

PEKING REVIEW

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Several Hundred Thousand People in Peking Turn Out to Welcome Samdech Sihanouk

She Dedicated Her Life to the Party

—Advanced deeds of outstanding communist
fighter Shen Hsiu-chin

Joint Statement of Kingdom of Cambodia and Democratic People's Republic of Korea

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

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

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**U.S. imperialism is our common enemy, and we all stand on
the same front and need to unite with and support each other.**

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**Communists must have the proletarian thoroughgoing rev-
olutionary spirit; they neither seek fame or gain nor fear hardship
or death; they are completely dedicated to the revolution and the
people, serving the people of China and the world whole-heartedly;
they are boundlessly loyal to the revolution and toil body and soul
for the people.**

Several Hundred Thousand People In Peking Turn Out to Welcome Samdech Sihanouk

SAMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, arrived in Peking on July 2 by special train after successfully concluding a state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Several hundred thousand revolutionary people in the Chinese capital lined the streets to give him a tremendous welcome.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has first visited the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and then the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at a time when the struggle against U.S. imperialism waged by the people of Asia and the whole world is in a new upsurge.

Cherishing the profound militant friendship of the Chinese people for the Cambodian people, Peking's revolutionary masses warmly congratulated Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on his successful visits to Korea and Viet Nam. They heartily hailed the signal victories won by the people of Cambodia and Indo-China in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and the daily consolidation and development of the militant friendship and great unity between the people of Cambodia, Viet Nam, Laos, Korea and China in the common struggle against the U.S. aggressors.

On July 2, Peking, capital of our great socialist motherland, was in a revolutionary atmosphere of unity in struggle. The huge portraits of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and the Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk stood high at the Peking Railway Station and at the intersections of thoroughfares through which the distinguished guests would pass. Red banners and the national flags of China and Cambodia fluttered in the breeze all along the more than 10-kilometre-long route from the railway station to the Guest House in the western suburbs of the city. Big streamers with slogans of welcome hung from tall buildings. Early in the morning, Peking workers, rural people's commune members, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, militiamen, Red Guards, revolutionary cadres and residents in the city began to converge from all directions on the railway station and the thoroughfares to await the arrival of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife Princess Monique Sihanouk as well as the other distinguished Cambodian guests.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese

People's Liberation Army; Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Li Tso-peng and Chiu Hui-tso, Deputy Chiefs of the P.L.A. General Staff; and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, were at the railway station to warmly welcome the distinguished Cambodian guests.

Arriving in Peking together with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk were: Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth; Prince Norodom Yuvaneath, son of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Princess Norodom Ket Kanya, aunt of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Major-General Duong Sam Ol, Member of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.K. Central Committee and Minister of Military Equipment and Armament of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Duong Sam Ol; Ker Meas, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia to China; Ang Kim Khoan, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia to Korea, and Madame Ang Kim Khoan; and other distinguished Cambodian guests.

The special train pulled in at 9 a.m. amid the beating of drums and gongs and an outburst of cheers. As Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth, and other distinguished Cambodian guests alighted from the train, Premier Chou En-lai, Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Huang Yung-sheng and others warmly shook hands with them.

A grand ceremony of welcome was held at the station which was bedecked with the national flags of China and Cambodia. The band played the national anthems of Cambodia and China. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister Penn Nouth and other distinguished Cambodian guests, accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai, Chief of the General Staff Huang Yung-sheng and others, reviewed a guard of honour composed of the P.L.A. ground, naval and air forces, militiamen and Red Guards, and walked round to meet the crowds. The whole station was astir, and cheers of "Long live Samdech Norodom Sihanouk!" and "Long live Chairman Mao!" rent the air.

Riding in open cars from the railway station to the Guest House, Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, in the company of Premier Chou En-lai, and Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth, in the company of Vice-

Premier Li Hsien-nien, were given a rousing welcome by several hundred thousand revolutionary people in the capital who lined both sides of the route. Loudspeakers by the roadside broadcast *Remembrance of China* and *Song of Phnom Penh*, both composed by Samdech Sihanouk, as well as Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese and Laotian revolutionary songs. The welcoming crowds waved the national flags of China and Cambodia and shouted again and again: "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 Korean people's just struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism!" "People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!" and "U.S. imperialism is bound to be defeated! The people of Indo-China are sure to win!"

Nine big red balloons rose high over Tien An Men Square when the distinguished guests passed through it, trailing large streamers with the slogans "Warm welcome to Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk!" "Warm welcome to the distinguished Cambodian guests!" "Long live the militant friendship and great unity of the people of Cambodia, Viet Nam, Laos, Korea and China!" "Long live Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk!" and "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao!"

As the distinguished guests arrived in open cars, an extremely animated atmosphere of welcome pre-

vailed throughout the square. Innumerable red balloons floated to the sky, and several thousand Little Red Soldiers on the reviewing stands held up the colourful bouquets in their hands to form in beautiful patterns the word "welcome" in both Chinese and Cambodian. To the strains of revolutionary songs played by a band, 5,000 revolutionary artists sang and danced with joy.

Among the welcomers were more than 30,000 militiamen in the capital. With arms in their hands and looking brave and vigorous, they saluted Samdech Sihanouk and Prime Minister Penn Nouth and expressed the Chinese people's determination to provide a powerful backing for the Cambodian people and other Indo-Chinese peoples in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

When Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth drove past the contingents of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the commanders and fighters of the ground, naval and air forces waved the red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* and repeatedly shouted: "Long live Samdech Sihanouk!" and "Long live Chairman Mao!" The P.L.A. artists, who were gathered in front of the huge portraits of Chairman Mao and Samdech Sihanouk, performed dances of welcome to the melodies of revolutionary songs. The P.L.A. commanders and fighters warmly praised the Cambodian, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples for their splendid fight in the war of re-



Riding in open cars from the railway station to the Guest House, Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, in the company of Premier Chou En-lai, and Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth, in the company of Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, receive a warm welcome all along the way from the revolutionary masses in Peking.

sistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and pledged to firmly support the three Indo-Chinese peoples in carrying the struggle against the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs through to the end.

All along the way, Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth clapped their hands and waved again and again to the welcoming crowds on both sides of the route.

Present at the railway station were also:

Prince Norodom Sihamoni and Prince Norodom Norindrapong, sons of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Dr. Ngo Hou, Member of the N.U.F.K. Central Committee and Minister of Public Health, Religious and Social Affairs of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Ngo Hou; and Huot Sambath, Member of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.K. Central Committee and Minister of Public Works, Telecommunications and Reconstruction of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Huot Sambath;

Hyun Joon Keuk, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, and his wife;

Bui Tan Linh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in China; and

Huynh Anh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam in China.

Also present were Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and leading members of Chinese government departments, the Chi-

nese People's Liberation Army, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Chinese Ambassador to Cambodia Kang Mao-chao and his wife, who had made a special trip to Pyongyang to welcome Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, accompanied the distinguished Cambodian guests to Peking.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

The distinguished Cambodian guests were given a warm welcome and send-off by local leading members and revolutionary masses when they passed through Tantung, Shenyang and Tientsin.

Samdech Sihanouk Concludes His Successful Visit to Korea. On June 27, Samdech and Madame Norodom Sihanouk gave a grand banquet in Pyongyang in honour of Premier Kim Il Sung and Madame Kim Il Sung. Present on the occasion upon invitation were leading members of the Korean Government and army and all the members of the Chinese, Vietnamese, South Viet Nam and Laotian Delegations who were in Korea at that time to take part in the activities in connection with the "Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of the U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army From South Korea." Both Samdech Sihanouk and Premier Kim Il Sung spoke at the banquet. When Samdech Sihanouk and his party left Pyongyang by special train on July 1 after visiting Korea, Premier and Madame Kim Il Sung and other leading members of the Korean Government and army saw them off at the station where a grand farewell ceremony was held.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet

— Warmly welcoming Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Penn Nouth

CHOU EN-LAI, Premier of the State Council, gave a grand banquet on the evening of July 5, warmly welcoming Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea (N.U.F.K.), and Madame Sihanouk; and 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 Madame Penn Nouth.

Seated at the table for guests of honour were:

Bui Tan Linh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in China, and Madame Bui Tan Linh;

Le Kim, Third Secretary of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam in China;

Sanan Southichak, Member of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front; and

Hyun Joon Keuk, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, and Madame **Hyun Joon Keuk**.

Seated at the table for guests of honour from the Chinese side were: Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Kang Sheng and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan and Yeh Chun, Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; and Li Tso-peng and Chiu Hui-tso, Deputy Chiefs of the General Staff of the P.L.A.

The banquet took place in the banquet hall of the magnificent Great Hall of the People. At the back of the rostrum were a large portrait of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, and a large portrait of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia. The portraits were flanked by the national flags of China and Cambodia.

Among those present were: Princes Norodom Sihanoni, Norodom Norindrapong and Norodom Yuvaneath, sons of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Princess Norodom Ket Kanya, aunt of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Dr. Ngo Hou, Member of the N.U.F.K. Central Committee and Minister of Public Health, Religious and Social Affairs of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Ngo Hou; Major-General Duong Sam Ol, Member of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.K. Central Committee and Minister of Military Equipment and Armament of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Duong Sam Ol; Thiounn Mumm, Member of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.K. Central Committee and Minister of Economy and Finance of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; Huot Sambath, Member of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.K. Central Committee and Minister of Public Works, Telecommunications and Reconstruction of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Huot Sambath; Ker Meas, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia to China; Ang Kim Khoan, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia to Korea, and Madame Ang Kim Khoan; Sien An, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; other distinguished Cambodian guests; and

Ton Quang Phiet, Vice-President of Viet Nam-China Friendship Association.

The Tanzanian Government Delegation led by Amir Habib Jamal, Minister for Finance, and the Zambian Government Delegation led by E.H.K. Mudenda, Minister of Development and Finance, attended the banquet on invitation.

When Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth, accompanied by Tung Pi-wu, Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng, Chiang Ching, Huang Yung-sheng and other comrades, entered the banquet hall, they were greeted with warm applause and the band played *We Are Marching on a Great Road*. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Penn Nouth cordially shook hands with leading members of various Chinese departments and foreign guests.

Premier Chou En-lai and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk made speeches at the banquet, which were filled with revolutionary spirit (see pp. 7-12 for text of speeches). Their speeches were greeted with round after round of thunderous applause. Following their speeches, the band played the national anthems of Cambodia and China.

The banquet was permeated with the militant friendship and fraternal unity of the Chinese, Khmer, Vietnamese, Laotian and Korean peoples. Toasts were proposed time and again by hosts and guests to the great victory of the Khmer people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, to the great victory of the three Indo-Chinese peoples in their united struggle against U.S. aggression, to the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples, to the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the Khmer, Vietnamese, Laotian, Korean and Chinese peoples, and to the great revolutionary unity of the people of the world. The band played *Remembrance of China* and *Beauty of Kep* composed by Samdech Sihanouk and Chinese, Vietnamese, Laotian and Korean revolutionary songs, which were warmly received by guests and hosts.

Also present at the banquet were:

Members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; leading members of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Chinese Government departments, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and Kang Mao-chao, Chinese Ambassador to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

Speech by Premier Chou En-lai

Respected Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Sihanouk,

Respected 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 Madame Penn Nouth,

Distinguished Guests from Cambodia,

Comrades and Friends,

First of all, allow me, on behalf of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, to express warm welcome and high respects to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the esteemed and beloved leader of the Khmer people and respected friend of the Chinese people, and Madame Sihanouk, to respected Prime Minister Penn Nouth and Madame Penn Nouth and to the other distinguished guests from Cambodia, and to express cordial greetings and high respects to Her Majesty respected Queen Kossamak and to the Khmer people and the Cambodian National Liberation Army who are fighting valiantly against the U.S. aggressors and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique.

Cambodia is a country with an ancient civilization. The Khmer people have a strong sense of national self-respect. Samdech Sihanouk has consistently pursued a policy of independence, peace, neutrality, democracy and the safeguarding of state sovereignty and territorial integrity, led the Khmer people in resolutely opposing U.S. imperialist subversion and interference and actively supporting the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and made outstanding contributions to the Indo-Chinese and other Afro-Asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism. It is an encouragement to the Chinese people to have such a great friend as Samdech Sihanouk.

U.S. imperialism bitterly hates Samdech Sihanouk. Seizing upon the opportunity of Samdech Sihanouk's absence from home, the Nixon government despicably engineered the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique and thereafter dispatched troops for massive invasion of Cambodia. Holding aloft the banner of fighting against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, Samdech Sihanouk solemnly called on the Khmer people to take up arms

in resistance. Within the short space of three months and more, from the banks of the Mekong River to the Tonle Sap Lake and from the Dangrek Range to the coast of the Gulf of Siam, the Cambodian National Liberation Army and people's armed forces, fighting valiantly, have wiped out large numbers of enemy forces and liberated vast tracts of territory, dealing heavy blows at the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys. On the international arena, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea has been recognized by more than 20 countries. The Chinese people warmly acclaim the brilliant victories won by the Khmer people in battle and sincerely wish them continuous new victories.

Just recently, on June 30, Nixon declared that the U.S. troops in Cambodia had "successfully" fulfilled their combat missions and had "all" withdrawn from Cambodia. In so doing, he is simply taking pride in the slap in his face and telling a hypocritical lie.

Chairman Mao has long pointed out: **"All reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. They are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction."**

The Nixon government was conducting a desperate struggle when, unable to win in Viet Nam, it brazenly dispatched its troops to Cambodia for military adventure. And again it was conducting a desperate struggle when it declared the so-called withdrawal of troops from Cambodia in playing tricks of political deception. Its coercion by expanding its war of aggression and its deception by calling for a "peaceful settlement" are both aimed at perpetuating its forcible occupation of southern Viet Nam, and now plus Cambodia and even Laos, so as to hang on in the whole of Indo-China.

Moreover, Nixon has put forward a deceptive proposal for a "political solution" of the Middle East question. He even said in a threatening tone that the situation in the Middle East is like the Balkans before World War I and that it is more dangerous than Indo-China. In so doing, he obviously wants to intimidate certain countries into helping him create a Munich in the Middle East, in Indo-China and in other parts of the world, a worldwide Munich.

However, now is no longer the time of the Munich! It is definitely not U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in various countries, but the Palestinian people and other

Arab peoples who decide the destiny of Palestine and the Arab world and the three Indo-Chinese peoples who decide the destiny of Indo-China. No military adventure or political deception can save them from their doom of complete defeat in these regions.

In his statement of June 30, the Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk pointed out: **"The withdrawal of Yankee ground forces from Khmer territory is far from solving the problem of the war in Cambodia and in the rest of Indo-China."** **"Our three Indo-Chinese peoples demand the total, immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all the armed forces of the U.S. and its 'allies' from the whole of Indo-China. Otherwise, the Khmer, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples will fight indomitably and uncompromisingly against U.S. imperialism and its valets till our final victory and the total destruction of the enemy."** In its statement of July 3, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam pointed out: **"The Nixon administration is clinging to the illusion of a military victory and to its stand on negotiation from a position of strength. Therefore Nixon's deceptive words about his 'desire for peace' and about 'negotiations for a just peace' are but a smokescreen for the U.S. crimes in prolonging and expanding the war of aggression against the Indo-Chinese countries. Nixon's insolent threats have only revealed further the bellicosity and obduracy of U.S. imperialism. Decidedly they cannot shake the iron determination of the three Indo-Chinese peoples to strengthen their unity and fight together till complete victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys."** These words have expressed the indomitable heroic mettle of the Khmer, Vietnamese and other Indo-Chinese peoples. The Chinese Government and people firmly support this solemn and just stand of Samdech Sihanouk and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Comrades and friends,

The 70s of the 20th century is a time of the vigorous growth of the revolutionary movements of the people of the world. The present world situation is characterized by the continuous rising of the peoples of the world to oppose U.S. imperialism and all its lackeys.

Since World War II, U.S. imperialism, taking the place of the German, Japanese and Italian fascists and taking advantage of its position as a victor state, has made energetic efforts to expand its spheres of influence in a vain attempt to dominate the world. It has sent large numbers of troops to be stationed on the territory of many countries, carried out interference, control, subversion and sabotage everywhere, and incessantly launched wars of aggression against the people of various countries. U.S. imperialism helped the Chiang Kai-shek clique fight a civil war in China. It launched a war of aggression against Korea and at the same time forcibly occupied China's territory Taiwan. It has torn up the Geneva Agreements and carried out aggression against Viet Nam, against Laos and now further against Cambodia, expanding the war of aggression to the whole

of Indo-China. It provoked border conflicts on the Asian sub-continent. It has been supporting Israeli Zionism in committing aggression against Palestine and Arab countries, resulting in the present grave situation in the Middle East. It also sent troops to the Lebanon in a vain attempt to suppress the Iraqi revolution. It subjected many African countries to armed intervention and control, and in particular it intervened in the national independence movement in the Congo (Kinshasa) and murdered its national hero Lumumba. In Latin America, it engineered the reactionary coup d'etat in Guatemala, dispatched mercenary troops to invade Cuba, sent troops to invade the Dominican Republic and carried out suppression against the Panamanian people's patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism. Moreover, U.S. imperialism has long been actively fostering Japanese militarism and West German revanchism as its tools for aggression. For the past 25 years, U.S. imperialism has been obstinately pushing its policies of aggression and war and has stopped at nothing in committing evils. However, the history of U.S. imperialist aggression and expansion is also the history of its defeats. The people in various countries have been continuously waging revolutionary struggles and revolutionary wars to defeat the U.S. aggressors. The criminal acts of U.S. imperialism and its chief accomplice in Asia Japanese militarism have also met with the ever stronger opposition of their people at home.

The facts over the past 25 years, particularly over the past decade, have educated the people of the world, enabling them to see ever more clearly the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and their essence as paper tigers. As the great Lenin pointed out, imperialist war **"aroused hostility among the popular masses and was the best means of revolutionizing these masses."**

It is precisely after summing up these developments in the international situation over the 25 years after the war that the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao put forward in his solemn statement of May 20 **"People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!"** the wise conclusion: **"The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today."** This statement of Chairman Mao has shaken the whole world and greatly inspired the peoples of the world in their struggles against U.S. imperialism. At present, whether in Asia, Africa and Latin America or in Europe, North America and Oceania, the trend of revolution is developing day by day. Particularly within the United States, voices against Nixon are spreading and revolutionary struggles are expanding among the people, whether the white people, the black people or the American Indians. Of course, U.S. imperialism will not be reconciled to its defeat and it will keep on making trouble. And those who fear war and even more fear revolution will continue to render services to it. The revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world will inevitably undergo a long, tortuous and complicated course. However, we

believe that so long as the peoples of the world persevere in protracted struggle, support and encourage each other, they are sure to thoroughly "defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs."

Comrades and friends,

The three Indo-Chinese peoples' struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is now the focus of the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of the whole world. At present, from the Korean Peninsula to Indo-China, a united front against U.S. imperialism is being further consolidated and is growing in strength. The Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples convened on the initiative of Samdech Sihanouk has greatly promoted the militant unity between the three Indo-Chinese peoples. The recent visits of Samdech Sihanouk to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have made new contributions to the promotion of the Asian peoples' struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. We heartily rejoice at the daily strengthening of the militant unity between the Chinese, Khmer, Korean, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples.

Respected Cambodian Head of State Samdech Sihanouk, China and Cambodia are close neighbours. There has existed a profound traditional friendship between our two peoples since ancient times. And now, the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys has linked our two peoples together still more closely. Tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the 700 million Chinese people pledge themselves to provide a powerful backing for the Khmer and other Indo-Chinese peoples. The vast expanse of China's territory will for ever remain the reliable rear area of the Khmer and other Indo-Chinese peoples. We firmly believe that led by Samdech Sihanouk, the Khmer people, persevering in a protracted people's war, will certainly overcome every difficulty and win complete victory.

In conclusion, I propose a toast

to the great victory of the Khmer people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation,

to the great victory of the three Indo-Chinese peoples' united struggle against U.S. aggression,

to the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the peoples of China and Cambodia,

to the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the Khmer, Vietnamese, Laotian, Korean and Chinese peoples,

to the great revolutionary unity of the people of the whole world,

to the health of Her Majesty Queen Sisowath Monivong Kossamak,

to the health of the Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk,

to the health of Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from Cambodia,

to the health of the distinguished guests from the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the Laotian Patriotic Front, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our comrades and friends present here!

Speech by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

Your Excellency Respected Mr. Premier of the State Council,

Your Excellencies Respected National Authorities of the People's Republic of China,

Esteemed Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Dear Brothers and Sisters of China, Korea, Viet Nam and Laos,

Dear Friends,

First of all, allow me to express my most profound gratitude and that of the Royal Government of Na-

tional Union of Cambodia to His Excellency Chou En-lai, to the Government and the great, glorious and heroic people of the People's Republic of China who, in accordance with the lofty directives of His Excellency venerated and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms His Excellency Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, have accorded us, on the occasion of our return from Pyongyang to Peking a very grand, very warm, very beautiful and very moving welcome in this magnificent and great capital, and, moreover, are holding this evening a brilliant banquet in celebration of the friendship, the militant anti-imperialist solidarity and the indestructible fraternal

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unity of the Chinese, Khmer, Korean, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples.

The unforgettable welcome in Peking on July 2, 1970 as well as the present solemn and at the same time warm reception splendidly bear out the following historic words of the highly respected Chairman Mao Tsetung, great leader beloved by the 800 million Chinese, and to whom we Khmers express the most admiring tribute.

Chairman Mao, in his solemn statement of May 20, 1970, said: "Unable to win in Viet Nam and Laos, the U.S. aggressors treacherously engineered the reactionary coup d'etat by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, brazenly dispatched their troops to invade Cambodia and resumed the bombing of north Viet Nam, and this has aroused the furious resistance of the three Indo-Chinese peoples. I warmly support the fighting spirit of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, in opposing U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. I warmly support the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples. I warmly support the establishment of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea. Strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three Indo-Chinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory."

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"The Nixon government is beset with troubles internally and externally, with utter chaos at home and extreme isolation abroad. The mass movement of protest against U.S. aggression in Cambodia has swept the globe. . . . The situation is getting better and better in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. The revolutionary armed struggles of the people of the Southeast Asian countries, the struggles of the people of Korea, Japan and other Asian countries against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the struggles of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors, the national-liberation struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, and the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of North America, Europe and Oceania are all developing vigorously. The Chinese people firmly support the people of the three Indo-Chinese countries and of other countries of the world in their revolutionary struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys."

The support of the Chinese people who, guided by the august thought of Chairman Mao, have recently again shaken the world and aroused the immense admiration of all the peoples by turning their country into one of the three greatest nuclear and space powers of the globe, has thrown and will continue to throw a heavy weight in the balance in our favour in our confrontation with American imperialism and the Asian renegades, all the more so as it is effective and not merely verbal.

The solidarity of our five peoples — the Chinese, Khmer, Korean, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples — is also most concretely militant and combatant.

At present, the three Indo-Chinese peoples are fighting heroically shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy on all fronts of the war which the enemy has created by its aggression in our three countries. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea for its part is giving and will give, like the People's Republic of China, all the necessary material aid to the three peoples until their complete victory and the liberation of the whole of Indo-China.

That is why the militant unity between our five peoples is so gratifying.

Such militant unity constitutes an important contribution to the weakening of U.S. imperialism on the other fronts where the fraternal Arab, African and Latin American peoples are fighting it valiantly. This militant unity is striking ever greater fear into the hearts of Nixon and his lackeys, the Indo-Chinese and other Asian renegades.

A few days ago, Nixon desperately called on the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to "negotiate for peace." He pretended to show his so-called "desire for peace" and "conciliation" with the resisting Vietnamese people by on the one hand withdrawing his Yankee ground troops from Cambodia and by naming, on the other hand, a ranking ambassador to head the American delegation in the Paris talks on Viet Nam.

But what is the meaning of this "peace" which the President of the U.S.A. is talking about and has in mind?

Nixon took the trouble to define it himself in his sinister "report on Cambodia" dated June 30.

By "a just peace," Nixon means "a peace in which all the peoples of Southeast Asia can determine their own political future without outside interference."

This is cynicism unworthy of a head of state, because the entire world knows that so far as our three Indo-Chinese countries are concerned, the 1954 Geneva Agreements already fully guaranteed us independence, peace, unity and territorial integrity free from any foreign interference.

Only the U.S.A. refused to make these guarantees by evading to sign the above agreements.

And it is the U.S.A. alone which has, since 1955, been interfering in our affairs. Having committed savage aggression against us, and today even more savage than ever, the United States is impudently preventing the peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam from "determining their own political future without outside interference."

Nixon further said that his "pax Americana" meant "a peace in which the peoples of the region can

devote themselves to development of their own societies."

Now, to cite just one example: What we have witnessed in Cambodia since Nixon helped his servant Lon Nol to change fundamentally my policy of independence and neutrality, a policy desired by the entire Khmer people and applied from 1955 to 1969.

The independence, neutrality, peace and territorial integrity and the cultural, social, economic and infra-structural progress of 15 years have been destroyed in three months, not to mention the untold sufferings of the entire nation and the thousands of dead and mutilated, among whom many are women, children and the aged horribly burnt by napalm. That is what Nixon calls "the development of our society"!

Cambodia which from 1955 to 1969 progressed in peace, freedom and happiness could not be tolerated by the "American peace." The "American peace" consists in engulfing in fire and blood the countries where such "peace" is to be established, as was the case first with south Viet Nam, then with Laos, and finally with Cambodia.

The American democracy consists in taking away all the freedoms from the peoples who "enjoy" such "democracy" and in subjecting them to oppression by retrogressive, corrupt and sanguinary fascist dictatorships, as is the case in Cambodia today with Lon Nol-Sirik Matak, in south Viet Nam with Thieu-Ky, in Thailand with Thanom-Prapas, in Taiwan with Chiang Kai-shek and in south Korea with Pak Jung Hi.

The withdrawal of the Yankee ground troops from my country is nothing but a despicable trick of Nixon's. For this withdrawal is immediately made up by a soaring escalation of American-Saigonese air intervention in Cambodia, the sending of new contingents of Vietnamese mercenaries of Khmer origin to our country, the sending of thousands of tons of arms and other lethal weapons to Lon Nol transported in 12 big transport planes of the "Hercules" type and 40 heavy lorries from Saigon to Phnom Penh, not counting the impending arrival of armed contingents and warships and the air intervention by the U.S. satellite Thailand.

This is what Nixon calls his "desire for peace" and "military disengagement" of the U.S.A. from Indo-China.

In his cynical speech at San Clemente on June 30, Nixon did not even conceal from the world his true plan of paying and forcing other satellite countries to go to Cambodia to aid Lon Nol in fighting the resistance of the Khmer people. In that speech he said in effect: "We will encourage and support the efforts of third countries who wish to furnish Cambodia with troops or material."

Concerning Viet Nam, Nixon revealed just a few days ago in a televised interview that the Yankee forces will remain in south Viet Nam for a sufficiently long time so as to compel the patriotic Vietnamese to accept

a negotiated solution of the Viet Nam problem, in other words, an evil compromise with U.S. imperialism and even with the traitorous Thieu-Ky clique.

In this regard, the Vietnamese people, through the voice of their legitimate authorities, have just made it known that they do not accept and will never accept this evil compromise or an "American-style peace."

The solutions to the three problems of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos are indicated very clearly in the solemn declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples and in the speeches made by the heads of the four delegations of the three Indo-Chinese peoples at the opening and closing sessions of that historic conference.

Nixon and his valets must cease to cherish vain illusions in view of the unshakable will of the Khmer, Laotian and Vietnamese peoples who will not cede to American imperialism and its accomplices, including Japanese militarism, any of their inalienable national rights.

No talk, no negotiation and no conference is conceivable except on the basis of the very precise, legitimate and non-negotiable demands put forward in the Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples.

No matter what Nixon and his mercenaries may do in the military field against these peoples, and no matter how they escalate their iniquitous and barbarous war against them, no matter what despicable manoeuvres the SEATO — this "paper tiger" may resort to, we Khmer, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples, strengthened by their own forces, courage, ability and sacrifices, strengthened by the support of the fraternal Arab, African, Latin American, Asian peoples and the friendly socialist, progressive and anti-imperialist peoples in Europe and other parts of the world and, above all, strengthened by the aid which is so important and the support which is so powerful rendered by the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, cannot be defeated and will succeed sooner or later in completely sweeping away U.S. imperialism and its accomplices from our Indo-China.

Venerated and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung has rightly said: "U.S. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle. In the world of today, who actually fears whom? It is not the Vietnamese people, the Laotian people, the Cambodian people, the Palestinian people, the Arab people or the people of other countries who fear U.S. imperialism; it is U.S. imperialism which fears the people of the world. It becomes panic-stricken at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind. Innumerable facts prove that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly

defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. This is a law of history."

The Khmer people in their heroic struggle for national salvation and the liberation of their fatherland are guided by this very correct thought of Chairman Mao which is like a beacon illuminating the road for all the peoples in our third world who are menaced by and subjected to aggression and oppression by American imperialism.

The massive invasion of the Yankee troops and mercenaries of Nixon, far from demoralizing the Khmer people, has on the contrary aroused them to toughen themselves to face the imperialist enemy and the local traitors. In two months alone, our people succeeded in liberating completely five provinces: Stung Treng, Kratie, Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri and Preah Vihear; and in liberating partially the following ten provinces: Siem Reap, Oddor Meanchey, Battambang, Koh Kong, Pursat, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Speu, Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom and Prey Veng.

The remaining provinces, that is Svay Rieng, Kandal, Takeo and Kampot, appear to be completely colonized by the 40,000 troops of the Saigonese puppets Thieu-Ky, but these occupiers control our four provinces only on the surface. In the countryside, in the mountains, our people's forces have taken root and the administration of the N.U.F.K. is established in a number of villages in which the Saigonese mercenaries dare not venture. They are entrenched in the cities. But their acts of gangsterism have roused all the citizens against them.

To sum up, the invasion of Cambodia by the imperialist forces of Nixon is a complete fiasco which will become ever more apparent as such in the coming months.

That is why Nixon is trying to find his "salvation" through U Thant of the U.N.O. and some other accomplices of the so-called free world, who are stepping up diplomatic intrigues to induce our people to accept a so-called peaceful solution of the Cambodian problem.

But our people represented by the N.U.F.K. reiterate that, like the heroic fraternal people of Viet Nam, they do not and will never accept a "pax Americana," and reject and will reject categorically all negotiations or conference which try to legitimize the traitorous regime of Lon Nol and realize a partition of Cambodia.

Our people, their N.U.F.K., their Royal Government of National Union and their army of national liberation are fighting and will fight in a spirit of making no retreat and accepting no compromise until the Khmer fatherland is completely liberated from their local, American, Saigonese and Bangkok oppressors and, together with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Viet Nam, until the American imperialists and their satellites and

lackeys are totally swept out of the whole of our Indo-China.

The numerous friends of our people, and above all the nations whose governments have nobly accorded their official recognition to the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, can rest assured that the N.U.F.K. will never disappoint them, and that its people and National Liberation Army "dare and will always dare to rise in struggle, take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country" and that the people of the "small Cambodia" will triumph over the aggression by the U.S. "huge monster."

It is in this conviction that I allow myself to propose a warm toast

to the health and longevity of His Excellency venerated and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung,

to the health of his close comrade-in-arms respected Vice-Chairman Lin Piao,

to the health of the greatest and most faithful friend of the Khmer people, His Excellency respected Premier Chou En-lai,

to the health of Mesdames Mao Tsetung, Lin Piao and Chou En-lai,

to the health of the esteemed national authorities of the P.R.C. present here and their wives,

to the health of the esteemed representatives of the D.P.R.K., the D.R.V.N., the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the R.S.V.N., the Laotian Patriotic Front and their wives,

to the health of the esteemed diplomatic representatives of the states, nations and peoples who are friendly to both the People's Republic of China and the Cambodia of the N.U.F.K., and their wives,

to the health of the dear Chinese brothers and sisters present here, and

to the health of all our common friends present here!

Long live Chairman Mao Tsetung!

Glory to the People's Republic of China!

Prosperity and well-being to the great Chinese people!

Long live the indestructible Khmer-Chinese friendship, solidarity and unity!

Long live the common anti-imperialist front of the Khmer, Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples!

Long live the militant solidarity of the peoples of the world!

Joint Statement of the Kingdom of Cambodia and The Democratic People's Republic of Korea

On the invitation of Premier of the Cabinet Kim Il Sung, Head of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk paid a state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from June 15 to July 1, 1970.

With Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk on the visit were Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Madame Penn Nouth; Prince Norodom Yuvaneath, son of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Princess Ket Kanya, aunt of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; General Duong Sam Ol, Member of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.K. Central Committee and Minister of Military Equipment and Armament of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Duong Sam Ol; Ker Meas, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the People's Republic of China, and the entourage: Madame Kou Roun, Lady-in-Waiting to Princess Monique Sihanouk; Madame Sar Saoroth, Chief of the Private Secretariat of the Head of State; Captain Ong Meang, Aide-de-Camp of the Head of State; and Hay Kim Seang, Han Math and Pen Vassay, members of the N.U.F.K.

During their visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his party received warm welcome and hospitality from the Korean people in Pyongyang and everywhere they went.

This clearly showed the profound respect and profound feelings of fraternal friendship of the Korean people for Samdech Head of State and the Khmer people and manifested the invincible militant solidarity between the Korean people and the Khmer people.

During their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, talks took place on several occasions between Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Premier of the Cabinet Kim Il Sung.

Taking part in the talks on the Cambodian side were: Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea, General Duong Sam Ol, Member of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.K. Central Committee and Minister of Military Equipment and Armament of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Ang Kim Khoan, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Taking part in the talks on the Korean side were: Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Kim Un Hwan, D.P.R.K. Ambassador to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

During the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity, views were exchanged on the question of the present international situation, particularly the question concerning the extension of the flames of war to Cambodia and to the whole of Indo-China and the growing danger of war all over Asia because of the piratical armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists, the question of developing still further the relations of friendship and co-operation between the Korean people and the Khmer people and of reinforcing the common struggle against U.S. imperialism, and other questions of common interest. There was complete identity of views on all questions discussed.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Premier of the Cabinet Kim Il Sung were unanimous in stressing that the general situation continues to develop in favour of the revolutionary forces in the intense struggle waged today on the international arena between the two forces — the forces of the socialist countries and newly independent countries and the progressive democratic forces on the one hand, and the imperialist and reactionary forces on the other — and that the downfall of imperialism is the main current of our epoch which no force can stem.

Imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, is on the decline. But U.S. imperialism continues to strug-

gle desperately to regain its lost position, not abandoning its aggressive ambitions, and is revealing more and more openly its piratical nature.

U.S. imperialism, by resorting to violence, is perpetrating acts of aggression against the socialist countries and national-independent countries, brutally repressing the struggle of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America for national liberation, and disrupting peace everywhere in the world.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists are directing the spearhead of their aggression mainly against Asia.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Premier of the Cabinet Kim Il Sung were unanimous in pointing out that since Asia is today a region where a revolutionary storm is raging and a main arena where the revolutionary struggle on a world scale is being waged, the U.S. imperialists concentrate their armed forces in this region in ever-increasing numbers, muster their lackeys and satellite countries, in the first place the Japanese militarist forces, for attack against the Asian socialist countries and national-independent countries, and repress the anti-imperialist struggle for national liberation of the peoples of this region in an attempt to maintain their colonial domination.

In perpetrating their armed aggression against Cambodia, the U.S. imperialists are not only spreading the flames of war to the whole of Indo-China, but are also intensifying daily their manoeuvres to provoke a new war in Korea, keeping up a tense situation in the Taiwan Straits and intensively creating a danger of war in all Asia.

All these facts clearly show that it is precisely U.S. imperialism which is the most barbarous and the most impudent aggressor of our time, the chieftain of world reaction, the strangler of national liberation and independence, and the No. 1 target of the struggle of the world's people.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Premier of the Cabinet Kim Il Sung held that in the light of the situation created in Asia today by the policy of aggression and war of U.S. imperialism, it is of very great importance to reinforce the common front of all countries and revolutionary people of this region against U.S. imperialism.

Premier of the Cabinet Kim Il Sung once again severely condemned U.S. imperialism which staged the reactionary coup d'etat in Cambodia last March by illegally installing in power the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique and perpetrated immediately afterwards a barbarous armed aggression against Cambodia by hurling its aggressor troops and the south Vietnamese puppet troops on a large scale into Cambodia, thus inflicting on the Khmer people destruction, human sufferings and national humiliation unprecedented in history, as well as calamities and extreme misfortunes.

Over the past 16 years, under the correct leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, eminent leader of the Khmer people and outstanding anti-imperialist fighter, the Kingdom of Cambodia enjoyed independence, peace and freedom.

Holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and sovereignty, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, has successfully built the national economy and culture, while resolutely frustrating the incessant manoeuvres of aggression, subversion and sabotage of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and has thus raised Cambodia to the level of one of the most developed countries in Southeast Asia.

Steadfastly pursuing an anti-imperialist and peace-loving foreign policy, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, actively supported and encouraged the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation of the Laotian people and the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America for freedom and liberation and for the consolidation of national independence.

The firm anti-imperialist and patriotic stand taken by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, and his resolute and correct policy have enjoyed the profound confidence and profound respect of the entire Khmer people.

At the same time, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, is widely known among the people of the world as a resolute and courageous anti-imperialist fighter and an ardent inspirer of the just cause of the freedom-loving people and has enjoyed deep respect.

After the coup d'etat staged by U.S. imperialism, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has taken many decisive and clear-sighted measures giving expression to the firm determination of the Khmer people to carry on and further their long tradition of fighting imperialism, and to combat and defeat U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Premier of the Cabinet Kim Il Sung emphasizes the fact that in the past period Cambodia enjoyed independence and freedom and, in the international field, great respect and confidence as a peace-loving and neutral country, the result of the steadfast anti-imperialist and patriotic position of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his resolute and correct policy. Premier of the Cabinet Kim Il Sung highly appreciates the correct measures Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has taken to defeat the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys as well as his unyielding anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. fighting spirit.

In the raging flames of resistance to the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the National United Front of Kampuchea has been established and the Royal Government of National Union under its leadership has been formed in accordance with the call of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, and today the patriotic Khmer

people and the National Liberation Army are unceasingly striking at their enemy, have already liberated vast regions and continue to score new military successes.

Premier of the Cabinet Kim Il Sung rejoices at the victories and successes obtained by the fraternal Khmer people as if they were the successes of the Korean people themselves, and extends his warmest congratulations to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front, and to the entire Khmer people.

Expressing the conviction that the day will come when the patriotic people and the National Liberation Army of Cambodia, firmly united round Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, and round the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea, the sole legitimate Government of the Khmer people, will liberate all the territory of Cambodia and build up, under the banner of the National United Front, an independent, free, peaceful, neutral and prosperous Cambodia, Premier of the Cabinet Kim Il Sung solemnly declares once again that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and all the Korean people will in the future too do everything necessary to actively support, not only morally but also materially, the anti-U.S. just struggle of national salvation of the fraternal Khmer people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, until total victory is won.

Premier of the Cabinet Kim Il Sung strongly insists that the Cambodian question should be settled by the Khmer people themselves in conformity with the 5-point statement of March 23 of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, and declares that neither the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists, U.N.O., nor any international organization has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of the Khmer people.

The so-called "conference of Asian and Pacific countries" that the U.S. imperialists held in Djakarta by mustering their Asian puppets and satellite countries with the Sato government of Japan as ringleader, was only a plot they hatched to "justify" the aggression against Cambodia by U.S. imperialism, to "legalize" the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak puppet regime and to pave the way for their collective armed intervention in Cambodia. The plots and manoeuvres, to which the representatives of three countries including Japan are giving an impetus in a Machiavellian way under the signboard of this "conference," constitute an intolerable trampling upon the sovereignty of Cambodia.

Premier of the Cabinet Kim Il Sung fully supports the just demands of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, namely: at present, no new international conference is necessary for settling the Cambodian question; the U.S. imperialists must strictly respect the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China and the 1962 Geneva

Agreements on Laos, and the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and the troops of the satellite countries and puppets must withdraw immediately, unconditionally and completely from the whole of Indo-China.

Premier of the Cabinet Kim Il Sung, at the same time, resolutely rejects the expansionist designs of the puppet cliques of south Viet Nam and Thailand on several regions and off-shore islands of Cambodia and fully supports the statement of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk: so long as the aggressor troops of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and the Thai mercenary troops continue to commit military aggression against Cambodia, the Khmer people, besides being entitled to turn to the fraternal Vietnamese and Laotian peoples, reserve the right to appeal to friendly peoples to help them liberate their motherland from this arbitrary international encroachment upon their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Premier of the Cabinet Kim Il Sung holds that this is the legitimate right of the Khmer people.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has always firmly supported the struggle of the Khmer people to safeguard their independence and territorial integrity while recognizing the present borders of Cambodia.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, in declaring that the Khmer people would never forget this firm and steadfast support of their great friendly and fraternal country, stressed that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, along with the People's Republic of China, was the first sovereign state to recognize the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union born of it, and that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, along with the People's Republic of China and other friendly countries, (the Republic of Cuba, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic), had long since firmly severed its diplomatic relations with the traitorous regime of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk affirmed that for this all the Khmer patriots and resistance fighters and the Khmer people for generations to come express and will express their sincere respect, remain and will remain eternally grateful to the great Korean people, to their Government and to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great beloved and respected leader and founder of Cambodia-Korea friendship and solidarity.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk likewise emphasized that from the first moments of the big misfortune into which the Khmer people and their motherland were plunged by the March 18 coup-makers and their masters, the U.S. imperialists, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and all the Korean people under the leadership of the prestigious Marshal Kim Il Sung, have given the Khmer people inestimable comfort of sympathy and effective support

to help them turn the tide and get organized for the struggle for national liberation. The support and aid of the Korean people given in the past and at present constitute a priceless encouragement to the sacred struggle of the Khmer people waged shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples for the right to freedom, independence and sovereignty.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk expresses his great admiration for the amazing successes which the Korean people have won under the clear-sighted leadership of Premier of the Cabinet Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, by thoroughly materializing his great idea of *Juche* and his revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in building socialism and an independent national economy after having completely healed in several years the serious wounds of the city of Pyongyang and of the whole country which the criminal and atrocious bombing by U.S. imperialism had cruelly devastated during the Korean war. He warmly congratulates the Korean people on the new and great successes which they continue to achieve today, simultaneously with the energetic advancement of the socialist economic construction and the organization of national defence, in face of the daily intensified manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism to provoke a new war.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk vigorously condemned the most reactionary fascist military domination of south Korea by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and expressed his full support for and firm solidarity with the people in south Korea who are vigorously waging an anti-U.S. just struggle of national salvation for freedom, liberation and the unification of their fatherland.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk once again expresses his unconditional support to the just position of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to the national struggle of the Korean people to force the aggressor troops of U.S. imperialism to withdraw from south Korea completely and unconditionally, and to unify their fatherland absolutely, independently, without any foreign or United Nations interference, and on a democratic basis.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk declares once again to the world that although the pro-imperialist, fascist Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique had trampled underfoot the legitimate power of Cambodia and had established ties of shameful co-operation with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea, the Khmer people, their National United Front, the Head of State and the legal Government of Cambodia recognize only one Korea and only one government under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk severely denounces the fact that the fundamental cause of the danger of a new war threatening Korea constantly and of the failure up to now to realize the unification of the

country, which is the supreme national aspiration of the Korean people, lies essentially in the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism and its policy of war and aggression against the Korean people. He expresses his full support to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which insists that, in order to eliminate this cause, the aggressor troops of U.S. imperialism must first of all withdraw immediately from south Korea.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk strongly demands that the United Nations cease interfering in the Korean question and that it withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea under the signboard of "the United Nations forces" and immediately dissolve the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," which is a U.S. imperialist instrument of aggression.

Premier of the Cabinet Kim Il Sung expresses his most profound gratitude to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, eminent leader of the Khmer people and close friend of the Korean people, and to all the Khmer people for the fact that the Kingdom of Cambodia and all the Cambodian people have recognized the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the sole legitimate state of the Korean people, that they have exposed and always severely condemned the U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea and its policy of aggression, that they have in every way actively supported the struggle of the Korean people for the independent unification of their fatherland and that they have fought in the United Nations and in the international arena as the ardent and indomitable supporter of this sacred and just cause of the Korean people.

Premier Kim Il Sung likewise stressed that the Korean people greatly value Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's high appreciation of the brilliant achievements made by the Korean people in postwar rehabilitation and building up their national economy and in socialist construction, and greatly value Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's full support and encouragement to the Korean people's just cause of unification of the fatherland and that they will never forget this.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Premier Kim Il Sung note with satisfaction that the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, which discussed the combat measures to be taken to deal with the situation created in Indo-China by U.S. imperialist manoeuvres in escalating the war and adopted the historic Joint Declaration, has made a great contribution to strengthening the militant friendship and solidarity among the people of the three Indo-Chinese countries of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos, so as to strike common, decisive blows at U.S. imperialism.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Premier Kim Il Sung vigorously condemn the U.S. imperialists who, while undertaking armed invasion of Cambodia, have renewed the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, continued to expand the sanguinary war of

aggression in south Viet Nam, accelerated the implementation of the plan of "Vietnamization" of the war and plotted to perpetuate their occupation of south Viet Nam.

The two parties highly appreciate the fact that the Vietnamese people are continuing to inflict crushing political and military defeats on the U.S. imperialist aggressors and landing them in a quagmire from which they cannot extricate themselves, and the Vietnamese people are playing a great role in the struggle for liberation of the Indo-Chinese peoples. The two parties warmly wish the fraternal Vietnamese people ever greater successes in their just war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The Viet Nam question must be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves on the basis of the four points of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and on the basis of the 10-point over-all solution of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Premier of the Cabinet Kim Il Sung sharply condemn the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism which is intensifying its "special war" in Laos, conducting brutal bombing of the liberated zones and intensifying armed intervention; they express their firm solidarity with the fraternal Laotian people in the just struggle for national independence.

The two parties maintain that the Laotian question must be solved on the basis of the 1962 Geneva Agreements concerning Laos and in view of the actual situation obtaining in Laos, and again express their full support for the 5-point solution of March 6, 1970 put forward by the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front.

The struggle waged by the Khmer, Vietnamese and Laotian people against U.S. imperialism is a sacred struggle for the liberty and national independence of their respective countries; it is also a just struggle to safeguard peace in Indo-China and the world.

The peoples of the socialist countries and of all countries in the world who cherish peace, democracy, national independence and social progress cannot stand with folded arms when the U.S. imperialists throw their weight around to destroy at will the liberty and independence of the peoples in an inhuman manner and spread the flames of the war of aggression to all of Indo-China, and must wage resolute struggle to check and frustrate the dangerous aggressive manoeuvres by U.S. imperialism.

Strengthened by the energetic support of the revolutionary people of the whole world, the Khmer, Vietnamese and Laotian people, with their united forces, will completely defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and assuredly win final, glorious victory.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Premier of the Cabinet Kim Il Sung strongly condemn the U.S. imperialists for continuing to occupy Taiwan, sacred territory of the People's Republic of China, and using Taiwan as a base for ceaseless aggressive manoeuvres against the Chinese people. They fully support the struggle of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the fraternal Chinese people to liberate Taiwan from U.S. imperialist occupation and achieve territorial integrity.

The two parties express serious concern that Japanese militarism, revived as a dangerous aggressive force in Asia under the active protection of U.S. imperialism, is acting as the shock force for U.S. imperialism in its aggression in Asia, thus once again taking the road of open aggression against the people of many countries in Asia.

U.S. imperialism has entered the stage of openly using the forces of Japanese militarism on a large scale to spearhead the war of aggression against the people of Korea and the rest of Asia under the signboard of the so-called "Nixon doctrine"; it is madly trying to escape from the impasse in which it finds itself by "making Asians fight Asians," knocking together an "anti-communist" military alliance of its puppets and satellites in Asia, such as south Korea, Taiwan, south Viet Nam, Thailand, with Japan as the core.

The Japanese militarists, who have historically sought their "fortune" with the support of foreign powers, are accelerating the militarization and fascistization of their country and actively intensifying their overseas aggression, harbouring the illusion of realizing their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" through their active participation in these cunning and artful U.S. imperialist aggressive moves.

The Japanese militarists, having drawn up their plan for a war of aggression against Korea and the socialist countries in Asia, are making their way into south Korea, actively participating in the provocative manoeuvres for a new war by U.S. imperialism against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, intensifying, in collaboration with U.S. imperialism, a policy of hostility towards the People's Republic of China, actively serving U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression in Viet Nam and heading a horde of zealous servitors of U.S.A. in support of the policy of aggression of U.S. imperialism towards Cambodia.

Regarding the struggle at this juncture against Japanese militarism as an integral part of the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the two parties express their firm determination, in solid unity with all the revolutionary people of Asia and the world, to carry on the fight even more resolutely than before to block and frustrate the aggressive manoeuvres of Japanese militarism.

The two parties resolutely condemn the conspiracy and collusion between U.S. imperialism and Japanese

militarism aimed at the automatic extension of the U.S.-Japan "security treaty" and the expansion of their joint aggression against Asia. They actively support the struggle of the Japanese people who are dealing hard blows to the U.S. imperialist war policy and the revival of Japanese militarism by pressing on a vigorous anti-U.S., anti-monopoly struggle.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Premier Kim Il Sung resolutely condemn U.S. imperialism's and the Israeli aggressors' sinister manoeuvres for aggression against and plunder of the Arab people and actively support the just struggle of the friendly Arab people for defending their national independence and territorial integrity and serving the cause of the liberation of the Palestinian people.

The two parties sharply condemn the incessant manoeuvres of aggression and intervention by the U.S. imperialists against the Republic of Cuba and express their firm and militant solidarity with the heroic Cuban people in their indomitable struggle to defend firmly their motherland and the fruits of the revolution and to build socialism successfully.

The two parties express their firm solidarity with the anti-war movement which is expanding day by day among the American people against the gangster policy of aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists, and completely support and encourage the valiant struggle of Afro-Americans against racial discrimination to win freedom and democratic rights.

The two parties express their firm solidarity with the revolutionary struggle of the people of all countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the world as a whole against imperialism and colonialism, with U.S. imperialism as the ringleader, in order to achieve freedom, liberation, national independence and social progress.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Premier of the Cabinet Kim Il Sung are unanimous in declaring that the currently intensified aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism do not prove its strength but, on the contrary, show that its position becomes more and more difficult.

By perpetrating armed aggression against Cambodia, the U.S. imperialists have aroused unanimous indignation and unprecedented resistance among the people the world over and even within the United States, thus sinking ever deeper into an impasse.

Provided the people of all the countries who are making revolution resolutely struggle in firm solidarity, they will be able to check any desperate manoeuvre by the imperialists.

The peoples of Asia have a brilliant history in that, thanks to the strength of their unity, they won victory in the past in their common struggle against imperialism. The Korean and Chinese peoples fought side by side for a long time against Japanese imperialism and won victory and, at the time of the Korean war, too,

through their joint efforts gave U.S. imperialism a thrashing. The Indo-Chinese peoples together waged a bitter struggle against French imperialism and Japanese imperialism and were victorious, and today U.S. imperialism is suffering one defeat after another all over Indo-China, in Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos.

The outcome of the heroic fight by the people of the three Indo-Chinese countries of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos has a great influence on the outcome of the fight waged by other peoples in other parts of the world against the common enemy and the regimes of his devoted running dogs.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk highly appreciates the fact that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China do not stint their support, effective solidarity and material aid to Viet Nam, Laos and People's Cambodia which dare to respond to the challenge of the United States—the most cruel, dangerous, barbarous and cunning of imperialists and neo-colonialists.

If the revolutionary peoples of Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam, China, Korea and countries in other regions of Asia form a united front and hit at U.S. imperialism by joining their collective efforts, they will be able to strike it down.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Premier of the Cabinet Kim Il Sung express their firm determination to direct all their efforts towards the triumph of the common cause against imperialism and against the United States.

The two parties emphasize with satisfaction that the second state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, is an outstanding event in the development to a very high level of the indestructible militant solidarity and trustful co-operation between the Korean and Khmer peoples in their common anti-U.S. struggle and has made a great contribution to strengthening the common anti-U.S. front of the revolutionary peoples against U.S. imperialist aggression in Asia.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk expresses his most sincere thanks to Premier of the Cabinet Kim Il Sung, to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by him and to all the Korean people for their especially grand welcome and their warm and fraternal hospitality during his stay in Korea.

Norodom Sihanouk
(signed)

Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea

Kim Il Sung
(signed)

Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, June 30, 1970

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

Issues Statement

- Exposes Nixon's so-called troop withdrawal as a manoeuvre to deceive the American people and to cover up the escalation of the war.
- Stresses that the Cambodian, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples will fight resolutely against U.S. imperialism and its valets till final victory.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, issued a statement in Pyongyang on June 30 exposing U.S. President Nixon's so-called troop withdrawal as a manoeuvre to deceive the American people and cover up the escalation of war. Full text of the statement follows:

President Nixon of the United States of America has decided to withdraw all the American ground forces from the national territory of Cambodia by July 1, 1970.

In the name of all Khmer patriots who refuse to go down on their knees to U.S. imperialism, I have the honour of presenting below our judgment of the aggressive, bellicose and neo-colonial policy of President Nixon, to which Cambodia and her people have fallen a victim.

1. The withdrawal of American ground forces from Cambodia is nothing but a Machiavellian manoeuvre of an ambitious politician who tries to dupe his peaceable voters.

The withdrawal not only cannot efface the horrible traces of the innumerable crimes committed by the Yankee invaders against the Khmer nation between May 1 and June 30, 1970, on Khmer soil; moreover, it serves merely to hide from the eyes of the American people the new phase of the colonization of our country and genocide of our people.

In fact, the ground, naval and air forces of the traitorous generals of Thieu-Ky of Saigon in the pay of the U.S. imperialists continue to occupy tyrannically a great part of Cambodia, which includes a number of cities and provincial and district seats, land and water communication lines, air bases, coastal isles and the coast. Thieu-Ky themselves have formally made it clear that their armed forces would continue to occupy Cambodia without time or space limit and would be entitled to destroy our country and kill our people as they see fit under the pretext of defending the treacherous Lon Nol clique from "the Communists."

The disappearance, which without doubt will be very temporary, of Yankee ground forces from the

national territory of Cambodia will be quickly made good by the invasion of the same territory by the ground, naval and even air forces of Thailand in the pay of the Washington government, an invasion which represents a still greater danger to the Khmer nation on account of the well-known expansionist designs of the Bangkok regime on Khmer territory.

Lastly, it should be stressed to international opinion that the preparation of the withdrawal of the Yankee ground forces is coupled with the preparation and the starting two weeks ago of a sanguinary escalation of air raids with B-52 bombers on Khmer cities and provinces where the people's resistance to Lon Nol and his masters is notable.

On these cities and provinces (Kompong Thom and Kompong Speu, to cite only two recent examples) and on many places of the liberated zones, American B-52 bombers dropped day and night thousands of murderous bombs, particularly, napalm bombs.

With this bombing becoming more and more intensified in "replacement" of the withdrawal of Yankee ground forces, the social, cultural and economic infrastructure of Cambodia, which was independent and neutral before March 18, is being destroyed and in a very short time Cambodia was thrown back to the backward state of the period of French colonialism.

Worse still, villages, fields, property and above all, the lives of peaceable inhabitants are being destroyed.

Thousands of civilians including women, old people and children are killed under the U.S. bombs. Many people went through terrible sufferings from napalm before they died.

The American and world people should be aware that the savage bombing of Cambodia by the U.S. air force will be further intensified with each passing day in "compensation" for the withdrawal of U.S. ground forces.

2. The withdrawal of Yankee ground forces from Cambodia is far from being a prelude to a de-escalation of the colonial war waged by U.S. imperialism against the Khmer country.

On the contrary, the withdrawal of Nixon's ground forces is a prelude to the escalation of the colonization of Cambodia by the U.S.A.

According to what the American press itself revealed, Phnom Penh has become a military colony of the Saigon puppet government, and this government arbitrarily administers certain Cambodian provinces, Svay Rieng in particular, and controls exclusively the Khmer coast and coastal isles between Ha Tien and Sihanoukville.

Cambodian rivers are under the control of the Saigon and Bangkok navies and the Bangkok navy will send 20 armed ships there shortly.

The territorial waters of Cambodia between Sihanoukville and Koh Kong (a frontier province bordering Thailand) are placed under the control of the Bangkok navy which, under a recent agreement between Lon Nol and Vice-Premier of Thailand Praphas Charusathien, has been given the right to freely exploit by Thai fishing fleets the natural resources of our waters.

The Americans themselves are not leaving and will not leave Cambodia. Their embassy in Phnom Penh has greatly increased its agents, the so-called "diplomats."

The C.I.A. has sent to our country a great number of its agents who, installed in our cities, are carrying on activities that one can predict.

According to a recent U.S. press report, American technicians are feverishly installing electronic equipment (*sic*) in the Pochentong air base.

The national economy which has completely collapsed following the March 18 coup d'etat, is now rotten to the core in Phnom Penh. This capital has been reduced, like Saigon, to an odious American black market.

3. The withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from Cambodia cannot cover up in the least the hideous features of U.S. imperialism, bellicosity, neo-colonialism and racism. The "historic" invasion of our country ordered and announced by Nixon on the evening of April 30, 1970, is a barbarous and dastardly crime without parallel, the victim of which is a small peaceful and neutral nation whose sole fault is to desire to remain independent and free itself from the dictatorship of a handful of bloodthirsty fascists.

Nixon claimed that his military intervention in Cambodia was intended to "safeguard the independence, freedom, neutrality and peace of Cambodia."

In actuality, this independence, this freedom, this neutrality and this peace had existed completely and entirely before the coup d'etat of March 18, 1970.

If Nixon were really loyal to the ideals of justice and democracy of the American people, he should have let the Khmer people overthrow the Lon Nol regime which alone is responsible for the abolition of freedom and democracy in Cambodia and for the loss of its independence, neutrality and peace.

But Nixon and his lackeys, Thieu-Ky, Praphas Charusathien, have confessed that it is vital (*sic*) for them to save at all cost the "skin" of the Lon Nol regime and thus put down the patriotic struggle of the Khmer people.

History will not fail to most severely condemn this crime which finds an equal only in that of Hitler who cowardly and barbarously attacked the people of Czechoslovakia and Poland and kindled the flames of World War II.

It is Nixon who, in the eyes of history, will be the sole arch-culprit of the destruction of Cambodia, the genocide of its peaceable inhabitants (of the Khmer race, Vietnamese race, etc.), the indescribable miseries and ruin of the Khmer nation and the total obliteration of its democracy, neutrality, peace and independence.

History will most severely condemn Nixon who rewarded Lon Nol and his hideous regime with huge quantities of new-type weapons to massacre, after coming to power, thousands of defenceless Khmers and Vietnamese, including a large number of old people, women and children.

4. Nixon promised the American people "a rapid end" of the war in Indo-China.

In fact, his historical aggression against Cambodia has only developed and prolonged this war. Senator Mike Mansfield has recently confirmed this outcome which is absolutely contrary to the deceptive promises of Nixon.

The victories which this warmonger predicted for the Yankee army and satellite troops are, in fact, only serious and humiliating defeats.

Nixon predicted the crushing of the people's resistance.

The world knows that this resistance is developing with dazzling rapidity.

Senator Mike Mansfield has correctly stressed recently that with regard to the suppression of guerrilla "sanctuaries," they have multiplied and, after the U.S. invasion, their sanctuaries are today everywhere in Cambodia.

Senator Mansfield also recalled that more than half of the country has completely freed itself from the control of the Phnom Penh government and its American and Saigon masters and predicted that the going "into action" of Thai troops, far from improving the situation, will further aggravate it.

This statesman is entirely correct.

Before Nixon's invasion, our National United Front of Kampuchea and its Liberation Army controlled only a small number of scattered districts, while very few communication lines (highways and railways) were cut.

The result of the "Nixon-type" invasion is that our National United Front of Kampuchea and its Na-

tional Liberation Army today completely control whole provinces, for example, Stung Treng, Kratie, Ratankiri, Mondolkiri and Preah Vihear, which together form a vast totally liberated zone.

The major parts of the territory of other provinces, for example, Kompong Speu, Kompong Chhnang, Pursat, Battambang, Siem Reap, Oddor Meanchey, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham and Prey Veng, have been liberated. It should be pointed out emphatically to international opinion that in the provinces where the Thieu-Ky troops are in strength, the enemy controls only his military and logistics bases which, moreover, are harassed and shelled by our people's forces.

No land communication has been or can be entirely controlled by the enemy. Our people's forces have cut almost all the highways and railways.

In the so-called regions held by the Lon Nol army and the army of his masters Thieu-Ky, such as Takeo, Kampot, Kompong Som, Svay Rieng and Kandal, our people's forces and people's administration of the National United Front of Kampuchea have been solidly established in all the countryside of the above-mentioned provinces.

We can say without any exaggeration that the people of all the provinces and even the majority of the inhabitants of cities (except Phnom Penh) have rallied round the National United Front of Kampuchea.

People abroad should be aware that though the intensified air bombardment by U.S. B-52s may bring to our people indescribable sufferings and great material and human losses, it can never solve the Cambodian problem in the direction wanted by Nixon.

These bombardments fill the hearts of our people with bitter hatred for the Americans and make our less courageous compatriots who are less resolute with respect to armed struggle decide to come to the embrace of the National United Front of Kampuchea and its Liberation Army.

The same can be said of the invasion and occupation of some of our provinces and cities by the armed forces of Thieu-Ky.

These forces are formed by veritable gangsters, brigands and thieves. Wherever they go, the soldiers of Thieu-Ky carry out abuses, oppression, thefts, pillage, violence and murders.

Scandals of such kind are innumerable, for example, in Svay Rieng, Kompong Cham, in Neak Leung, in Kompong Speu, even in Phnom Penh, etc., etc.

Lon Nol believes that he can consolidate his power and control over the people by relying on the military "power" of his Vietnamese masters of Saigon.

Contrary to his expectation, the crimes and innumerable exactions and humiliations by the Saigon soldiers have pushed the people and even a great number of former "supporters" of the reactionaries (for example, merchants, the bourgeoisie and landlords — all vic-

tims of the brigandage and pillage of the Saigon soldiers) to the embrace of the National United Front of Kampuchea and its army.

This is precisely the tragic result, tragic for Nixon, of his so-called "triumphant" armed intervention in Cambodia.

As to the so-called destruction of arsenals of arms and munitions of the guerrillas, the falsehood of Nixon's propaganda lies in the fact that the attacks of the people's armed forces against the "key cities," military posts and bases of the enemy have become more frequent, more powerful and more deadly since the infamous and sinister invasion by Nixon on last May 1.

Senator Mike Mansfield saw this clearly: U.S. imperialism has not succeeded in "clipping the wings" of the people's resistance.

Quite contrary, it can be said that Nixon will achieve an exploit, with the aid of Lon Nol, in making the Khmer people a revolutionary people and in firmly welding them with the Laotian and Vietnamese peoples in a united front of struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in Phnom Penh, Saigon, Vientiane and Bangkok. This unity of our three peoples soon bore fruits in the military field. Apart from the new victories of the Khmer and Vietnamese people, stress should be put on the recent brilliant victories of the Laotian people in liberating Attopeu and then Saravane.

As to the figures released by Nixon concerning the losses sustained by the two sides, it is necessary to stress that Nixon deliberately multiplied by ten the figures concerning our losses and divided by ten those of his own and his servitors' losses.

5. In conclusion, the withdrawal of Yankee ground forces from Khmer territory is far from solving the problem of the war in Cambodia and in the rest of Indo-China.

As for Cambodia, the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union demand that Nixon unconditionally stop the bombing by his aircraft and by those of his lackeys Thieu-Ky, that Thailand refrain completely from interfering in any form in the internal affairs of Cambodia, and that Thieu-Ky immediately, totally and unconditionally withdraw all their armed forces (ground, naval and air) from Cambodia.

As for Indo-China, our three Indo-Chinese peoples demand the total, immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all the armed forces of the U.S. and its "allies" from the whole of Indo-China. Otherwise, the Khmer, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples will fight indomitably and uncompromisingly against U.S. imperialism and its valets till our final victory and the total destruction of the enemy.

Norodom Sihanouk

Pyongyang, June 30, 1970

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues Sixth Message to the Khmer Nation

SAMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, issued in Hanoi the 6th message to his compatriots on June 2, during his visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, according to the Viet Nam News Agency.

The message said: At present, events in Cambodia and Indo-China have finally "drawn" a very clear "demarcation" line which separates for ever the peoples who are invariably attached to their motherlands, liberty and independence from those Indo-Chinese who betray Indo-China, those Asians who betray Asia, and deliver their countries to American neo-colonialist imperialism.

Wherever it goes, U.S. imperialism sows discord and disunion among the nations, insecurity, war, disasters and misery, and it turns the national independence and liberty of others into slavery. Since U.S. imperialism and its henchmen, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique staged a coup d'état in Phnom Penh on March 18, our Cambodia has become a real hell.

Our patriotic people who refuse to bow to the U.S. imperialists, and who do not let the Lon Nol, Sirik Matak and Son Ngoc Thanh clique sell out with impunity the national independence, national neutrality and territorial integrity of our country to the Yankees, to the pro-U.S. Saigon and Bangkok puppets, have risen up to take up arms and fight resolutely against the traitors and their foreign bosses.

Our patriotic people know that the national independence, national neutrality, liberty, territorial integrity of the country, and peace itself and dignity and national honour can be recovered only if our Kampuchea is ready to sacrifice everything and if it constantly fights the enemy without let-up till the latter is totally defeated militarily.

Of course, our struggle now as well as in the future will not be an easy one. But if we arm ourselves with sufficient courage and faith in the destiny of our motherland and with tenacity, we will certainly win local victories which will inevitably lead to more decisive victories. Together with the fraternal Vietnamese and Laotian peoples, we will finally strike down our common enemy, however colossal it may be. Our Indo-China will be finally liberated completely.

The message said: Today Lon Nol has been compelled to content himself with "reigning" inside Phnom Penh. Reporter Don Shannon said: "Premier Lon Nol is called 'mayor of Phnom Penh' by the diplomatic corps." These traitors in Phnom Penh are mortally afraid of the patriotic Khmer people. They recently proclaimed an inhuman martial law authorizing their thugs to crush pitilessly and drown in blood the national opposition. Moreover, the Lon Nol clique has allowed the mercenary troops of Saigon to oppress, steal and rob at will our fellow-countrymen in the towns and provinces occupied by their soldiers and their commanders. At present, Lon Nol has reached the peak of betrayal. He has no shame in asking the Bangkok "vice-premier" Praphas Charusathien who had come to Phnom Penh to send Thai ground, naval and air forces to occupy and invade Cambodia. The Lon Nol clique is even bringing into our country the reactionaries of Taipei and Seoul, other valets of the U.S. imperialists.

The message said: Our Khmer people are not and will never be alone in their struggle. They are and will always be strongly assisted, in many ways, by their Vietnamese and Laotian brothers, by their great Chinese and north Korean friends, who will support them effectively till their total victory.

Also supporting them firmly, now and in the future, are the people of other socialist countries and all progressive and anti-imperialist peoples in the world. Let us remember always that this struggle is taking place in the context of the struggle of the Indo-Chinese peoples for the complete liberation of our Cambodia, south Viet Nam and Laos.

The message said: The imperialists and their friends have proposed and are proposing a so-called "peaceful" solution to the Cambodian problem in the form of an international conference. The aim of such a conference is just to cheat us in order to better shut us up in the cage of U.S. imperialism.

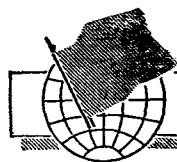
The message pointed out: Due to the treason of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh—"Free Khmer," Cambodia has to submit to as many as three masters, the U.S. imperialists, their henchmen in Bangkok and in Saigon. The henchmen in Saigon have even gone to the length of appropriating by force and de facto a good part of our national territory. This situation, one of the most tragic and humiliating, is intolerable.

All the patriotic Khmers who are loyal to their motherland have the sacred duty to take up arms and fight to death to liberate it completely.

The message solemnly called on the Buddhist clergy, the Royal Family, the youth, the functionaries and the army men to join the masses of the people in the framework of the National United Front of Kampuchea and in the largest numbers possible the

National Liberation Army in order together to sweep out from Cambodian soil the traitorous reactionaries, their masters and under-masters.

The message said in conclusion: The nation wishes that the war will come to an early end. This wish will certainly materialize if the nation rises up as one man to give total support to the N.U.F.K. and its National Liberation Army.



"Renmin Ribao" Commentaries

Powerful Repulse to U.S.-Israeli Aggressors

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

WITH the support of U.S. imperialism, the Israeli Zionists, in the past few days, sent large numbers of aircraft and armed forces to launch large-scale attacks on the Syrian armed forces and people. They even flagrantly bombed Damascus, capital of Syria. In defiance of brute force, the Syrian armed forces and people fought valiantly and achieved great military successes, giving the aggressors the punishment they deserved.

The victory of the Syrian armed forces and people has punctured the overweening arrogance of the U.S.-Israeli aggressors and inspired the people of all Arab countries with the fighting will to oppose the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. This is a common victory for all the Arab peoples.

Israel's attack on Syria is a new step taken by U.S. imperialism to intensify its aggression against the Arab countries. Since the beginning of this year, U.S. imperialism has instigated Israel to launch repeated armed attacks on Syria, the U.A.R. and other Arab countries and incited the reactionary pro-American forces in Jordan to suppress the Palestinian guerrillas. At the same time, it has redoubled its efforts to push ahead with its plot for a Middle East Munich. After scheming and making deals behind the scenes with its accomplice for a long time, U.S. imperialism has recently dished up a "new formula" for the so-called "peaceful solution" of the Middle East question in a vain attempt to strangle the Palestinian people's cause for liberation and enable Israel to continue its occupation of the territory of various Arab countries.

U.S. imperialism has always resorted to the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of military aggression and political deception in the Middle East, both of which are ultimately aimed at bringing the Palestinian and other Arab peoples to their knees. However, any of U.S. imperialism's aggressive acts and schemes of division will be smashed by the Palestinian and other Arab peoples who have risen to their feet and are fighting in unity. The counter-attack in self-defence by the Palestinian guerrillas and the great victory won recently by the Syrian armed forces and people are a powerful reply to U.S. imperialism's new scheme of aggression against the Middle East.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The Chinese people regard victory in the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America as their own victory and give warm sympathy and support to all their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles."** The 700 million Chinese people admire the Syrian armed forces and people for their heroism and indomitable spirit in dealing resolute blows at the Israeli aggressors. The Chinese people regard every victory in battle won by the Syrian, Palestinian and other Arab peoples as their own victory. We are deeply convinced that, strengthening their unity and persevering in protracted fight, the Syrian people and the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples are sure to completely defeat the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs.

(June 30)

Memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

— On U.S. imperialist crimes of aggression in Korea

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on June 22 a memorandum on U.S. imperialist crimes of aggression in Korea. Full text of the memorandum follows:

TWENTY years have elapsed since the U.S. imperialist aggressors provoked the criminal war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950.

The U.S. imperialists were compelled to sign the armistice agreement after sustaining a crushing defeat in face of the heroic struggle of the Korean people for defending the freedom and independence of the fatherland. But, after that, they have resorted as ever to all desperate manoeuvres, instead of discarding the aggressive designs in Korea.

Owing to this, the peaceful unification of Korea, the supreme national aspiration of the Korean people, has not yet been achieved.

In recent years, the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for aggression and war in Korea have been further intensified with each passing day, leading the situation in Korea to extreme tension and creating a grave situation in which war may break out again at any moment.

This is the root cause of the threat to peace not only in Korea but also in Asia and the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issues this memorandum, deeming it necessary to denounce the aggressive acts historically committed by the U.S. imperialists in Korea and expose once again to the whole world the criminal nature of the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for provoking a new war.

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U.S. imperialism appeared before the Korean people as the most barbarous and most truculent enemy as way back as more than 100 years ago.

Intensifying their inroads upon the Far Eastern region in the 19th century, the U.S. imperialist aggressors attempted to annex Korea and turn her into their commodity market and a stepping-stone for aggression on the Asian continent.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors stretched out their tentacles of aggression at that time, declaring that "from the military point of view, Korea is situated in such a position that anyone who enters her territory will find himself before an opened door to China under the Ching Dynasty" (*Review of the U.S. History*, 1924, Vol. 30, No. 1, p. 96).

The intrusion of the armed ship *General Sherman* in 1866 marked the beginning of the U.S. imperialists' acts of armed aggression against Korea.

The gangsters of this piratic ship of the U.S. imperialists illegally intruded up to the outskirts of Pyongyang under the cloak of "trade" and committed all kinds of beastly barbarities, robbing civilians of property, violating women, and killing and wounding Korean people at random.

Enraged at their aggressive barbarities, the Korean people wiped out the U.S. imperialist robbers.

Finding a pretext in the *General Sherman* incident, the U.S. imperialist aggressors sent to Korea the warship *Wachusett* in 1867 and the man-of-war *Shinandore* in 1868.

In 1868 the U.S. imperialist aggressors on board the armed piratic ship *China* intruded into Toksan County, Chungchong Province, and committed the dastardly brigandism of disinterring the tomb of Prince Namyon in the county.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who were blind with the wild designs to place Korea under their yoke at any cost, at last formed an expeditionary fleet of five warships in 1871 and launched a large-scale armed invasion of Korea.

But the U.S. imperialists sustained setbacks each time under the counter-blows of the Korean people. Later the U.S. imperialists embarked upon conspiracy with the Japanese militarists in their aggression on Korea.

The U.S. imperialists plotted to push Japan to invade Korea and, furthermore, keep off the influences of other capitalist powers in Korea and China, regarding her as the least dangerous rival as she was still weaker and less advanced than other capitalist powers at that time.

The Japanese militarists, zealously assisted and encouraged by the U.S. imperialists, sent in 1875 the warship *Unyogo* to Kanghwa-do Island of Korea and perpetrated daylight piracy and, shifting the "responsibility" for this provocation on to the Korean feudal government, they dispatched a large fleet to Korea in 1876 and forced the enslaving "Kanghwa-do Treaty" upon it by threat of arms.

In 1882 the U.S. imperialists, following the Japanese imperialists, came to Korea with a warship and forced the Korean feudal government to conclude the so-called "Korea-U.S. Treaty of Amity and Trade," demanding

that it grant them the same privileges as had been given to Japan.

This treaty was an out-and-out aggressive treaty stipulating the opening of Korean ports, responsibility of the Korean feudal government for protecting Americans, the U.S. merchants' free looting and extra-territoriality and it was an unequal treaty which imposed unilateral obligations upon Korea.

During the Sino-Japanese War in 1894-95 and the Russo-Japanese War in 1904-05, the U.S. imperialists actively supported the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea to weaken the influence of China under the Ching Dynasty and check the advance of tsarist Russia to Asia.

Theodore Roosevelt, the then U.S. President, after reading the draft peace treaty between Russia and Japan, said: "I fully agree with the Japanese including a paragraph on its domination over Korea in the Russo-Japanese Peace Treaty" (*Theodore Roosevelt and His Days*, Vol. 1, pp. 380-381) and before the peace conference he told a Japanese "special envoy" that "when the time comes to discuss the peace conditions I guarantee the following demands for Japan . . . Korea will be completely in the sphere of Japan's interest" (*Diplomatic Documents of Japan, Russo-Japanese War*, separate volume, Vol. 5, p. 71).

The U.S. imperialists thus tried to carry into effect their sinister plan of dividing spheres of influence with the Japanese militarists at the sacrifice of Korea.

U.S. Secretary of the Army Taft who went to Japan in July 1905 recognized, in a "secret agreement" with Japanese Prime Minister Katsura, Japan's occupation of Korea in return for Japan's recognition of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of the Philippines.

On this basis, Japanese militarism forced the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" upon Korea in 1905 to deprive her of diplomatic rights, the "Chongmi Seven-Point Treaty" in 1907 to rob her of the right to domestic administration, and completely annexed Korea in 1910.

When the Japanese imperialists imposed the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" upon Korea, the U.S. imperialists were the first to withdraw their legation from Seoul, openly approving it.

Later, the U.S. imperialists actively supported and co-operated with the Japanese imperialists in their colonial rule in Korea, insulted the struggle of the Korean people for independence and did their utmost to obstruct it.

When the Korean people rose in a nationwide uprising against the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule and for independence in March 1919, the U.S. State Department made public a statement, openly declaring that "the Korean issue, being a purely domestic affair of Japan, is the same as an uprising in our Philippines would be for us. Many reports on the stand taken by the Japanese Government for putting down the uprising

are rather dubious. According to informations received by the State Department, it is questionable that extremely ruthless and cruel methods were employed by Japan" (*Christian Science Monitor*, April 21, 1919).

U.S. imperialism had its economic concessions in Korea protected as a reward for its active support to the Japanese imperialists' policy of occupation of Korea.

The U.S. monopoly capitalists not only retained a number of their economic concessions including the rights to excavate the Korean mineral resources which they had seized towards the end of the 19th century but also perpetrated economic exploitation on a wider scale with the backing of the Japanese imperialists.

In the 1920s alone, they built several enterprises including the Pyongyang Starch Factory and harshly exploited the Korean working people.

The four big mines of Unsan, Suan, Changsong and Chiksan possessed by the U.S. monopoly capital accounted for 80 per cent of the total gold and silver output of the whole of Korea in the period from 1909 to 1920.

The U.S. imperialists attached great significance to religious-cultural aggression in executing their policy of aggression in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists sent a large number of missionaries to Korea under the mask of religion as scouts of aggression.

In 1910 there were a total of 453 foreign missionaries in Korea, and 306 of them were American missionaries.

The American missionaries and religious organs resorted to all kinds of crafty artifices to foster many stooges to be used in the future colonial rule in Korea and inculcate and fan the worship-America idea among the Korean people through what they called "charities."

But, nothing could conceal their brigandish nature. The American missionaries under the mask of "philanthropy" and "equality" levelled intolerable national insults at the Korean people and crudely violated their human rights, while talking about "charity" and "civilization." To cite one example: American missionary Pethmors who had settled in Sunan, South Pyongan Province, in 1925 committed a hideous atrocity. He seized a 12-year-old Korean boy on the charge of picking up an apple lying on the roadside near his orchard, set his shepherd dog on the boy and in the end wrote on the forehead of the boy the word "thief" in hydrochloric acid. This is only one aspect showing the real nature of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The Korean people have waged an energetic struggle against the U.S. and Japanese imperialists from the very day when the beasts started stretching their tentacles of aggression to Korea.

Particularly, the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the wise leadership

of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the 1930s developed to a new, higher stage the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of the Korean people and shook to its very foundation the colonial ruling system of the Japanese imperialists.

The day was drawing near when the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule in Korea would be brought to an end and a bright road opened before the Korean people for the building of a democratic, independent, sovereign state.

With the defeat of Japanese imperialism approaching, the U.S. imperialists, behind the scene of the international arena, occupied themselves with greater zeal in intrigues to place Korea under their colonial yoke, taking the place of the Japanese imperialists, in direct opposition to the unanimous aspiration of the Korean people for independence.

U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt in a private meeting with British Foreign Secretary Eden in Washington in March 1943, said that it was desirable to enforce U.S. trusteeship over Korea with the participation of "one or two countries" (*Memoirs of Cordell Hull*, Vol. 2, New York, 1948, p. 1956).

At the Yalta Talks in February 1945, Roosevelt jabbered in reference to Korea that "... trusteeship is under consideration and in this question the U.S. has the experience of the Philippines in setting a period of 50 years to prepare the Philippine people for self-government," and "20 or 30 years of transition period may be envisaged for Korea" (*U.S. Foreign Relations, Malta and Yalta Talks, 1945*, Washington, 1955, p. 770).

The U.S. imperialists, who had thus persistently schemed to turn Korea into their colony after the defeat of Japanese imperialism, shamelessly and stubbornly called for over ten years of trusteeship for Korea at an international conference dealing with the Korean question after World War II.

All these facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists have been the bitter and sworn enemy of the Korean people, an enemy who had historically watched for a chance to reduce Korea into their colony.

II

The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops landed in liberated south Korea in September 1945 after the surrender of Japanese imperialism. The U.S. imperialists took this as a capital chance to establish their colonial domination over Korea of which they had been dreaming for 100 years.

No sooner had the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops set their blood-stained feet on the soil of south Korea than they proclaimed south Korea an area under their military occupation without any legal ground and instituted a military government, trampling underfoot the sovereignty of the Korean people. Thus, the U.S. imperialists, lording it over south Korea with the 38th Parallel North Latitude as boundary, completely cut

off traffic, transport, correspondence and travel between north and south Korea which had been going on freely till that time and set out to lay the barriers of split between the north and south.

Originally, the entry of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops into south Korea was only to carry out the task of disarming the Japanese army under an agreement concluded between the allied powers during the war. There was no reason or ground whatsoever to set up a military government in south Korea.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists repressed and disbanded by force the people's committees, organs of people's power established by the people in south Korea on their own initiative after liberation, forced a military government upon them and openly embarked upon the road of turning south Korea into a colony.

Soon after the promulgation of military government, the U.S. imperialist occupationists proclaimed in military government ordinance No. 21 that "all laws which were issued in the past or, regulations, orders, notices or other documents issued by the former government of Korea (that is, the governor-general's office of Japanese imperialism in Korea) having the force of law on August 9, 1945 ... will continue in full force and effect until repealed by express order of the military government." With this, U.S. imperialism began to repress all the democratic and patriotic forces of the Korean people by force of arms, not only keeping intact the colonial ruling machinery and fascist evil laws at the time of the Japanese imperialist rule, which so harshly suppressed the Korean people, but using even the governor-general and other officials of Japanese imperialism as "co-operator" and to build up the foothold for their colonial rule by whipping together the pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation who even could not breathe freely in face of the spirit of the liberated people.

In order to colonize and subjugate south Korea, the U.S. imperialists pursued the vicious policy of destroying the national economy of south Korea and subjugating it to U.S. monopoly capital economically by making use of the brigandish military occupation system, while enforcing the military fascist rule from the outset.

In the military government ordinance No. 2 issued in September 1945 as the first step for attaining this aim, U.S. imperialism proclaimed that "rights and interests with respect to any public or private property owned directly or indirectly, in whole or part, in any form or content since August 9, 1945 by the Japanese south of 38 Degrees North Latitude are hereby taken over by the United States military government." Thus, it completely seized in its hands the key branches comprising 85 per cent of the south Korean economy and wrecked and pillaged it at will.

The property forming the artery of the south Korean economy seized by U.S. imperialism under the name of so-called "enemy property" should have been returned to the Korean people, as in the northern half,

as it was built by Japanese imperialism with the sweat and blood of the Korean people.

U.S. imperialism changed in February 1946 the signboard of the "Oriental Development Company," a tool of Japanese imperialism for plundering land and provisions, to the "New Korea Company" and took possession of all the land owned by the former, or one-fifth of the total arable land in south Korea.

This policy of plundering and subjugating the south Korean economy rapidly destroyed and ruined it and completely blocked the road to the independent development of the national economy.

Immediately after their occupation of south Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors also sped up the conversion of south Korea into a military base, reconstructing harbours and roads in south Korea and building new military airfields and particularly massed armed forces in the vicinity of the 38th Parallel.

Making preparations for an armed invasion of the northern half, the U.S. imperialists issued "military government ordinance" No. 28 in November 1945 to set up so-called "defence headquarters" and then set about to train the south Korean puppet army under the name of "defence guard" and "coast guard."

All these facts show that the U.S. imperialists acted as out-and-out aggressor and plunderer opposing the Korean people from the first days they set foot in Korea.

Even American correspondent Mark Gayn at that time said:

"We were not a liberation army. We rushed there in order to occupy it, in order to watch whether the Koreans obey the conditions of surrender. From the first days of our landing, we have acted as the enemy of the Koreans." (Mark Gayn, *Japan Diary*, New York, 1948.)

Seeing the military government running up against the powerful resistance of the south Korean people, the U.S. imperialists who had openly started turning south Korea into their colony and military base embarked on the road of rigging up a separate puppet regime in south Korea with the sinister aim to veil the nature of their colonial rule.

For this purpose, the U.S. imperialists wantonly wrecked the decision of the Moscow Three Foreign Ministers' Conference on establishing a united, democratic, provisional government in Korea and illegally brought the "Korean question" before the "U.N." in 1947 under an unwarranted pretext.

This is entirely contrary to the Charter of the U.N.

The U.N. is not entitled to discuss such questions of postwar settlement as the Korean question nor to deal with the internal affairs of any country or any nation. The Korean question is an internal affair of the Korean people which allows no outside interference. Never-

theless, the U.S. imperialists coercively fabricated a "resolution" on holding the so-called "U.N. supervised elections" in Korea at the U.N. by setting their voting machine into motion without the participation of the genuine representative of the Korean people, wantonly trampling underfoot the sovereignty of the Korean people and the U.N. Charter.

When this criminal move was unanimously opposed by the entire Korean people, the U.S. imperialists forcibly called an illegal U.N. "Sub-Committee Meeting" in 1948 and cooked up a "resolution" on holding separate "elections" in south Korea alone under the occupation of their aggressor troops. How illegal and absurd this was can be fully explained by the fact that only four of the representatives of the eight member states of the so-called "U.N. Commission on Korea," trumped up at that time as an aggressive tool of U.S. imperialism for the execution of its heinous plan, voted for it.

In fact, "free elections" are out of the question where foreign aggressor troops are stationed.

It was evident from the outset what "elections" at the point of the bayonet of the U.S. imperialists would bring about. The U.S. imperialists staged the so-called "election" farce with barbarous terror and tyranny, fraudulence and swindle supported by bayonets, trampling on the unanimous national will of the entire people of north and south Korea opposing the territorial division and national split and aspiring after an independent, peaceful unification of the country, and put up the arch-traitor to the nation, Syngman Rhee reared in the United States from long before, and rigged up a puppet regime in south Korea, thus openly deepening the division of Korea. The Syngman Rhee "regime" was a puppet regime imposed upon the south Korean people entirely at the point of the bayonet of U.S. imperialism. This was fully borne out by the fact that this traitorous regime advertized as a "representative government" "recognized by the U.N." and so on was overthrown by the heroic uprising of the south Korean people in April 1960.

The south Korean "regime" rigged up at the point of the bayonet by U.S. imperialism is an out-and-out dependent, treacherous regime which came into being only by changing the signboard of "military government" to the so-called "government of the republic of Korea" and a puppet regime which can exercise no sovereignty; it is nothing but a tool of U.S. imperialism for the execution of its colonial policy. Clear proof of this was furnished also by various "treaties" and "agreements" between U.S. imperialism and the south Korean puppet regime after the setting up of the puppet regime.

The "ROK-U.S. agreement on the transfer of finance and property" cooked up by the U.S. imperialists in 1948 stipulated that the south Korean puppet regime shall "keep in full force all the present laws, ordinances and regulations of the United States military

government" and that the "ownership of properties and appendages in the republic of Korea, movable or immovable, regardless of the form, which the U.S. Government is interested in, should be transferred at the request of the U.S. Government." In this way, the U.S. imperialists stipulated by law that the south Korean puppet regime is nothing but the extension of the U.S. military government and they can exercise unlimited control over the south Korean economy.

And the "temporary administrative agreement on the military and security to be enforced in the transitional period" stipulated that the "U.S. army command in Korea shall be responsible for the control of the security units of the republic of Korea consisting of all the present police, coast guard and defence guard units" and "has the right to exercise general operational control." Thus the U.S. imperialists seized the complete supreme military command over south Korea.

After the establishment of the neo-colonialist, military fascist ruling machine in south Korea in this way, U.S. imperialism started stepping up war preparations in real earnest to occupy the whole Korea by force of arms with it as a springboard.

U.S. imperialism shipped into south Korea various kinds of weapons and war materials worth 190 million dollars in the year of 1949 alone and armed the puppet army on a large scale.

Speaking at the U.S. House Appropriations Committee in May 1950, the then chief of the "E.C.A. Office in Korea" said: "100,000 men and officers of the south Korean army armed with U.S. weapons and trained by Americans have wound up preparations and are ready to start war at any moment."

As a link in their preparations for the provocation of a war in Korea, the U.S. imperialists further intensified their brutal suppression of the righteous struggle of the south Korean people for freedom, liberation and the unification of the fatherland. 132 democratic, political parties and public organizations were forcibly dissolved in south Korea in September and October 1949 and over 109,000 south Korean patriots and innocent people were massacred at random by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in 1949 alone. In Cheju Island, over 70,000 people or one-fourth of the entire population of the island, were murdered in the period from 1948 to early 1950.

Reporting about such sanguinary tragedies which drenched the whole area of south Korea with blood, even the *New York Times* pointed out in March 1950 that "terror unprecedented in the world prevails in many areas of south Korea."

Along with such war preparations, the U.S. imperialists further intensified daily acts of military provocation and armed invasion against the northern half of the Republic along the 38th Parallel. The south Korean puppet army under the command of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops intruded into the area of

the northern half almost every day and continued vicious provocative atrocities — killing and kidnapping inhabitants, setting fire to peasants' houses and robbing them of their property — and frequently conducted military invasion by large units.

In 1949 alone, the cases of such provocative armed invasion numbered as many as 1,836.

The above-mentioned facts showed that U.S. imperialism was virtually perpetrating a war of aggression against the northern half of the Republic already long before June 25, 1950.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made all sincere efforts from the outset to remove this grave danger of war facing the fatherland and the nation and unify the fatherland in a peaceful way at the earliest date.

The joint conference of representatives of north and south Korean political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang in April 1948 which was participated in even by representatives of Right-wing political parties of south Korea, representing the unanimous will of the entire Korean people, put forth a proposal to establish a united all-Korea government by the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference after making all foreign troops withdraw from Korea simultaneously. But the U.S. imperialists and a handful of their stooges turned it down and held treacherous "separate elections" in south Korea at last to rig up a puppet regime.

In September 1948, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea repeatedly proposed that the Soviet and American troops be withdrawn from Korea simultaneously and the Korean question be left to the Korean people themselves. In active response to this, the Soviet Government completely withdrew the Soviet troops from the area in the northern half of the Republic. But the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, hanging on in south Korea, kept stepping up war provocations.

The Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland comprising 72 political parties and public organizations of north and south Korea proposed in June 1949 to hold free, general elections in north and south Korea and found a united supreme legislative organ and unify the fatherland in a peaceful way. But the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique obstructed the materialization of this proposal, too.

In face of the prevailing situation, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea even proposed in June 1950 to achieve the unification of the country by way of amalgamating the Supreme People's Assembly and the south Korean "national assembly" into a single all-Korea legislative organ. But the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique, their stooges, answered this just, peaceful proposal for national unification with the provocation of a war at last.

(To be continued.)

She Dedicated Her Life to the Party

—Advanced deeds of outstanding communist fighter
Shen Hsiu-chin

TWENTY-NINE-YEAR-OLD Shen Hsiu-chin came from a poor peasant family in Kuochia Village of the Matao People's Commune, Jungcheng County, Shantung Province. When she finished junior middle school in July 1961, she determined to settle in the countryside and embark on the road of integrating herself with the workers and peasants in response to our great leader Chairman Mao's call. In the past nine years since then, she had persisted in studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way. In the three great revolutionary struggles—class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment—in the countryside, she was always full of vitality, forging ahead in a dauntless spirit. For several years running, she had been elected an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought.

On January 1 this year, Shen Hsiu-chin heroically sacrificed her young life to save the state property. Today, her name is spreading far and wide in the rural areas of the Shantung Peninsula.

In July 1961 when she had just started on the road of integrating herself with the workers and peasants, she was faced with the test of the fierce struggle between the two classes.

At that time, the evil wind of restoring capitalism whipped up by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi spread to the Kuochia Production Brigade. A handful of class enemies, stirring up trouble, insisted that part of the land cultivated by the collective be divided up, in an attempt to lead the collective economy to a wrong path. The Communist Party members and the poor and lower-middle peasants saw through the class enemies' sinister plot to sabotage the collective economy and were in the process of rallying their forces to wage a struggle against the capitalist forces.

Shen Hsiu-chin, who had just left school, did not quite understand the fierce class struggle in the rural areas. So she studied Chairman Mao's works, with specific problems in mind, and determined to plunge herself into the struggle. Conscientiously she studied Chairman Mao's *Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society, Preface and Postscript to "Rural Surveys," Oppose Book Worship* and his other brilliant works. Act-



Comrade Shen Hsiu-chin, an outstanding communist fighter who dedicated her life to the Party.

ing in accordance with our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching: "You can't solve a problem? Well, get down and investigate the present facts and its past history! When you have investigated the problem thoroughly, you will know how to solve it," she set about making a careful and painstaking investigation of society.

She modestly took the poor and lower-middle peasants as her teachers and received re-education from them. With tears in his eyes, old poor-peasant Shen Yu-ching told her about his bitter family history. Shih

Yu-ming, who was nearly 70 years old and was secretary of the brigade's Party branch when it was first set up, related the history of class struggle in the village: In the old society, 300 of the 350 *mu* of the village's farmland were in the hands of eight households of landlords and rich peasants. As for the poor and lower-middle peasants in the village, 30 families had fled from famine and gone begging in other areas; 30 peasants toiled for the landlords, about a dozen were killed by the landlords or died of starvation, and more than ten families were compelled to sell their sons and daughters. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the landlord class was overthrown and the poor and lower-middle peasants were emancipated. Shih Yu-ming said: "Hsiu-chin! Never for a moment forget the word 'class'! Today, there are still persons who want to take the evil road, but we will never tolerate it!"

Shen Hsiu-chin worked in the fields by day and visited the poor families in the evening. In her investigation which lasted more than three months, she went round to all the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants and reached the conclusion that the essence of distributing farmland to individual households was to restore capitalism. She made up her mind to fight on the side of the poor and lower-middle peasants to defeat the class enemies and take back the farmland already divided so that Kuochia Village would advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. This was her pledge in an article she wrote: "We must let uprightness prevail over evil; we must fight and not compromise. Our future is bright, and victory is ours!"

With enthusiasm the Communist Party members and the poor and lower-middle peasants in the village encouraged Shen Hsiu-chin, herself a member of the Communist Youth League branch committee, and she was filled with boundless strength. Proceeding with class education, she aroused the Communist Youth League members and other young people to visit the poor families so as to raise their class consciousness. Later she organized them into a shock force to struggle against the class enemies.

An attack on the class enemies was launched. Fired with anger, the Communist Party members, poor and lower-middle peasants and Communist Youth League members in the Kuochia Production Brigade exposed the class enemies' plots to restore capitalism. At a mass meeting Shen Hsiu-chin stated vehemently: "The distribution of farmland to individual households means reducing the poor and lower-middle peasants to misery again!" The poor and lower-middle peasants supported her, saying: "What Hsiu-chin said is right; we absolutely refuse to go back to the old way!"

The sinister act of distributing farmland to individual households was stopped. The Kuochia Production Brigade continued to advance in big strides in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao. Shen Hsiu-chin was tempered in this struggle and her consciousness of class

struggle and the struggle between the two lines was enhanced. She fostered profound class feelings with the poor and lower-middle peasants in the course of the struggle and was elected deputy leader of the brigade. In 1965 she had the honour to be admitted into the Communist Party of China. Before a portrait of Chairman Mao, she took a solemn vow that she would work for the great cause of communism all her life.

Shen Hsiu-chin became deputy director of the Chengshan State Forestry Centre in August 1966. During the Great Cultural Revolution, she followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan closely. She was determined to fight at the forefront of the struggle so as to temper and test herself.

She took the initiative to go into the midst of the workers to solicit their opinions and criticism. She joined them in writing big-character posters and criticizing the revisionist line. With her taking the lead, the flames of revolutionary mass criticism raged fiercely throughout the forestry centre. Like rounds of bullets, the workers' criticism lashed out at the revisionist line in running enterprises. The workers said in praise of her: "Shen Hsiu-chin is our good example." When the revolutionary leading group of the forestry centre was set up, she was elected its deputy leader.

Because of her spirit of doing the hardest work, Shen Hsiu-chin had become known as a tough girl even when she was in the production brigade. After her arrival at the forestry centre, she led the workers in a vigorous effort to build and protect the forestry centre with the broadness of mind of "working at the sandy beach while keeping the world in view" and in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. For several years running, she always took part in manual labour except when she was attending meetings elsewhere. She worked outdoors alongside the workers in every season, in rain or wind, hauling timber and cutting wood, selecting the hardest job.

The Chengshan Forestry Centre was planted with slow-growing pine trees. In order to provide more timber for the country, it was necessary to plant broad-leaved, quick-growing trees to build up a forest for industrial purposes.

Shen Hsiu-chin determined to take the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai Production Brigade as her example. With the great aspiration to "**transform China in the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains**" as Chairman Mao has taught us, she was among those who led the forestry workers in planting broad-leaved trees. It was a very difficult task to plant mulberry trees on a stretch of sandy beach because sand more than one metre deep covered the mud. Shen Hsiu-chin arrived at work everyday earlier than the others to break the ice and drain off the water, in preparation for digging up the mud. It was in late winter, the icy water cut like a knife. Her feet were raw and bruised, and the pain sometimes made her

sweat. But she always kept this from others and went on working. When her frost-bitten hands could no longer hold her spade, she pressed upon it with her palms. Never did she flinch before hardship. Each time she went to work, she brought along two blackboards, one with a quotation from Chairman Mao, and the other on which to inscribe the names and good deeds of her fellow-workers. During work breaks, she would either read poems by Chairman Mao to her mates or teach them to sing songs of Chairman Mao's quotations set to music or tell them stories about revolutionary heroes. She reminded the workers: "Many revolutionary martyrs laid down their lives for the liberation of all mankind, so what does it matter if we have to bear a bit of hardship in building socialism!" After 70 days of hard struggle, they finally laid out 10 *mu* of mulberry orchards according to plan.

With a high revolutionary sense of responsibility to the Party and the people, Shen Hsiu-chin joined her comrades in standing watch day and night over the 10,000 *mu* of forest.

One rainy night as she patrolled the pitch-dark forest, traversing it from east to west, the pine needles scratched her face and thorns snagged her hands and clothing, but she did not care a bit. When the workers discovered that she was out, they sent a search party to the forest, in concern for her safety. At midnight they found her, drenched to the skin. Showing great concern, they said: "You should take better care of yourself!" But Shen Hsiu-chin smiled and replied: "Don't bother about me. The Party and the people put us in charge of this big forest, we must do our job well so as to live up to the expectations of Chairman Mao!"



Members of the leading body of the Chengshan Forestry Centre are soliciting opinions from old poor peasant Hu Yu-chuang, the initiator of the forestry centre, whom Comrade Shen Hsiu-chin once visited, about making a plan for building up the area. They are determined to turn the forestry centre into a great red Mao Tsejung Thought school.

From the time she became deputy director of the forestry centre, she firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's teachings always to preserve the style of hard struggle.

The forestry centre is 85 *li* from the county seat. Whenever she went there for a meeting she would go on foot, carrying a bedroll on her back. Therefore she never had to submit an expense account for the fare. On one occasion, by the time a meeting was over, it was already dark. One comrade suggested, "Hsiu-chin, let's go back by bus. If you don't have enough money I can help pay for the ticket." She smiled: "I have money. It can buy a ticket but it cannot buy the glorious tradition of hard struggle displayed by the older generation of revolutionaries." Having said this, she hurried back that very night, carrying her bedroll on her back. By the time she reached the forestry centre, it was already daybreak. Noticing how tired she was from the trip, the comrades urged her not to travel again on foot in future. She replied: "Climbing snow-capped mountains and crossing marshy grasslands, the veteran Red Army men suffered many hardships for the revolution. I'm young and walking is nothing to me. Even if my feet get blistered, it tempers my revolutionary will." She wrote in her diary: "I'm a young person growing up in a happy society. I haven't suffered the hardships the older generation experienced nor gone through the years of war. It is quite easy for me to change. I should choose to bear hardships and develop the spirit of hard work in the course of the struggle so that I can become a successor to the revolution who never forgets her class origin or turns revisionist."

"These battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests." Following this teaching of Chairman Mao's, Shen Hsiu-chin always cherished the masses and paid attention to their well-being. She served the people wherever she went. The masses affectionately called her "a good cadre of the Party" and "a close friend of the poor and lower-middle peasants."

Although she suffered from severe arthritis in her legs, she never worried about it. But when she saw that an educated youth, Hsu Yu-hua, who had come to work in the countryside, had a festering boil on his foot, she became very anxious about him. So every day for a whole week she took him in a handcart to the hospital for treatment, approximately a 7 *li* round-trip. Braving a blizzard one day, she still took the patient to the hospital. Although she was short of breath and her shoes were soaked and her clothing frozen around the edges, she insisted on seeing that the patient got to the hospital for his regular treatment.

While working at the forestry centre, she often visited the poor and lower-middle peasants in the vicinity, always concerned with the well-being of the masses and maintaining close ties with them. She often got up before dawn and went to Liuchun Village some 3 li away to carry water for Grandma Hu whose livelihood was provided for by the people's commune. She bought two buckets especially to carry water in for the elderly woman.

Shen Hsiu-chin studied and applied Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and acted upon Chairman Mao's instructions. She tried conscientiously to meet the standards set in Chairman Mao's work *Serve the People*. One notation in her diary was: "A revolutionary ought to devote all his life to serving the people." "Serving the people is the greatest happiness," she added.

On the evening of December 31, 1969, the New Year's Day editorial "Usher in the Great 1970s" by *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao* was broadcast. After listening to it attentively, she recited over and again Chairman Mao's important instruction which was contained in the editorial, "The next 50 to 100 years or so, beginning from now, will be a great era of radical change in the social system throughout the world, an earth-shaking era without equal in any previous historical period." Thoughts of this new great era encouraged her and Chairman Mao's words inspired her. She couldn't sleep a wink throughout the night. Silently reciting Chairman Mao's great teaching, she looked forward to a still more magnificent bright future. She thought to herself: I have a great deal of work to do in the great 1970s for the Chinese revolution and the world revolution!

Just as day broke on January 1, 1970, she went to the poor and lower-middle peasants to propagate among them Chairman Mao's important instruction and to convey the spirit of the New Year's Day editorial. That afternoon, she attended a Mao Tsetung Thought study class run by the brigade, in which she had a lively discussion with other comrades on the spirit of the editorial. Suddenly, someone outside cried out: "Fire at the supply and marketing co-operative's warehouse!" She rushed to the spot and found that the locally-made dynamite had exploded and the flames were spreading towards the nearby diesel oil and timber. The lives of the people living near by and state property were in peril.

At this critical moment, Shen Hsiu-chin and other comrades, shouting "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory," each seized a bucket containing 80 jin of sand and, risking their lives, dashed into the warehouse to smother the fire. When she came out for another bucketful, she saw others rushing towards the warehouse with the sand. She stopped them, shouting: "It's dangerous inside! Give the bucket to me!" She snatched a pail of sand and dashed into the sea of flames again. For over half an hour she

fought the fire, running in and out amidst the suffocating smoke and raging flames. When she carried the last bucket of sand and rushed towards the warehouse, she was overcome by the heavy nitrogen fumes, and she felt dizzy and her legs began to give way. Summoning all her strength, she held the bucket of sand tightly in her arms and threw herself on the blaze. The fire was finally put out and the state property saved, but Shen Hsiu-chin, who was by then seriously poisoned, lay on the ground, unable to move.

The leadership of the county and commune revolutionary committees rushed her to the hospital. The Revolutionary Committee of the Yentai Administrative Region and the P.L.A. units stationed there quickly sent in medical workers and brought precious medicine, sparing no effort to save her. Braving the wind and snow, many P.L.A. commanders and fighters, workers, poor and lower-middle peasants as well as students went to see her.

The workers of the forestry centre and the poor and lower-middle peasants in the locality, with tears in their eyes, said to the doctors: "If she needs blood, we'll be donors; if she needs skin, just take ours. Hsiu-chin must be saved at all costs!"

Shen Hsiu-chin lost consciousness several times. When she came to, she said: "Don't bother about me, I'll be all right after a few days' rest at home. You're all very busy, don't let the work of the Party be delayed because of me."

Her condition rapidly worsened and became critical. But, with amazing will-power she fought the pain and always thought of our great leader Chairman Mao whose teachings had helped her mature quickly. She strained herself to open her eyes and gazed at a portrait of Chairman Mao on the wall. She said to her comrade-in-arms Tien Hui-ying who was staying by her side day and night: "Hsiao Tien, you must follow Chairman Mao's teachings! . . ."

Though she was very weak and half in stupor, she managed to say haltingly: "Hsiao Tien, light my little oil-lamp, please. I want to study . . . the three . . . constantly . . . read . . . articles."

None of their efforts to save her was successful. Shen Hsiu-chin, an outstanding communist fighter and daring pathbreaker in the three great revolutionary movements, was boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao to the last. She had fulfilled her gallant words which she had written in her diary: "I pledge to dedicate my life to the Party and fight to the end of my life for the cause of communism!" For the great revolutionary cause of the proletariat, she had, with her deeds in actual struggle, written a chapter radiant with the revolutionary heroism of fearing neither hardship nor death.

The Chinese People Are Determined to Liberate Taiwan!

Taiwan Compatriots' Anti-U.S. Patriotic Struggle Develops in Depth

THE 20 years of U.S. imperialism's armed occupation of China's sacred territory Taiwan are 20 years in which U.S. imperialism has colluded with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang in wantonly persecuting our Taiwan compatriots and imposing on them a bloody colonial rule. These are also 20 years in which our Taiwan compatriots, filled with deep hatred for the enemy who owes them countless blood debts, have waged heroic struggles against the U.S. aggressors.

U.S. imperialism is vainly trying to perpetuate its forcible occupation of China's Taiwan Province and use it as a springboard for attacking the Chinese mainland. In the past 20 years it has spared no efforts to build and enlarge military airfields, naval ports and other military installations and turn the whole of Taiwan into a miserable barracks. In order to build military bases, the U.S.-Chiang clique has forcibly occupied large tracts of farmland and pulled down large numbers of civilian houses, thereby depriving countless Taiwan compatriots of their land and homes. It has been disclosed that 1,150,000 households in Taiwan Province are now homeless. Many are forced to drift from place to place and sleep on the streets. Taking advantage of its military occupation, U.S. imperialism has stepped up its economic plunder and brutal exploitation of the people on the island. It has set up many institutions of economic aggression to control the economic lifelines of Taiwan. Wrecked and squeezed out by U.S. monopoly capital, many national industrial and commercial enterprises in Taiwan have been forced to close down, and large numbers of workers join the ranks of the unemployed and innumerable peasants go bankrupt every year. The people are becoming increasingly impoverished, and hungry people in rags and beggars are to be seen everywhere. The fascist atrocities of the U.S. aggressor troops in Taiwan are monstrous. They perpetrate all kinds of crimes, robbing and swindling people, molesting the inhabitants while drunk, committing arson and even killing people. Many of our compatriots have been knocked down and killed by the motor vehicles of the

U.S. aggressor troops, and countless women have been raped by these savage troops. As disclosed by the *Taipei China Post*, in 1967 alone, 537 cases of robbery and theft, 1,153 road accidents due to reckless driving and 751 cases of rape were committed by U.S. aggressors in Taiwan.

Where there is oppression and exploitation there is resistance. Living in misery under the iron heels of the enemy, our compatriots on the island have waged a sustained struggle against the U.S. imperialist forcible occupation of Taiwan and for the right to live. On May 24, 1957, they held a mighty demonstration, in the course of which they destroyed the U.S. embassy in protest against the U.S. aggressors' killing of Chinese people. Since then, the Taiwan people have never ceased their anti-U.S. struggle which has developed steadily. They have attacked and killed U.S.-Chiang military and administrative personnel who were guilty of crimes against the people, and destroyed and burnt down U.S.-Chiang military installations. All around the U.S. military bases and on the walls of the offices of the Chiang gang, the Taiwan compatriots constantly put up such big-character slogans as: "This is China's territory!" "Yankees, get out!" and "Down with U.S. imperialism!"

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution of the motherland has had a tremendous impact on the anti-U.S. patriotic movement in Taiwan. It has inspired our compatriots there with greater courage to carry on an unyielding struggle against the enemy.

Our Taiwan compatriots have stepped up their anti-U.S. struggle in recent years. During their struggle, some have wrested weapons from the enemy, others made their own bombs to deal telling blows at the U.S. gangsters. On the evening of January 7 this year, young patriots seized two pistols from a sergeant of the U.S. aggressor army, who lived in Taipei. The notice-board, doors and windows of the general office of the U.S. Information Service in Taipei were smashed on the night of April 26. On May 19, eight young

people in Taipei bravely charged a Yankee's car and hurled home-made bombs at it. The Yankee stepped on the gas and tried to escape. But the young people quickly got in a car and chased it. When they caught up, they threw a few more bombs and blew up the car.

Not long ago five soldiers of the U.S. aggressor army went into a Taipei restaurant where they ate their fill and got drunk. They not only refused to pay but started to beat others. This infuriated our compatriots on the spot. Some young patriots fought the U.S. gangsters with chairs and tables, bowls and dishes. They gave the Yankees a sound thrashing and forced them to take to their heels.

Some time ago, in a building of the U.S. aggressor army in Taipei, two U.S. gangsters who had insulted Chinese women were severely punished and beaten up by young Chinese patriots.

Defying brute force and daring to struggle, patriotic compatriots in Taiwan often destroy the U.S.-Chiang oil-pipes and electric wires for military use and other military installations. The Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang's "provincial police detachment" disclosed that in 1968 alone there were more than 500 incidents of U.S.-Chiang's military electric wires being cut, over 24,000 metres of wire in all. In Kaohsiung recently, the oil-pipes in the sea specially for U.S.-Chiang military use were again destroyed. The props, steel cables and electric cables were totally destroyed. The oil-pipes along the MacArthur highway between Keelung and Taipei were blown up and set on fire which lasted for more than 10 hours. Between January 11 and 13, Taiwan compatriots in the Hsinchuang area of Taipei cut more than 12,000 metres of enemy electric wires.

The workers in Taiwan constantly go on strike against U.S. imperialist economic aggression and ruthless exploitation and oppression. Recently, the railway and wharf workers, seamen and farm workers in Kaohsiung, Keelung, Tainan and other places went on a collective strike. The strike struggle waged by the Kaohsiung workers on the wharves lasted for more than a month. Workers of the Taiwan "shipbuilding corporation," which had been swallowed up by U.S. monopoly capital, held many big strikes in succession strongly demanding that the Yankees get out of Taiwan! The workers of the U.S. "Air Asia Company" in Tainan indignantly destroyed the residence of the company's vice-manager and beat up the director of the repair department.

The struggle of the Taiwan peasants against the forcible occupation of their farmland by U.S. aggressor troops is widespread. Many peasants charged into the "official compounds" of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang to wage resolute struggles against the U.S.-Chiang bandit gang. More than 7,000 peasants in Kaohsiung County, carrying hoes and shoulder-poles and holding high placards inscribed with the words "We resolutely oppose the requisition of land" and "We will defend our land with our lives," stormed into the bogus Kao-

hsiung "municipal government" building. They angrily shouted: "We'll struggle" and "We want land." Defying the rifles the policemen of the Chiang bandit gang pointed at them and not showing the slightest fear, they recited loudly Chairman Mao's teaching **"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory"** as they waged a fierce battle against the enemy.

Inveterate hatred for the U.S.-Chiang bandit gang, boundless love for the great leader Chairman Mao and longing for the mainland of the motherland are the source of strength for the Taiwan compatriots in their valiant struggle against the U.S.-Chiang reactionaries. Wrathfully condemning the fascist atrocities of the U.S.-Chiang bandit clique, Taiwan compatriots who had broken through the U.S.-Chiang blockade and returned to the mainland of the motherland told how many families in Taiwan risked their lives to listen to broadcasts from Peking behind closed doors and windows at night, keeping the volume down to the minimum. When they heard the music of *The East Is Red*, they would cheer from the bottom of their hearts in a low voice: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" Many people learnt such revolutionary songs as *The East Is Red* and *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* from listening to broadcasts from Peking.

The Taiwan compatriots have by various means expressed their longing for the mainland of their motherland and their warm love for Chairman Mao. In 1966 Taiwan seamen wrote a letter paying their respects to the great leader Chairman Mao. They put the letter in an airtight tin which was borne across the sea by the waves to a beach on the mainland.

On one occasion when our armymen and civilians in the coastal area were destroying some reactionary leaflets from the enemy, they discovered a slip of paper on which they saw a five-star red flag and the words "Long live the People's Republic of China!"

The compatriots in Taiwan warmly hail the tremendous achievements made by the mainland of their motherland in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. From the bottom of their hearts they praise and admire the wise leadership of Chairman Mao. They often say to each other in private: The Communist Party is really capable. It has turned a country once called the "sick man of East Asia" into a powerful country in the world. We know that the people under the leadership of Chairman Mao are very happy and are holding their heads high. When news about China's successful nuclear tests reached Taiwan, the elated compatriots there lost no time in relaying it to others. In defiance of persecution by the troops and police of the Chiang bandit gang, some shouted at the top of their voices in public: "Long live Chairman Mao!"

The anti-U.S. patriotic struggle waged by the Taiwan compatriots is now developing in depth. They will hold the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought still higher and bring this struggle to a new high tide.

American People's Revolutionary Mass Movement Surges Forward

THE American people's revolutionary mass movement against the Nixon government's expansion of its war of aggression in Indo-China and fascist suppression at home is developing in depth. An ever increasing number of people from various strata, employing different means, have thrown themselves into this great revolutionary struggle.

On college and university campuses at various places of the United States, students turned commencement exercises into gatherings to protest against the Nixon government's expansion of its war of aggression in Indo-China. They put up slogans and protest symbols at the assembly halls and waged struggles in various forms. Some took over the rostrum and made protest speeches, and walkouts were staged as an expression of protest against the speakers of college authorities. During the commencement exercise at Columbia University, about 1,000 graduates walked out when the university president was speaking, to show their denunciation of the U.S. ruling clique's war of aggression in Indo-China. At commencement exercises, graduates at the University of Massachusetts, Georgetown University and Vassar College decorated their caps and gowns with symbolic signs denouncing the war of aggression. Students at Yale University, Oberlin College and on many other campuses refused to wear the traditional cap and gown in protest against the Nixon government for expanding the war of aggression and slaughtering demonstrating students. As a result of the students' protest and boycott, commencement ceremonies were cancelled at many institutions including the University of California and Boston University. As strong feelings of protest prevailed at the colleges and universities, top officials of the Nixon government, contrary to the usual practice, dared not attend and address any commencement exercise. The U.S. bourgeois press commented: "War dissent alters nature of U.S. graduation exercises," and "On campus after campus, the mood is one of protest."

Students have continued to hold protest rallies. When U.S. Vice-President Agnew attended a dinner party in Detroit recently, several hundred local youth staged a protest demonstration outside the dinner hall. They carried placards with slogans telling the people never to forget the fascist atrocities committed by the U.S. ruling circles in killing demonstrators at Kent

State University, at Augusta, and at Jackson State College.

American workers have broken through the control of scab unions and unfolded struggles. Recently, 2,000 workers at a Ford assembly plant in Chicago held a protest strike. In Detroit, over 30,000 workers took part in a strike against U.S. imperialism's invasion of Cambodia; as a result, 20 plants in the city were closed for a day.

Meanwhile, people of various circles, including artists, medical workers, film workers, lawyers, clergymen and newspaper editors, have continued to hold protest activities on various occasions. About 2,000 New York artists, art students and teachers and art gallery workers at a meeting protested against U.S. imperialism's invasion of Cambodia. One thousand nurses and students of nursing schools and a group of clergymen demonstrated separately in New York City. At noon on June 15, a priest and 19 protesters against the war of aggression walked into the U.S. Defence Department to voice their protest. On June 17, hundreds of film workers held a protest rally in New York. The participants carried many placards inscribed with the slogan "We protest against U.S. interference in Southeast Asia!" Earlier, an advertisement endorsed by more than 100 newspaper editors in New York City was carried in a New York paper, condemning the U.S. Government for its aggression in Indo-China.

Under the pounding and impact of the powerful American people's revolutionary mass movement against the war of aggression and fascist suppression, the U.S. government employees' discontent with the ruling circles is growing. Many of them angrily tendered their resignations in protest against the Nixon government's intensified reactionary policies. A member of the Morris county draft board said, "I am no longer able to take part in the drafting of young men . . . to participate in the fighting in Cambodia and Viet Nam."

The continuous rise in the heroic struggle of the broad masses of American people against the Nixon government's reactionary policies of widening the war of aggression abroad and suppressing the people at home fully demonstrates their increasingly strong revolutionary spirit. Persevering in struggle, the American people are bound to defeat the fascist rule of the U.S. ruling circles.

President Nimeiri Sends Message To Premier Chou En-lai

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, received on July 1 a message of thanks from Gaafar Mohamed Nimeiri, President of the Command Council of the Revolution and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, for the satisfactory results of the visit to China by the Sudanese Government Friendship Delegation led by Mansour Mahgoub, Minister of the Treasury. The message reads as follows:

Peking

His Excellency
Prime Minister Chou En-lai,

May I on behalf of the people and Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan convey my congratulations to you personally and all those concerned for the satisfactory results which were achieved by the visiting Sudanese delegation led by the Minister of the Treasury Sayed Mansour Mahgoub. We consider that the loan under the economic and technical agreement and the most generous terms under which it was granted constitute positive support for the 25th May Revolution and will further strengthen the capacity of our people to continue their forward march to build a new society based on social justice under the banner of socialism and to step up their resolute fight against imperialism and Zionism. We are also encouraged by the agreement reached for the expansion of trade between our two countries which will no doubt be of mutual interest to our peoples and will open the way for increased development in our relations. We would like to register our thanks and appreciation for the courtesy and understanding accorded the Sudanese delegation and look forward to do that personally when we visit your great country.

Please accept, Your Excellency, fraternal greetings and highest regard.

Gaafar Mohamed Nimeiri
President of the Command
Council of the Revolution
and Prime Minister of the
Democratic Republic
of the Sudan

June 30, 1970

Chinese Military Delegation Visits People's Republic Of the Congo

Su Yu, Vice-Minister of National Defence of the People's Republic of China, and the Chinese Military Delegation led by him paid a friendship visit to the People's Republic of the Congo during June 20-26 at the invitation of the Congolese Government.

On its arrival in Brazzaville, the delegation was welcomed at the airport by Captain Mouassiposo Pascal, Deputy Commander of the Land Forces of the Congolese National People's Army. Wang Yu-tien, Chinese Ambassador to the People's Republic of the Congo, and a number of diplomatic envoys of friendly countries were also present at the airport.

Seeing the Chinese Military Delegation off at the Brazzaville airport when it concluded its visit to return home were Yhomby Opango Joachim, Chief of the General Staff of the National People's Army of the People's Republic of the Congo; Tsika-Kabala Victor, Deputy Chief of Staff of the National People's Army; Eyabo Gaston, Commander of Exploitation and Transmission of the National People's

Army; Louvouezo, Commander of the Air Force of the National People's Army; and other high-ranking officers.

Wang Yu-tien, Chinese Ambassador to the People's Republic of the Congo, and diplomatic envoys of a number of friendly countries were also present at the airport to say good-bye to the delegation.

During the visit, the Chinese Military Delegation was invited to attend the June 22 rally to mark the fourth anniversary of the founding of the Congolese National People's Army. Participants at the rally gave the Chinese delegation a warm welcome. In the evening, the delegation attended a banquet given by the High Command of the Congolese National People's Army. The morning before, members of the delegation were invited to watch a parachuting performance given by Paratroop Commandos at the Congolese Aviation Club. When the Chinese Military Delegation arrived at the club, the Congolese friends shouted: "Long live China!" "Long live Chairman Mao!"

On the afternoon of June 25, the Chinese Military Delegation called on Yhomby Opango Joachim, Chief of the General Staff of the Congolese National People's Army. They had a cordial and friendly talk.

In the evening, Ambassador Wang Yu-tien gave a reception in honour of the Chinese Military Delegation. Present at the reception were Yhomby Opango Joachim, Chief of the General Staff of the Congolese National People's Army; Denis Sas-sou-Nguesso, Commander of the Land Forces of the Congolese National People's Army; Tsika-Kabala Victor, Deputy Chief of Staff of the National People's Army; Mouassiposo Pascal, Deputy Commander of the Land Forces of the Congolese National People's Army; and other high-ranking officers and

(Continued on p. 40.)

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SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

Another Rich Summer Harvest

CHINA'S major summer grain growing areas, including the Yellow and Huai River plains and the provinces north and south of the Yangtze River, have reported rich harvests this year, following rich summer harvests in the past few years. This success was achieved under the guidance of our great leader Chairman Mao's great strategic principle **"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."**

The poor and lower-middle peasants jubilantly said: "This rich harvest is a great victory for Mao Tsetung Thought! It is a fruitful result of carrying out the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress!"

The general situation shows that with the exception of a few regions, China's total output of summer grain rose by a fairly big margin compared with last year. This year the harvests of the major wheat growing areas of Honan, Hopei, Shensi and Kiangsu Provinces were better than the bumper harvests of last summer. The total output in the provinces of Hupeh, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Fukien and Kwangtung, and in Shanghai and Tientsin surpassed their last year's respective figures by more than 10 per cent. Total output and per-unit yield on the outskirts of Peking topped the very rich summer harvest of 1969.

Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechuan Provinces in southwest China discarded the old habit of neglecting the spring crops, rapidly expanded their acreage and succeeded in raising the total output of the summer

grain in 1970 by more than 20 per cent above last year's. The commune members in Shantung, Shansi and Anhwei Provinces obtained fairly good summer harvests thanks to hard struggle against a long drought that lasted through winter into this spring.

A number of advanced units came to the fore in different parts of the country this year. Many of them transformed low-yielding fields into high-yielding ones, and in high-yielding areas the output increased. Many regions reaped a bumper harvest on large tracts.

During the period of striving to win this year's rich summer grain harvests, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees in various places conscientiously implemented the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress and led the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in earnestly studying Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They also led the masses in deepening the revolutionary mass criticism. All this helped further heighten the masses' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, increase their consciousness of continuing the revolution and foster the concept of farming for the revolution.

In the provinces of Szechuan, Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Yunnan where rice is the major crop, the commune members broke with old practices, vigorously reclaimed wasteland and increased the double-crop areas in

their efforts to boost the summer grain output.

Incomplete statistics show that the southern provinces planted 8 million additional *mu* to wheat this year. Provinces in the Yellow and Huai River basins, which are subject to drought, made extensive efforts to construct water conservancy works for farmland during last winter up till this spring, and thereby greatly improved the irrigation facilities. Gigantic efforts were also made in various places to deep-plough and level fields and popularize the use of high-yielding and rust-resistant wheat strains. Bigger amounts of fertilizer were used for ground fertilizer and top-dressing. All this played a big role in securing the bumper summer harvest.

Honan, Shantung, Hopei, Hupeh, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Shensi and Shansi Provinces were threatened by dry spells of varying extent after the autumn sowing. But all these difficulties did not overwhelm the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members who are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought. Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and led by the Party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels, they took the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai Production Brigade as their example and displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in tenaciously fighting against the natural calamities. As a result, they finally won good harvests.

Power Industry's Rapid Growth

HOLDING high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and further carrying out the general line of **"going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism"** and the great principle of **"maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts"** put forward by Chairman Mao, the rev-

olutionary masses on China's power industry front have brought about a new situation in which that industry is growing by leaps and bounds.

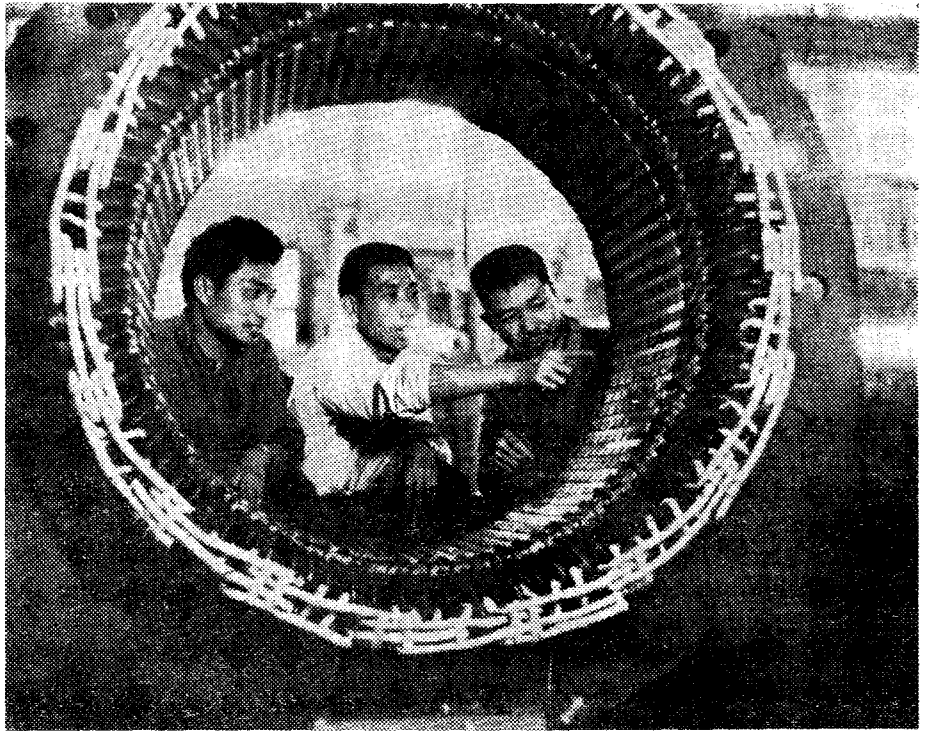
In the first three months of 1970, national power output far exceeded any previous first quarter peak; coal consumption per kilowatt-hour dropped remarkably and many power plants have set records for low coal consumption. Tremendous progress continued to be made in April and May. Average daily power output in May topped that of the first quarter by 13 per cent.

Capital construction in the power industry has been greatly speeded up. While efforts are being made to build big power stations and major transmission lines, a high tide in a mass campaign has swept the whole country for building small and medium-sized hydro-power stations by self-reliance.

Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Liu Shao-chi and his agents feverishly peddled the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" in the power industry and did everything they could to advocate such fallacies as "the power industry is special." This seriously impeded the revolutionary initiative and creativeness of the workers and held back rapid growth in China's power industry.

Typical of this was the strict prohibition on power plants to produce beyond the stipulated output. According to foreign stereotypes, all the principal equipment of a power plant, such as the boiler, the steam turbine and the generator, could not produce more than the stipulated maximum output and never should go beyond this limit. Power plants strictly followed this stereotype for long years and did not dare go a step further.

The workers of the Shihchiachuang Heat and Power Plant in Hopei Province were the first to smash this foreign stereotype during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. After repeated experiments and studies with revolutionary cadres and



A "three-in-one" group consisting of workers, as the main force, and revolutionary cadres and technicians at the No. 5 workshop of the Kiangsi Electrical Machinery Plant studying a new-type 400-kw. synchronous motor.

technical personnel, they succeeded in generating power far beyond the stipulated output. Output of many generating units increased by more than 50 per cent.

Several hundred power plants all over China have by now studied and popularized the experience of the Shihchiachuang Heat and Power Plant. As a result, many pieces of old equipment are giving more power and heat, thereby making new contributions to socialist construction.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "The mass movement is necessary in all work. Things won't go without the mass movement." Following this teaching of Chairman Mao's, China's power industry started a vigorous mass movement in the field of construction for building small and medium-sized hydro-power stations by self-reliance, thereby enormously speeding up the industry's pace of advance. Thanks to the large-scale mass movement, Kiangsi Province began building more than 1,100 small and medium-sized hydro-power stations last winter and spring. Their combined generating capacity

reached 230,000 kw., or twice the total capacity of such stations built since liberation. Over 1,500 of the more than 3,600 small hydro-power stations recently put under construction in Kwangtung Province have been completed.

The masses are showing their enthusiasm in building hydro-power stations in the southern mountainous areas where there are rich water resources. Even in the northern districts which have a longer freezing period and face more difficulties in building small hydro-power stations, the masses are being mobilized to take proper steps suited to local conditions and overcome such difficulties. They have also built many small and medium-sized hydro-power stations with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Fast Developing Chemical Fertilizer Industry

ILLUMINATED by our great leader Chairman Mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and

more economical results in building socialism," China's chemical fertilizer industry is advancing vigorously.

Propelled by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians on the chemical fertilizer industry front have firmly adhered to the whole set of principles of "walking on two legs" — simultaneously developing national and local industries, simultaneously developing big and small and medium-sized enterprises and simultaneously using modern and indigenous production methods. This has enabled them to build and expand a large number of big, small and medium-sized chemical fertilizer plants in the past few years. The steady rise in production has helped gain rich farm harvests.

The chemical fertilizer industry has had continuous new successes since the beginning of the year. Output has gone up by a big margin, consumption of raw and other materials has generally dropped and a number of varieties of highly effective products have been turned out.

The rapid growth of China's chemical fertilizer industry came in the wake of the shattering of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and throwing overboard the theory of "mystifying the chemical fertilizer industry." Some bourgeois technical "authorities" described the techniques for producing synthetic ammonia as very mysterious and apparently beyond the reach of the masses. Only those with profound cultural and scientific knowledge, they claimed, could master these techniques.

Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary masses smashed the theory of "mystifying the chemical fertilizer industry" and built groups after groups of small synthetic ammonia plants by their own efforts and with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

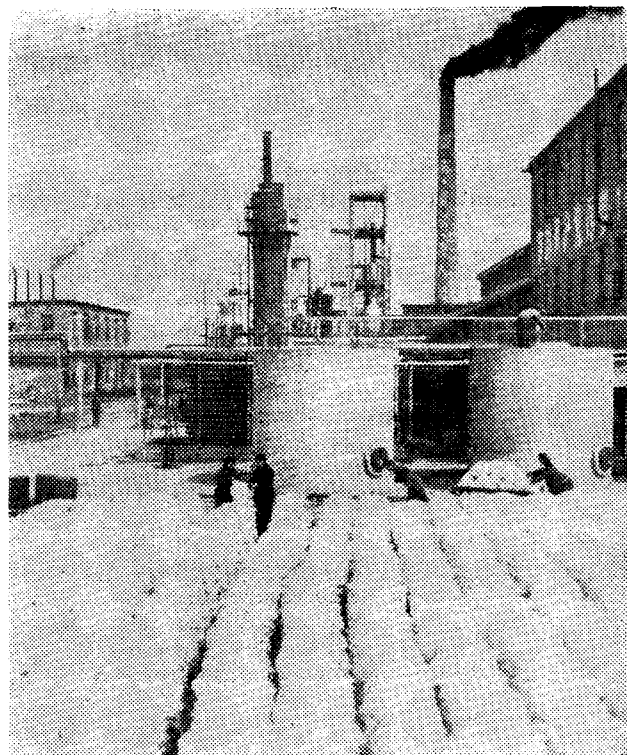
Small chemical fertilizer plants are now in abundance all over the country. All the ten counties on the outskirts of Shanghai have their own small chemical fertilizer plants. Two-thirds of the counties in Kiangsu Province have set up small nitrogenous fertilizer plants and half of the counties have small phosphate fertilizer plants. In the past few years, there have been still greater developments in small chemical fertilizer plants in Shantung, Kiangsi, Anhwei and Honan Provinces. Output of nitrogenous fertilizer produced by small plants now accounts for 43 per cent of the national total, as against 12 per cent in 1965.

Prior to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, only a few provinces in China could make complete sets of equipment for small nitrogenous fertilizer plants. Today many provinces are able to manufacture them in quantities.

Spurred on tremendously by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, China's big chemical fertilizer plants also take on a new look. With Mao Tsetung Thought as their powerful weapon, the workers and technicians at the Nanking Chemical Fertilizer Plant and the Kirin Chemical Fertilizer Plant relentlessly criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as the "slavish comprador philosophy," the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" and "relying on experts to run plants" advocated by Liu Shao-chi. They introduced systematic improvements in the entire technological process for producing synthetic ammonia, made important transformations in foreign equipment and created a new type of synthetic tower for making ammonia and a new

technological process, which have Chinese characteristics and are up to advanced world levels. This helped boost the production of synthetic ammonia by a big margin.

In order to better implement Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "**Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people**" and to produce more chemical fertilizer in support of agriculture, the masses in the chemical fertilizer plants in various localities have energetically taken part in making technical innovations since the beginning of 1970. Instead of sticking to the old convention of using coke and quality anthracite for raw materials to make synthetic ammonia, they did their best to use local resources. Many chemical fertilizer plants succeeded in making full use of local inferior quality or broken coal to make synthetic ammonia and thus provided good experience for developing chemical fertilizer production on a still bigger scale.



Relying on their own efforts, revolutionary masses in Feihsiang County, Hopei Province, built and put into production a chemical fertilizer plant which produces 4,500 tons of synthetic ammonia annually.

(Continued from p. 36.)

government officials. The reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

President Nguabi Receives Chinese Military Delegation

On the morning of June 24, Marien Nguabi, President of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of the Congo, Head of State, and Commander-in-Chief of the National People's Army, received in Brazzaville the visiting Chinese Military Delegation.

President Nguabi had a cordial and friendly talk with all members of the delegation.

Chinese Ambassador to the People's Republic of the Congo Wang Yu-tien was present on the occasion.

Protocol on Supplies Provided Gratis by China for Rumania Signed in Peking

A protocol was signed in Peking on June 29 under which the Chinese Government undertakes to provide the Rumanian Government with gratuitous material aid as an expression of the Chinese people's sympathy for the fraternal Rumanian people affected by serious floods and as a support to the Rumanian people in overcoming the difficulties caused by the floods.

Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, attended the signing ceremony.

Li Chiang, Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, and Aurel Duma, Rumanian Ambassador to China, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and leading members of the departments concerned attended the signing ceremony. Diplomatic officials of the Rumanian Embassy in China were also present.

Supplies provided gratis for Rumania by China include cotton, cotton yarn, coke, frozen pork, soya-beans, frozen fish, salted fish, powdered milk, egg powder, pig and goat skins.

After the signing ceremony, Vice-Minister Li Chiang gave a banquet in honour of Rumanian Ambassador to China Aurel Duma and all the other diplomatic officials of the Rumanian Embassy.

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