U.S. ambassador to Cyprus and currently acting press secretary for the secretary of state, who is accompanying Dr Kissinger on his China visit, and Anderson, an official of the Liaison Office of the United States of America in Peking.

Present were Chu Mu-chih, director of the HSINHUA News Agency; Peng Hua, director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry; and leading members of Peking press circles Chin Chao, Teng Kang, Pan Pei, Li Po-ti, Chang Chang-hai, Liu Ching-fang, Lan Tsu-an and Wang Hsi.

I. 12 Nov 73

A 4

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SIERRA LEONE PRESIDENT

Peking Iron Mine Tour

Peking NCNA in English 1247 GMT 9 Nov 73 B

[Text] Peking, November 9, 1973 (HSINHUA)--President Siaka Stevens and the other distinguished Sierra Leone guests in his party, in the company of Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Vice-Minister of Metallurgical Industry Yang Tien-kuei, today paid a visit to the Peking iron mine where they received a rousing welcome from the workers.

An atmosphere of friendship between the people of China and Sierra Leone prevailed at this mining area which is located in Miyun County northeast of the city of Peking. Upon their arrival by special train, the distinguished guests were greeted by several hundred bouquet-waving welcomers. President Stevens walked up to a height overlooking the mining area to watch the operations of ore extraction. Pointing at an open-cut work face, the host told the distinguished guests that the mine was constructed by the workers in 1969 in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction "develop the mining industry." It now provides a handy source of iron ore for the Capital Iron and Steel Company. Accompanied by Cheng Shao-ning, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the company, and Chin Huai-che, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the iron mine, President Stevens and his party inspected the processes of loading, transport, crushing and ore dressing.

President Stevens also made a trip today to the Miyun reservoir where he saw the power station and the dam.

9 Nov Talks With Chou En-lai

Peking NCNA in English 1232 GMT 9 Nov 73 B

[Text] Peking, November 9, 1973 (HSINHUA)--Premier Chou En-lai had another round of talks with Dr Siaka Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, in a sincere and friendly atmosphere here this afternoon.

9 Nov Peking Banquet

Peking NCNA in English 1618 GMT 9 Nov 73 B

[Text] Peking, November 9, 1973 (HSINHUA)--Dr Siaka Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, hosted a banquet here this evening.

Attending the banquet were Chou En-lai, premier of the State Council; Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council; Hsu Hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chi Peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, and his wife Hsu Han-ping; Pang I, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Wu Te, chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and Peng Shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Sarin Chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, was present.

I. 13 Nov 73      P E O P L E ' S   R E P U B L I C   O F   C H I N A  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A 1

KISSINGER CONTINUES VISIT; MEETS MAO, CHOU, FRG AMBASSADOR

Talks With Chou

Peking NCNA in English 1505 GMT 12 Nov 73 B

[Text] Peking, November 12, 1973 (HSINHUA)--Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, and Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua continued talks today with Dr Henry A. Kissinger, United States secretary of state and assistant to the President for national security affairs.

Dr Henry A. Kissinger and some members of his party toured the Tien Tan (Temple of Heaven) Park this morning while others visited the Great Wall and Ting Ling, one of the Ming Tombs. In the afternoon, David Bruce, chief of the Liaison Office of the United States of America here, gave a cocktail party in honour of Chinese officials on the occasion of Dr Henry A. Kissinger's China visit.

Premier Chou En-lai gave a dinner this evening in honour of Dr Henry A. Kissinger and his party.

Meeting With Mao

Peking NCNA in English 1727 GMT 12 Nov 73 B

[Text] Peking, November 12, 1973 (HSINHUA)--Chairman Mao Tsetung met with Dr Henry A. Kissinger, United States secretary of state and assistant to the President for national security affairs, at Chungnanhai here this afternoon.

Chairman Mao expressed welcome to Dr Kissinger on his revisit to China and had a conversation with him on a wide range of subjects in a friendly atmosphere. At the end of the meeting, Chairman Mao asked Secretary of State Kissinger to convey his regards to President Richard Nixon.

David Bruce, chief of the Liaison Office of the United States of America in China, and Winston Lord, director of planning and coordination staff designate, took part in the meeting. Taking part in the meeting on the Chinese side were Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, Assistant Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung, and Tang Wen-sheng and Shen Jo-yun.

Meeting With FRG Ambassador

Hamburg DPA in German 1126 GMT 12 Nov 73 L

[Summary] Peking--Rolf Pauls, FRG ambassador in Peking, met this morning with Henry Kissinger in the Chinese Government's guest house where Kissinger is staying. Their conversation lasted for nearly an hour. Pauls has known Kissinger since he served as ambassador in Washington. They had a private exchange of views on **current political** problems.

KISSINGER ENDS VISIT AFTER CHOU EN-LAI TALKS, PEKING BANQUET

Talks With Chou En-lai

Peking NCNA in English 1515 GMT 13 Nov 73 B

[Text] Peking, November 13, 1973 (HSINHUA)--Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua held talks again this afternoon with Dr Henry A. Kissinger, United States secretary of state and assistant to the President for national security affairs.

Dr Kissinger and his party visited the Nanyuan people's commune on the outskirts of Peking this morning and were given a friendly reception by commune leaders and members. Some of the American guests this afternoon visited the palace museum and the exhibition of historical relics unearthed during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Peking Banquet

Peking NCNA in English 1809 GMT 13 Nov 73 B

[Text] Peking, November 13, 1973 (HSINHUA)--Dr Henry A. Kissinger, United States secretary of state and assistant to the President for national security affairs, gave a banquet in the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Attending the banquet were Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and others. Present were David Bruce, chief of the Liaison Office of the United States of America in China, and Mrs Bruce; Deputy Chiefs Alfred L. Jenkins and John Holdridge, and other officials, of the Liaison Office; and members of Dr Kissinger's party.

Dr Kissinger and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei proposed toasts at the banquet. In his toast, Dr Kissinger said: It is extremely appropriate that we should be inviting our Chinese friends to a dinner in their own home. The great art of our Chinese friends has been to make their American guests feel, wherever they go, as if they were at home. He said: I asked some of my associates who are supposed to be Chinese experts whether they knew a Chinese proverb which would be appropriate to the occasion, and they gave me one, which says, "When among friends a thousand cups are not enough," and all I can say is that we have certainly been practising this at the head table.

Dr Kissinger said: As we conclude our stay in the People's Republic of China, we leave, as we have on each of the five previous visits, with a feeling of satisfaction at the progress that has been made and with a feeling of warmth about the relationships that have been established. When President Nixon came here less than 2 years ago on the journey that resulted in the Shanghai communique, he was the pioneer. But the journey that was started by President Nixon has since become a necessity for all Americans. And no matter what happens in the United States in the future, friendship with the People's Republic of China is one of the constant factors of the American foreign policy. And this is because our relationship is based on both necessity and principle and because we have lived up to this principle and because we have understood our necessity.

Dr Kissinger went on: After we leave, we shall publish a communique. But the significance of this journey, as of our relationship, will not be contained in the words of a document. They will be contained in the relationship that has been established and in the future that we have charted.

He said: I had the privilege of far-sighted and extensive discussions with Chairman Mao and long and constructive talks with the prime minister, and it is clear that the friendship of our two peoples will be strengthened in the future. And the principles of the Shanghai communique will be strengthened and reaffirmed and the normalization of our relationship will proceed continuously. Dr Kissinger said: We assure you that the progress that has been made in our relationship will continue in the years ahead whatever happens in the future. He proposed a toast, on behalf of President Nixon and all of his colleagues, to the health of Chairman Mao and to the lasting friendship of the Chinese and American peoples.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei in his toast said: Dr Henry Kissinger, the United States secretary of state and assistant to the President for national security affairs, and his party will soon conclude their visit to China and are scheduled to leave Peking tomorrow. In the past 3 days, Premier Chou En-lai has had a number of talks with Dr Kissinger on promoting the normalization of Sino-American relations and on international issues of common interest. Moreover, officials of both countries held concrete discussions on the question of further developing exchanges between China and the United States in various fields. And in particular, Chairman Mao Tsetung again met Dr Kissinger and had a conversation with him on a wide range of subjects. It should be said that as a result of Dr Kissinger's sixth visit to China, each side is better acquainted with the positions and policies of the other on a series of major issues, and this is most beneficial to both sides.

He said: History is moving ahead and mankind is progressing. We are confident that the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples will grow stronger and stronger in the days to come and that, on the basis of the Shanghai communique, Sino-American relations will make steady progress towards the goal of normalization.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei proposed a toast to the health of President Nixon and to the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples.

Also attending the banquet were Pei Shih-chang, Wu Chung, Chu Mu-chih, Ma Jen-hui, Teng Kang, Wang Yeh-chiu, Wang Hai-jung, Wu Wei-jan, Lin Ping, Peng Hua, Chu Chuan-hsien, Chien Ta-yung, Wang Hsiao-i, Chuang Tse-tung and Lin Hui-ching.

#### Departure From Peking

Peking NCNA in English 0721 GMT 14 Nov 73 B

[Text] Peking, November 14, 1973 (HSINHUA)--Dr Henry A. Kissinger, United States secretary of state and assistant to the President for national security affairs, and his party wound up their visit to China and left here for Japan by special plane this morning.

Seeing them off at the airport were Chi Peng-fei, Chinese foreign minister; Chiao Kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; Chu Mu-chih, director of the HSINHUA News Agency; Ma Jen-hui, director-general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China; Wang Hai-jung, assistant foreign minister; Lin Ping, director of the Department of American and Oceanian Affairs, Peng Hua, director of the Information Department, and Chu Chuan-hsien, deputy director of the Protocol Department, of the Foreign Ministry; and Wang Hsiao-i, deputy secretary-general of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

David K.E. Bruce, chief of the Liaison Office of the United States of America in China, also left for Japan in Dr Kissinger's company. Present at the airport were Mrs Bruce, Deputy Chiefs Alfred Le S. Jenkins and John H. Holdridge, and other officials of the Liaison Office of the United States of America in China. Kensuke Yanagiya, minister of the Japanese Embassy in Peking, was also present.

I. 12 Nov 73

A 9

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The president said: "I am most satisfied with the present visit which has opened new prospects for the cooperation between our two countries."

Present at banquet was Chinese Ambassador to Sierra Leone Chao Cheng-i. Also present were leading members of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the Chinese People's Liberation Army units stationed in Shanghai, the Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Council, the Shanghai Municipal Women's Federation and the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Youth League.

#### Visit to Commune

Peking NCNA in English 1519 GMT 11 Nov 73 B

[Text] Shanghai, November 11, 1973 (HSINHUA)--Dr Siaka Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, and his party today visited the Sanlin people's commune on the bank of the Whangpoo River, in the company of Hsu Hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee to the National People's Congress, and Ma Tien-shui, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee. They were warmly welcomed by the commune members.

Accompanying the distinguished Sierra Leone guests were also leading members of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee Chou Chun-lin, Chou Li-chin and Feng Kuo-chu, and Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying.

The distinguished guests saw a golden pattern of rice crops broken only by snow-white cotton as they got near the Hsinhua production brigade under the commune. The president watched a harvester working in the rice fields and chatted with the operators. The chairman of the commune revolutionary committee told the guests that the commune had good harvests for 12 years running. A commune member presented a package of rice seeds to the guests. When the president went past cotton fields, he stopped and picked some cotton with a comment: "Good! very good!"

The distinguished guests then toured an electrical pumping station, a shop and a handicrafts factory run by the brigade. In the brigade's clinic they had a group photograph with barefoot doctors. The president also visited the home of a commune member. Later, they visited a commune-run factory and a foundation stock farm. At the end of the visit, the president warmly shook hands with commune members and expressed his thanks for their warm reception.

In the afternoon, the distinguished guests toured the Whangpoo River by boat and were warmly welcomed by people along the shores. In the evening, Minister of External Affairs D.E.F. Luke and others saw a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "The White-Haired Girl" presented by the Shanghai school of dancing.

#### U.S.-CHINA TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR OTHER PARTS OF PRC

Peking NCNA in English 1523 GMT 9 Nov 73 B

[Text] Peking, November 9, 1973 (HSINHUA)--The delegation from the National Council for U.S.-China Trade led by Chairman of the Council Donald Clemens Burnham, wound up its visit here and left by air today in the company of Vice-Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Li Yung-ting, to tour other parts of China before going home.



I. 12 Nov 73

A 10

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang met all members of the delegation yesterday afternoon. Present on the occasion were Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Wang Yao-ting and leading members of other departments concerned. Also present was an official of the Liaison Office of the United States of America in China Herbert E. Horowitz.

The delegation toured Peking and had talks with Chinese departments concerned.

CHOU EN-LAI MEETS AMBASSADORS OF GUYANA, SENEGAL 9 NOV

Meeting With Guyana Ambassador

Peking NCNA in English 1637 GMT 9 Nov 73 B

[Text] Peking, November 9, 1973 (HSINHUA)--Premier Chou En-lai this evening met and had a friendly conversation with David Arthur Singh, first ambassador to China of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and his wife. Present on the occasion were Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and his wife Hsu Han-ping, and Chen Te-ho and Chu Chuan-hsien.

Meeting With Senegal Ambassador

Peking NCNA in English 1638 GMT 9 Nov 73 B

[Text] Peking, November 9, 1973 (HSINHUA)--Premier Chou En-lai this evening met and had a friendly conversation with Aly Dioum, first ambassador of the Republic of Senegal to China, and his wife. Present on the occasion were Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and his wife Shu Han-ping, and Chao Yuan and Chu Chuan-hsien.

PRC AMBASSADOR TO UPPER VOLTA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Peking NCNA in English 0806 GMT 10 Nov 73 B

[Text] Peking, November 10, 1973 (HSINHUA)--Hsieh Pang-chih, [6200 6721 3112] the first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Upper Volta, presented his credentials to President Sangoule Lamizana on the afternoon of November 7, according to a report from Ouagadougou.

President Sangoule Lamizana then had a friendly conversation with the Chinese ambassador. Present on the occasion were Prime Minister Gerard Kango Ouedraogo, Foreign Minister Joseph Conombo and other senior officials.

Ambassador Hsieh Pang-chih arrived in Ouagadougou on October 27. Foreign Minister Conombo received him on November 5.

PRC ACADEMY OF SCIENCES GROUP LEAVES PEKING FOR HANOI

Peking NCNA in English 1430 GMT 10 Nov 73 B

[Text] Peking, November 10, 1973 (HSINHUA)--A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of China led by Yueh Chih-chien, acting secretary-general of the academy, left here for Hanoi by train this afternoon at the invitation of the State Commission of Sciences and Technology of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The delegation is to discuss and sign a 2-year executive plan of scientific cooperation between the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the DRV State Commission of Sciences and Technology, and pay a friendly visit. It was seen off at the railway station by leading members of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and other departments concerned, including Wang Chien-chung, Chin Li-sheng, Wu Tsao-wen, Chi Ming-ta, Chang Chi and Liu Chi-ying. First secretary of the DRV Embassy here, Nguyen Huong Vu, was present.

1. 9 Nov 73

A 13

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

# JAPANESE CRITIC DENOUNCES SOVIET SOCIAL-IMPERIALISM

Peking NCNA in English 1712 GMT 8 Nov 73 B

[Text] Tokyo, November 8, 1973 (HSINHUA)--Noted Japanese critic on international affairs Shizuma Kai, speaking at a mass meeting in Tokyo yesterday evening, exposed the policy of expansionism and seeking hegemony pursued by Soviet social-imperialism.

Shizuma Kai pointed out that in the Middle East, the United States is supplying weapons to Israel, while the Soviet Union is providing it with manpower. This has aroused strong indignation among the Arab people. On the one hand, the Soviet Union has sent Jews to Israel, prompting them to make aggression against the Arab countries, while on the other hand it posed as a friend of the Arab people. The essence of the matter is that it opposes the national liberation struggle of the people of various countries.

The Soviet Union is no longer a socialist country, but an imperialist country with a signboard of "socialism", he continued. The foreign policy pursued by Soviet social-imperialism is a continuation of its revisionist domestic policy. The Soviet Union has a stupendous military budget and it is desperately developing nuclear arms and strengthening its naval power in an attempt to establish hegemony in the Mediterranean Sea, the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean.

Shizuma Kai denounced the Soviet Union for its imperialist act of sending troops to Czechoslovakia and hanging on there. He also exposed the real feature of the Soviet Union as a munitions merchant in the name of "assisting" the national liberation movement.

Referring to the "Asian collective security system" peddled by Brezhnev, he said that why has the Soviet Union, which is an European country, interfered in the affairs of Asia? To put it bluntly, it is aimed at expansion and besieging socialist China, and is trying to enlarge the Warsaw treaty organization to this area. The Soviet revisionists also vainly attempt to drag in Japan. However, Japan should not join the "Asian collective security system." He continued, the Soviet Union stations its troops along the Sino-Soviet border, expands its forces in Western Asia, turns the northern territories of Japan into its military bases and strengthens its Pacific fleet. Soviet social-imperialism's expansion of military forces in the Far East is not only a threat to China, but also a great threat to Japan.

Referring to Japan's northern territories, Shizuma Kai said that the four islands of Habomai, Shikotan, Etorofu and Kunashiri are Japan's inherent territories and must be recovered. This is a matter of ensuring the integrity of Japan's sovereignty. The Soviet Union has boundary problems with many countries, he said, but it proclaims that the boundaries are "inviolable" after World War II.

He said, the firm demand for the return of Japan's northern territories by Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka in the Japanese-Soviet negotiations is a challenge to the hegemonism pursued by the Soviet Union. He said that the prime minister put forward Japan's national demand bluntly to the Soviet Union and did not allow the Soviet Union to insert the "Asian collective security system" into Japanese-Soviet joint statement. "We must further expose the essence of Soviet social-imperialism and promote the movement for the returning of the northern territories," he concluded.

His speech was warmly welcomed by the young workers and students who took part in the mass meeting.

## THAI WORKERS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST CAPITALIST OPPRESSION

Peking NCNA in English 1513 GMT 8 Nov 73 B

[Text] Peking, November 8, 1973 (HSINHUA)--Workers in Thailand held strikes and demonstrations recently demanding higher wages and ensuring of the minimum subsistence conditions, according to Bangkok press reports.

Over 1,700 women workers of a hosiery in Bangkok staged a strike against the unreasonable cut in their pay and asked the capitalists to improve the working conditions and livelihood of workers. They also held a demonstration in front of the Department of Labour and the Ministry of Interior.

Some 1,000 workers of a Bangkok construction company struck on November 5. With placards in hand and shouting slogans, the workers gathered before the company to oppose the oppression of the capitalists and demand higher wages. Demonstrations and strikes with altogether 1,100 workers involved took place in an iron and steel plant in Samutprakan Province and Chiang Mai city of northern Thailand. They demanded higher wages and ensuring of the minimum subsistence conditions.

Elsewhere in Thailand, workers also went on strikes and demanded wage increases.

## PAKISTAN FOREIGN OFFICE DEMANDS SPEEDUP OF POW REPATRIATION

Peking NCNA in English 1606 GMT 8 Nov 73 B

[Text] Rawalpindi, November 8, 1973 (HSINHUA)--A spokesman of the Foreign Office of Pakistan in a statement yesterday demanded that the Indian Government speed up its pace of repatriation of Pakistan prisoners of war. The spokesman pointed out that the schedule for repatriation of the Pakistan war prisoners as disclosed by the Indian Government recently shows that there has been an obvious slowdown in the pace of the repatriation of the prisoners of war.

He said that Pakistan has taken up the matter with India. Without a substantial increase in the pace of the repatriation of the prisoners of war, completion of the operation will be delayed, he added.

The Government of Pakistan is implementing its obligation under the Delhi agreement, the spokesman said. About 420,000 Bengalese are expected to leave for Bangladesh during November. Entry permits had already been issued for over 15,000 non-Bengalese.

## LE DUAN RETURNS TO HANOI FROM LAO LIBERATED AREAS

Peking NCNA in English 1506 GMT 8 Nov 73 B

[Text] Hanoi, November 7, 1973 (HSINHUA)--The party and government delegation of Vietnam headed by Le Duan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers Party, returned here by special plane today after a visit to the Lao liberated areas from November 2 to 6 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by leading members of the Vietnam party and government: Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Le Duc Tho, Nguyen Duy Trinh, Le Thanh Nghi, Hoang Van Hoan, Van Tien Dung, and representatives of various circles as well as envoys of various countries here.

I. 13 Nov 73

A 13

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

# CAMBODIAN PNLF WIPED OUT 178,000 ENEMY TROOPS IN 12 MONTHS

Peking NCNA in English 1751 GMT 8 Nov 73 B

[Text] Peking, November 8, 1973 (HSINHUA)--The patriotic Cambodian people and armed forces wiped out 179,000 enemy troops in their successive powerful offensives on the enemy in the 12 months from November 1972 to the end of last October, according to AKI.

During this period, they captured 44,350 pieces of weapons including cannon of various kinds, 646 sets of communication equipment, captured, destroyed or seriously damaged some 1,300 tanks, armored cars and other vehicles, sank, set afire or seriously damaged 771 vessels and war ships, shot down, burned or seriously damaged 292 planes and demolished 1,588 barracks and posts.

By the end of the rainy season this year, the people's armed forces had taken many enemy strongholds on strategic communication lines and in the outskirts of Phnom Penh and other cities, thus expanding the liberated zone. The enemy had to entrench himself in Phnom Penh and other small cities. The people's armed forces closed in on Phnom Penh from all sides and set up strong positions around it. The enemy tried many times in vain to break through the encirclement. The people's armed forces now tightly control the area on the south bank of the Thnot River 7 to 8 kilometres south of Phnom Penh.

The people's armed forces continuously cut all strategic communication lines, controlling highways 4 and 5. The enemy's transportation line on the Mekong River was cut off repeatedly and 50 to 60 percent of the enemy's convoys were destroyed on the river between Phnom Penh and Saigon. The People's Liberation Armed Forces have also exerted high pressure upon the enemy-controlled provincial capitals of Kompong Cham, Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Takeo, Kampot, Kompong Thom, Kompong Speu, Siemreap and Battambang.

A large number of inhabitants have got rid of the yoke of the enemy and crossed over to the liberated zone. A total of 240,000 inhabitants were reported to have crossed over to the liberated zone in the past 6 months.

While annihilating enemy effectives, the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces have grown up in strength and developed continuously. The number of the people's armed forces around Phnom Penh has now doubled that at the beginning of last dry season and their fighting technique has been greatly improved. With these tremendous victories the Cambodian people and their national liberation armed forces under the leadership of the **NUFC** are in a position of absolute superiority over the enemy, and this absolute superiority is being enhanced with each passing day.

## SOUPHANOUVONG MESSAGE TO SIHANOUK ON NATIONAL DAY REPORTED

Peking NCNA in English 1459 GMT 12 Nov 73 B

[Text] Peking, November 12, 1973 (HSINHUA)--Prince Souphanouvong, chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, sent a message of November 7 to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia and chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Samdech Penn Nouth, chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the **NUFC** and prime minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, congratulating them most warmly on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the national day of the Kingdom of Cambodia, according to AKI yesterday.

The message says: "The Cambodian patriotic forces and people with a tradition of indomitable struggle have constantly won great victories of strategic significance in the past 3 years under the clear-sighted leadership of the NUFC with Head of State Samdech [Norodom Sihanouk] as chairman and the RGNUC with Samdech Penn Nouth as prime minister and Mr. Khieu Samphan as deputy prime minister." It adds that the NUFC and the RGNUC have also gained outstanding successes on the diplomatic front.

It says: "These successes have not only confirmed the legitimacy, legality and continuity of your lofty post as head of state of Cambodia but also reaffirmed that the RGNUC with Samdech Penn Nouth as prime minister and Mr. Khieu Samphan as deputy prime minister is the sole genuine and legal government of the Cambodian nation."

It says: "Loyal to the spirit of the summit conference of the Indochinese peoples, the Lao Patriotic Front and the Lao people reaffirm their full support for the 5-point solemn declaration made by Samdech on March 23, 1970 and for the just struggle of the Cambodian people against the U.S. aggressors and the traitorous Lon Nol clique till final victory is won."

The message expressed deep thanks for the consistent support rendered to the Lao people's struggle by the NUFC, the RGNUC and the Cambodian people.

#### NCNA QUOTES VIETNAM-LAO JOINT STATEMENT ON VISIT TO 'LIBERATED' AREA

Peking NCNA in English 1919 GMT 10 Nov 73 B

[Text] Hanoi, November 10, 1973 (HSINHUA)--The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam today issued a joint statement signed by the delegation of the Vietnam Workers Party and the Government of the DRV and the delegation of the Lao Patriotic Front on November 6.

The statement says that during its visit to the Lao liberated zone, the delegation of the VWP and the government of the DRV held talks with the delegation of the Lao Patriotic Front on the situation in Vietnam and in Laos, on the solidarity and the relations of fraternal cooperation between the people of the two countries.

The statement says, "The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and complete mutual confidence. Both sides reached unanimous agreement on all the issues they raised."

The joint statement says, "The two sides greatly rejoiced over the great victories of historic and epochal significance of the Vietnamese and Lao peoples in their struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation."

It says, "The successes of the Lao people and those of the Vietnamese people are also successes of the people of the three Indochinese countries who have stood shoulder to shoulder in the fight against the common enemy, for the legitimate national rights of each country."

The joint statement says, "The struggle of the Vietnamese and Lao peoples has scored great successes, but it still has to overcome many more difficulties and hardships. In spite of their heavy setbacks, the U.S. imperialists have not yet completely terminated their military involvement, nor have they renounced their neo-colonialist design in South Vietnam and Laos."

I. 13 Nov 73

A 15

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The joint statement says that the two sides energetically denounced and severely condemned the U.S. Government and the Saigon administration for having systematically violated the important provisions of the Paris agreement on Vietnam. They firmly demanded that the U.S. Government and the Saigon administration thoroughly respect and strictly implement all the provisions of the Paris agreement and the Joint Communique of June 13, 1973.

The joint statement says, "It is the unswerving policy of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to scrupulously respect and seriously implement the Paris agreement on Vietnam". It says, "In their war against aggression, the Vietnamese people had the necessary determination and strength to fight the enemy. Nowadays, they have the necessary resolve and strength to preserve the Paris agreement and peace. The Vietnamese people have always shown their good faith, but will not tolerate the acts of violation against the agreement and sabotage against peace."

It says, the Lao Patriotic Front unreservedly support the correct stand of the Vietnamese people, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the sole authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people.

The joint statement says that the two sides sternly denounced and severely condemned the Vientiane ultra reactionaries who, with U.S. support, have violated the Vientiane agreement and protocol on Laos.

It goes on, "For peace, independence and national concord, and in deference to the august desire of his majesty the king and the earnest aspiration of the entire people, the Lao Patriotic Front is resolved to strictly observe the agreement and protocol on Laos, and demands that the Vientiane side, the U.S. and Thailand scrupulously and fully abide by these accords." "If the U.S. and the Lao ultrareactionaries refuse to draw necessary lessons from their failures but again deliberately sabotage the agreement and undermine the independence, peace and national conciliation of Laos, they will invite upon themselves still heavier defeats.

"The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam fully support the correct stand, the good will and steel-like determination of the Lao Patriotic Front, faithful representative of the sacred aspirations of the Lao people and staunch defender of their genuine interests."

The joint statement points out, "Desirous of having at its western frontier a genuinely independent, peaceful and neutral Laos, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam fully supports and respects the Lao people's aspiration for independence, peace, neutrality and national concord, warmly welcomes the efforts of the Lao parties toward setting up the Provisional National Union Government and the National Coalition Political Council. The DRV Government is ready to establish and develop relations of friendship and long-term cooperation with the Provisional National Union Government of Laos on the basis of respect for each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political regime and non-intervention in each other's internal affairs, allowing no country to use their territories for intervention and aggression against the other country, on the basis of equality and mutual benefits and in the interests of peace and prosperity of the two countries and this region as a whole.

"As a signatory to the Vientiane agreement, the Lao Patriotic Forces hold that the Provisional National Union Government to be founded in Laos should pursue the line of peace and neutrality of the kingdom, support all the efforts of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, aim at assuring full implementation of the Paris agreement on Vietnam, and should recognize the present reality that there exist in South Vietnam two administrations as stipulated in the agreement."

The joint statement continues, "The two sides warmly acclaimed the very big victories of strategic significance of the heroic Cambodian people, particularly in bringing to failure the most frenzied air war escalation of the U.S., compelling the U.S. imperialists to halt the bombing, and driving imperialism and its quislings in Phnom Penh into unprecedented isolation and impasse, opening very bright prospects for the national salvation cause of the Cambodian people."

"True to the joint declaration of the Indochinese peoples summit conference, the two sides firmly supported the fraternal Cambodian people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation, and demanded that the U.S. imperialist end their intervention and aggression in Cambodia, and stop supporting the Lon Nol clique of traitors. The Cambodian question must be settled by the Cambodian people themselves in accordance with the 5-point declaration published on March 23, 1970 of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk and the political program of the National United Front of Cambodia. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with Samdech Penn Nouth as prime minister and Khieu Samphan as deputy prime minister is the legal and only authentic government of the seven million Cambodian people. The national salvation cause of the Cambodian people will surely triumph".

The joint statement warmly hails the faithful solidarity and fine relations of friendship between the two peoples cemented with their own blood in the struggle against the common enemy.

It says, "the struggle of the people of the two countries in the new stage, still faces many difficulties and hardships but is also full of bright prospects". The two peoples of Vietnam and Laos will enhance their solidarity, co-operate closely and rely on each other.

"The two sides asserted their determination to defend the solidarity and friendship between the two nations as the apple of the eye", it adds.

The joint statement emphasizes the importance of unity and perseverance in struggle of the Indochinese people and expresses profound gratitude to various countries for their support to the just struggle of the Vietnamese and Lao peoples. It also expresses full support to the struggle of the people in various countries."

#### PRC MEDICAL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BURMA

Peking NCNA in English 1653 GMT 12 Nov 73 B

[Text] Peking, November 12, 1973 (HSINHUA)--A seven-member Chinese medical delegation led by Kuo Kuang-hua left for Burma today on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Government of the Union of Burma.

## KENG PIAO FETES FRENCH L'HUMANITE ROUGE DELEGATION

Peking NCNA in English 1522 GMT 13 Nov 73 B

[Text] Peking, November 13, 1973 (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of French Marxist-Leninist communists of the journal L'HUMANITE ROUGE led by Jacques Jurquet. Hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly talk at the banquet.

Present on the occasion were Feng Hsuan, member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; as well as leading members of departments concerned, including Li Hsiao-pai, Mao Pao-chung and Chao Hsueh-li.

## CHINESE-AMERICAN PHYSICISTS LEAVE CANTON FOR UNITED STATES

Peking NCNA in English 1236 GMT 13 Nov 73 B

[Text] Canton, November 13, 1973 (HSINHUA)--Chinese-American physicists Dr Chien-shiung Wu and Dr Chia-liu Yuan left here for the United States by train this morning. They were given a warm sendoff at the railway station by leading members of Kwangtung provincial departments concerned.

Dr Chien-shiung Wu and Dr Chia-liu Yuan arrived here from Kueilin yesterday. Vice-Chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee Liu Tien-fu met and feted them yesterday evening. During their stay in China, Dr Chien-shiung Wu and Dr Chia-liu Yuan also toured Peking, Tientsin, Chengchow, Changsha and Kunming. They were given a warm reception.

## PRC BROADCASTING DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT TO NORTH VIETNAM

## Departure From Peking

Peking NCNA in English 1234 GMT 13 Nov 73 B

[Text] Peking, November 13, 1973 (HSINHUA)--A Chinese broadcasting delegation led by Tai Cheng-yuan, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, left Peking by air today on a friendly visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the "Voice of Vietnam" Radio of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

It was seen off at the airport by Tung Lin, Chin Chao and Mao Te-hou, deputy directors of the Central Broadcasting Administration, and Wang Chang-i, a representative of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry. Present was also Nguyen Tien, minister-counsellor of the DRV Embassy in Peking.

## Arrival in Hanoi

Peking NCNA in English 1503 GMT 13 Nov 73 B

[Text] Hanoi, November 13, 1973 (HSINHUA)--The Chinese broadcasting delegation headed by Tai Cheng-yuan, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, arrived here by plane today for a friendly visit to Vietnam at the invitation of "Voice of Vietnam."

It was met at the airport by Tran Lam, director general, Nguyen Van Nhat, deputy director general, and Nguyen Van Han, editor, of "Voice of Vietnam"; and Le Tung Son, member of the Standing Committee of the Vietnam Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. Chiu Li-hsing, counsellor of the Chinese Embassy here, was also present.