

I. 21 May '70

C O M M U N I S T C H I N A
I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S

A 1

MAO, LIN HEAR SIHANOUK ADDRESS PEKING RALLY

Report on Rally Proceedings

[Editorial Report--B] Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin at 0145 GMT on 21 May reports: "On 20 May our great leader Chairman Mao issued a solemn statement entitled 'People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!'"

The announcer then says: "Today, several hundred thousand of the capital's soldiers and civilians in militant enthusiasm, gathered at the Tienanmen Square for a mammoth rally to most resolutely support **this** solemn statement of the Great leader Chairman Mao and to voice their resolute support for the struggle of the three Indochinese peoples and various world peoples against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. We are now broadcasting from the rostrum of Tienanmen, with live coverage of the rally of the people of the capital supporting the world people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism."

The announcer reports that since early on the morning of 21 May, several hundred thousand workers, peasants, PLA members, Red Guards, revolutionary intellectuals have flocked to Tienanmen Square to attend the rally. At about 0200 GMT the announcer shouts: "Chairman Mao has come, Chairman Mao has come!" He says: "Our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade in arms Vice Chairman Lin are striding onto the Tienanmen rostrum. Chairman Mao, with glowing cheeks and in buoyant spirits, is in excellent health."

Also ascending the rostrum with Mao and Lin, according to the announcer, are Prince Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia and chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea (NUFK), Prince Penn Nouth, chairman of the NUFK Central Committee Political Bureau. Also on the rostrum are Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, and Kang Sheng, the announcer says.

At about 0204 GMT, an unidentified voice declares the rally open. He voices support for Mao's statement and hails the "victories" won by the three Indochinese peoples. He notes that the following are also present: Li Ban, DRV vice minister of foreign trade; Bui Tan Linh the DRV charge d'affaires ad interim; Nguyen Van Quand, RSVN ambassador to China; and "comrades" from Indochina, Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, Europe, and Oceania now in Peking.

Then Lin Piao reads the text of Mao's statement, followed by slogan shouting and a speech by Sihanouk at about 0220 GMT. Speeches by representatives of Peking workers, peasants, PLA units, Red Guards, and cultural workers follow.

At 0251 GMT a worker of the Peking Hsinhua Printing House, "representative of Peking workers," voices "most resolute support for the great leader Chairman Mao's solemn statement" and condemns "U.S. imperialism" for invading Cambodia and expanding the war in Indochina. He says: "We will follow our great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, pledge to provide powerful backing for the three Indochinese peoples, and resolutely support the patriotic, just struggle of the Cambodian people."

At 0304 GMT a "representative of poor and lower-middle peasants of the capital" speaks. She condemns "U.S. imperialism" for invading Cambodia and voices support for Mao's statement.

I. 21 May 70

A 2

COMMUNIST CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

At 0310 GMT a "representative of PLA units station in the capital" speaks. He expresses the "great indignation of the Chinese PLA at the towering crime of U.S. imperialism in invading Cambodia," saying "the Chinese PLA resolutely stands on the side of the Indochinese peoples and on the side of the people throughout the world and resolutely supports the revolutionary struggle of the Indochinese people and other world people against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs." He adds: "We pledge to provide a powerful backing for the three Indochinese peoples."

At 0320 GMT a "representative of Red Guards of the capital, a comrade from Tsinghua University," speaks. She voices support of "young Red Guard fighters" for Mao's statement and pledges to support the struggle of the Cambodian people and the world people against "U.S. imperialism."

At 0325 GMT a "representative of Peking cultural circles and revolutionary literary and art workers" is invited to speak. After condemning "U.S. imperialist aggression in Cambodia" and voicing support for the three Indochinese peoples, he says that the literary and art fighters will respond to Mao's call to "hold high the brilliant banner of 'Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art,'" take up the pen as their weapon to do a good job in creating heroic images of workers, peasants, and soldiers, and carry the cultural revolution through to the end.

At 0331 GMT, chanting of slogans begins. The slogans include "Celebrate the founding of the National United Front of Kampuchea," "Resolutely support the revolutionary struggle of the American people against the Nixon administration," and "We are determined to liberate Taiwan!"

At 0339 GMT a voice in the background says: "The rally is now dismissed."

The announcer then states that "also present on the Tienanmen rostrum are members of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau now in Peking, including Comrades Yeh Chun, Chiang Ching, Li Hsien-nien, Li Tso-peng, Wu Pa-hsien, Chiu Hui-tso, Yao Wen-yuan, and Huang Yung-sheng; and alternative members of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau Chi Tenk-kuei, Li Te-sheng, and Wang Tung-hsing.

The announcer declares the rally ended at 0339 GMT.

Sihanouk Speech

Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0222 GMT 21 May 70 B

[Norodom Sihanouk 21 May live speech at Tienanmen Square rally in Peking in support of Mao Tse-tung's 20 May statement on the world people's struggle against U.S. imperialism--spoken in French followed by Mandarin translation]

[Text] His Excellency, respected Vice Chairman Lin Biao: His Excellency, respected Premier Chou En-lai! respected responsible persons, gentlemen, and comrades of the Government of the Peoples' Republic of China, the Chinese Communist Party, and the Peking municipality. Beloved brothers and sisters of China. Beloved brothers and sisters of Indochina. Dear foreign friends. Dear compatriots.

I feel very honored to speak in behalf of Cambodia after the reading of the magnificent historic statement of His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader who is the most beloved of the glorious and heroic Chinese people and the great hero most respected by people all over the world who cherish freedom, justice, and progress.

1 21 May 70

A 3

COMMUNIST CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Chairman Mao's statement will certainly have an extremely far-reaching influence in the world, and will give the greatest encouragement to the people of the various countries, first of all to the Khmers. They [the Khmers] are presently carrying out a struggle against all harmful pests--against U.S. imperialism, the most vicious enemy of the people of the various countries of the world, against the fascist reactionary traitors fostered by U.S. imperialism, against all other imperialisms and new and old colonialism.

On behalf of the Khmer people, on behalf of the National United Front of Kampuchea, on behalf of the Government of National Union, on behalf of the National Liberation army, and in my own name, I wish to extend to His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung, our boundless and most (?sincere regards). I wish to thank Your Excellency, the great Chinese people, and the prosperous and vigorous People's Republic of China for giving so generously to the Khmer people inestimable support and decisive and various forms of aid for the complete victory of the just cause of the Khmer people.

From 1955 to 1969, the Khmer people and I myself worked hard to make our beloved Cambodia a country known by people throughout the world as a peaceful, stable, independent, and progressive island in an Indochina engulfed by raging flames and in an unstable and confused Southeast Asia. Even though Cambodia was originally a poor country, in these 15 years, because of the untiring work carried out by the people of our country in accordance with Chairman Mao's theory on "first of all we must rely on our own strength," independent and neutral Cambodia achieved progress in the various aspects of national life, particularly in national education, public health, communications and transport, harbors and airport installations, agricultural irrigation, and diversified crops, and even industry as well. The aid given by the People's Republic of China to our country's industry has been extremely effective.

However, U.S. imperialism-neocolonialism has always regarded such a Cambodia as a great annoyance. It thought that such a Cambodia would be a dangerous model for those so-called developing countries in which it wanted to maintain its rule and exploitation. U. S. imperialism attempted to change our country's spirit of neutralism by large-scale economic and military aid with conditions attached and make us stand on its side.

With the agreement of the Khmer people's National Congress, I completely refused this kind of aid in (?1963). This kind of aid was a genuine fetter around the neck of independent and neutral Cambodia. This was the first serious setback of U.S. imperialism in its attempt to enslave us. After this failure, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency many times planned armed conspiracies in an attempt to physically wipe me out and create splits and war, and incite civil war. However, all these schemes met with ignoble failure because of the vigilance of the people of our country and their complete support for me.

After meeting with defeat, U.S. imperialism did not let me go. In 1969, it played a trick, hypocritically giving formal recognition to our present borders, thus meeting the conditions we had advanced for resuming diplomatic relations. I had severed diplomatic relations because, in 1965, U.S. armed forces stationed in South Viet Nam had fired on our military outposts, hamlets, and villages near our border. The American wolf then came back to the flock of sheep of Cambodia.

I. 21 May 70

A 4

COMMUNIST CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

This wolf, in less than a year, successfully carried out its plan which it had been plotting for a long time. It illegally threw me out of Phnom Penh and let the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique take over in my place. This clique is one of the extreme rightwing elements in a very large political league called the People's Social League. It is a group of reactionaries, big capitalist-robbers, and elements friendly to imperialism.

The coup instigated by U.S. imperialism was accomplished in March of this year. This happened because I had left my country temporarily due to illness and fatigue, and because the principal leaders in the government, National Assembly, and the armed forces had become corrupt, were of the bourgeoisie, and were renegades. They enthusiastically served all the plots hatched by U.S. imperialism in exchange for its military protection and huge aid.

The Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique in the initial period of its rule bragged that it served only democracy, independence, and neutrality. A few days later, this clique suspended the constitution, robbing the people of all their rights and freedom as stipulated in the constitution, and proclaimed martial law. Their excuse for taking these fascist measures was the fabricated invasion by the communists of Vietnam.

Then, the Khmer people rose in rebellion against the traitors in Phnom Penh. In Kompong Province and several other provinces, students and peasants organized peaceful demonstrations demanding my return and the restoration of democracy in our country. Lon Nol dispatched tanks to suppress the demonstrators and ruthlessly machinegunned them, killing several hundreds including men, women, and children. The majority of the survivors were arrested by the police, among them several hundreds who were later executed and their bodies flung into the river.

In the second period of the rule of the Phnom Penh fascists, they carried out deliberate provocations against the Vietnamese people. They proclaimed that the Vietnamese nationals residing in Cambodia, including infants, are all communists. They put the Vietnamese residents into concentration camps and issued orders to shoot or drown several thousands of them, including many infants. The information I have given you has all been extracted from U.S. and French news dispatches.

In the third period of their rule, when those fascist traitors saw the Cambodian people take up arms to overthrow them, they became so unscrupulous as to ask Nixon and the Vietnamese traitors Nguyen Van Thieu and Nguyen Cao Ky, for aid in the form of troops. This was the opportunity U.S. President Nixon had all along been waiting for. He dispatched a massive contingent of U.S. and Saigon mercenary armed forces to attack the Cambodian people, who were not (well armed).

A Western press dispatch said the day before yesterday that during this week alone, Nixon sent 80,000 Saigon ground troops to attack the Cambodian people. The United States has sent more than 100,000 of its own as well as mercenary troops to oppose the people of our country. In just a few days of fighting, a substantial portion of Cambodia's territory has been ruined by the aggressors' wanton bombing and destruction using such heavy weapons as big guns. In just these few days, the independence, neutrality, freedom, happiness, progress, and territorial integrity of Cambodia, which had been built up over the past 15 years, has been brought to naught. Only a memory remains.

Cambodia has been reduced to a colony of the United States and the Saigon government. In addition, the Bangkok government is preparing to invade certain areas or counties in the northwest and north portions of our motherland.

This is the alarming result of the only 2-month-old rule of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, which is serving U.S. imperialism.

What is fortunate is that despite the fact that Cambodia has been reduced to ruins by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique and U.S. imperialism, the Cambodian people have all along remained firm and persistent. [applause] In fact, never before have the Cambodian people stood so firmly and persistently. They have taken up arms and are determined to wage a stubborn struggle from which they will never retreat, to oppose and completely defeat all traitors, aggressors, and colonialists, and drive them out of the territory of Indochina forever. [applause] This struggle itself is a part of the common struggle the Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Laotian people have been waging, shoulder-to-shoulder, according to the joint resolution of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese People.

At the supreme state conference of 8 September 1958, Chairman Mao said: "The longer the U.S. aggressors stay in these areas, the more tight the nooses round their necks will become." [applause] Just as the most respected Chairman Mao teaches, we, the three Indochinese peoples, are absolutely convinced that the longer the U.S. aggressors refuse to leave our Indochinese countries, the more severe the punishment they will receive from our armed people. [applause]

The Cambodian people are prepared to fight a protracted people's war. They have come to realize that they will win victory and the liberation of their motherland after a long march. [as heard] [applause]

His Excellency Chairman Mao says today in his noble statement: "I warmly support the establishment of the Royal Government of National Union under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea." [applause] Through his support for the Royal Government, the respected and outstanding leader of the great Chinese people has supported all the Cambodian people and the whole of people's Cambodia. The Cambodian people and people's Cambodia will never fall on their knees before, and surrender to U.S. neocolonialism, imperialism, and its barefaced lackeys. What they want is not enslavement by others but a free life. [applause]

Through its propaganda machine, U.S. imperialism said that the Royal Government of National Union consists of only fugitives. This is a vicious slander, because this government was formed according to the demands of the militant Khmer people by the qualified representatives of the Khmer people. This government takes roots on the soil of our motherland. Its principle ministers, particularly, its minister of national defense and interior minister, are leading, defending, and managing the country with the close cooperation of the people. Even the media of the "free world" have reported about the People's National Liberation Army led by this government, the existence of this army, and its exploits. This government has established the people's political power in the broad liberated areas, whereas the illegal Lon Nol puppet regime only controls the city of Phnom Penh. Its control is possible only because a large number of mercenary troops coming from Saigon and under the command of the United States, are defending the city.

All the people in the world who love freedom and justice have declared: The Royal Government under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea is the only legal government of Cambodia and the Cambodian people, while the Lon Nol Government can only represent itself and its foreign masters.

It is precisely because all the people in the world who love freedom and justice have such a strong conviction that, as pointed out by Chairman Mao, in less than 10 days after its establishment, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia was recognized by nearly 20 countries. [applause]

For this reason, please allow me to express my deepest thanks and respect to the following countries, namely, the PRC, the DPRK, the Republic of Cuba, the People's Republic of Albania, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the DRV, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Arab Republic of Syria, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Republic of Iraq, the Laotian people represented by the Neo Lao Hak Sat, the Arab Republic of Libya, the Democratic Republic of Sudan, the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, the People's Republic of South Yemen, the People's Republic of the Congo, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the UAR, and the Republic of Guinea. [applause]

The Khmer people sincerely hope that the governments of other socialist, progressive, and anti-imperialist and antifascist countries in the world will give genuine support to the heroic struggle of the Khmer people. This struggle waged by the Khmer people is aimed at liberating our motherland from the barbarous aggression and bloody occupation by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the Nguyen Van Thieu-Nguyen Cao Ky clique, and their colonial rule which runs counter to the spirit of the epoch. [applause]

The Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous regime has caused Cambodia its greatest disaster in its nearly 2,000-year history. It is the chief culprit responsible for this disaster. Now the regime has completely exposed its features that it has been bought off by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, that it has sold our country out to the warlike clique of U.S. imperialism and to its bellicose lackeys and accomplices, and that it has been serving the deeds of the United States in oppressing and exploiting the people of various Southeast Asian countries.

At home, the Phnom Penh traitorous regime is now greeting the official diplomatic representatives of the puppet regimes of Saigon, Bangkok, Thailand, and Seoul, South Korea. It is well-known that they, like the Lon Nol clique, are all U.S. lackeys. What is more, the so-called diplomatic officials of the traitor Chiang Kai-shek have arrived in Phnom Penh.

In addition to this, it should be pointed out that the pseudo-Asian conference on Cambodia held in Djakarta was attended only by some notorious running dogs, lackeys, and accomplices of U.S. imperialism such as the traitors from Saigon, Seoul, and Bangkok and non-Asians from Canberra, Australia and Wellington, New Zealand. Bought off by the Nixon administration, they have sent their armed forces to South Vietnam to commit aggression against the Indochinese people. This conference was scraped together by the Indonesian traitor Adam Malik. It is well-known that he is an agent of the U.S. CIA.

Following the Djakarta regime, Sato of Japan has come out to direct the play of "rescuing the independence and neutrality of Cambodia." The revival of Japanese militarism is contrary to the sincere wish of the Japanese people for peace, and it is threatening the security and freedom of the people of various countries in our region. In accordance with a resolution of the Djakarta conference, the Sato government, on its own, has promised to bear all expenses for the so-called measures to insure Cambodia is free from foreign military occupation and to resume its right to neutrality, especially to reactivating the International Control Commission in Cambodia.

I 2! May 70

A 7

COMMUNIST CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Cambodian people and their government would like to expose before the world as hypocrites those non-Asian and anti-Asian regimes that attended the pseudo-Asian conference in Djakarta. They discussed the so-called problems which must be resolved by the Asians. Their despicable acts and their interference in Cambodian affairs are intolerable.

Let us not forget to mention the fact that the New Zealanders and Australians have nothing to do with Asia. They should realize that the Cambodian problem, like the Vietnam and Laos problems, has resulted only from the invasion of Indochina by an apparently non-Asian, yet anti-Asian big power, the United States. [applause] If they still have a sense of shame, if they take a somewhat honest attitude, they should call on the United States, the only violator of the Geneva agreements on the Indochina question, to abide by these agreements and to withdraw all its own and its non-Indochinese lackeys' troops from Indochina immediately and unconditionally. If they still have a sense of shame, they should be shamed into (?ordering) the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Cambodia. This is because those foreign troops invading Cambodia to stamp out the Cambodian people's resistance movement belong to none other than to their master, the United States, and to some of the signers of the Djakarta conference resolution.

The Cambodian people and their united front and government will always and most strongly oppose the return of the International Control Commission to Cambodia and the convening of a new Geneva-type conference. The International Control Commission and the initiators of the conference should do only one thing, that is, go to Nixon and force him to comply with the Geneva agreements which he has violated, thereby compelling him to withdraw all his aggressor troops from Cambodia and all other areas of Indochina immediately and unconditionally.

Finally, the Cambodian people and their united front and government demand that the Djakarta, Tokyo, and Kuala Lumpur governments cease their interference in the affairs of the Cambodian and other Indochinese peoples. Since they are not Indochinese at all, they have no right whatever to interfere in the internal affairs of the Cambodian and other Indochinese peoples. We demand that they and all their accomplices comply in both letter and spirit with the joint declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples. We are convinced that the people of their countries advocate this action of ours. [applause]

I ask the respected audience to forgive me for making such a lengthy speech. Finally, on behalf of the Cambodians present, our united front, our government, and the people of our country, I express our most heartfelt and deepest gratitude to the great people of Peking, [applause] thanking you for holding this rally in support of the people of our country, the heroic Vietnamese and Laotian people, and the people of various countries of the world in their struggles against fascism, colonialism, imperialism, among which U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious and stubborn.

This rally has particularly given the warmest and greatest encouragement and inspiration to the heroic Arab people. [applause] On 29 September 1958, Chairman Mao said: "Imperialism will not last long because it always does evil things.

I. 21 May 70

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COMMUNIST CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

It persists in grooming and supporting reactionaries in all countries who are against the people, it has forcibly seized many colonies and semicolonies and many military bases, and it threatens the peace with atomic war. Thus, forced by imperialism to do so, more than 90 percent of the people of the world are rising or will rise up in struggle against it. Yet imperialism is still alive, still running amuck in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. This situation must change. It is the task of the people of the whole world to put an end to the aggression and oppression perpetrated by imperialism, and chiefly by U.S. imperialism."

On 18 November 1957, Chairman Mao said: "We hope for peace. But if imperialism insists on launching a war, we will be determined to carry out construction after fighting the war." The Cambodian people and their united front agree completely with these great concepts of the respected and beloved Chairman Mao. To enjoy the right to lasting peace, they are resolutely carrying out a struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. Lasting peace will enable us to rebuild our motherland into a more beautiful and prosperous Cambodia. Then, Cambodia will have a bright future. Just as Chairman Mao said on 17 October 1945 in dealing with the people of the world: "The world is progressing, the future is bright, and no one can change this general trend of history." [applause]

"Long live His Excellency Chairman Mao!" [slogan repeated by audience]

"Long live the PRC and the glorious and heroic Chinese people!" [audience shouts: "Long live Chairman Mao, a long, long life to him!"]

"Long live the militant unity of the Asian, African, and Latin American people!" [audience repeats slogan]

"Long live the great unity of the people of the world!" [audience repeats slogan and, in a partially indistinct portion, shouts the following additional slogans: "Resolutely support the joint declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples!" "Warmly greet the establishment of the National United Front of Kampuchea with Prince Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, as its leader!" "Warmly greet the establishment of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia!" ("Resolutely oppose the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique!")]

U.S. UNDERESTIMATES INDOCHINESE PEOPLES' STRENGTH

Peking NCNA International Service in English 2317 GMT 20 May 70 B

[Text] Peking, May 20 (HSINHUA Correspondent)--The heroic people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, displaying the militant spirit of valiant and unflinching fighting, are resisting the aggressive war of U.S. imperialism with revolutionary war. On the broad battlefield in Indo-China, a new storm of armed struggle against U.S. imperialism is sweeping both banks of the Mekong River. The three Indo-Chinese peoples are supporting each other and fighting in unity. The situation of their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is excellent indeed.

U.S. imperialism, a huge monster, is being heavily besieged and badly battered by the more than 40 million people of the three Indo-Chinese countries. The victorious development of the three Indo-Chinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation testified to the great wisdom of the thesis of our great leader Chairman Mao that "the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country."

I. 22 May 70

COMMUNIST CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A 1

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS 21 MAY PEKING RALLY

NCNA Account

Peking NCNA International Service in English 2245 GMT 21 May 70 B

[Text] Peking, May 21 (HSINHUA)--Chairman Mao, the great teacher of the proletariat and the great leader of the Chinese people, and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Biao today mounted the Tienanmen rostrum and attended the grand rally of the people of the capital in support of the struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism.

Half a million armymen and civilians attended the rally held in Tienanmen square. Vice-Chairman Lin Biao read out at the rally Chairman Mao's May 20 solemn statement "People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!" The revolutionary masses shouted slogans at the top of their voices. They firmly supported and responded to Chairman Mao's great militant call. They vehemently condemned U.S. imperialism's towering crimes of aggression against Cambodia and expansion of its war of aggression in Indo-China and voiced the firm support of the 700 million Chinese people for the people at the three Indo-Chinese countries in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. They firmly supported the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America and other parts of the world in their struggle against U.S. imperialism. They extended warm congratulations on the establishment of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia and chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, Samdech Penn Nouth, chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and prime minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and others attended the rally.

Our great leader Chairman Mao issued the solemn statement supporting the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world at a time when the Indo-Chinese peoples and the people of the rest of the world are in the midst of a new upsurge of the struggle against U.S. imperialism. This is a telling blow to U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs. It is a tremendous support and encouragement for the world's revolutionary people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

As soon as Chairman Mao's solemn statement was announced yesterday evening, the entire capital of our great socialist motherland was animated. Full of revolutionary vigour and stirring scenes, cherishing profound proletarian internationalist feelings, workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, Red Guards, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals, who have been tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, converged on Tienanmen Square from all directions early this morning.

Tienanmen Square was a sea of red flags. Cheers and shouts of slogans rang throughout the square. A huge portrait of the great leader Chairman Mao hung on the Tienanmen gate. Across the rostrum was a huge streamer reading "Rally of the people of the capital in support of the struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism." Right opposite the Tienanmen gate stood a giant hoarding carrying the great leader Chairman Mao's militant call: "People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!"

There were also slogans in big characters reading: "We firmly stand for our great leader Chairman Mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism!" "U.S. imperialism is bound to be defeated!" "The people of the world are sure to win!"

At 10 a.m., our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Biao mounted the Tienanmen rostrum with firm steps as the band played the magnificent song of "The East Is Red". In high spirits, Chairman Mao waved to leading members of various Chinese departments and organizations, representatives of the revolutionary masses and foreign friends on the rostrum. He also waved and clapped his hands to greet the hundreds of thousands of revolutionary people in the square. At this moment, the whole square turned into a scene of jubilation. Waving their red-covered "Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung", the masses repeatedly cheered: "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!"

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, and Samdech Penn Nouth, prime minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, mounted the rostrum with Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin. Together they met the Chinese and the foreign guests present and received a warm welcome.

With Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin on the Tienanmen rostrum were:

Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta and Kang Sheng, members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; members of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee now in Peking (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames); Yeh Chun, Chiang Ching, Li Hsien-nien, Li Tso-peng, Wu Pa-hsien, Chiu Hui-tso, Yao Wen-yuan and Huang Yung-sheng; and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee: Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng and Wang Tung-hsing.

Also present were vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress: Kuo Mo-jo and Ngapo Ngawang-jigme; and vice-chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference: Li Ssu-kuang, Pu Tso-yi and Hsu Teh-heng.

Among the foreign guests on the rostrum were: Kadri Hazbiu, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labor and minister of interior of Albania; Thakin Ba Thein Tin, head of the delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma; Thakin Pe tint, member of the delegation and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma;

Jusuf Adjitorop, head of the delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia.

Among the distinguished foreign guests on the rostrum were also: Madame Norodom Sihanouk; Madame Penn Nouth; Prince Norodom Yuvanath, son of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Princess Norodom Ket Kanya, aunt of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Madame Kou Roun; Sarin Chhak, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and minister of foreign affairs of the Royal Government of National Union; Dr. Ngo Hou, member of the Central Committee

of the N.U.F.K. and minister of public health, religious and social affairs of the Royal Government of National Union, and his wife; Thiounn Mumm, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and minister of economy and finance of the Royal Government of National Union; Major General Duong Sam Ol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and minister of military equipment and armament of the Royal Government of National Union, and his wife; and Huot Sambath, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and minister of public works, telecommunications and reconstruction of the Royal Government of National Union, and his wife;

Ly Ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and Ton Quang Phiet, vice-president of the Viet Nam-China Friendship Association; Xhorxhi Robo, Albanian ambassador to China, and his wife; Nguyen Van Quang, ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China; Ker Meas, Cambodian ambassador to China; Bui Itan Linh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China, and his wife; Hyun Joon Keuk, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, and his wife; Aurel Duma, Romanian ambassador to China; Mrs Younes, wife of head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking Housni Younes; Japanese friend Kinkazu Saionji; and American friends; Frank Coe and Sol Adler.

Wu Teh, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, delivered an opening speech and declared the rally open.

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao read out Chairman Mao's May 20 solemn statement amid stormy applause. He then led the revolutionary masses in the square in shouting: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!" "The world revolution will advance from victory to victory!" Throughout, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao was interrupted by prolonged applause and shouts of slogans: "We firmly stand for our great leader Chairman Mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism!" "We resolutely oppose U.S. imperialism's aggression against Cambodia and expansion of its war of aggression in Indo-China!" "We firmly support the people of the three Indo-Chinese countries in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation!"

"We firmly support the joint declaration of the summit conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples!" "We firmly support the American people in their revolutionary struggle against the Nixon government!" "May the American people persevere in their struggle, march forward courageously and win victory after victory!" "We firmly support the people of Korea, Japan and other Asian countries in their struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries!" "We firmly support the Palestinian people, the people of Arabian Gulf and other Arab peoples in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism!" "We firmly support the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggle for liberation!" "We firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of North America, Europe and Oceania!"

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia and chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, addressed the rally (full text of his speech has been released separately).

He said that the magnificent and historic statement of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader deeply venerated and loved by the glorious and heroic Chinese people, would certainly have immense repercussions throughout the world and give the greatest encouragement to all the peoples, and first of all to the Khmer people. On behalf of the Khmer people, their national united front, their government of national union, their national liberation army and in his own name, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk expressed profound and boundless gratitude to Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk strongly condemned the towering crimes of U.S. imperialism in frenziedly invading Cambodia and denounced the national betrayal of the rightist traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique. He stressed that the Cambodian people "have risen up and are determined to fight fiercely and unflinchingly against the traitors, invaders and colonizers in order to thoroughly defeat them and forever sweep them out of Indo-Chinese soil.

He said: "Chairman Mao Tsetung has said: The longer the U.S. aggressors remain in those places, the tighter the nooses round their necks will become." In accordance with this teaching of the most respected Chairman Mao, we three peoples of Indo-China are absolutely convinced that the longer the American aggressors remain in our Indo-Chinese countries, the more severely will they be punished by our peoples in arms. The Khmer people are prepared to persevere in a protracted people's war, knowing that at the end of the long road there will be victory and the consequent liberation of their country."

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk expressed his deepest gratitude to the governments and peoples of various countries for their recognition of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. He exposed the hypocritical features of those governments attending the fake-up "Asian" conference held in Djakarta. He said that the Khmer people would always oppose with all the strength at their command the return of the International Control Commission to Cambodia and the convocation of a new "Geneva" type conference.

He quoted Chairman Mao: "We desire peace. However, if imperialism insists on fighting a war, we will have no alternative but to take the firm resolution to fight to the finish before going ahead with our construction." Samdech Norodom Sihanouk added that the Khmer people and their united front fully shared these lofty ideas of the venerated and beloved Chairman Mao. They were conducting a resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in order to win the right to a durable peace. Cambodia therefore would have a bright future.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's speech was punctuated by warm applause. The revolutionary masses shouted: "Warm congratulations on the establishment of the National United Front of Kampuchea led by Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk! Warm congratulations on the establishment of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia! We resolutely oppose the pro-U.S. traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique!"

Representatives of Peking workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, P.L.A. commanders and fighters, Red Guards and the cultural circles spoke at the rally. They were: Chang Shih-chung, a worker of the Peking Hsinhua Printing House, Chang Kuei-fu, a member of the Shihsanling people's commune, Yao Yu-chi, a representative of the P.L.A. units stationed in Peking, Tai Teh-tzu, a Red Guard of Tsinghua University, and Yu Hui-yung, a revolutionary art worker. (full texts of their speeches have been released separately)

In their speeches, they said that the great leader Chairman Mao's solemn statement embodied the revolutionary will of the 700 million Chinese people and of the revolutionary people throughout the world. They pledged to respond to the great leader Chairman Mao's militant call, and provide a powerful backing for the three Indo-Chinese peoples, and unite with the revolutionary people of the world over in carrying the revolutionary struggle against U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs through to the end.

They said that riding roughshod everywhere, U.S. imperialism had done all evil things and committed towering crimes, thus making itself the sworn enemy of the people of the world. They shared the following views: "Though U.S. imperialism and its lackeys put on a ferocious look, there is nothing terrifying about it. As long as the people of the world unite, take up arms, grasp in their own hands the destiny of their countries, dare to rise in struggle and carry it on persistently, they will certainly wipe out all these wolves."

In their speeches, they unanimously expressed the resolve to hold the great Red banner of Mao Tsetung thought still higher, and rally closer round the party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader. They said that they would further fulfill the fighting tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress and deepen the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation and revolutionary mass criticism. Firmly adhering to Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", they said, they would with militancy grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war and do the work in all fields still better. They made this solemn pledge: "We'll build our socialist motherland into a still more powerful country so as to support with concrete action the just struggle of the people of the three Indo-Chinese countries and the rest of the world against U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs."

Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk cordially shook hands and talked with the representatives of the revolutionary masses after they finished their speeches.

At the end of the rally, the band struck up the tune of "Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman." The revolutionary masses in the square shouted at the top of their voices: "People of the World, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!" "U.S. imperialism is bound to be defeated!" "The people of the world are sure to win!" "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland! Be ready at all times to destroy the enemy intruders!" "We are determined to liberate Taiwan!" "Long live the victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution!" "Long live the People's Republic of China!" "Long live the great unity of the people of the world!" "Long live the Communist Party of China!" "Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought!" and "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

After the rally, the 500,000 army men and civilians, holding aloft Red flags, marched through the streets in a mammoth, militant demonstration.

Present at the Tienanmen rostrum were also:

Members and alternate members of the party Central Committee now in Peking (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames): Yu Sang, Wang Hung-kun, Wang Ping-chang, Wang Shu-sheng, Wang Hui-chiu, Wang Hsin-ting, Teng Ying-chao, Kuang Jen-nung, Liu Wei, Liu Hsien-chuan, Liu Hsi-chang, Chiang Hsieh-yuan, Chen Shih-chu, Chen Hsien-jui, Li Chiang, Li Chen, Li Shui-ching, Wu Jui-lin, Chang Ta-chih, Chang Chih-ming, Chang Yi-hsiang, Chiu Chuang-cheng, Chiu Kuo-kuang, Su Ching, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Yu Chiu-li, Cheng Wei-shan, Chien Chin-kuang, Ni Chih-fu, Tsao Li-huai, Tsao Yi-ou, Peng Shao-hui, Wen Yu-cheng, Fang Yi, Shih Shao-hua, Liu Hsi-yao, Chu Kuang-ya, Chen Hua-tang, Wu Chung, Chang Hsiu-chuan, Yang Chun-sheng, Lo Yuan-fa, Chien Hsueh-sen, Kuo Yu-feng, Huang Wen-ming, Huang Tso-chen and Huang Chih-yung;

Leading members of the various departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army: Hsiao Chien-fei, Chen Chi-teh, Chang Ting, Hu Pei-wen, Chen Fu-chu, Lan Wen-chao, Chang Ching-hua, Sung Teng-hua, Chai Cheng-wen, Liang Hsi-chang, Yen Chi-lien, Tien Wei-hsin, Wang Ti-kang, Li Pao-chi, Lu Tsun-fu, Liao Chu-chiang, Chang Hsien-yueh, Chen Pang, Yen Chun, Tai Chin-chuan, Chen Nien-ti, Yuan Hua-ping, Hsu Pin, Kao Wen-chih, Tung Chih-chang, Han Yi-fu, Sung Kun, Kuei Shao-chung, Cheng Kun-yuan, Chin Lai-chuan, Chiang Han-ching, Lo Shun-chu, Wei Tung-tai, Liang Chun, Pan Yen, Chang Ching-yi, Li Chang-ju, Kuei Shao-pin, Yuan Yi-fen, Chang Chien-kun, Tan Chia-shu, Hsueh Shao-ching, Liang Pu, Ho Chen-ya, Liu Chin-ping, Kuang Yu-min, Chung Hui, Sung Cheng-chih, Ting Pen-chun, Kuo Chao;

Wu Lieh, Chen Pa-hung, Fu Hsien-hui, Liao Cheng mei, Yen Chia-an, Yu Ching-shan, Liu Yu-kuang, Wang Wen-chieh, Wang Yen, Li Chen, Hu Chi-tsai, Ma Su-cheng, Wang Yao-nan, Yao Kuo-min, Liu Yueh-sheng, Liu Chin-hsuan, Hsiao Chun-hsien, Pieh Tsu-huo, Peng Hai-kuei, Kuo Yen-lin, Chou Shih-chung, Chou Yung, Chen Wan-lan, Lung Chen-piao, Wu Chao-tung, Liu Chung, Yang Chen, Yen Kuei-yao, Ho Kuang-hua, Kao Ti-chien, Peng Fu-chiu, Han Shuang-ting, Tsao Cheng, Chao Cheng-hung, Nieh Chi-feng, Li Ju-hung, Chang Yun-lung, Chen Jen-hung, Ma Wei-hua, Yang Yin-sheng, Wang Yi, Li Ke-chung, Chang Pai-chun, Liu Shao-wen, Li Chung-chi, Tseng Shao-tung, Chung Hui-kun, Pan Yung-ti, Wang Yang, Pan Chao-li, Tuan Huan-ching, Wang Chien-an, Wang Yen-chuan, Teng Shao-tung and Li Kuang-chun;

Leading members and representatives of the revolutionary masses in various departments under the party Central Committee: Wang Liang-en, Chang Yao-tzu, Yang Teh-chung, Lai Kuei, Ku Yuan-hsing, Liu Chien, Hsiao Kuang, Lung Hsu, Hsieh Ching-yi, Li Hsin, Chung Chung, Che Chih-ying, Jen Yun-chung, Yang Yu-heng, Shen Chien, Chu Ta-cheng, Chen Hsin-hua, Lo Ching-chang, Sun Fai-tsan, Tsui Chin-yao, Lu Ying, Li Chun-ming, Chang Chi-chih, Liu Chien-kung, Miao Peng-fei, Hsia Chao, Pan Hua-min, Su Chien, Yang Shih-jung, Chin Tao-jung and Chao Wen-hsing;

Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress: Pei Shih-chang, Lu Han, Yeh Chu-pei, Shih Liang, Chuang Hsi-chuan, Hua Lo-keng, Yen Chi-tzu, Wu Yu-hsun, Chang Chun, Chen Yuan, Mao Yi-sheng, Lin Chiao-chih, Lin Lan-ying, Lo Shu-chang, Chu Kachen, Chi Fang, Hu Tzu-ang, Hu Chueh-wen, Hu Yu-chih, Liang Ssu-cheng, Tung Ti-chou and Hsieh Fu-min;

Army representatives, leading members and representatives of the revolutionary masses in various departments under the State Council: Chen Pin, Teng Tung-che, Hsiao Cheng-chun, Lu Chiang, Wang Lo-tien, Jen Teh-chi, Liu Ren [as recieved], Yuan Pao-hua, Chang Chih-ming, Yen Chun, Li Cheng-ting, Yang Cho, Li Liang-han, Hsieh Pei-yi, Tsu Jui-yun, Chang Kuo-chuan, Jen Pu-chai, Wang Lien-pao, Li Ta-tung, Chung Ping-chang, Po Ching-yun, Chen Shao-kun, Chu Hu-ning, Chang Chen-chiang, Yen Ching-ti, Chou Tzu-chien, Min Teh-jen, Chou Teh-fu, Hsu Pin-chou, Chang Ai-lien, Yi Wen, Wang Su, Wang Hsing, Tang Ke, Li Hsi-wen, Shen Chang-jung, Hsu Chin-chiang, Chang Yi-hsin, Chang Wen-pi, Wang Tung-lin;

Yang Chieh, Kuo Lu, Lu Ching-lin, Pan Yu-hung, Mao Yao-chi, Chung Pu-hsiang, Chang Ching-jui, Mao Hung-hsiang, Ling Pao-yin, Yang Wei-chun, Hsia Chih-hsu, Cheng Pao-shih, Li Hsueh-shih, Hsieh Hsin-ho, Ma Kuo-fu, Chang Huai-chin, Hsiao Yu-ming, Peng Shang-yu, Peng Lin, Li Yu-hua, Huang Chung-hsueh, Liu Chen-kung, Tsao Kuang-lin, Tsung Hsueh-cheng, Yin Cheng-chen, Chang Ching-yun, Pan Chiu-ssu, Yang Pu-wen, Pan Tzu-yu, Kao Hsiu, Chiao Shu-hua, Fan Sheng-hsuan, Sha Chien-li, Chao Fa-sheng, Lin Yung-ching, Kuo Shih-jung, Yu Pu-kao, Liu Yuan, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Lin Hai-yun, Sung Chen-hsien, Sha Feng, Wang Yun, Wen Chung-yu, Hao Chien-kang, Li Shu-jung;

Shen Min, Chi Peng-fei, Lo Kuei-po, Chiao Kuan-hua, Han Mien-lung, Hsu Yi-hsin, Liu Hsin-chuan, Ma Wen-po, Han Li-yeh, Chen Teh-ho, Wang Hai-jung, Li Po-shih, Chu Chih-tung, Tai Shu-chin, Shih Cheng, Wang Hsuan-hai, Ti Wen-wei, Chang Yu, Tien Yu, Yu Shih-tao, Liu Ta-yu, Hsieh Huai-teh, Feng Hsi-ku, Tseng Wei, Shih Yi-chih, Chang Chi-jui, Chih Chun, Ti Fu-tsai, Huang Hou-min, Wu Yin-hsien, Hao Liang, Liu Ching-tang, Wang Hsi-peng, Shih Huang, Yueh Chih-chien, Chen Kuei-feng, Chang Kuang, Yen Chin-sheng, Wang Yeh-chiu, Hsieh Hua, Chang Yun-lin, Ting Chiang, Tuan Yun, Wu Ching-tung, Chu Li-chuan, Kao Fu-yu and Wang Chao-ko;

Leading member and representatives of the revolutionary masses of the Supreme People's Court and other organizations: Chen Pai, Tan Kuan-san, Wu Teh-feng, Yang Lin and Ho Shin-kuei;

Members of the Standing Committee of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee: Ting Kuo-yu, Lu Wen-ko and Lo Jui-hua;

Members of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference: Liu Wen-hui, Liu Fei and Chang Hsi-jo;

Representatives of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, of commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army units stationed in Peking and of the revolutionary intellectuals in the capital: Yang Shu-kuei, Fu Tien-tai, Wang Teh-ming, Jen Heng-tai, Pai Jun-feng, Chao Tieh-ming, Yang Wan-hsueh, Cheng Chi-chun, Wei Chang-fu, Mu Ching-kuang, Chang Li-chiang, Yeh Kun, Ching Kuei-lan, Chang Chiu-tung, Kao Teh-sheng, Hao Shu-chin, Hao Kuei-fang, Liu Peng-hai, Han Ching-lien, Tu Shu-yun, Ting Shu-chen, Shang Shu-lan, Pan Feng-lien, Su Yu-hua, Mo Jung-hsiang, Shao Kuo-yu, Li Yung-kuei;

Liu Teh-wen, Tsang Chun-fang, Hsu Teh-hsiu, Yang Hsiu-ying, Feng Hui-wen, Li Chia-ying, Kao Wan-ping, Chao Yen-heng, Chao Shu-chen, Kao Sheng, Kuan Feng-hsiang, Chao Chen-kang, Liu Shu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-teh, Liu Hsiang, Wang Min, Liu Lien-ming, Wu Yuan-fu, Wang Ken-chi, Wang Chiao-yun, Chang Lo-hua, Kang Ching, Hsieh Wei-chun, Li Feng-ying, Hsu Chao-tsai, Liu Yang-shan, Lu Chun-che, Yen Yun, Liu Fu-jung, Wang San-yu, Cheng Hai-feng, Chen Kuei-fu, Chen Fu-han, Ho Hou-wen, Li Lien-chung, Li Chen-hai, Liang Pi-ming, Li Chin-tung, Han Pao-jui, Tang Pao, Ko Fu-lin, Liu Shu-chen, Gun Chi-chun [as recieved];

Chia Hsiu-mei, Wang Ching-ju, Wang Chia-ying, Hao Hsin-yang, Liu Hua-hsuan, Chia Ching-tsai, Liu Chin-chia, Li Huan-chang, Tai Feng-chen, Liu Chi-tien, Wang Chang-ho, Chang Chih-yuan, Pan Shu-chen, Sun Feng-chiang, Fu Wen-chi, Kuo Lien-yuan, Li Kuei-jung, Liu En-hsueh, Li Shuang-hsi, Chen Chin-liang, Wu Wen-hsiang, Li Yu-min, Hu Yu-chiang, Chou Hua-ching, Wang Shao-hsiang, Wang Pu-chiang, Hsuan Hsu-wen, Yang Hsiu-fang, Kuo Shih-ying, Liu Lien-sheng, Tsui Feng-yu, Teng Yung-chuan, Chu Tsung-yi, Li Ching-shan, Chi Kuo-wang, Chang Kuo-chun, Liu Shu-ying, Kao Hsiang, Liu Hsiu-jung, Li Tien-yu;

Li Chao-chin, Chiao Chih-fen, Chang Kuang-lin, Wang Hsing-feng, Cheng Yin-tang, Chen Shu-chen, Chou Yen-ju, Chai Hsiu-chen, Liu Shou-tsun, Liu Shu-min, Kuo Li-yun, Li Shu-fen, Chang Chuan-liang, Aang Yen-fen [as received], Wang Chin-chih, Kuan Teh-fa, Peng Tse-min, Liu Yu-lan, Yang Shou-ying, Wang Chun-ying, Kan Wen-chih, Li Kai-ping, Chang Yung-kuei, Chao Chih-hsi, Chang Feng-ying, Liu Hai-yun, Tien Teh-ju, Wang Su-chin, Lu Chen-jung, Li Ching-hua, Tien Yu-ying, Chen Wan-sheng, Chu Chen-ming, Liu Yu-huan, Sung Chang-sheng, Chao Jung-shan, Hsiao Yu-lien, Chen Yu-lan, Yin Wei-chen, Tung Jang-san; [as received]

Wang Jih-sheng, Liu Huan-pu, Cheng Peng-yi, Chang Chien-teh, Pi Chih-hsin, Chu Ching-hai, Wang Keng-chang, Niu Ching-lin, Liu Ta-tse, Liu Yen-kung, Yuan Chang-sen, Yang Tao-lueh, Chang Ting-yi, Chin Feng, Chu Shih-chieh, Li Nien-chung, Shih Tso-yi, Wang Hai-yun, Liu Wen-chieh, Heng Hsiao-mao, Lin Mao-ten, Tang Ta-shih, Cho Kuei-lu, Chiao Hung-hsing, Huang Hou-lai, Han Jung-ting, Ma Wei-tsung, Yang Yu-chun, Han Chia-chung, Chao Chung-yang, Chen En-jung, Li Wen-to, Chen Chang-yin, Chiang Chun-sheng, Yang Chan, Yang Hai-chou, Shih Chu-hua, Chen Yu-li, Li Chang-hsing, Tang Hsiu-tung, Li Liang-kuei;

Fan Tai-hao, Fan Wen-shan, Huang Kuang-mao, Chen Ching-chung, Lin Pao-hsi, Wang Yueh-hsin, Lu Ming-tung, Chang Chuan-ming, Yang Chi-pei, Wang Teh-piao, Chang Pei-chang, Chang Teh-hsiang, Wang Mu-yi, Wang Chang-yi, Yu Kai-ti, Shih Fu-tien, Wang Kuo-chung, Yang Tsai-fu, Chang Wen-hua, Li Yu-teh, Kao Chan-li, Fang Cheng, Hui Shih-chung, Wang Wei-Kuei, Tang Lieh, Lu Jang-pei, Wang Hung-shan, Tung Kuei-lan, Liu Erh-hsiao, Hsueh Shao-tung, Chang Kuang-yu, Wang Cheng-ching, Chi Chin-shui, Li Hung-yuan, Ni Chih-chin, Kuo Hui, Li Yu-ching, Hsuan Hsu-sheng, Han Ching-shun, Sun Hsiang-tung, Chou Yao-tsung, Chen Chin-tsai;

Shen Chiu-tseng, Kuo Yu-tsai, Cheng Hsi-lung, Yeh Hung-hai, Wang Fu, Kung Hsiang-hsiu, Cheng Chao-jung, Liu Ta-luan, Liu Hai, Jen Chi-fu, Wu Shu-chin, Wang Shun-ching, Chen Jui-lin, Teng Tsung-pen, Chao Lien-chu, Wu Chi-ching, Chen Lien-sheng, Chen Wei-min, Hsu Ching-ho, Chou Pei-yuan, Hsueh Chien-min, Hsu Ching, Feng Hsueh-yu, Chao Pao-ming, Lin Chao-lan, Liu Yen-chiu, Feng Wei-tsun, An Yun-fang, Wang Yu-lan, Yi Ching-hsien, Wang Kuo-hai, Chen Hsiu-yun, Hao Feng-ying, Hao Chih-yuan, Tsao Su-ching, Chang Shu-hsien;

Wang Chia-ting, Tang Mei-kang, Han Kuang-ming, Chao Chieh, Ma Cheng-chien, Wu Chieh-ping, Shih Feng-ying, Hsueh Shih-wen, Chan Ping-nan, Liu Chih-keng, Chao Ching-an, Tung Shih-pai, Wang Kuo-ping, Sun Li, Tang Kuei-ying, Chia Chen-jung, Lu Ying-chung, Pan Ching-hua, Tung Hsiang-ling, Shen Chin-po, Chi Shu-fang, Hu Kuan-shih, Chien Chiang, Liu Chang-yu, Kao Yu-chien, Yuan Shih-hai, Li Chin-chuan, Tan Yuan-shou, Hung Hsueh-fei, Ma Chang-li, Wang Tseng-chi, Hsueh Ching-hua, Sung Chen-chen, Li Teh-lun, Yin Cheng-chung, Hsieh Tieh-li and Chen Chih-chin.

Among the guests on the Tienanmen rostrum were also: Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China, and their wives, and V.V. Kuznetsov, head, and V.G. Gankovsky, deputy head, of the Soviet Government delegation to the negotiations on the Sino-Soviet boundary question.