

PEKING REVIEW

29

July 17, 1970

**Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin
Meet Tanzanian and Zambian Government
Delegations, and Also Meet French
Government Delegation**

**Advancing Continuously Along
Chairman Mao's Line
On Party Building**

**The Cambodian People Are Sure to Win Their
War Against U.S. Aggression and for
National Salvation**

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy.

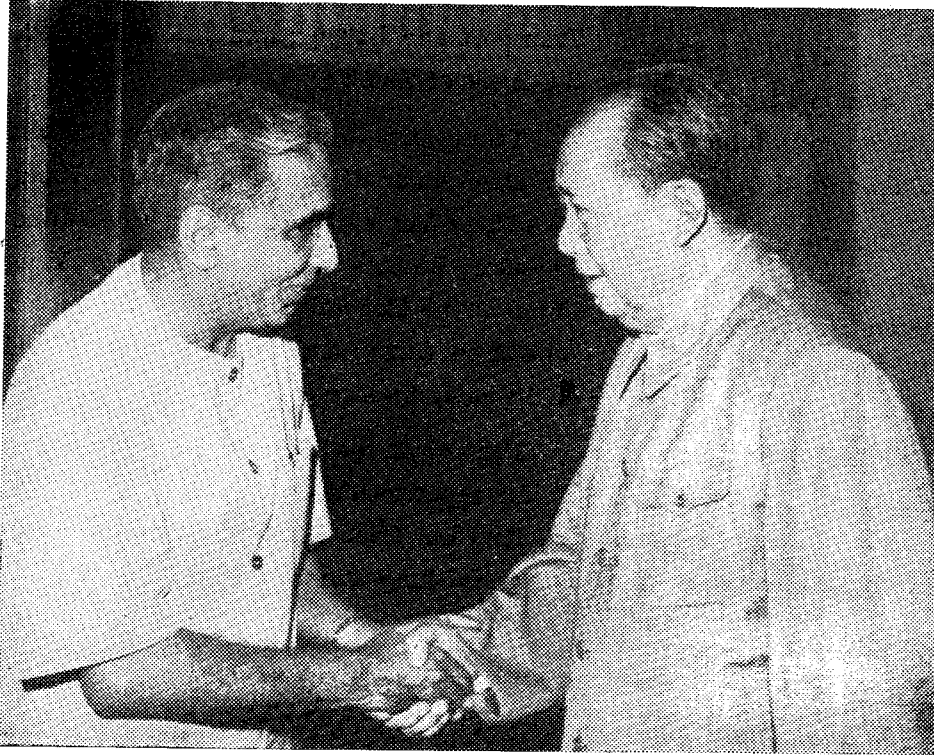
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The just struggles of the people of all countries support each other.

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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.

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Meet Tanzanian and Zambian Government Delegations



Chairman Mao warmly shakes hands with Minister Amir Habib Jamal, leader of the Tanzanian Government Delegation.



Chairman Mao warmly shakes hands with Minister E.H.K. Mudenda, leader of the Zambian Government Delegation.

OUR great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao on July 11 afternoon met all members of the Tanzanian Government Delegation led by Amir Habib Jamal, Minister for Finance, and all members of the Zambian Government Delegation led by E.H.K. Mudenda, Minister of Development and Finance.

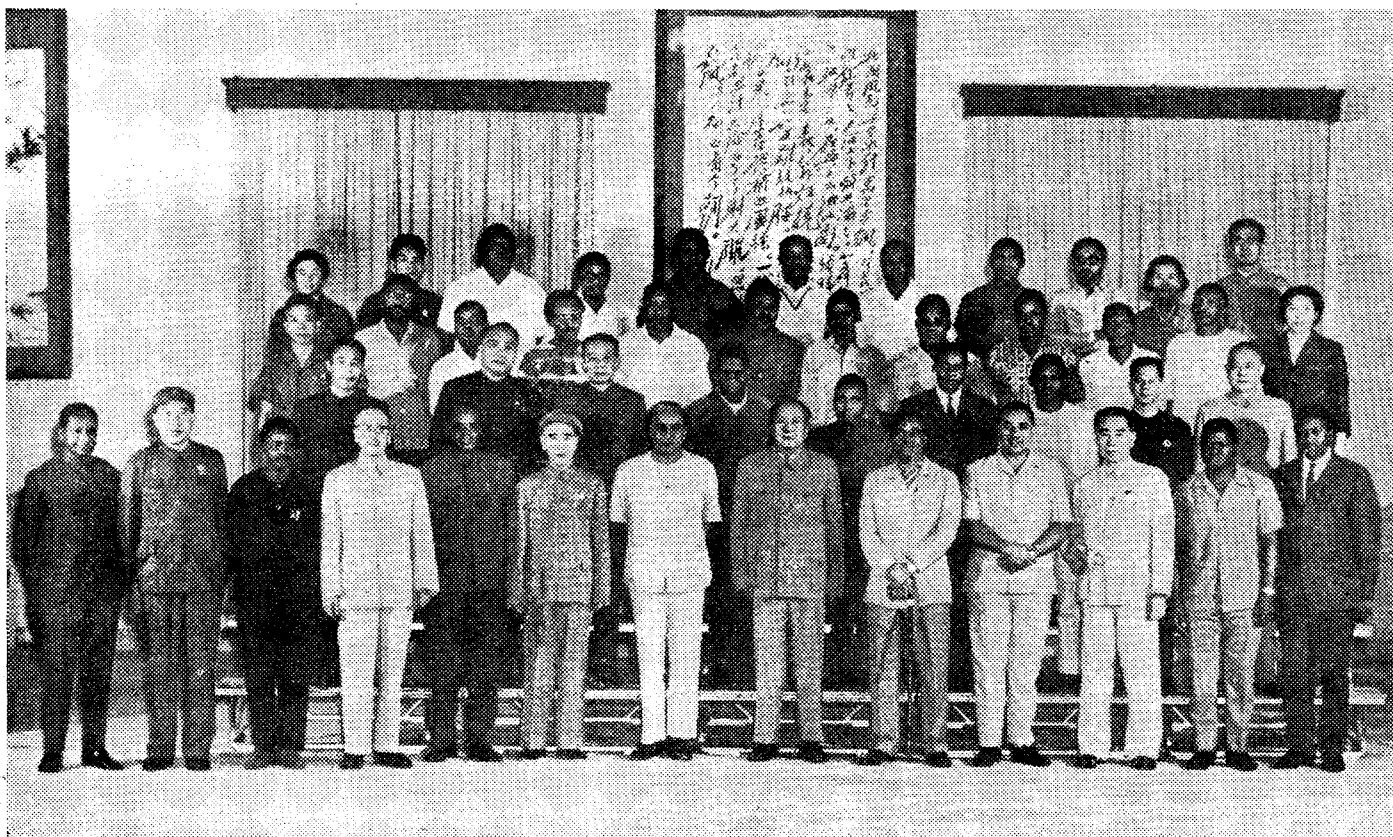
On meeting them, Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin warmly shook hands with the distinguished Tanzanian and Zambian guests in welcome and had a photograph taken with them.

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin then had a cordial and friendly talk with these distinguished Tanzanian and Zambian guests: Minister Jamal; Minister Mudenda; J.M. Lusinde, Tanzanian Minister for Communications, Transport and Labour; A.M. Milner, Zambian Minister of Power, Transport and Works; R.S. Wambura, Tanzanian Ambassador to China; P. Ng'oma, Zambian Ambassador to China; C.D. Msuya, Principal Secretary of

the Tanzanian Ministry of Finance; E.G. Kasonde, Permanent Secretary of the Zambian Ministry of Development and Finance; E.I.M. Mtei, Governor of the Bank of Tanzania; P.J. Chisanga, Permanent Secretary of the Zambian Ministry of Power, Transport and Works; I.M. Kaduma, Principal Secretary of the Tanzanian Ministry of Communications, Transport and Labour; and J.B. Zulu, Governor of the Bank of Zambia.

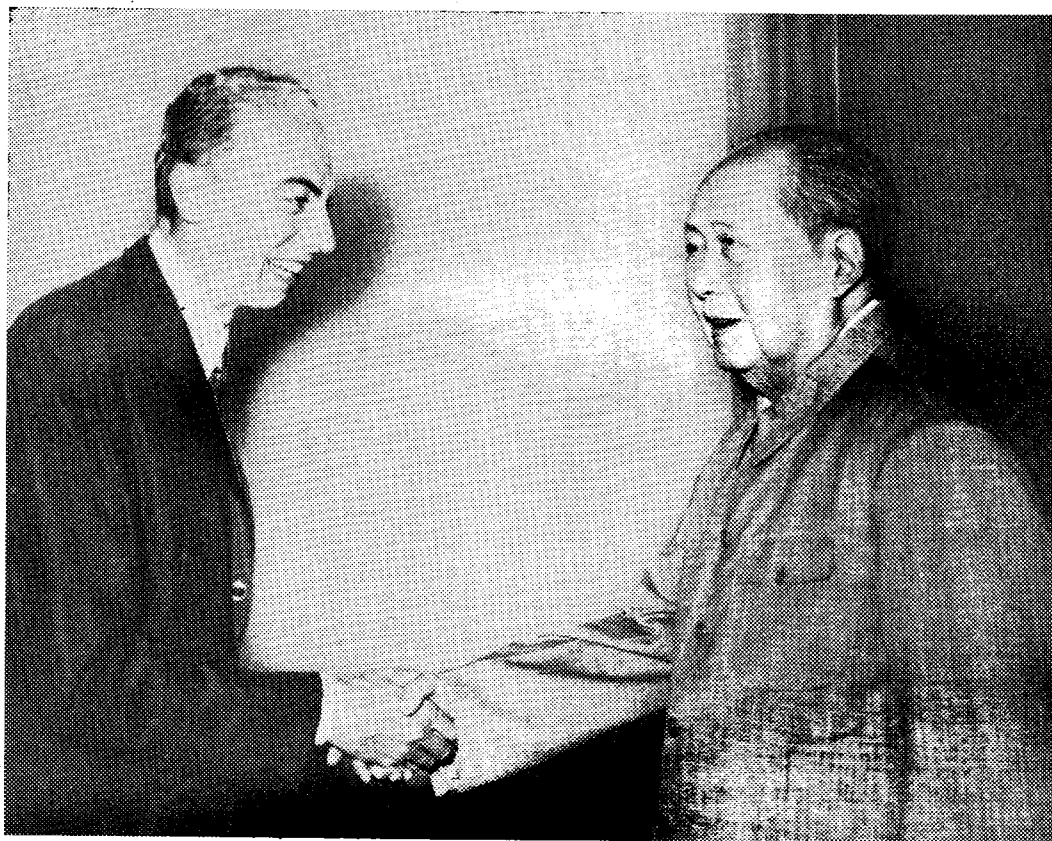
Taking part in the meeting and talk were Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Kang Sheng, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council.

Present at the meeting were leading members of the departments concerned Fang Yi, Chi Peng-fei, Kuo Lu, Chen Mu-hua, Chen Yu-kuei, Pu Ke, Wang Hai-jung and Han Hsu.



Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao with all members of the Tanzanian and Zambian Government Delegations.

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Meet French Government Delegation Led by Minister Delegate Bettencourt



Chairman Mao shakes hands with Minister Delegate Bettencourt.

OUR great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao met the French Government Delegation led by Andre Bettencourt, Minister Delegate to the Premier in Charge of Planning and Territorial Development, on the afternoon of July 13.

Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao welcomed and shook hands with Minister Delegate Andre Bettencourt and Madame Bettencourt, French Ambassador to China

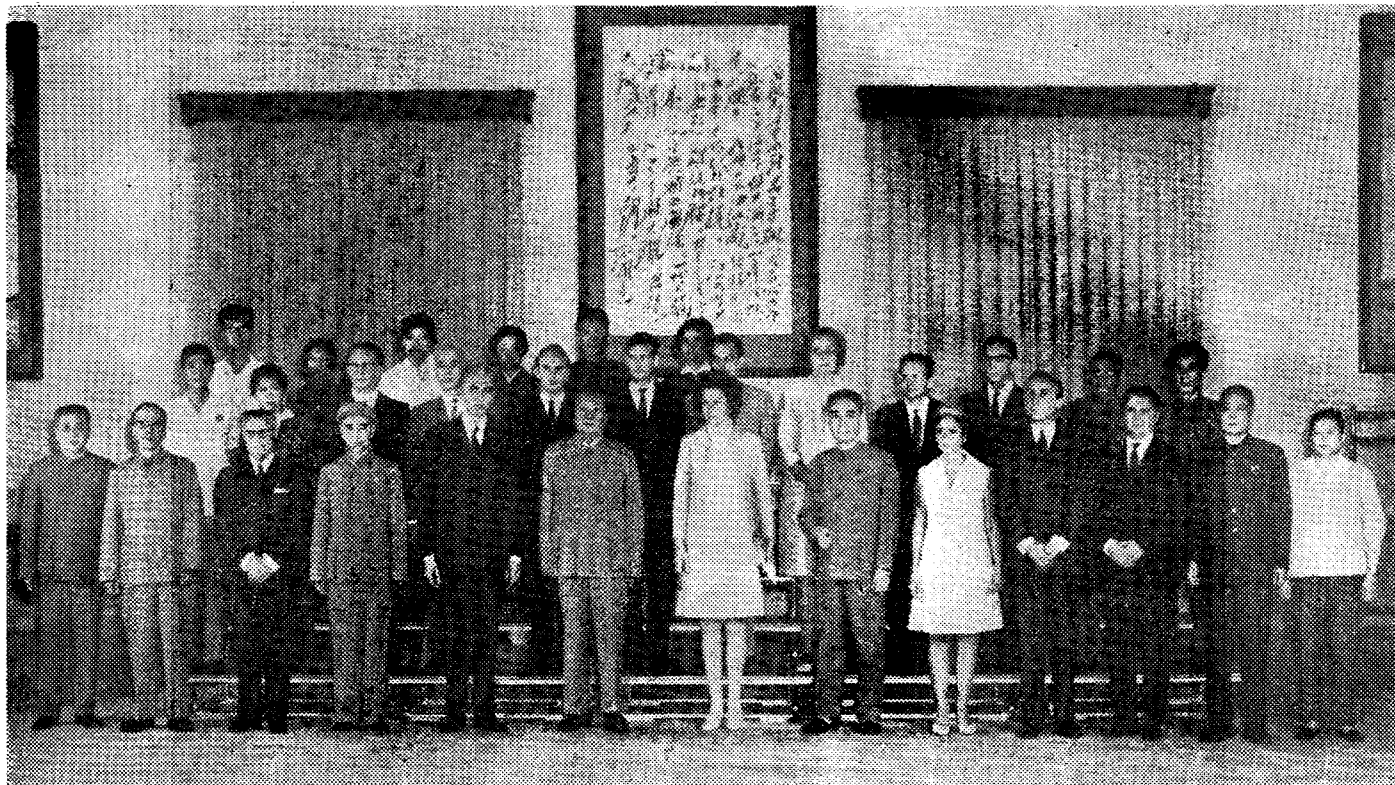
Etienne Manac'h and Madame Manac'h, and members of the delegation, and were photographed with them.

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin then had a friendly talk with these distinguished French guests: Minister Delegate Andre Bettencourt and Madame Bettencourt; Jacques de Beaumarchais, Director of Political Affairs of the French Foreign Ministry; Christian d'Aumale, Deputy Director of Economic and Financial Affairs of the French Foreign Ministry; and French Ambassador to China Etienne Manac'h and Madame Manac'h.

Taking part in the meeting and talk were Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, Kang Sheng, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council,

Present at the meeting were leading members of the departments concerned Lo Kuei-po, Li Chiang, Wang Hai-jung, Tang Hai-kuang, Han Hsu and Li Han-chen.

Diplomatic officials of the French Embassy in China were also present.



Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao with the French Government Delegation led by Minister Delegate Bettencourt.

Comrade Lin Piao Sends Message To Comrade Balluku

— Most warmly greeting 27th anniversary of founding of
Albanian People's Army

Tirana

Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister
of Defence of the People's Republic of Albania

Dear Comrade Beqir Balluku,

On the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the fraternal Albanian People's Army, I, on behalf of the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, extend warmest festival greetings to the heroic people and People's Army of Albania.

The Albanian people is a great people, and the Albanian People's Army is a heroic army.

Under the leadership of the glorious Albanian Party of Labour headed by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Albanian People's Army has in protracted revolutionary struggles overwhelmed all enemies by its dauntless proletarian revolutionary spirit, and has advanced continuously from victory to victory.

During the Second World War, the Albanian People's Army, together with the Albanian people, rose to resist the German and Italian fascist aggressors and, after waging most arduous armed struggle, finally defeated these two ferocious enemies, winning the greatest victory in the history of the struggle for the liberation of Albania and setting a fine example showing that a weak nation can defeat a strong and a small nation can defeat a big.

Since the liberation of the motherland, the Albanian People's Army, closely united with the Albanian people, has held high the great banner against imperialism and revisionism, and defying pressure and abuse, steadfastly and indomitably defended Marxism-Leninism, foiled the subversive and disruptive schemes by U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism, consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and built Albania into an impregnable, revolutionary red bulwark.

In recent years, under the guidance of the Marxist-Leninist programme for struggle formulated at the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour, the Albanian People's Army has, together with the Albanian people, deepened the revolutionization movement and persevered in giving prominence to proletarian politics, thereby raising the political and ideological consciousness of all commanders and fighters, strengthening national defence, promoting preparedness against war, and giving powerful impetus to the building of the whole army along the line of revolutionization and militancy.

The glorious fighting course the Albanian people and the Albanian People's Army have passed through eloquently shows that without a people's army the people will have nothing. A nation, big or small, is certainly able to defeat any powerful enemy, smash subversion and sabotage by imperialism, revisionism and all reaction and make great contributions to the defence of Marxism-Leninism and to the cause of world revolution if only it has a staunch Marxist-Leninist political party, closely relies on the people, dares to take up arms, grasps in its own hands the destiny of the country and builds a genuine people's army.

The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army highly admire the great revolutionary courage of the Albanian people and the Albanian People's Army, are greatly inspired by the brilliant victories they have won in socialist revolution and socialist construction, and are deeply convinced that Albania, the great socialist beacon in Europe, will surely shine with increasing splendour.

Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, recently pointed out: **"A new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world."** The people of the three Indo-

Chinese countries have repeatedly scored major victories in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The struggle of the people of Korea, Japan and all Asian countries against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is surging ahead. The struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism is developing vigorously. The masses of the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America are persisting in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and winning repeated victories. The people of Europe, North America and Oceania are awakening day by day. In the United States, the revolutionary waves touched off by the masses of students, black people and workers against aggression, against racial discrimination and against fascist rule are sweeping the whole country. The struggle of the people of all the European countries against U.S. imperialism and its accomplice using military blocs to divide up spheres of influence between them, and against the revival of West German militarism by U.S. imperialism is becoming broader and deeper. Under the impact of the revolutionary torrents, the day of the complete downfall of U.S. imperialism is not far off, and those who work hand in glove with it will absolutely come to no good end.

U.S.-led imperialism is frantically engaging in arms expansion and war preparations in order to suppress people's revolution and contend for world hegemony. As Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, recently pointed out, **"We should never forget for a single moment also to be vigilant. There are in the world enemies of the peoples and of socialism who are hatching plots against the freedom and independence of the peoples and waging wars against them."** The revolutionary people must never slacken their vigilance, but be prepared at all times to deal resolute blows at those maniacs who dare to unleash wars of aggression.

The great Sino-Albanian friendship founded by Comrade Mao Tsetung and Comrade Enver Hoxha links the two peoples and two armies closely together. The peoples and armies of our two countries are the closest brothers and the most reliable comrades-in-arms. Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army will always remain united as one with the Albanian people and the Albanian People's Army, fight shoulder to shoulder with them and march forward arm in arm in the great struggle against U.S. imperialism, social-imperialism and all reaction till final victory.

Lin Piao

Minister of National Defence of
the People's Republic of China

July 9, 1970, Peking

Advancing Continuously Along Chairman Mao's Line on Party Building

THE No. 1 workshop of the Peking Boiler Plant is one which makes the body of a boiler. Seventy Party members work there. In accordance with the teaching of our great leader Chairman Mao: **"The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy,"** and the stipulations of the new Party Constitution, they carried out Party consolidation and Party building and established a new Party branch in October 1969. Since its formation, the Party branch has constantly used Chairman Mao's proletarian theory on Party building to arm the minds of the Party members and the revolutionary masses, and paid great attention to the ideological revolutionization of the leading body. In the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, the Party branch has played its role as a fighting bastion and its members have played their exemplary vanguard role. This has created in this workshop a vigorous situation in both revolution and production.

Constantly Studying the New Party Constitution, Strengthening Party Building Ideologically

Following its establishment, the question arose: what should the Party branch grasp first among so many tasks? Some Party members held that "since we have already carried out Party consolidation, from now on all we have to do is to grasp production and transform the rules and regulations." Others asserted that "there won't be any problem now because we have gone through the Great Cultural Revolution and carried out Party consolidation and Party building." These attitudes aroused the great attention of the Party branch. Some veteran workers sincerely urged the branch: "We must not forget our past lesson or take the old trodden path. We must never slacken our efforts in grasping ideological and political work." After conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's teaching that **"ideological education is the key link to be grasped in uniting the whole Party for great political struggles,"** the members of the Party branch recalled the lesson drawn from serious losses to the revolutionary cause as a result of grasping only production while neglecting politics. In

the light of new problems which cropped up after Party consolidation, they concluded that building the Party ideologically was fundamental to the building of the Party branch. If the Party branch relaxed its effort in building the Party ideologically, it would lose its soul, lose its bearing and go astray.

In the process of building the Party ideologically, the Party branch adhered firmly to these two practices: to persistently arm the minds of the Party members with Chairman Mao's proletarian theory on Party building and constantly raise their consciousness of continuously making revolution, and to persistently and boldly mobilize the masses to give comments and supervise the Party members so that the latter will maintain constant and close ties with the masses. The Party members maintained that only such practices could ensure that the Party organization ceaselessly advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

They integrated the study of Chairman Mao's proletarian theory on Party building with the study of the new Party Constitution and regarded the study, application and implementation of the new Party Constitution as a matter of paramount importance in building the Party branch. At first, some comrades did not exercise due initiative in persistently studying and applying the new Party Constitution in a living way. They thought that they had studied it many times during the Party consolidation movement and that there was nothing more for them to learn about it. In the light of this situation, the Party branch first of all helped the Party members solve the question of how to understand the new Party Constitution. It organized the Party members and the masses scrupulously to study Chairman Mao's *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party* and Vice-Chairman Lin's political report delivered at the Ninth Party Congress, and to review the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party. This enabled them to comprehend more clearly that the new Party Constitution generalizes very well Chairman Mao's proletarian thinking on Party building and that it is a great programme for socialist revolution and socialist construction and for the realization of communism. The implementation of the new Party Constitution provided the means for the Party members to temper themselves in actual struggles into vanguard fighters of the proletariat, and the Party organizations to be built into more staunch, vigorous organizations

with a still greater fighting capacity. And so the Party members and the masses became more conscientious in studying the new Party Constitution, and a new atmosphere developed in the workshop in which everyone seriously studied and resolutely followed the new Party Constitution.

The leading members of the Party branch took the lead in studying and applying the new Party Constitution, applying it first to remoulding their ideology and to speeding up their own revolutionization. In every aspect of the branch's work, they consciously carried out the spirit of the new Party Constitution. They used it as a yardstick in summing up and examining their work and in criticizing or commending the Party members. During the Great Cultural Revolution, the Party branch secretary was severely criticized, but he did not then recognize his mistakes because he believed that he had always worked assiduously in the past. But after studying the new Party Constitution many times, he finally realized that he had been poisoned by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, had departed from Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and had therefore brought losses to the Party's work. With feeling, he said: "After studying the new Party Constitution, I now have the correct orientation, the strength to struggle and the principle to guide me in my work."

During the study, the Party branch demanded that the Party members make special efforts to solve the problem of joining the Party ideologically and becoming advanced elements of the proletariat. The Party branch encouraged the Party members, from the point of view of the proletarian world outlook and with respect to fighting all their lives for the great goal of communism, to examine themselves, destroy self-interest and foster devotion to public interest, and remould their world outlook. Party members were also encouraged to criticize and overcome the erroneous ideas existing among a few Party members, who felt that "when looking back, I see there is nothing wrong; when comparing myself with others around me, I find that I am just as good; when looking forward, I think there is no need to hurry along." One woman Party member thought she could not play an exemplary role because she was responsible for the care of her children and was in poor health. She, too, raised her consciousness of the need to make revolution continuously after studying the new Party Constitution. She made it a point to select heroes and heroines as her examples, and actively worked at the frontline of grasping revolution and promoting production. The masses said in praise of her: "She has changed into quite another person. Now she is a vanguard fighter full of vitality." One veteran worker, who is a Party member, planned to retire soon, and thought he just needed to muddle along for a few more years. Through study, he raised his consciousness and regained his revolutionary youth. He said: "Though physically I am already old, I must not be 'old' mentally. As long as I live, I must work for

the cause of communism." Since then, he has become keen in the study of Chairman Mao's works and has applied what he has learnt. He was at the fore in revolutionary mass criticism and took the lead in production. Through study, the Party members understood more profoundly that it was the task of the Party to work for the elimination of imperialism, revisionism and all reaction from the earth, to help liberate all mankind and realize communism. As a result, with enhanced consciousness of continuing the revolution, they have resolved to exert still greater effort to do all work well.

Since its establishment, the Party branch, acting on Chairman Mao's great teaching that in Party consolidation it is necessary to seek the opinions of the non-Party masses, employs these methods in the movement: Party members take the initiative to go to the masses and have heart-to-heart talks with them and solicit their opinions, invite representatives of the masses to take part in the Party's meetings and give their opinions or criticism of Party members. It continually arouses the masses boldly to comment on and supervise the Party members.

In the course of giving comments, the Party branch first of all organized the Party members and the masses to study the new Party Constitution conscientiously, demanding that the Party members, with the new Party Constitution as the yardstick, set strict demands on themselves and fight self and criticize revisionism. The masses are encouraged to comment on the Party members in accordance with the stipulations of the new Party Constitution, help them to carry forward their achievements and overcome their shortcomings. Such practice not only constitutes an effective supervision over the Party members and the work of the Party branch, but also provides a profound education for the Party members and the masses in Chairman Mao's proletarian theory on Party building. Just as some worker comrades said: "The more we comment on the Party members in the light of the new Party Constitution, the more revolutionary they become. Unity is strengthened; Party members and the masses enjoy closer relations."

Putting the Party members under the supervision of the masses helps them solve their problem of joining the Party ideologically so that they can always be full of vitality. A deputy secretary of the Party branch put on the airs of seniority for some time after he became a cadre. But with the masses' comments and help, he came to understand that though his post had changed, he must not deviate from the fine qualities of the working people, from the idea of serving the people or the attitude of being a willing pupil of the masses. From then on, he consulted with the masses whenever matters arose and went wherever there was hard work to do. On one occasion, as a crane was about to lift a boiler body which was at a temperature of 700 to 800 degrees C., he was the first to rush forward. Without any sign of fear, he quickly fastened the hook though his clothes were already scorched. Deeply moved by his spirit of fearing no hardship, the worker comrades standing nearby praised him: "He is truly our good cadre!"

Once, a comrade on the first shift pointed out sharply: "Last year we shed a great deal of sweat and did a lot of work, but why didn't we meet the standard of an advanced shift? This was because our Party group failed to play the role as a nucleus." Immediately the Party group organized a study class attended by the Party members and veteran workers in which they studied conscientiously the new Party Constitution, and tried to find out where and why they lagged behind. They found the Party members had different views and could not devote their efforts to one and the same task. The settling of this problem strengthened the militant unity among them. The Party group gave prominence to proletarian politics, and from then on when matters arose, they were discussed collectively in order to attain unity in thinking and action. The Party members played the exemplary vanguard role in everything they tackled. Thus, by pooling their efforts, the comrades on the entire shift scored outstanding achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production and became an advanced shift.

Constant comments by the masses have become a motive force in propelling the Party members to continue the revolution. In turn, the Party members' courage in overcoming their shortcomings and mistakes and in setting strict demands on themselves has aroused the worker masses to action and inspired their revolutionary initiative. By grasping this aspect of work, the Party branch has not only solved in good time the contradiction between the Party members and the masses but has also united the comrades of the entire workshop closely around Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. With feeling, a veteran worker said: "In the past, some Party members closed their eyes to the masses and even if I had something to say, I was unwilling to tell them. This bad situation was caused by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. Now, if I don't point out the Party members' shortcomings when I discover them, I won't be at ease and will feel that I have failed to live up to the expectations of Chairman Mao." United as one, the Party members and the revolutionary masses of the workshop, under the leadership of the Party branch, are advancing side by side along the revolutionary course charted by Chairman Mao.

Never Forgetting Class Struggle, Firmly Grasping the Fundamental Orientation

The new Party Constitution stipulates clearly: "Give constant education to the Party members and the broad revolutionary masses concerning class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and lead them in fighting resolutely against the class enemy." This Party branch takes as its main task to firmly grasp class struggle and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. It places the Party members in the midst of fierce class struggle to be tempered and tested by the storm of class struggle so that they can play fully their role of vanguard fighters of the proletariat.

Not long after the Party branch was established, it discovered that some of the Party members got the idea of "relaxing a little bit" in the face of success. These Party members saw only the flare of welding sparks all over the workshop, but not the new trend of class struggle. Some of the work teams neglected the revolutionary mass criticism. In the light of this situation, the Party branch organized the Party members and the revolutionary masses to study Chairman Mao's teachings on classes and class struggle, and the thesis set forth in the new Party Constitution — that throughout the historical period of socialist society, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle — and roundly repudiate the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's theories of "the dying out of class struggle" and "inner-Party peace." It guided them to conscientiously analyse the new characteristics and the new trend of class struggle in the new situation. Some comrades said: "Our concept of class struggle is rather weak, and so is our understanding of its protracted nature. We do not pay close attention to class struggle constantly, sometimes we let up. We should never forget class struggle."

On this basis, the Party branch launched fierce attacks against the class enemy's criminal activities of undermining the dictatorship of the proletariat and the economic base of socialism. Particular attention was given to being constantly alert to class struggle while grasping production. The overhead crane team, sparked by the team leader, a Party member, suggested that in addition to fulfilling its normal task of lifting for the workshop, it accepted responsibility for transporting the workshop's finished products to the warehouse. This needed close co-ordination with the power supply team. Just then, a bad egg came out, trying to sow discord among the comrades of the two teams. "The overhead crane team leader just wants to show off and win some honours. Think of it, we should suffer for them," he said to his team. With an eye to class struggle, the Party members of both teams discerned this scoundrel's scheme to disrupt unity and production, and aroused the revolutionary masses of their teams to expose and criticize him. This struggle further strengthened the militant unity between these two fraternal teams and stimulated their socialist enthusiasm. They said: "We will persist in doing what the enemy opposes!" Not only did they take up the task of transporting the workshop's finished products to the warehouse, but they also asked to handle the lifting of all the plant's heavy pieces.

For a while, a few young workers were seriously influenced by anarchism and reflected other unhealthy ideology. The Party branch noticed that the class enemy was taking advantage of the ideological weakness of the youth to spread poison, struggling to win over the successors to the proletariat. To educate them, study classes were organized at which the young workers compared the sufferings in the old society with happiness in the new society, and arrangements

were made for them to visit exhibitions on class education. Meanwhile, the branch mobilized Party members and veteran workers to set examples for the young workers politically, ideologically, technically and in working style, and unfolded revolutionary mass criticism of bourgeois ideology and all kinds of bad styles. This timely education helped the youth in raising their class consciousness considerably and their mental outlook changed markedly. They did their best to learn from the veteran workers and sought to make progress politically. They vied with each other in doing the dirty and heavy work and went wherever difficulties turned up. Recently, led by a member of the Party branch committee and guided by the veteran workers, the Youth League members and other young people of the entire workshop took the initiative and with socialist enthusiasm made three boilers during their spare time.

As the Party branch led the broad masses in waging struggles against the class enemy, it paid close attention to overcoming erroneous ideology inside the Party. By constantly unfolding criticism and self-criticism, it guided the Party members to fight self and criticize revisionism, to continuously clear away the influence arising from Liu Shao-chi's sinister book *Self-Cultivation* and the theories of "the dying out of class struggle" and "merging private and public interests," and to uphold the proletarian world outlook. Some individual Party members, hoodwinked by the class enemy or poisoned by the theory of "merging private and public interests," committed mistakes. To help them, the Party branch promptly organized Party members and the masses to offer criticism which raised their level of understanding and enabled them to correct their mistakes and better participate in struggle.

Because the Party branch always bears in mind class struggle and firmly grasps the fundamental orientation, the Party members and revolutionary masses have continuously raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Therefore, as soon as the class enemy attempted any disruptive scheme, it was attacked, and as soon as a bourgeois bad style cropped up, it was criticized. All members of the workshop are politically minded and advanced deeds in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought constantly occur.

Placing Revolution in Command of Production, Tempering the Party Members' Revolutionary Spirit

Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, **Politics is the commander, the soul in everything** and **"Political work is the life-blood of all economic work,"** and holding high the great banner of the **Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company,** the Party branch puts revolution in command of production and fully mobilizes the masses. In the course of grasping revolution and promoting production, the Party members' and masses' boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao and the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death have been tempered.

In organizing production, the Party branch studies and applies Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, giving prominence to proletarian politics. Using revolutionary mass criticism to blaze the way, it has torn to pieces Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line in running enterprises. Because the Party members and masses have clearly recognized that fulfilling every production quota with flying colours is of great significance to the whole socialist construction and to the defence of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they give further sweep to their socialist enthusiasm.

With the development of production, the plant requires a new big hydraulic press. To ask for it from the state or construct it themselves? Because the making of hydraulic press entails strict precision and processing is difficult and having neither reference material nor the necessary equipment, some comrades lacked confidence. So, the Party branch, first of all, organized the workers to study Chairman Mao's great principle of **"maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts,"** to severely criticize Liu Shao-chi's "slavish comprador philosophy" and his "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace." This boosted the workers' revolutionary zeal. Everyone then agreed that, with Mao Tsetung Thought, every difficulty could be overcome and every kind of miracle could be performed. They determined not to accept ready-made equipment or ask the state for help, but to take the road of self-reliance and break through foreign stereotypes. Lacking cast steel parts, they substituted welded steel sheets. Lacking electro-slag welding, they used automatic welding to do multi-layer welding. Lacking an annealing furnace, they used an indigenous method. Everyone regarded the making of this press as a battle against imperialism and social-imperialism. A new Party member, constantly examining himself with the standards of a vanguard fighter of the proletariat, worked both day and night. He was always at the forefront of the battle and often did without sleep for nights. One veteran worker racked his brain for nights to solve the problem of distortion due to welding. Eating and sleeping at the workshop during the work, he finally solved the problem.

The Party branch continuously educated the Party members and the masses in the great goal of communism in the light of the struggle for production and thus helped everyone to keep the overall interests in mind and to be concerned with the interests of the world's people as they worked at their own posts, and to consciously link up the fulfilment of their production tasks with the realization of communism. Not long ago, this workshop was assigned to produce a set of accessory equipment for a key engineering project. The product had to be of high quality and completed within a short period. With proletarian revolutionary spirit, the Party members and the masses plunged themselves into this battle, viewing the completion of every single task as an expression of their loyalty to Chairman Mao. The Communists displayed the spirit of fearing neither

hardship nor death and led the masses forward. In the intense battle of assembling parts, one Communist lost weight and his eyes became bloodshot. Advised to take care of his health, he replied: "As a Communist, I pledge to work for communism all my life. While waging revolution, I can't worry about losing a few pounds!" Inspired by the great goal of communism, they fulfilled in 15 days the assignment which formerly would have taken six months.

"The magnificent ideological and political flowers will eventually bear rich economic fruit." The Party branch gave prominence to proletarian politics in production and armed the Party members and the masses with invincible Mao Tsetung Thought. As a result, everyone forged ahead energetically, cleared off the conservative ideas of "production having reached the maximum limit" and "all potentialities having been tapped," and unfolded a mass technical innovation movement. The workshop's production plan for the first half of this year was met 33 days ahead of schedule. Overall production, including the manufacture of the plant's own equipment and capital construction, doubled that of the first half of 1969 — the peak year in the plant's history.

Revolutionized Leading Group Maintaining Close Ties With the Masses

This Party branch has been extremely active in grasping revolution and promoting production. The key lies in striving to build a revolutionized leading group under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought. In strengthening the ideological revolutionization of the Party branch committee, the following three links were firmly grasped:

1. Bringing into full play the role of veteran cadres, and paying attention to training, boldly using and enthusiastically helping the new cadres. During the Party consolidation, the secretary of the Party branch criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line which once poisoned him and he discarded his bureaucratic airs. Giving prominence to proletarian politics and acting as an ordinary worker, he now takes the initiative to go deep into and work with those shifts and groups in which he had encountered the most criticism. In grasping revolution and promoting production, he leads boldly and sets an example in whatever he does. The worker comrades commented: "Our Party branch secretary has changed. He has replaced his 'official' cap with an electric welder's helmet and wears clothes stained with oil. He has the masses at heart. What a really good leader we have!"

Five of the seven members of the Party branch committee are new forces who emerged during the Great Cultural Revolution. Though full of vigour and energy, these comrades lacked knowledge in methods of work. The veteran cadres constantly helped them study the requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause laid down by Chairman Mao and his teach-

ings on methods of work, as well as the five tasks of the primary Party organizations stipulated in the new Party Constitution. The veteran cadres also boldly encouraged them to face the storm and the world in the three great revolutionary movements. Whenever they met with difficulties, the veteran cadres assisted them in finding solutions; when they exhibited shortcomings and made mistakes, the veteran cadres shouldered the responsibility on their own initiative and patiently helped them correct them. One new member of the Party branch committee, because of his youth and inexperience, doubted his ability to give leadership, and had not been bold enough in his work. But with the help of veteran cadres and workers, he relentlessly fought against his self-interest and substituted boldness for fear. Persevering in giving prominence to proletarian politics, he shouldered every possible heavy task on his own initiative, and was praised by the veteran workers as "a really fine successor to the revolutionary cause."

A moving atmosphere developed among the Party branch committee members in which the veteran cadres displayed their love and concern for the new cadres, in which the latter showed respect for the former, in which they learnt from, trusted, helped and supported each other. The Party branch committee has become a united and militant entity with an increasingly higher level of ideological revolutionization.

2. Following Chairman Mao's teaching "**Direct reliance on the revolutionary masses is a basic principle of the Communist Party,**" the Party branch committee went deep into practice, maintained close ties with the masses, took an active part in productive labour and stood in the van of the masses in doing everything. All committee members went to work on a shift or with a group to gain experience in guiding the overall work. They conducted investigations and made studies. Whenever a problem cropped up, they would hold meetings to pool the wisdom of the masses. They uncovered problems and solved them on the spot. They also often visited the masses at their homes and helped them solve ideological problems as well as problems in daily life. Except in special circumstances, they persevered in holding committee meetings during their spare time and did physical labour together with the workers during regular working hours. They took the lead in studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, destroying self-interest and fostering devotion to the public interest, engaging in revolutionary mass criticism, and grasping revolution and promoting production. The attire of one Party branch committee member, ever since he became a cadre, has been overalls and work gloves, and he works, face dripping with sweat and overalls smeared with oil. The masses call him an "old 'ox' for the revolution."

3. Persevering in collective leadership of the Party branch committee and actively unfolding ideological

(Continued on p. 19.)

Ninth Anniversary of Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation And Mutual Assistance Celebrated

- The Korean and Chinese peoples have closely formed an invincible alliance.
- The Sino-Korean treaty conforms to the interests of the revolutionary struggle of the world's people.

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Celebration Banquet

Hyun Joon Keuk, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, gave a banquet in Peking on the evening of July 11 to celebrate the 9th anniversary of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance.

Among those who attended the banquet were 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 General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The banquet was permeated throughout with warm fraternal feelings and militant unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples. Host and guests time and again proposed toasts to the constant development and consolidation of the militant friendship and great unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples cemented in blood.

Ambassador Hyun Joon Keuk first spoke at the banquet. The Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance signed between Korea and China nine years ago, he said, demonstrates the unbreakable friendship and unity between our two countries based on the principle of complete equality, mutual respect of independence and proletarian internationalism. It is a tremendous historic event in the development of the traditional friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and China.

"The great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung teaches: 'The Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance manifests the identical will of the Korean and Chinese peoples to further strengthen the friendship between Korea and China which has been cemented in blood and expresses the firm determination of the two peoples to wage resolute struggle to defend the fruits of victory of socialism against the imperialist aggression and to defend peace. In their struggle for the common great cause, the Korean and Chinese peoples, basing themselves on the desire of always marching forward together, have closely formed an invincible alliance.'"

The Ambassador added that this treaty was the reliable guarantee for defending the security of Korea and China and the fruits of victory of socialism. It was a mighty force for checking the schemes of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism for provoking a new war.

The Ambassador said: The Asian people have a long history of struggle against imperialism. The Korean and Chinese people were the first revolutionary people in history to have defeated U.S. imperialism. The Korean people are now launching a vigorous struggle to promote the complete victory of socialism and the reunification of the fatherland, and are making full preparations for repulsing any enemy aggression at all times.

"Experiencing the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese people are going all out in building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results and further steadfastly strengthening national defence," the Ambassador said. "The Chinese Government and the Chinese people actively support and help all people's struggles against imperialism and colonialism and for national freedom and independence." "We are very happy," he said, "to have such revolutionary comrades-in-arms as the Chinese people to be our reliable ally."

The Ambassador emphatically pointed out: Today's Korea is not that of yesterday's, and today's China is not that of yesterday's. If the U.S. and Japanese imperialists do not face this stern reality and once again kindle the flames of an aggressive war, then they will inevitably burn themselves before the might of the unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

"We don't want war but we are not afraid of it.

"We will return the enemy's 'retaliation' with retaliation. As regards a total war, we will counter it with a total war."

In his speech, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: The Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance embodies the long-standing traditional relations of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance between the Chinese and Korean peoples. In the protracted struggle against Japanese imperialism, the people of our two countries supported and encouraged each other and, after an arduous

struggle, finally defeated the Japanese invaders. Sharing weal and woe in the years when U.S. imperialism waged its war of aggression against Korea, our two peoples once again fought shoulder to shoulder and together won the great victory over U.S. imperialism. This fighting friendship of ours which has been forged in struggle is most precious and stands all tests.

“Premier Chou En-lai’s visit to Korea and the publication of the joint communique of the Chinese and Korean Governments, which took place not long ago, have demonstrated to the world that the friendship and unity between the peoples of China and Korea is unbreakable. This friendship and unity has recently been further strengthened by the mutual dispatch of delegations by our two countries for the activities of joint anti-U.S. struggle and by the common condemnation of U.S. imperialism for its crimes of forcible occupation of south Korea and our territory Taiwan,” the Vice-Premier added.

The Vice-Premier continued: It is of great significance that we get together to commemorate the 9th anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance at such a moment. U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression against Indo-China has now met with heavy defeat. It has also run into a wall everywhere in the world in all its perverse actions to pursue the policies of aggression and war. It is now in extreme isolation. However, U.S. imperialism, aggressive by nature, will never be reconciled to its defeat. It not only continues its forcible occupation of south Korea and China’s Taiwan but is stepping up its military collusion with Japanese militarism and constantly carrying out war threats and military provocations against the peoples of China, Korea, the three Indo-Chinese countries and other Asian countries.

The Vice-Premier strongly condemned the “Blue Book on Japan’s Diplomacy” released by the reactionary Sato government of Japan a few days back. He said that it not only repeated the militarist clamours as stated in the Japan-U.S. joint communique in a vain attempt to obstruct China from liberating its own territory Taiwan, prevent the reunification of Korea and expand the war of aggression in Indo-China, but also raised in a more naked way a hue and cry that Japan wanted to “actively fulfil her increasing international responsibilities.” What wild ambition and to what an extreme extent its arrogance has reached! He said: We want to sternly warn the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries that they must not misjudge the situation. No war threats or military intimidation can ever cow the Chinese and Korean people. The unity between China and Korea is as firm as a rock. The Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance will surely show its great strength more and more clearly with the development of the current situation. If the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries dare to provoke a new war of aggression, they will meet with even more ignominious defeat.

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Celebration Banquet

Li Yun-chuan, Chinese Ambassador to Korea, gave a grand celebration banquet in Pyongyang on July 11 evening.

The banquet was attended by Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier of the Korean Cabinet; Senior General Oh Jin Woo, Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People’s Army; Suh Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea and Secretary of the Party Central Committee; Chung Joon Taik, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Colonel-General Han Ik Soo, Director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People’s Army; Kang Ryang Wook, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People’s Assembly; and leading members of departments concerned.

Ambassador Li Yun-chuan and Vice-Premier Pak Sung Chul spoke at the banquet.

Ambassador Li Yun-chuan said: Nine years ago, during the visit to China by the Korean Party and Government Delegation headed by Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung, the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was signed between China and Korea. The signing of this treaty was an important event in the political life of our two peoples and in the history of the friendly relations between our two countries. It brought the great friendship and militant solidarity between the Chinese and Korean people to a still higher stage and united the two peoples in a solid alliance in their struggle against the common enemies. This conforms not only to the fundamental interests of the Chinese and Korean people, but also to the interests of the revolutionary struggles of the people in Asia and the whole world against imperialism. This treaty provides a reliable guarantee for the safeguarding of the security of our two countries and constitutes a heavy blow to U.S. imperialism and its running dogs.

He said: Under the leadership of their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Korean Workers’ Party, the heroic Korean people, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and vigorously unfolding the *Chollima* (winged horse) Movement, have scored tremendous achievements on all fronts of socialist construction. Maintaining high vigilance and persevering in the revolutionary anti-U.S. struggle, the Korean people have given repeated severe punishments to the U.S. marauders intruding on land and from the sea and air, and won many great victories. Today, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea has become a powerful bulwark standing firmly in the forefront of the anti-U.S. struggle in the East. The Chinese people rejoice over every victory of the Korean people as their own and extend their warm congratulations to the Korean people.

Li Yun-chuan pointed out: At present, an excellent situation prevails in the world people’s revolutionary struggle against U.S. imperialism. As Chairman Mao,

the great leader of the Chinese people, said: **"A new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world."** U.S. imperialism is besieged by the people of the whole world and beset with difficulties both at home and abroad. But it will never be reconciled to its defeat. It continues to forcibly occupy south Korea and China's territory Taiwan. It is continuously expanding its aggressive war in Indo-China. Particularly, in order to extricate itself from its predicament, U.S. imperialism is attempting to use Japanese militarism as its "shock force" for aggression in Asia. Recently, through the "automatic extension" of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty," the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries have stepped up their military collusion in preparation for launching a new war of aggression. All facts prove that the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are the common enemies of the people of Korea, China and other Asian countries. Now some people are hitting it off with U.S. imperialism and ardently flirting with the Japanese reactionaries. This can only strengthen the position of U.S. imperialism in Asia and undermine the revolutionary anti-U.S. struggle of the people in various countries. However, the revolutionary struggles of the world's people against U.S. imperialism cannot be held back or stifled. As the Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said: **"Sooner or later, the U.S. imperialists will definitely be kicked out of south Korea and Taiwan and the rest of Asia by the tenacious struggles of the Korean and Chinese peoples and other Asian peoples."** The 3,000-li beautiful land of Korea will surely be reunified, China's sacred territory Taiwan will surely be liberated and the Indo-Chinese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation will surely be crowned with complete victory!

Ambassador Li Yun-chuan said in conclusion: The militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean people is sealed with blood and has stood severe tests of violent storms. No force on earth can break this friendship! In the common struggle against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the 700 million Chinese people will remain united for ever with the fraternal Korean people, and fight together and win victories together with them!

Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier of the Korean Cabinet, then spoke at the banquet. He said: The Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance signed between Korea and China was an epochal event further consolidating and developing to a higher stage the militant friendship and unity cemented with blood between the Korean and Chinese people in their joint struggle for the victory of the cause of freedom, liberation and socialism.

He said: This treaty has demonstrated the unanimous aspirations and militant will of the Korean and Chinese people to fight shoulder to shoulder as revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers in safeguarding the security and fruits of victory of socialism of the two countries and in defending peace in Asia

and the rest of the world in face of aggression by U.S.-led imperialism.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul said: Today, under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China with their great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung as leader and Comrade Lin Piao as deputy leader, the Chinese people have, through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, built their country into a socialist power with still greater economic might and defence capabilities.

The People's Republic of China has daily developed into a powerful, revolutionary anti-imperialist force. This is an inspiration to the revolutionary people in Asia and the rest of the world and a tremendous blow to the imperialists.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul pointed out that today, the friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese people are being further strengthened and developed in face of the daily intensified activities of aggression and war of U.S. imperialism and revived Japanese militarism.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul went on to expose and condemn the "Blue Book" made public several days ago by the Sato clique of Japan which is embarking on the road of aggression abroad with the support of U.S. imperialism. He pointed out that the "Blue Book" has precisely revealed the hideous ambitions of aggression harboured by the Sato clique of Japan against the Korean and Chinese people.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul stressed: We can never remain indifferent to the aggressive activities of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.

He said: The great leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung has pointed out that **"we have had the experience of smashing the enemy, however strong it may be, when we unite and fight resolutely, and we are convinced that we can smash any strong enemy in future, too."**

He said: The Chinese people's great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung has pointed out that **"riding roughshod everywhere, U.S. imperialism has made itself the enemy of the people of the world and has increasingly isolated itself."**

If U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism dare to launch another war against the Korean and Chinese people, the Korean and Chinese people will as in the past wipe out the aggressors by uniting still more firmly, and will win final victory in our common cause.

Militant unity and fraternal friendship of the Chinese and Korean people prevailed at the banquet. Host and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the consolidation and development of the militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean people, to new victories in the anti-imperialist struggle of the two countries, to new achievements in the socialist construction of the two countries, to the health of the great leader of the Korean people Premier Kim Il Sung and to the health of the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao.

Tanzanian Government Delegation and Zambian Government Delegation Visit China

- **Protocols between the Chinese Government and the Governments of Tanzania and Zambia concerning the construction of the Tanzania-Zambia railway signed in Peking.**

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, arrived in Peking on July 5 for a friendly visit to China. The two delegations were given a warm welcome by several thousand revolutionary people in the capital. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien was among those who greeted the distinguished guests at the airport.

On July 9, Premier Chou En-lai met all the members of the two government delegations and had a cordial and friendly talk with them. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien held talks with the delegations of the two governments. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On July 6, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet warmly welcoming the Tanzanian Government Delegation and the Zambian Government Delegation. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Minister Mudenda spoke at the banquet which was filled with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of China, Tanzania and Zambia.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: "In international affairs, the Tanzanian Government and the Zambian Government have always upheld justice; opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war and supported the national-liberation movements in Asia and Africa, thus making positive contributions to the cause of the Afro-Asian people's unity against imperialism and winning the praise and admiration of the Afro-Asian countries and peoples."

The Vice-Premier added: "Tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the 700 million Chinese people, in warm response to the call of our great leader Chairman Mao, are determined to build our socialist motherland into a still more consolidated and stronger state and to make still greater contributions in supporting the three Indo-Chinese peoples and the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world in their revolutionary struggle against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs and in supporting the oppressed peoples and nations in their just struggle to win national liberation and safeguard national independence, thus fulfilling our proletarian internationalist duty."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien spoke highly of the all-round and satisfactory development of the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Tanzania

and Zambia on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. He said: "Our Tanzanian and Zambian friends may rest assured that, in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, the Chinese people will remain for ever the reliable friends of the Tanzanian and Zambian peoples."

Minister Mudenda said in his speech that there existed a deep-rooted friendship between the people of Tanzania, Zambia and China. This friendship confounded the exploiters and oppressors of people. He warmly praised the role played by the Chinese people in supporting the struggle for the total liberation of all the oppressed peoples the world over. He pointed out that on the African continent large areas were still occupied by fascists and imperialists. He said: Our commitment in this regard is the same as yours—to eliminate the oppressor from our continent. He added: "We strongly support similar efforts which are now under way in Asia and Latin America. We uphold the heroic struggle that is going on in Asia today. We feel that it will not be long before the people of North America and Europe realize the truth and also join us in stamping out exploitation, imperialism and colonialism."

Minister Mudenda went on to say: "In our common struggle against these enemies, your country, Party and people have resolved to assist us build the railway. We strongly appreciated the friendly thinking behind this decision and we are extremely thankful to the great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung, the people and the Party of the People's Republic of China." He pointed out that the dedication to duty shown by the Chinese people in building the project was unparalleled.

Protocols and minutes of the talks concerning the construction of the Tanzania-Zambia railway were signed between the Government of China and the Governments of Tanzania and Zambia in Peking on July 12.

They are the Protocol Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Zambia Concerning the Amount of the Loan for the Construction of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway and the Method of Its Repayment, the Protocol Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Zambia Concerning the "Report on the Survey and Design for the Tanzania-Zambia Railway,"

and the Minutes of Talks on the Construction of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien were present at the signing ceremony. The protocols and the minutes of the talks were signed by Fang Yi, Minister of the Chinese Commission for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, Amir Habib Jamal, leader of the Tanzanian Government Delegation and Minister for Finance, and E.H.K. Mudenda, leader of the Zambian Government Delegation and Minister of Development and Finance, on behalf of their respective governments.

E.H.K. Mudenda, leader of the Zambian Government Delegation and Minister of Development and Finance, and Amir Habib Jamal, leader of the Tanzanian Government Delegation and Minister for Finance, gave a farewell banquet on July 12. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and leading members of the departments concerned attended the banquet on invitation.

Minister Jamal and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien made speeches at the banquet.

In his speech, Minister Jamal expressed his deep appreciation for the very warm hospitality extended to the two delegations by the Government and the people of China. "We feel particularly honoured that Chairman Mao Tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao were able to spare their most precious time to receive us," he said.

Jamal said that a protocol was concluded in 1967 between the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania in which the People's Republic of China, at the request of the Zambian and Tanzanian Governments, agreed to assist in the construction of a railway linking Tanzania with Zambia, and at the same time provide Tanzania's sister state Zambia with an unfettered outlet to the sea at the port of Dar-es-Salaam.

He praised the technical staff sent by the Chinese Government who worked arduously day and night under a wide range of difficult conditions, in a strange and exacting environment, and completed the survey and designing work.

"Inspired by the unqualified successes already achieved," he said, "the Government Delegations of the People's Republic of China, of Zambia and of Tanzania have met once again in Peking and discussed important matters connected with the railway project. Our deliberations have been brought to a most gratifyingly successful conclusion."

He said: "Your massive assistance to the cause of developing countries, while engaged in a much needed reconstruction at home, is a clear demonstration of the commitment of the Chinese people to international solidarity in the struggle for the construction of a just and peaceful world order in which imperialism, fascism and colonialism will have been banished for ever."

He added: "In assisting us to achieve our cherished aim of close communications with each other, thus serv-

ing the needs of our national economy, the Government and the people of the People's Republic of China are making a most positive and significant contribution towards total liberation of Africa. We salute and thank sincerely the Chinese people and their great leader Chairman Mao for this magnificent act of international solidarity."

In his speech, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: The two government delegations have come to our country for a friendly visit and have achieved positive results during their short stay of a few days. "Your present visit has not only pushed to a new stage the construction of the Tanzania-Zambia railway through the co-operative efforts of our three countries, but has also made new contributions to the further strengthening of the friendship between the peoples of China, Zambia and Tanzania and the development of friendly relations and co-operation between our three countries," he said.

Li Hsien-nien said: Three years ago, thanks to the direct concern of Chairman Mao, President Kaunda and President Nyerere, our three countries decided to co-operate in building the Tanzania-Zambia railway. Since then, with our joint efforts we have victoriously made survey, designing and preparations for the railway construction. The rapid progress of this grand yet difficult project within a relatively short period forcefully testifies to the great vitality and broad prospects for the development of the cause of friendly co-operation between the peoples of China, Zambia and Tanzania and between the Afro-Asian peoples on the basis of the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

He continued: Chairman Mao teaches us: "**China ought to make a greater contribution to humanity.**" What we have done is far from adequate. "We are determined," he said, "to give stronger support to the just struggles of the Afro-Asian peoples and the peoples of the world against U.S. imperialism and all its lackeys, and stronger assistance to friendly countries in their cause of national construction. **'The just struggles of the people of all countries support each other.'** We are sincerely grateful to the Governments and peoples of Zambia and Tanzania for their support to China in international affairs."

Li Hsien-nien pointed out: "The road of advance before us Afro-Asian countries is definitely not a straight and smooth one. In eliminating the imperialist and colonialist forces and in building our respective countries, we shall yet encounter all kinds of hardships and obstacles, including natural barriers and disruptive schemes by imperialism and its lackeys. But so long as we firmly rely on the unity and struggle of our own peoples and continuously strengthen the anti-imperialist unity and mutual assistance and co-operation among the Afro-Asian peoples, we will certainly overcome every difficulty and advance from victory to victory."

On July 13, the two delegations left Peking for the southern part of China on a visit.

Statement of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

- Strongly denounces the Lon Nol - Sirik Matak clique for holding a so-called "trial" of Head of State Samdech Sihanouk
- Declares that the "trial" is illegal and that the traitorous clique in Phnom Penh will be put to trial before a people's tribunal when victory comes.

Statement of the Royal Government Of National Union of Cambodia (Excerpts)

According to dispatches of foreign news agencies from Phnom Penh, the traitorous "government" and usurper of constitutional power, the fascist reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, has, after spending three months in fabricating "evidence" and "witnesses," established a military tribunal to pass so-called judgment on Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia.

According to these dispatches, the Head of State will be accused of "treason and embezzlement of state funds."

The Royal Government of National Union energetically denounces this action of the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak "government" for its illegal and unconstitutional character.

The Constitution of the Kingdom stipulates that "the person of the Supreme Head of State is sacred and inviolable" (Article 35).

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is not only Head of State of Cambodia, but is also recognized as national hero by the entire nation for having led his people and motherland to complete independence. His efforts in safeguarding the independence, territorial integrity and peace in neutrality of Cambodia and in her construction in all fields have aroused the respect and admiration of foreign countries and of those personalities of the "free" world and even the United States of America, who are well known for their intellectual honesty.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, is accused by the traitorous "government" of Phnom Penh:

— "of embezzlement of state funds";

with regard to this question, it must be stressed that there have never been state funds personally managed by Samdech Head of State.

The only state funds apart from the budget at his disposal for national construction are carefully administered by highly placed personages of the Kingdom such as the Governor of the National Bank, the Minister of

Finance himself, the Secretary-General of the Sangkum, and the Vice-President of the High Council of the Throne. Therefore these highly placed personages are responsible for the management of these state funds.

It should also be stressed that some deputies and ministers of the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak gang were involved in financial scandals but have always been protected by immunity for the traitors in Phnom Penh refuse to have their corrupted partners put to trial, whereas they do not hesitate to violate the Constitution of the Kingdom and the elementary principles of democracy and law whenever Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is concerned so as to satisfy their hatred for the Head of State of Cambodia who struggles to prevent them from selling the country to the U.S. imperialists.

— "of treason on the ground of his collusion with foreign troops to attack the Cambodian people."

During the past 15 years until March 18, 1970, the date of the coup d'état of the usurpers of constitutional power in Phnom Penh, Cambodia under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, enjoyed peace and progress. This situation is recognized by all foreign observers including the Americans.

This peace had been achieved thanks to the policy approved at that time also by the Phnom Penh traitors themselves who, since their treason in the interests of the U.S. imperialists, have described this policy as one of "treason" or "benevolence" or "complicity" of "Prince Sihanouk."

We wish to emphatically point out that the foreign policy pursued by Cambodia until March 18, 1970, was one of national independence, peace and neutrality.

Being neutral, Cambodia had refused to become one of the belligerents in the U.S. war of aggression in south Viet Nam.

In south Viet Nam, violating the 1954 Geneva Agreements with impunity, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are carrying on a war of aggression against the Vietnamese people.

In face of this situation, the Cambodian people, like all other peoples cherishing peace, freedom and justice, must take a clear stand between the aggressor (the U.S. imperialists) and the victim of aggression (the Vietnamese people), that is to say, between those who apply the "jungle law" to satisfy their imperialist and neo-colonialist policy and those who fight in defence of their legitimate right to live.

The Cambodian people cannot tolerate the Vietnamese people's legitimate right to live being violated and trampled underfoot by the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have come from more than 10,000 kilometres away to invade the fraternal and neighbouring Vietnamese people.

The Vietnamese people's patriotic forces have never attacked the Cambodian people, whereas the U.S.-Saigon armed forces have since 1962 till May of 1969 committed against the Cambodian people 1,864 encroachments and attacks on the ground, 165 encroachments and attacks on our territorial waters, 5,149 encroachments and attacks from the air, killing 293 and wounding 690 people among our national defence forces and civilians, including children, women and old people.

The U.S.-Saigon troops' invasion of the post and centre of Dak Dam (in the province of Mondolkiri) in November 1969 caused more than 30 casualties among our national defence forces.

This tragic list shows clearly and irrefutably that those who "attack the Cambodian people" are none other than the U.S. imperialists and their Saigon lackeys.

The Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique has sold Cambodia out to the U.S. imperialists and their Saigon and Bangkok lackeys.

A great part of our beloved motherland is today still occupied by the American-paid armed forces of Saigon and Bangkok who have committed all sorts of

crimes ranging from systematic destruction of our cities and villages to such barbarous acts as pillage, rape and violence against our women and young girls.

Recently, the so-called ministry of information of the puppet Lon Nol-Sirik Matak administration has been compelled to admit these crimes committed by the mercenaries of its Saigon masters.

The Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique was so haughty as to confirm that it had appealed and would continue to appeal to the air force of the U.S. imperialists and that of its Saigon and Bangkok masters to massacre the Cambodian people and to raze to the ground their villages and houses.

The nation, our people, the whole world are clearly aware of these facts.

The Royal Government of National Union which held a cabinet meeting on July 2, 1970, declares solemnly that it does not recognize the right of the traitors and usurpers of constitutional power in Phnom Penh to try Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and considers the "Sihanouk trial" as illegal. Consequently, the Royal Government of National Union rejects in advance, in the name of the National United Front of Kampuchea, any sentence passed by the so-called military tribunal set up by the traitors to the motherland.

The Royal Government of National Union has written in its Political Programme the trial of all the Phnom Penh traitors and all their collaborators guilty of high treason and of crimes against the Cambodian people, by a people's tribunal which will be set up when legality is restored in the country.

The Royal Government of National Union affirms its unshakable will to bring all these traitors before the people's tribunal after final victory.

Peking, July 3, 1970

(Continued from p. 12.)

struggle. Important problems were collectively discussed and decided by the Party branch committee. It adhered to the practice of meeting twice a day, before and after working hours, so as to exchange ideas and information opportunely. Matters were placed openly on the table and they pertinaciously used Mao Tsetung Thought to analyse and solve contradictions. This enabled the committee to achieve **unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action** on the basis of Mao Tsetung Thought and to display its role as the leading core.

July 17, 1970

This Party branch has scored considerable achievements in every field of work since its establishment. It is determined, in the coming days, to further arm the Party members and the masses with Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, keep the working style of being modest and prudent and guarding against arrogance and rashness, and build the Party branch into a more vigorous, fighting bastion under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian thinking on Party building.

Put the Phnom Penh Traitors to Trial At the Bar of History

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

DRAGGING out its last existence with the help of U.S. imperialist bayonets, the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique has recently staged a farce in Phnom Penh. It had the brass to hold a "trial in absentia" of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian Head of State and the respected and beloved leader of the Cambodian people. Standing facts on their head, it charged him with the so-called crime of "treason." This is a manifestation of the fact that the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs are mortally afraid of the revolutionary might of the Cambodian people.

Everyone knows that it is the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak gang, U.S. imperialist lackeys, who are guilty of high treason against Cambodia. It is they who at the behest of their U.S. masters staged a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat against Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and undermined Cambodia's independence and neutrality. It is they who carried out shocking massacres of the Cambodian people and Vietnamese residents in Cambodia and incurred heavy debts in blood. It is they who let the wolves in by bringing the U.S. aggressor troops and the puppet troops of south Viet Nam and Thailand into Cambodia to barbarously trample over its territory and bloodily suppress the people. It is they who shamelessly act as U.S. imperialism's tools of aggression and vainly try to turn Cambodia into a U.S. military base and colony, thus plunging the Cambodian people into the abyss of suffering. The Cambodian people will never let this bunch of felonious national scum go unpunished. No matter what trickery they are up to, they can never blot out their heinous crimes.

Our great leader Chairman Mao said: "It is bad . . . if a person, a political party, an army or a school is not attacked by the enemy, for in that case it would definitely mean we have sunk to the level of the enemy. It is good if we are attacked by the enemy, since it proves that we have drawn a clear line of demarcation between the enemy and ourselves. It is still better if the enemy attacks us wildly and paints us as utterly black and without a single virtue; it demon-

strates that we have not only drawn a clear line of demarcation between the enemy and ourselves but achieved a great deal in our work."

U.S. imperialism and its lackeys hate to the marrow the Cambodian people's cause of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. They wildly curse and vilify Samdech Norodom Sihanouk precisely because Samdech Sihanouk has consistently adhered to a policy of independence, peace, neutrality, democracy and for safeguarding state sovereignty and national integrity; because he is loyal to his motherland and people and has led the Cambodian people to resolutely resist U.S. imperialist aggression; and because he actively supports the people of Viet Nam and Laos in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and has made outstanding contributions to the cause of unity among the peoples of Indo-China, Asia and Africa against imperialism. Fierce curse by the enemy only proves that the Cambodian people's revolutionary cause is just and that the Cambodian people's strength is rapidly growing and progressing and that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has the warm support and love of the broad masses of the Cambodian people.

In a solemn statement on July 3, the Cambodian Royal Government of National Union strongly denounced the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique for staging its recent "trial in absentia" farce in Phnom Penh. It announced that when final victory comes, it will try the traitorous Phnom Penh clique before a people's tribunal. Today, the Cambodian people, in response to Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's March 23 appeal, have taken up arms and are victoriously prosecuting a great war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The flames of people's war are raging in the three Indo-Chinese countries. The day is bound to come when the people of Cambodia and of all Indo-China will send the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs, Lon Nol, Sirik Matak and their like, to the gallows!

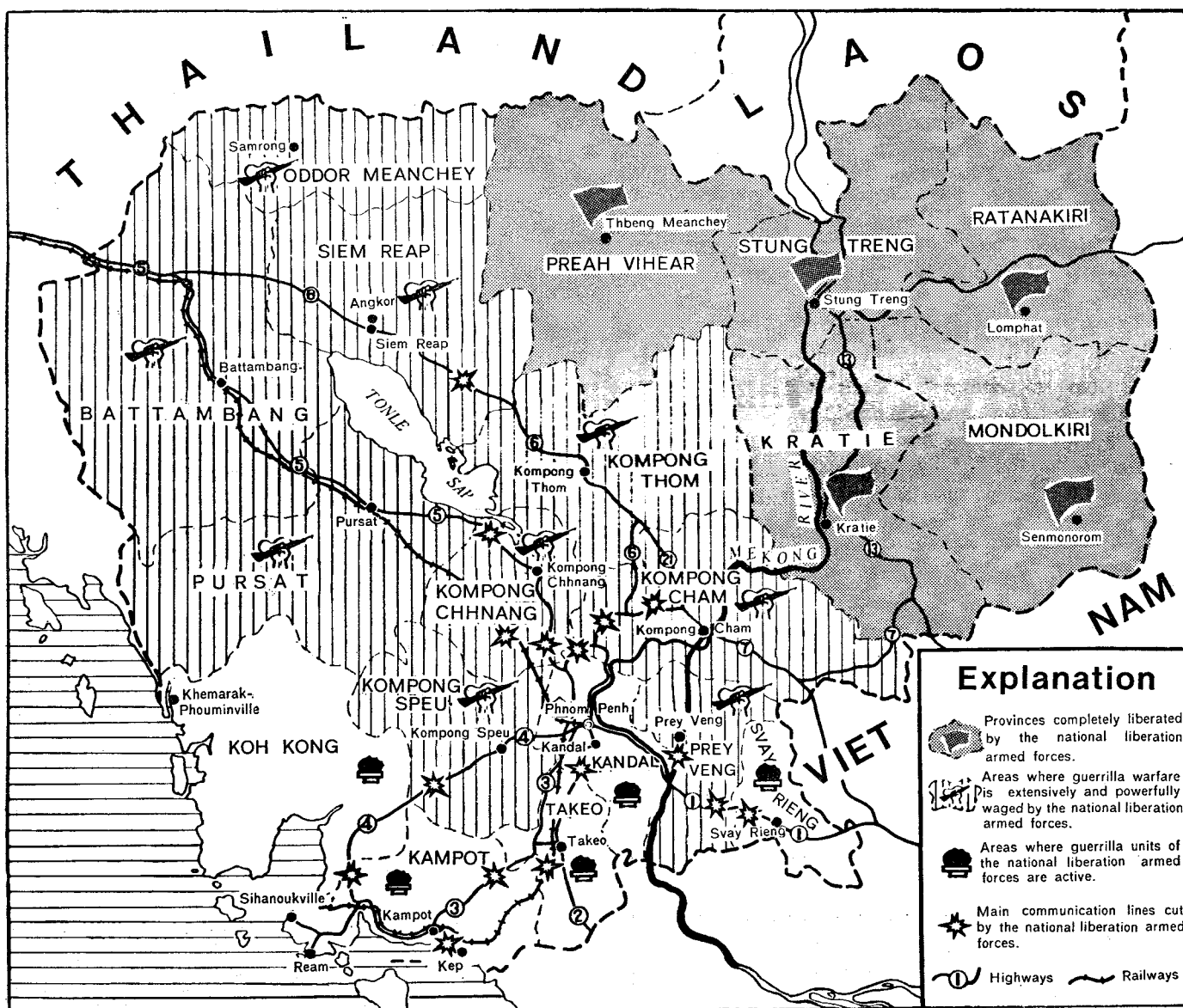
(July 8)

The Cambodian People Are Sure to Win Their War Against U.S. Aggression and for National Salvation

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

GLAD tidings are pouring in from the banks of the Mekong River. The Cambodian people have won stirring and tremendous victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation which has lasted more than three months. According to a com-

muniqué of the Ministry of National Defence of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, during the past three months the Cambodian national liberation armed forces have liberated vast areas with a population of more than one million to form a large



Sketch Map of Cambodia Showing the People's War of Resistance Against U.S. Aggression and for National Salvation

liberated zone, and have annihilated a great number of enemy effectives including U.S. aggressor troops, south Vietnamese puppet troops and the Lon Nol troops. The Chinese people warmly hail the splendid victories of the Cambodian people and extend to the heroic Cambodian people a lofty militant salute.

Under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, the Cambodian people have carried on a courageous and unflinching fight against the U.S. aggressors, dealt hard blows to the reactionary rule of U.S. imperialism and its running dogs in Cambodia, frustrated the Nixon government's wild plan to turn Cambodia into a U.S. colony and upset the aggressive scheme of U.S. imperialism in Indo-China and the whole of Southeast Asia. In the short span of three months, they have, with guns, brought about an excellent revolutionary situation thus setting another brilliant example in daring to struggle and daring to win for the oppressed nations and people of Asia and the rest of the world.

The great leader Chairman Mao has recently pointed out: "The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp

in their own hands the destiny of their country." The victory of the Cambodian people in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has once more vividly testified to this great truth.

Over the past three months and more, the patriotic armed forces led by the National United Front of Kampuchea have mobilized and armed the peasant masses in broad rural areas, waged extensive and fierce guerrilla warfare in the enemy-occupied areas, and established people's power extensively in cities and countryside. In their practice of combat, the Cambodian patriotic armed forces have thus grown from small to big and from weak to strong; and the enemy is forced to become more and more isolated, sinking in the vast ocean of people's war.

By bringing the might of people's war into play and applying flexible strategy and tactics, the Cambodian national liberation armed forces have constantly annihilated the enemy effectives. In this way, the Cambodian patriotic armed forces will compel the enemy to disperse his forces which will receive attacks from all sides; and they will thus be able to wipe out

(Continued on p. 25.)

Cambodian Patriotic Armed Forces and People Win Splendid Victories



Annihilated or routed more than 40,000 of Lon Nol's troops, including two brigades and nearly 60 battalions wiped out, heavily trounced, deprived of their combat effectiveness or disintegrated.



Put out of action close to 20,000 U.S. and Saigon puppet troops, nearly 10,000 of them U.S. troops.



Shot down nearly 300 enemy planes, destroyed 1,400 military vehicles and more than 150 artillery pieces and heavy mortars, and sank 15 war vessels.



Captured or destroyed several thousand tons of ammunition and food and large quantities of other military supplies, including nearly 20,000 firearms of various kinds.



Attacked five enemy corps area headquarters, completely demolishing two of them, and destroyed many headquarters of military zones, sectors and sub-sectors and several hundred enemy posts and strongholds.



Attacked 12 provincial capitals, liberating four* of them and many cities, towns, district capitals and several hundred villages with a population of more than a million, forming a large liberated zone.

(Taken from the June 20 communique issued by the Ministry of National Defence of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia for the fighting from March to June)

*Five according to the latest information. — Ed.

Nixon's "Troop Withdrawal" Is a Smokescreen

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

ON June 30, Nixon trotted out a lengthy and stinking "report" on Cambodia. On July 1, he came out with a "television speech" which also touched on the question of the U.S. imperialist invasion of Cambodia. Both the "report" and the "speech" are good teaching materials by negative example. Reading them, one can get a better understanding of the feeble and aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism.

The counter-revolutionary coup d'etat in Phnom Penh was masterminded by U.S. imperialism single-handedly, and the order for the invasion of Cambodia was signed by Nixon himself. Now, trying to deny all these facts, Nixon raved that it was for "self-defence" that the U.S. aggressor troops invaded Cambodia and that these troops showed "restraint" in their atrocious slaughter of the peaceable inhabitants in Cambodia. Lying in his throat, Nixon reveals to the full the guilty conscience of the U.S. gangsters who, with the blood of the Cambodian people dripping from their hands, are trying to shirk the responsibility for their crimes of aggression.

Nixon trumpeted loudly about his "big victory" in the invasion of Cambodia, but in reality he has suffered a big defeat. Whenever he spoke of the Cambodian question, Nixon always took great pains to catalogue the so-called U.S. "military exploits." The Western press has ridiculed this clumsy tactic as "a symbol of weakness and despair" of U.S. imperialism.

The primary purpose of U.S. imperialism in sending troops to invade Cambodia was to annihilate the patriotic armed forces of the country and prop up its running dog, the reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique. But what has come of it? Contrary to what Nixon has wished, the flames of the national-liberation struggle in Cambodia are raging ever more furiously and the people's war is rapidly developing throughout the country, while the puppet regime in Phnom Penh is tottering more and more hopelessly. The brilliant victories of the Cambodian patriotic armed forces and people in the past three months recently announced by the Ministry of National Defence of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, give an eloquent picture of the excellent situation of the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation waged by the Cambodian people.

U.S. imperialism has suffered signal defeat on the battlefield in Cambodia as well as in the political sphere.

In the United States, the American people have risen by the thousands to oppose the Nixon government's policy of extending the war of aggression, and the storm of the revolutionary mass movement is shaking the reactionary rule of the American monopoly capitalists. The daily aggravating political and economic crises are hovering over the White House. The surging tide in protest against the U.S. imperialist aggression on Cambodia is sweeping the whole globe. It is precisely these difficulties which Nixon faces at home and abroad that has compelled him to announce the "withdrawal" of the ground forces of the U.S. aggressors from Cambodia.

However, Nixon's so-called "troop withdrawal" does not in the least mean U.S. imperialism's relaxation of its military aggression against Cambodia, but is a smokescreen for strengthening and expanding its war of aggression against that country. Nixon was telling a glaring lie when he described "troop withdrawal" as "seeking peace."

U.S. piratical planes continue to make wanton bombing raids on Cambodia and the scope of bombing is being expanded. Is this what Nixon calls the "end" of the military aggression by U.S. imperialism against Cambodia?

Nixon has openly declared that the United States would "provide military assistance" to the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak puppet clique to support this handful of national scum to establish U.S. imperialism's colonial rule in Cambodia. Is this what Nixon means by the "defence" of Cambodia's "neutrality and independence"?

The south Vietnamese puppet troops fostered by U.S. imperialism are still overrunning the territory of Cambodia and massacring the Cambodian people at will. Before the "withdrawal" of U.S. aggressor troops, the Nixon government hurriedly directed the puppet troops of Thailand to invade Cambodia. U.S. GI's have temporarily "left," but the mercenaries armed with U.S. weapons and trained by U.S. "advisers" remain there and keep pouring in. How can all this be called "troop withdrawal"!

Nixon also clamoured that he would press ahead with his plan of so-called "regional co-operation" in Asia, especially in Southeast Asia. To put it bluntly, apart from driving the puppet troops of south Viet Nam and Thailand to invade Cambodia, he is prepared to use Japanese militarism and other satellite countries

in Asia to further serve the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Indo-China.

Particularly noteworthy is that Nixon has blatantly declared that the "involvement" of U.S. aggressor troops "still plays an important role" when the lackeys of U.S. imperialism find it difficult to drag out their feeble existence. When asked by a television correspondent "Do you feel you can give categorical assurances now that we will not send ground troops back into Cambodia?" Nixon replied curtly: "I would not say that." This shows most plainly: As long as U.S. imperialism deems it necessary, its ground troops will once again intrude into Cambodia at any time.

Nixon is not only strengthening the aggression against Cambodia but also carrying on naked war intimidation against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, threatening that he will step up the bombing of the northern part of Viet Nam. This has even more clearly proved that Nixon's so-called "troop withdrawal" is an out-and-out big swindle.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has 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."

While expanding its war in Indo-China, the Nixon government is feverishly engaged in political deception. The accomplices of U.S. imperialism are singing duets with it overtly or covertly. However, all machinations of U.S. imperialism will never come to pass before the three Indo-Chinese peoples who are fighting in unity.

The Nixon government can never evade paying the debt in blood it owes to the Cambodian people and the entire Indo-Chinese people. It is futile for it to cover the defeat with a fabricated, fancy "victory." U.S. imperialism's colonial war of aggression against Indo-China will certainly meet with complete and ignominious defeat.

(July 4)

Criminal Scheme of Collusion Between Japan And Chiang Kai-shek Bandit Gang

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

RECENTLY, the reactionary Sato government of Japan, in collusion with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang repudiated by the Chinese people, convened in Tokyo the 15th plenary session of its so-called "co-operation committee." The Pak Jung Hi clique of south Korea was also called to attend the meeting. This sinister meeting further revealed the unbridled ambition of Japanese militarism for aggression and expansion abroad. Japanese militarism has openly intervened in the internal affairs of China, attempted to annex China's territory Taiwan Province and stretched its talons to Korea and other parts of Asia in the vain hope of reviving its old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." This sinister meeting was a criminal move undertaken by the Japanese reactionaries in tailing more doggedly behind U.S. imperialism in its aggression in Asia after the "automatic extension" of the aggressive Japan-U.S. "security treaty." It was a serious provocation against the Chinese people, the Korean people and the people of other Asian countries!

Since the end of the war, the Japanese reactionaries have not relinquished for a moment their criminal ambition of grabbing again China's sacred territory Taiwan Province. With the revival of militarism, the multifarious conspiratorial activities of the reactionary Japanese Government in its aggression against Taiwan have become more and more undisguised. With the support and encouragement of U.S. imperialism, the

Japanese reactionaries have exerted themselves in activities of "amity and co-operation" with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, energetically working hand in glove with the latter politically and militarily and carrying on unscrupulous economic penetration into Taiwan. The Japan-U.S. joint communique issued last November clamoured that Taiwan was "a most important factor" for the security of Japan, thus placing China's territory Taiwan into Japan's spheres of influence. At this sinister meeting, the Japanese reactionaries again made anti-China outcries, frenziedly opposing the solemn stand of the Chinese Government with regard to Sino-Japanese trade and proclaiming that Japan would provide the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang with a big loan. This fully shows that the Japanese reactionaries are stepping up large-scale expansion and plunder in Taiwan.

Japanese militarism which has revived under the wing of U.S. imperialism has become a dangerous force of aggression and war in Asia. It is committing rabid aggression not only against China's territory Taiwan, but also against Korea, and, at the same time, it is actively serving the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Indo-China. At the sinister meeting, the Japan-Chiang reactionaries clamoured that they will "jointly defend Asia" and decided to set up a so-called "liaison committee" of the Japanese reactionaries, the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang and the Pak Jung Hi clique. This was a step taken by U.S. imperialism to step up the

formation of a counter-revolutionary Asian military alliance with Japan as its centre, through the Northeast Asia military alliance which has actually been in existence for a long time. It was also a step to further extend the sphere of aggression of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty."

Just when the sinister meeting was in session in Tokyo, U.S. Secretary of State Rogers went to Japan for conspiratorial activities. He blatantly clamoured that Japan should "play a more important role" in every way in Asia. He once again encouraged the Japanese militarists to act as gendarmes in Asia for U.S. imperialism. And yet Rogers talked the nonsense that China "threatens" the security of Asian countries. This is turning things completely upside down. Instigation of the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat in Phnom Penh, expansion of the war of aggression in Indo-China, military occupation of south Korea, support to Israeli aggression against the Arab countries in the Middle East — are not all these crimes perpetrated by U.S. imperialism? U.S. imperialism has not only taken the field in the war of aggression, but also energetically propped up Japanese militarism, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the reactionaries of various countries, pushing the scheme of "using Asians to fight Asians." It is precisely these criminal activities of U.S. imperialism and its accomplices that have gravely menaced the independence and security of the Asian countries.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Among the Japanese, except for the pro-U.S. monopoly capitalists and the militarists, the broad masses of the people are our true friends."**

In Japan, only a handful of pro-American monopoly capitalists and militarists follow the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and are frenziedly hostile to

the Chinese people. They are the common enemy of the Chinese people, the Japanese people and the people of other Asian countries, whereas the broad masses of the Japanese people are good friends of the Chinese people. The Japanese people of all circles held meetings in the past few days, vehemently denouncing the reactionary Sato government for its criminal collaboration with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang in opposing the People's Republic of China. They voiced their determination to carry through to the end their struggle against Japanese militarism and for smashing the aggressive Japan-U.S. military alliance and made clear their desire to strive for the further development of the friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples. The 700 million Chinese people firmly support the Japanese people in their just struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and will resolutely unite with the Japanese and other Asian peoples to completely smash all schemes of aggression and war of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries.

We sternly warn the reactionary Sato government: China and Asia today are not what they were in days gone by. The Chinese people are sure to liberate their sacred territory Taiwan Province. The Korean people are sure to reunify their fatherland. The three Indo-Chinese peoples are sure to win complete victory in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Japanese militarists, who vainly hope to tread once again the old path of aggression in Asia by relying on U.S. imperialism, will only be knocking their heads against a brick wall and meet total extinction in face of the powerful revolutionary forces of the Chinese people, the Korean people, the Indo-Chinese people and the people of all other Asian countries.

(July 11)

(Continued from p. 22.)

the enemy effectives one batch after another, accumulate small victories into big ones and create conditions for winning big and strategic victories on the battlefield.

Fighting in defence of the motherland on their own soil, the national liberation armed forces of Cambodia have the support of the broad masses of the Cambodian people and are linked as blood and flesh with them. The more they fight in a protracted war against aggression, the stronger they will grow, and the firmer will be their confidence and the higher their fighting will. As for the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys' troops, serving as cannon-fodder for U.S. imperialism and making themselves the enemy of the Cambodian people, they are in low morale; their forces are widely scattered and they have difficulties in their supplies. The struggle of the American people and the people of the whole world against the U.S. invasion of Cambodia is

raging while the U.S. political and economic crises at home are deepening continuously. In face of the protracted people's war, the longer the U.S. aggressors fight, the weaker they will become, and the greater will be their difficulties and their defeats.

U.S. imperialism will never step down from the stage of history of its own accord. It is putting up a desperate last-ditch struggle. The Nixon government has recently flagrantly announced the expansion of bombing raids on Cambodia in its war escalation while playing the trick of "troop withdrawal" from Cambodia to press ahead with its criminal scheme of "making Asians fight Asians." However, no matter whether U.S. imperialism dispatches its troops directly or musters its lackeys or puppets in Asia to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for it, it will never escape the fate of thorough defeat. The three Indo-Chinese peoples are sure to win final victory by supporting each other, fighting in unity, and persevering in a protracted people's war.

(July 2)

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

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

The first and second parts of the article appeared in P.R. No. 28.

III

On June 25, 1950 the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had been engaged in armed provocations on the 38th Parallel for a long time, at last made the Syngman Rhee puppet clique start a wholesale armed attack on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This recorded a most atrocious and most criminal page in the history of the U.S. imperialists' aggression on Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly demanded the immediate discontinuation of this brigandish aggressive action to prevent the tragedy of a fratricidal war. But the U.S. imperialists with the wild ambition to conquer the whole of Korea by force of arms advanced deep into the areas north of the 38th Parallel by expanding the armed invasion on the whole front.

Driven to the limit of endurance under this condition, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea could not but take a determined step to repel the aggressors.

When the invasion of the Syngman Rhee puppet army was thwarted by the all-out counter-offensive of the Korean People's Army and it was faced with the crisis of total disintegration, the U.S. imperialists started direct armed intervention on a large scale, brazenly raising a hue and cry about the "intrusion" from the north, like a thief crying "stop thief."

To whitewash their heinous criminal nature in unleashing a war of aggression against the Korean people, the U.S. imperialist aggressors convened the U.N. Security Council as premeditated and hastily faked up an illegal "resolution" putting the label of "aggressor" on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by turning black white, and "legalizing" their armed intervention, in violation of all the relevant articles and elementary procedures stipulated in the U.N. Charter.

How preposterous and illegal this "resolution" was, is illustrated by the fact that this "resolution" was fabricated by force with no confirmed material or investigation on the outbreak of the war on the 38th Parallel but on the basis of a sheet of faked-up telegram

sent by the so-called "U.N. Commission on Korea," an aggressive tool of U.S. imperialism, in the absence of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and even in gross violation of the principle of unanimity of the five permanent members, the essential condition for the adoption of resolutions at the U.N. Security Council. The U.S. imperialists argued that they had undertaken the "United Nations police action" in Korea in accordance with this "resolution." But, the shameless, deceptive farce staged by them at the United Nations was exposed in all its nakedness by the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops had been actually committing a large-scale armed invasion in Korea before the fabrication of this "resolution."

The truth about the U.S. imperialists' provocation of the war of aggression in Korea was brought into broad daylight by the secret documents seized by the Korean People's Army from the secret archives of the south Korean puppet government when liberating Seoul and many other facts, together with the fact that they had ceaselessly perpetrated armed attacks on the northern half of the Republic before the provocation of the war in 1950.

U.S. Defence Secretary Johnson and Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Bradley themselves came to Tokyo in June 1950, just before provoking the war and held a series of special secret conferences with MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Far East Forces, in connection with the provocation of the Korean War.

On this basis, that notorious warmonger Dulles himself flew to south Korea on June 17, 1950 to light the fuse of war. After inspecting the 38th Parallel on June 18 and making the final examination of the "northward expedition" plan in a trench, Dulles blustered that "the United States is ready to render both material and moral aid to south Korea fighting against communism. . . . The communists would eventually lose their domination over north Korea" (U.P. Seoul, June 19, 1950), openly revealing the sinister designs for the provocation of a war.

The U.S. imperialists set in motion all the propaganda media available after provoking the war of aggression in Korea to raise a loud cry over a "surprised attack" from the north. But, in fact, the U.S. State Department had already prepared a draft "resolution" before igniting the war in Korea to make it appear that

this armed invasion was launched in accordance with the U.N. "resolution."

John Hickerson, the then Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs, answering a question of Senator Ferguson during the discussion of the State Department budget at the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee on June 5, 1951, confessed that the State Department had already decided before the outbreak of the Korean war to take this "question" to the "United Nations" and "knew in general what we were going to say" and "had a skeleton of a resolution here." (I.F. Stone, *The Hidden History of the Korean War*, New York, 1952.)

The U.S. magazine *Life* wrote: "We had never seen in any war throughout our history such extensive preparations as made at the time of the outbreak of the war." (*Life*, August 1950.)

At the time when they provoked the war of aggression in Korea under such scrupulous plan of aggression worked out beforehand, the U.S. imperialists occupied Taiwan, an integral part of the territory of the People's Republic of China, and openly perpetrated hostile provocations against the Chinese people and ran riot to expand the flames of war to the whole area of Asia.

By this stereotyped method of provoking a war of aggression and laying the blame at the door of another, the U.S. imperialists unleashed the war of aggression in Viet Nam and perpetrated an armed invasion of Cuba and started an armed invasion of Cambodia recently in the same way.

Though the U.S. imperialist aggressors described their armed invasion against the Korean people as so-called "U.N. police action," they resorted in the war of aggression to most barbarous and most brutal methods in the history of war by mobilizing large armed forces rarely to be seen. The U.S. imperialists mobilized in the Korean war one-third of the U.S. ground force, one-fifth of the air force and the bulk of their Pacific Fleet plus troops of 15 satellite countries and the south Korean puppet army — huge armed forces of over two million strong and a vast amount of up-to-date combat equipment — and launched a scorched-earth operation of killing, burning and destroying right and left and used even bacteriological weapons. Hence things came to such a pass that "one of the problems which began to trouble the air force in Korea . . . was that there was nothing left to destroy." (I.F. Stone, *The Hidden History of the Korean War*, New York, 1952.)

During the war, the U.S. imperialist aggressors burnt or destroyed upwards of 8,700 factories and production establishments, over 600,000 houses, more than 5,000 schools and thousands of cultural and public welfare facilities in the northern half of the Republic.

The U.S. imperialists committed thrice-cursed, barbarous massacre everywhere they went during their temporary occupation of areas of the northern half of the Republic.

The massacre in Sinchon County, Hwanghae Province, was the most typical example of the numerous cases of barbarous massacre committed by them in the northern half of the Republic. During some 45 days of occupation of Sinchon County, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops murdered 35,383 people, or a quarter of the total population of the county. The bloodthirsty U.S. imperialist butchers perpetrated without hesitation all kinds of brutal barbarities which were enough to make even wild beasts turn away their faces, such as burying people alive, skinning them alive, ripping open their abdomen, cutting off women's breasts, driving nails into the heads of people and gouging out eyeballs.

The atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists in Korea far surpassed the repulsive barbarities perpetrated by the Hitlerites in the "Oswiecim" and "Majdanek" concentration camps.

The U.S. imperialists revealed before the whole world in the Korean war their beastly nature in all its nakedness as the truculent enemy of mankind.

No desperate barbarities of the U.S. imperialists, however, could subdue the Korean people who rose up in the just Fatherland Liberation War.

The heroic Korean people smashed the barbarous invasion of the imperialist allied forces headed by U.S. imperialism and defended with blood every inch of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution and defended the freedom, independence and the honour of the nation to the end.

In the Fatherland Liberation War, the Korean people enjoyed the active support and encouragement of many countries and hundreds of millions of people of the world.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries rendered material and moral assistance to the Korean people. Especially, the Chinese people sent volunteers formed of their fine sons and daughters and assisted the just struggle of the Korean people with blood.

In the three years of the Korean war, the enemy had more than 1,093,880 men killed, wounded or captured, among them over 397,000 U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, and had over 12,200 planes, more than 560 various warships, over 3,000 tanks and a huge amount of other combat equipment destroyed or damaged.

The losses of the U.S. imperialists in armed forces and combat equipment in the three-year Korean war were nearly 2.3 times of what they had sustained in the four years of the Pacific War during the Second World War.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated a barbarous and destructive genocide war without precedent under the cloak of the United Nations. But they, after all, could not but kneel down before the Korean people and sign the armistice agreement at the very spot where they had provoked the war.

The crushing defeat of U.S. imperialism in the Korean war was the first and severest defeat in its history of aggression. For the ignominious defeat, the "myth" about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism was smashed to smithereens and U.S. imperialism started on the downgrade from that time.

The experience of the Korean war clearly demonstrated that when the people, though of a small country, firmly unite and fight valiantly to the end for the freedom and independence of the country, holding arms tightly in their hands, they can beat any ferocious imperialist aggressor force and win victory.

IV

The ceasefire in Korea created a new possibility for the peaceful solution of the question of Korean unification.

The armistice agreement, as its preamble pointed out, was concluded with an aim to "insure a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea until a final peaceful settlement is achieved."

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, faithfully implementing the armistice agreement, has made all efforts to convert the armistice into a durable peace and achieve a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

But, the U.S. imperialists, refusing to give up the wild ambition which they could not attain in their war of aggression in Korea and crudely violating the armistice agreement from the first days, took the road of hindering the peaceful solution of the Korean question by all means, perpetuating their occupation of south Korea and ever more intensifying their policy of reducing it to a colony and military base. In less than half a month after the signing of the armistice agreement, the U.S. imperialists concluded with the south Korean puppet government the so-called "ROK-U.S. mutual defence treaty" stipulating the perpetual occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in complete contravention of the armistice agreement which provides for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. Following this, in December 1953, the U.S. imperialists rejected the convening of a political conference on the peaceful settlement of the question of Korean unification, as envisaged in the armistice agreement. U.S. imperialism scrapped more obstinately every provision of the armistice agreement after scuttling the convening of the political conference.

After the ceasefire, the U.S. imperialists violated in every way paragraph 13 of the armistice agreement which prohibits the reinforcement of military personnel and the introduction of reinforcing combat materials into Korea and increased the south Korean puppet troops to twice that at the time of the ceasefire.

In disregard of the stipulation of the armistice agreement that amendments and additions to this agreement "must be mutually agreed to by the commanders of the opposing sides," the U.S. imperialists declared in June 1957 the unilateral abrogation of sub-paragraph 13 D of the armistice agreement prohibiting the introduction of reinforcing combat materials and introduced into south Korea "Honest John" rockets, 280mm. atomic guns, "Nike Hercules" and "Hawk" guided missiles in a big way, thus openly turning it into a base of atomic weapons and guided missiles.

As to this, Lemnitzer, the then commander of the U.S. 8th Army occupying south Korea, ranted brazenly that "we succeeded in abrogating sub-paragraph 13 D of the armistice agreement through several years of our efforts and now we have weapons of new type there." (UPI, Washington, February 3, 1960.)

As preparations for another war made headway in south Korea in full force, U.S. imperialism wantonly trampled underfoot the provisions of the armistice agreement which ban hostilities and all acts of armed force and committed military provocations with daily increasing intensity against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique infiltrated military personnel and armed spies into the area of the northern half of the Republic to commit such acts as raid, murder, arson and kidnapping; in the air, they sent aircraft to perpetrate reconnaissance and hostile acts; on the sea, they sent warships and armed vessels, shelling our coastal areas, attacking fishing boats and kidnapping peaceable fishermen without interruption.

Such hostile provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors had further increased as the days and years go by.

The number of military provocations and violations of the armistice agreement by U.S. imperialism increased to 2,517 in 1961 from 300 or so in 1954, and it sharply grew to 6,484 in 1963 and 6,953 in 1965, counting only those officially brought before the Military Armistice Commission.

Military provocations of the U.S. imperialists against the northern half of the Republic have gone to extremes especially since Lyndon Johnson visited south Korea in October 1966 to give impetus directly to the machinations for the provocation of another war.

Cases of various kinds of military provocations and violations of the armistice agreement committed by U.S. imperialism numbered 8,438 in 1967 and 11,156 in 1968.

The number of shells and bullets fired by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army into the area of our side in violation of the armistice agreement in one year alone from October 1966, right after Johnson's visit to south Korea, to September 1967 was more than five times that fired by it in violation of the armistice agreement during the 13 years after the ceasefire. This fact alone clearly showed to what extent the military provocations of U.S. imperialism have gone.

All this showed that the U.S. imperialists have gone over from the stage of war preparation to the stage of direct provocation of war in Korea.

In this way, consistently pursuing the policies of aggression and war, U.S. imperialism has doggedly hampered the peaceful unification of Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced all reasonable proposals to bring about earlier the peaceful unification of Korea and made active efforts for their realization even after the Geneva Conference which was convened in 1954 for the purpose of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question was scuttled owing to the subversive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

Each time opportunity arose, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed consistently and repeatedly to realize the unification of Korea by way of holding free north-south general elections by the Korean people themselves on a democratic basis without interference of any outside forces after making all foreign troops withdraw from Korea and establishing an all-Korea united government embracing representatives of people of all walks of life. In response to this, the Chinese People's Volunteers completely withdrew from Korea on their own initiative already long ago.

But the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops refused to withdraw and are staying on in south Korea, persistently hampering the peaceful unification of Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also proposed to institute a confederation of north and south Korea as a transitional measure till the complete unification is achieved, if free north-south general elections could not be held immediately.

In addition, the Government of the Republic proposed to realize economic and cultural exchanges and mutual travel between north and south Korea and ensure, as a minimum humanitarian measure, correspondence at least between parents, wives, children, relatives and friends who, separated from each other in the north and the south, knew nothing about each other.

The Government of the Republic proposed time and again to make the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops withdraw, to conclude a peace agreement on the north and the south not attacking the opposing side and to reduce the numerical strength of the armies of north and south Korea to 100,000 or less respectively, in order

to remove the tension between the north and the south and create a favourable atmosphere for the peaceful unification of the country.

The Government of the Republic took even the measure of reducing the army by 80,000 men as a practical example for this.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea repeatedly proposed to hold north-south negotiations at any time to discuss the question of the country's unification.

All the proposals made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peaceful unification are most fair and above-board and realistic ones acceptable to all.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique, however, have opposed all the reasonable and just proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful unification of the country, answering our sincere efforts each time with aggressive provocations.

In opposing our just proposals for unification, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen have never put forward any proposal on the question of Korean unification acceptable to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The south Korean puppet clique clamours about the so-called "unification by prevailing over communism" at the instigation of U.S. imperialism. "Unification by prevailing over communism" is, after all, no more than an intention to fight against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique also bandy about the so-called "election under the U.N. supervision" as a shield to cover up their criminal nature and to hamper the unification of Korea.

The call to hold elections for the unification of Korea "under the U.N. supervision" is, in itself, an act ignoring the sovereignty of our nation. Originally, in the light of the principle laid down in article 2, paragraph 7 of its charter, the United Nations has no ground whatsoever to interfere in the question of Korean unification, a domestic affair of the Korean people.

Furthermore, the United Nations has lost even the moral authority to meddle in the solution of the question of Korean unification as it was reduced to a belligerent party in the Korean war with its flag being abused by the U.S. imperialists.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique insist on the so-called "election under the U.N. supervision." This is because they are afraid of conducting independent and free general elections by the Koreans themselves. Their

insistence proceeded from the sinister purpose to "legalize" the colonial ruling system forced on south Korea with the signboard of the United Nations and extend it to the whole of Korea.

Unable to endure any longer the continued delay in the country's unification, caused by the subversive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique, and the continuation of the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists, the south Korean people overthrew the Syngman Rhee puppet regime through their popular uprising in April 1960. And after that, they waged a mass movement in support of the proposal for the peaceful unification advanced by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and for the peaceful unification of the fatherland. Thus, the time ripened more than ever before to open the door of intercourse and negotiation between the north and the south.

Frightened by this, the U.S. imperialists instigated the puppet Pak Jung Hi military fascist gangsters to stage a military coup. Particularly they arrested, imprisoned and murdered at random thousands of, tens of thousands of democratic figures and patriotic people who had called for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique unconditionally charge those south Korean people who merely utter the words of peaceful unification with a "violation of the state policy" and punish them on a charge of "treason."

Long ago the "Progressive Party" of south Korea was dissolved and its chairman Cho Bong Am was sentenced to death simply because it advocated peaceful unification in a puppet presidential election campaign.

After the fascist military coup, the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique brutally murdered without trial Li Hun Gu, former "member of the House of Councillors" of south Korea and a leader of the "United Socialist Party," and Choe Gun U, Chairman of the "Socialist Party," for the mere reason that they called for peaceful unification, and raided and closed down the south Korean daily *Minjok Ilbo* and put its director Cho Yong Su to death for the same reason.

Such cases of suppression are innumerable in south Korea.

In April 1964, the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique arrested and imprisoned inhabitants in Ryongsan District, Seoul, and sentenced them to heavy penalties for the reason that they jointly worked out an "explanation of the unification policy" aspiring after the independent and peaceful unification of Korea, and affixed their signatures to it.

The U.S. imperialists persistently oppose the peaceful unification of Korea and have turned south Korea into a colony and military base; they never fail to try to "justify" their heinous military provocations against

the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by describing them as something for checking "communist threat from the north" and "protecting" south Korea.

But, the "communist threat from the north" does not exist at all and can never exist.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proclaimed more than once that it has no intention to march to the south nor the desire to settle the question of Korean unification by force of arms. There is no change till now in the stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on unifying the country on an independent and democratic principle by peaceful means.

Today, the threat of a new war in Korea lies in the fact that the U.S. imperialists are occupying south Korea thousands of miles away from their country and are incessantly perpetrating aggression and war provocation manoeuvres.

This fact is clearly proved by a number of documents of apology the U.S. imperialist aggressors submitted to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The document of apology submitted by the Government of the United States of America to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the time of the incident of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship *Pueblo* points out as follows:

"The Government of the United States of America, acknowledging the validity of the confessions of the crew of the U.S.S. *Pueblo* and of the documents of evidence produced by the representative of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the effect that the ship, which was seized by the self-defence measures of the naval vessels of the Korean People's Army in the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on January 23, 1968, had illegally intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on many occasions and conducted espionage activities of spying out important military and state secrets of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

"Shoulders full responsibility and solemnly apologizes for the grave acts of espionage committed by the U.S. ship against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after having intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

"And gives firm assurance that no U.S. ship will intrude again in future into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Besides, the U.S. imperialist aggressors made such apology and gave assurances to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea repeatedly on May 15, 1964, May 21, 1965, and on December 3, 1969, etc.

Had the U.S. imperialists not occupied south Korea, there would not have been such tension as we see today nor danger of war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists clamour about the "threat from the north" while hindering by all means the conclusion of a peace agreement between north and south Korea on both sides refraining from the use of armed force against each other. This fully reveals their true colours as the aggressor.

In a nutshell, the "threat of communist aggression from the north" is nothing but a screen put up by the U.S. imperialists for veiling their sinister design to keep south Korea under their occupation and invade the whole of Korea and, furthermore, Asia.

The U.S. imperialists rant as if the responsibility for the "protection" of south Korea rests with them, but the south Korean people have never asked the U.S. imperialist aggressors for any "protection."

The heinous nature of the so-called "aid" and "protection" vaunted by the U.S. imperialists finds clear expression also in the miserable realities of south Korea today.

Owing to the most reactionary colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists, south Korea has been reduced to a living hell where poverty and hunger, terrorism and massacre prevail.

It is not the puppet regime but the U.S. imperialists and the "U.S. embassy in south Korea," "U.S. International Development Agency in south Korea" and "U.S. Army Command in south Korea," local instruments of their colonial rule, that have the political supremacy, control economic arteries and military supreme command in south Korea today. This is a fact known too well.

After the armistice the U.S. imperialists cooked up many more "treaties" and "agreements" which synthesized, systematized and revised for the worse various kinds of aggressive, subjugating "treaties" and "agreements" invented at the time of setting up the puppet regime, and thus completely converted south Korea into their colony by "law."

Even according to the so-called "ROK-U.S. economic and technical agreement" concluded in February 1961, all the activities of the south Korean puppet government shall be "subject to the pertinent U.S. laws and regulations" and the U.S. imperialists have the right to "observe and re-examine without restriction the planning work and relevant records" of south Korea. The "agreement" obligated the south Korean puppet clique to "offer perfect information on the planning work . . . and other related information to the Government of the United States of America," to be controlled by it and give it to the maximum all manpower and material resources needed in achieving the aim of military aggression of U.S. imperialism. This "agreement" even stipulates that all the Americans and even their

families who visit south Korea shall be given the privilege equal to a diplomat and exempted from all taxes.

This is a perfect codification of the relations of domination and subordination between a metropolitan state and a colony.

As a result, the U.S. imperialists have seized the right to control and inspect the political, economic, military and other fields including budget deliberation of the south Korean puppet clique. The south Korean puppet clique can not freely conduct even production activities, to say nothing of the compilation of the budget, without an approval of the U.S. imperialist master.

No wonder the U.S. newspaper *Washington Post* wrote that "the present government is essentially a military regime dictated by the United States (Washington June 20, 1967, Reuter) and even a U.S. senator said that "such countries . . . as south Korea are subordinates of the United States." (New York October 11, 1965, AFP). The U.S. imperialists made desperate efforts to recruit cannon fodder to be sent to the shambles of the aggressive war in south Viet Nam, but could not get any or got only hundreds or thousands at the most from their "allies" and followers. They, however, recruited more than 50,000 men in south Korea. This vividly shows south Korea's disgraceful position of colonial slavery.

The colonial predatory policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists at will after seizing all power has led the south Korean economy to an irrevocable ruin and driven the people into the "greatest hardships in 4,000 years." The national industry of south Korea has gone to bankruptcy and ruin and its rural economy, too, has been severely destroyed. Today south Korea, once known as a granary of our country, has been turned into an area of chronic famine which has to import more than one million tons of grain annually.

Owing to the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the national culture and the beautiful manners and customs peculiar to the Korean people have been totally trampled underfoot and all descriptions of immorality and depravity prevail throughout south Korea. The south Korean people are suffering from cold and starvation due to double and treble exploitation and oppression, many of them roaming the streets in search of jobs.

In spite of that, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique appropriate more than 70 per cent of the budget annually to military expenditure and impose a heavier burden of taxes upon the people to raise it.

Today the U.S. imperialists are lording it over south Korea as dominator and plunderer. This is clearly proved by the fact that they commit unchecked all sorts of brutal atrocities, such as murder, assault, plunder, arson and rape, and go scot-free.

Many instances of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops' national insults and brutal atrocities against the south Korean people defy human imagination.

On March 5, 1970, in Tongduchon, Kyonggi Province, two villainous U.S. imperialist aggressor troops slashed at random a sleeping Korean couple Kim at the throat with a razor and killed them (south Korean News Agency "Tongyang", Seoul, March 9, 1970). On February 22, 1969, in a mountain in Kumi-up, Sonsan County, North Kyongsang Province, five U.S. imperialist aggressor army rascals fired shotguns at four Korean children, sending them to the ground on the spot (south Korean paper *Kyonghyang Sinmun*, February 24, 1969). On May 24, 1968, in Chilgok County, North Kyongsang Province, a brigandish bulldozer driver of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops drove his bulldozer over three Korean children and killed them on the spot (south Korean paper *Ryongnam Ilbo*, May 26, 1968). On February 16, 1967, in Pugok-ri, Kwanin Myon, Ryonchon County, Kyonggi Province, a U.S. imperialist aggressor troop fired an 18-inch trench mortar taking inhabitants there as a target and killed eight of them on the spot and heavily injured two others (south Korean News Agency "Hapdong", Seoul, February 17, 1967). On March 30, 1969, more than 50 U.S. imperialist aggressor army bandits assaulted inhabitants in Tongmun-ri, Taean Myon, Sosan County, South Chung-chong Province, with bayonets and clubs, inflicting heavy wounds upon five of them (south Korean paper *Taejon Ilbo*, April 1, 1969). On December 17, 1968, in Pyongtaek County, Kyonggi Province, three U.S. imperialist aggressor army bandits burned the face of a Korean woman with a heated stove till she fell unconscious (south Korean "Radio Hanguk Munhwa," December 18, 1968). On August 5, 1968, a villainous officer of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops set a military dog at a Korean youth and heavily injured him (south Korean paper *Hanguk Ilbo*, September 3, 1968). On May 10, 1970, in Hakik-dong, Incheon City, Kyonggi Province, more than 30 U.S. imperialist aggressor army bandits beat a woman till she lost consciousness and raped her in turn (south Korean News Agency "Tonghwa", Incheon, May 15, 1970). On February 28, 1968, a U.S. imperialist aggressor army scoundrel brutally killed a woman in Ritaewon-dong, Ryongsan District, Seoul, when she resisted his attempt to rape her and ran away after setting fire to her dead body (south Korean paper *Choson Ilbo*, February 29, 1968). Such beastly atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are countless.

Even according to the extremely watered down figures released by the south Korean publications, cases of such hair-raising outrages committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in south Korea number over 3,400 in the two years from February 1967 to early February 1969 alone (south Korean paper *Chonnam Maeil Sinmun*, February 1, 1969).

Where there are exploitation and oppression, there always breaks out the revolutionary struggle of the

people. Since the first days of the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists the south Korean people have waged a stubborn struggle against the aggressors. The October popular resistance struggle in 1946, the April uprising in 1960 which toppled the Syngman Rhee puppet regime, and the incessant struggles of the south Korean people which took place one after another against the "ROK-Japan talks," for scrapping the treacherous "ROK-Japan treaty" and smashing the machinations of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for long-term office shook the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism to its very foundation.

The revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people is gaining in scope as the days go by and it is developing into an active anti-U.S., national salvation struggle in various forms including armed struggle.

Upset by this, the U.S. imperialists and their stooge the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are intensifying with greater frenzy the bestial suppression of the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean patriotic people, describing it as "aggression from north Korea." Various "cases" such as the "case of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification," the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party," the "case of the operative group for communizing south Korea" and the "case of Revolutionary Organization in the Imja Island" which were reported in south Korea last year were an important manifestation of the patriotic struggle of the south Korean people. But the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique arrested and imprisoned Kim Jong Tae, Chairman of the Seoul Municipal Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, and many other revolutionaries and patriots and put them to medieval torture and death.

Those involved in the case of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and other cases, which the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique alleged as doings of north Korea, are university professors, figures of the press circle, armymen and government employees in south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges can never conceal the stark fact that the present crisis of south Korea is precisely the product of the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists, which can be ascribed to no one.

All facts show that the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their aggressive policy are the root cause of all the misfortunes of our nation and the main obstacle hampering Korea's unification and a constant source of tension and the danger of a new war in Korea.

V

The U.S. imperialists are still playing with fire almost every day against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, screwing up the tension in Korea to an extreme pitch.

As widely known to the world, the incident of *Pueblo*, an armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialists, in 1968 and the incident of the U.S. imperialists' spy plane *EC-121* in 1969 were a link in the U.S. imperialists' premeditated scheme to unleash a new war in Korea.

This was clearly borne out by the frantic war rackets which the U.S. imperialists kicked up, massing their huge aggressor armed forces around our country on a larger scale on the pretext of the *Pueblo* and *EC-121* incidents.

It was an exercise of sovereignty publicly recognized in international law to capture the armed spy ship and shoot down the spy plane which perpetrated espionage and hostile acts after intruding into the territorial waters and air space of our country, and this is an inviolable right of the Korean people which no one is allowed to encroach upon.

In spite of this, the U.S. imperialists, seizing on these incidents, newly formed the 71st task force by mobilizing huge armed forces and deployed it in the sea off our country and brought into south Korea hundreds of fighter-bombers and reinforcements from Japan and the Pacific area, to threaten the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The situation in our country which has been strained to the extreme because of these frantic war clamours still remains tense.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique have established a "war-time system" throughout south Korea, issued an emergency mobilization order to the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occupying south Korea and the south Korean puppet army and are continuously reinforcing their aggressor armed forces along the military demarcation line, putting them on "special stand-by alert."

In order to reinforce the combat power of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces occupying south Korea, the U.S. imperialists "deployed along the ceasefire line U.S. troops with combat experience in Viet Nam" and "... extended the term of service of the officers and men of the U.S. Eighth Army" (south Korean paper *Tonga Ilbo*, May 9, 1969) and have deployed in Okinawa, Hawaii and Japan the army and marines relieved from south Viet Nam to "counter any emergency in Korea... and any other area of the Far East" (AP, Washington, June 17, 1969).

While constantly maintaining the south Korean puppet army 700,000 strong, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges newly formed the "homeland reserve defence forces" of more than two million men to draft more south Korean youths and middle-aged as cannon-fodder and are hastening their complete armament, twaddling that "1970 is the year for completing the conversion of the reserve forces into forces with war potential."

The U.S. imperialists continue reinforcing the air force in south Korea. They have brought recently into south Korea the 95th fighter-bomber squadron and the 334th and 335th fighter squadrons consisting of "F-4 Phantoms" under the 5th air force (south Korean "Radio Hanguk Munhwa," December 16, 1969) and on June 2 introduced into south Korea two tactical air groups consisting of "F-4 Phantoms" under the U.S. Tactical Air Force Command to reinforce the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occupying south Korea (south Korean "Tonghwa" News Agency June 2, 1970) and brought into south Korea 16 "F-4 Phantoms" and tens of "U 10 B" military aircraft and transferred them to the south Korean puppet army (U.S. paper *Stars and Stripes*, November 29, 1969).

Last February they transferred tens of "T-33" jets and 15 "F-5 B" jet fighters to the south Korean puppet army (south Korean "Radio Chungang," February 4, 1970) and last May handed scores of "C-54" large-size transport aircraft to the south Korean puppet army (south Korean "Radio Tongyang," May 15, 1970).

The U.S. imperialists are speeding up the modernization of the military equipment of the south Korean puppet army by continuously bringing in various new-type guns and new-type military vehicles and large amounts of other lethal weapons and combat equipment, besides military aircraft.

Strategic highways, harbours, military airfields and various other military bases and military set-ups are being newly built or expanded in all parts of south Korea in compliance with the demand of the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war.

The south Korean puppet clique, on orders of the U.S. imperialists, are building the Incheon port into a "special port" and stepping up the expansion projects of 30 ports including Pusan, Mokpo and Pohang, while hastening the construction of strategic highways under the name of building "high-speed highways."

Following the building of a "landing strip for large transport planes" in Uijongbu near the military demarcation line (south Korean "Tonghwa" News Agency, Seoul, September 11, 1969) the U.S. imperialists are putting spurs to the expansion of the major airfields in Kimpo, Ulsan, Cheju, Chonju, Ryosu and so forth and the building of new airfields in Kosan and Mosulpo areas and hurrying with the construction of helicopter landing fields on 499 islands in West and South Sea (south Korean "Tonghwa" News Agency, Seoul, January 27, 1970).

The U.S. imperialists subordinate all the manpower and material resources of south Korea to their military end and war policy.

The U.S. imperialists are speeding up the militarization of the south Korean economy under the cloak of

"modernization" of the economy to satisfy their military demands.

The U.S. imperialists have decided to render south Korea military "aid" and special military "aid" to the tune of 210 million dollars, or 60 per cent of the foreign military "aid" in fiscal 1970 (UPI, Washington, January 27, 1970).

Moreover, they ordered the south Korean puppet government to draw up this year a colossal war budget exceeding 432,700 million won, a 34 per cent increase above last year and 7.6 times the figure of 1961, imposing heavy burdens of military expenditure upon the south Korean people who are languishing in poverty (south Korean "Radio Tongyang," December 24, 1969).

As a result, south Korea has been turned today into huge military barracks where vast military forces are massed and everything serves the war policy, and into a drilling ground for the provocation of a new war.

The U.S. imperialists send their war servants to south Korea in an unbroken chain to run amok in front-line areas and military bases, and summon south Korean puppets to Washington at an interval of hardly one month to hold war conferences. This shows very well how frantically they are trying to ignite a new war of aggression in Korea.

In August last year, Nixon, the warlike boss, directly summoned puppet Pak Jung Hi to San Francisco and raised a noisy din, "reassuring" him of "joint retaliation" on the northern half of the Republic and promising increased "military aid" to south Korea.

This year alone, the U.S. army commander and deputy commander in the Pacific, the air-borne commander of the U.S. air force, air-defence commander of the U.S. air force, the U.S. 5th air force commander and many other war servants swarmed into south Korea and "studied" the "combat preparedness" for the provocation of a new war, running wild in the areas along the military demarcation line and military bases. Some time ago, the U.S. imperialists called to Washington the so-called chief of general staff of the south Korean puppet army and had a secret talk to urge the perfection of "combat preparedness" (south Korean "Tongyang" News Agency, Seoul, March 16, 1970).

Puppet Pak Jung Hi, zealously encouraged by his master, is making quite a fuss about the "perfection of the thorough combat preparedness" and "completion of wartime emergency mobilization system," raving that "the time has come to take a decisive action" (UPI, San Francisco, August 22, 1969).

The U.S. imperialists are staging everywhere in south Korea noisy military exercises in succession under the simulated conditions of their invasion of the northern half of the Republic.

In March last year, the U.S. imperialists staged an extremely provocative military exercise of "air lifting"

a large number of aggressor army units and quantities of war supplies to south Korea from the U.S. mainland under the code name of "Focus Retina" with a view to testing the preparations for a new war in Korea (south Korean paper *Tonga Ilbo*, March 11, 1969).

In May last year, the U.S. imperialists mobilized their aggressor army officers in south Korea and air force officers in Japan and carried out in the areas along the military demarcation line "diversified exercise for experiencing in real bombing and strafing by fighter planes of the U.S. air force, and in air defence, air reconnaissance and the like" (south Korean "Radio Christian," May 8, 1969).

They also staged in March this year a so-called "ROK-U.S. joint anti-submarine exercise" "resembling a real battle" in the whole waters of south Korea by mobilizing tens of various warships and aircraft (south Korean "Radio Chungang," March 4, 1970).

In April alone, they staged a "large-scale spring mobile exercise of the field army" by mobilizing tens of thousands of troops and fighter-bombers, and carried out on the East Sea off south Korea a "ROK-U.S. joint landing operation" with the participation of seamen of the U.S. 7th Fleet and of the south Korean puppet navy and various naval craft and aircraft of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and held a war exercise called "Exercise (B) on the Map" under the simulated conditions of their war of aggression, by dragging out the puppet army and even "public servants" and civilians under the name of "measures to counter an emergency situation" (south Korean "Hapdong" News Agency, Seoul, April 10 and 28, 1970 and south Korean "Radio Tongyang," April 21, 1970).

While stepping up in south Korea the preparations for a new war, the U.S. imperialists are incessantly committing military provocations against the northern half of the Republic.

In the period from January to mid-June this year alone, the U.S. imperialists perpetrated over 5,100 cases of violation of the armistice agreement including armed raids and firing and shelling in the areas along the military demarcation line to seek a pretext for kindling a new war.

The U.S. imperialists perpetrated on April 21 and 22 armed provocations against the posts of our side in the western sector of the military demarcation line and on April 29 illegally brought quantities of heavy weapons into the demilitarized zone in the central sector of the military demarcation line and committed the grave military provocation of firing more than 10,000 shells and bullets towards our side.

On June 3 the U.S. imperialist aggressors fired tens of thousands of shells and bullets at the posts of our People's Army in the demilitarized zone in the western and central sectors of the military demarcation line.

On June 5 the U.S. imperialist aggressors sent the armed spy ship I-2 to the coastal waters of our side in the West Sea and attempted to conduct an espionage act and kidnap fishing boats of our side. When this was thwarted by the naval patrol craft of our People's Army, they shelled and fired at random at the patrol craft and fishing boats of our side and, side by side with this, fighter planes of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces appeared and strafed our side and a furious artillery barrage came from the area under their control. This was a very grave provocative act.

The U.S. imperialists also ceaselessly sent a large number of armed spies to infiltrate into the area of the northern half of the Republic.

Last year the cases of infiltration of armed spies by the U.S. imperialists reached nearly 70 counting only those our side had formally protested against at the Military Armistice Commission.

On March 12, 13 and 27 and on April 11, 12, 24, 25 and 28, too, the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated the provocative act of infiltrating armed spy-bandits one after another into the area of our side.

All sorts of unending reckless military provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors are deliberate and premeditated, designed to lead the situation to war by further aggravating the tension in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are ceaselessly conducting hostile reconnaissance flight in an undisguised way even under "armed escort" against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and keeping "air patrol" flight around our country, carrying even hydrogen bombs in "B-52" strategic bombers (AFP, Tokyo, October 23, 1969 and UPI, Tokyo, October 24, 1969).

The U.S. imperialists say that their planes are flying over the high seas. But there is no ground to be assured that they will not intrude into the territorial air of our country again.

If military planes of the U.S. imperialists intrude into the territorial air of our country, the Korean people will invariably take resolute measures to defend their sovereignty. There is no other way.

Inasmuch as the U.S. imperialists have declared that in that case they would launch a large-scale "retaliatory attack" on this pretext, today our country is in a dangerous situation in which it may be plunged into the vortex of a total war at any moment even by a single incident of intrusion of U.S. imperialist aircraft.

The U.S. imperialists are drawing even Japanese militarism, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, into the manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists who revived and rearmed Japanese militarism in wanton violation of international conventions after World War II have now reached the

stage of directly putting the Japanese troops to the fore in military aggression on Korea and Asia, dangling a bait for aggressive conspiracy before the Japanese reactionary ruling circles.

The Japanese militarists who have been revived under the active aegis of U.S. imperialism are trying to invade south Korea and use it as the springboard in realizing their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" by actively participating in the U.S. imperialists' policy of war, true to their old habit of committing aggression and pillage historically with the backing of big powers.

Based on such calculation, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists drew up the notorious "Operation Three Arrows Plan" even as early as in 1963, which envisages the dispatch of the Japanese "self-defence forces" to Korea when the U.S. imperialists kindle a war in Korea. This was followed by the working out of a series of elaborated war plans such as "Operation Flying Dragon Plan" and "Operation Bull Run Plan." Under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese militarists hurriedly brought to conclusion the "ROK-Japan talks" with the puppet clique of south Korea in 1965 and rigged up the criminal "ROK-Japan treaty."

Seizing the occasion of the signing of the "ROK-Japan treaty," the Japanese militarists have stepped up the reinvansion of south Korea in full force and a tripartite military alliance has been virtually formed between U.S. imperialism, the Sato government of Japan and the south Korean puppet clique through bilateral military agreements.

In step with the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism for provoking a new war, the Japanese militarists have reorganized the "self-defence forces" of Japan, deployed its main force in the western area of Japan near our country and staged various military exercises under the simulated conditions of operation in Korea, while tightening military collusion with the south Korean puppet clique to establish the "U.S.-Japan-south Korea joint operation system."

Including the "U.S.-Japan-south Korea joint air force exercise" in October, 1965, joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, the "self-defence forces" of Japan and the puppet army of south Korea were held in succession.

The Japanese militarists are creeping into south Korea more frequently and openly to map out detailed plans for joint operational action. Last year alone, in the name of "goodwill visit mission" of the Japanese Diet, and in the name of "delegations" and the like, bosses of the Japanese militarist forces, chief of staff of the "self-defence ground force," chairman of the joint chiefs of staff and others sneaked into south Korea one after another and "inspected" units of the south Korean puppet army, strutting along the military demarcation

line and had closed-door war conferences with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Today the Japanese militarists supply the south Korean puppet clique with various military equipment including tanks and military vehicles and ammunition production equipment in large quantities and directly undertake construction and expansion projects of military bases, military roads, naval ports and railway lines in south Korea.

How zealously the Japanese militarists are taking part in the U.S. imperialist manoeuvres for provoking a new war is clearly seen in the fact that the Sato government issued an "emergency combat alert" order to the "self-defence forces" ("Jiji" of Japan, Tokyo, March 27, 1968) and got "prepared for action" in line with the frantic war dins raised by the U.S. imperialist aggressors after the incidents of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship *Pueblo* and the large-sized spy plane *EC-121*.

Since the publication of the U.S.-Japan "joint communique" after the Nixon-Sato talks in November last year, the Japanese militarists have become all the more undisguised in their hostile policy and attempt of military aggression on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists fully revealed their sinister design to put up the Japanese militarist forces in the foreground as the main task force in Asian aggression and frame up a new Asian "anti-communist" military alliance with it as the core by roping together the Pak Jung Hi clique, Chiang Kai-shek clique and other puppets in Asia, as the basis of the "new Asia policy" of the so-called "Nixon doctrine." Actively tailing after this, the Sato government, together with U.S. imperialism, is antagonizing the peoples of Korea, China and Viet Nam, impudently infringing upon their territorial integrity and extremely aggravating the situation in the whole area of Asia, saying that south Korea "is indispensable to the security of Japan herself," Taiwan, too, "is a most important factor for the security of Japan" and south Viet Nam is also connected with the "security" of Japan.

At the Japanese Diet the Sato government raved that Japan "will not remain an onlooker" in case a war breaks out again in Korea and a "forestalling attack" on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should also be considered ("Jiji" of Japan, Tokyo, February 24, 1970).

It even openly declared that it would send Japanese troops to south Korea under the trite aggressive pretext of "protection of Japanese residents" (DPA, Tokyo, March 3, 1970).

These facts show that the Japanese militarists, who have been intensifying infiltration into the political, economic, cultural and all other domains of south Korea under the active patronage of U.S. imperialism following the signing of the "ROK-Japan treaty," have gone so

far as to try to directly launch military aggression on Korea, taking part in the U.S. imperialist manoeuvres for provoking a new war.

Every sign makes it clear that if the Korean people fail to heighten revolutionary vigilance to the utmost and to make full preparations, the U.S. imperialists may ignite a new war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at any moment.

The situation is very tense and Korea is in a dangerous situation in which a war may be unleashed tomorrow or the day after tomorrow by U.S. imperialism.

Today peace in Korea is preserved only thanks to the utmost patience and staunch struggle of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and to the struggle of the world peace-loving people.

* * *

As historical facts show, the U.S. imperialists are the most vicious criminal and aggressor who brought the tragedy of split to us Korean people who were wrapped in joy for liberation, imposed the sanguinary disasters of fratricidal war upon our nation aspiring after unification, forced colonial subjugation on the south Korean people demanding independent development, and is frantically trying today to bring the holocaust of a new war again to the Korean people.

Today the situation has been strained to a high pitch and a danger of war breaking out again at any moment has been created in Korea. This is entirely because the U.S. imperialists are intensifying the policies of aggression and war against the Korean people in Korea thousands of miles away from their country.

The source of war in Korea lies in the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their policy of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Accordingly, it also entirely rests with the U.S. imperialists whether or not a total war breaks out in Korea.

To prevent a war in Korea today, this source of war must be removed first of all.

The U.S. imperialists must give up at once their manoeuvres for provoking an aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and get out of south Korea without delay, taking along their aggressor troops and lethal weapons.

This is the basic condition for preventing a new total war in Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, proceeding from the essence of its state and social system free from all sorts of exploitation and oppression, takes it as the bedrock of its foreign policy

to struggle against aggression on other countries and for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is ready to conclude, after the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from south Korea, a peace agreement on north and south Korea refraining from attacking each other, and take the measure of reducing the armies of north and south Korea to 100,000 or less respectively. This is the only reliable guarantee for preserving a durable peace in Korea.

The withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea is the prerequisite to the settlement of the question of the peaceful unification of Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea consistently held and still holds that Korea's unification should be achieved by peaceful means and independently by the Korean people themselves on democratic principles without interference by any outside forces after the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea still holds that as a means for its realization a unified central government should be established through free north-south general elections on democratic principles and is ready to set up a confederation of north and south Korea as a transitional measure, if necessary, before complete unification, while leaving the present different social systems in the north and south as they are.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea holds that trade and economic co-operation, mutual exchange and co-operation in the fields of science, culture, art and sports should be realized between the north and south, postal exchange and personal visit be materialized between them and north-south negotiations be conducted between representatives of various political parties and public organizations and all personages of popular character for the purpose of consulting these problems.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly holds that the United Nations should take the measure of repealing all its illegal "resolutions" on the "Korean question" that were adopted under the coercion of U.S. imperialism in violation of the U.N. Charter, withdrawing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea under the signboard of "U.N. forces" and dissolving at once the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," an aggressive tool of U.S. imperialism.

There is no need of foreign troops in the solution of the question of Korean unification and there is no ground for outside forces, whether it be the U.N. or any other, to meddle in it. The Korean people are a

sagacious and civilized nation who are fully able to settle their own internal affairs by themselves.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reiterates that an international conference of countries concerned may be convened, if necessary, to peacefully settle the Korean question.

Exposing the aggressive crimes of the U.S. imperialists against Korea and making clear its consistent stand of principle on the question of the country's unification as mentioned above, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea warmly appeals to all the peace-loving states and peoples of the world to direct close attention to this, to resolutely denounce U.S. imperialism's manoeuvres for provoking a new war and to wage more extensively and vigorously the struggle demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea for the peaceful unification of Korea.

U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious common enemy and number one target of struggle of the peoples of the whole world. Without the struggle against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, peace cannot be safeguarded nor can national liberation, independence or victory of democracy and socialism be attained.

The struggle of the Korean people for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of south Korea and peacefully unifying the fatherland is a link in the whole chain of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle being waged on a worldwide scale and a just struggle for defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, the Korean people will continue as before to unite with the socialist countries and with the entire revolutionary people of the world and, particularly, fight in firm unity with all the revolutionary people of Asia to clear this region of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and build an independent and prospering new Asia.

When the peoples of many countries of Asia making revolution form a common front and collectively deal blows at U.S. imperialism, they will surely be able to crush it and firmly guarantee the victory of the anti-imperialist common cause.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expresses the conviction that its fair and above-board assertions and position for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea, preservation of a durable peace in Korea and realization of the peaceful unification of Korea will enjoy the full support and sympathy of the governments and peoples of all countries of the world that treasure peace and democracy, national independence and social progress.

Pyongyang, June 22, 1970

Samdech Sihanouk and Prime Minister Penn Nouth See Sports Performance

The Foreign Ministry and the Physical Culture and Sports Commission of the People's Republic of China sponsored a sports performance at the Shoutu Gymnasium in Peking on the evening of July 6 in honour of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Sihanouk; Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.K. Central Committee and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth; and comrades and friends from various countries now in Peking.

Leading members of central organs

Tung Pi-wu, Chou En-lai, Chiang Ching, Huang Yung-sheng, Yeh Chun, Li Hsien-nien, Li Tso-peng, Chiu Hui-tso and Kuo Mo-jo accompanied the distinguished guests on the occasion.

Also present were: Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and leading members of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, departments under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Diplomatic envoys from various countries were also present.

French Government Delegation Visits China

At the invitation of the Chinese Government, the French Government Delegation led by Andre Bettencourt, Minister Delegate to the Premier in Charge of Planning and Territorial Development, arrived in Peking by plane on July 7 for a friendship visit to China.

Premier Chou En-lai met all members of the French Government Delegation led by Minister Delegate Bettencourt on July 10 and had a friendly talk with Minister Delegate Bettencourt, Jacques de Beaumarchais, member of the delegation and Director of Political Affairs of the French Foreign Ministry, and Etienne Manac'h, French Ambassador to China. Present at the meeting were Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Lo Kueipo, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang and Tang Hai-kuang, Deputy Director of the Department of West Europe of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Earlier on July 8, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet in honour of the French Government Delegation.

Invited to the function were French Ambassador to China Etienne Manac'h and officials of the French Embassy.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Minister Delegate Bettencourt spoke at the banquet.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien expressed the belief that the visit by the French delegation to China would help enhance the mutual understanding and friendly relations between the two countries.

The Chinese Government, he said, has always stood for the establishment and development of relations between countries with different social systems on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Through the joint efforts of former French President General de Gaulle and the Chinese Government, he added, China and France established diplomatic relations in 1964, and the two countries have maintained good relations in the past few years.

We have always held that the internal affairs of a country should be

handled by its own people, while the relations between one country and another should be established on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien added. We resolutely oppose the U.S. policies of aggression and war and its interference in the internal affairs of other countries. The great French people have a glorious tradition of resisting foreign aggression and intervention.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: Not reconciled to its defeat in all parts of the world, U.S. imperialism is stubbornly pushing its policies of aggression and war. It continues to occupy China's territory Taiwan. While in Asia it backs Japan in reviving militarism and continues to expand the war in Indo-China, it has done its utmost in the Middle East to support Israel in its aggression against the Arab countries. Having suffered disastrous defeat in its aggression in Viet Nam and Laos, the United States engineered the reactionary coup d'etat by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique and invaded Cambodia. As a result of its expansion of the war in Indo-China, U.S. imperialism has been badly burnt in the raging flames of the resistance by the people of the three countries in Indo-China. It has also met with strong opposition and condemnation by the people, including the American people, and public opinion throughout the world. Nixon recently declared that after "successfully" completing their campaign, the U.S. troops invading Cambodia have "all been withdrawn." This is an out-and-out hoax. Particularly worth noting is the fact that Nixon is also trying to engineer a Munich in Indo-China. However, countless facts have proved that no matter what tricks Nixon plays, the U.S. policies of aggression and war is bound to meet with complete defeat.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien reiterated that the Chinese Government and people would firmly support Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's solemn and just stand against U.S. aggression and for

national salvation, and firmly support the three Indo-Chinese peoples in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory is won.

In his speech, Minister Delegate Bettencourt said: "I am convinced that the visit we begin today will mark a new step forward in the rapprochement and mutual understanding between our two countries."

Speaking of his visit to China in 1964 as a member of the French Parliamentary Delegation, he said that

China's reception of that delegation left a deep impression on him.

The ever increasing weight of China in the international arena, Minister Delegate Bettencourt added, is one of the decisive factors in our epoch. No one should be mistaken about this. France knows that China is a country with vitality and an enterprising spirit.

Minister Delegate Bettencourt indicated that he would contribute to bringing closer the two countries and two peoples of France and China.

all over the world and rig up a ring of encirclement against the great revolutionary China. But the international situation was developing more and more in favour of the people of all countries and the struggle against U.S. imperialism was rising higher with each passing day. In this struggle, the people of all countries, especially the Asian people, were becoming even more united. The two peoples and two armies of Albania and China would further strengthen their unity, heighten their revolutionary vigilance and, together with the people of all countries, smash all the schemes for aggression of imperialism, revisionism and reaction. "The future will surely belong to us, to Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought," Comrade Hakani declared.

Speaking next, Comrade Huang Yung-sheng said: "The Albanian People's Army, personally founded and led by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha, is entirely a new type of army of the proletariat, armed with Marxism-Leninism. In recent years, under the brilliant leadership of the glorious Albanian Party of Labour and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Albanian People's Army has held high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, carried out the revolutionization movement in a deep-going way, strengthened Party leadership and given prominence to proletarian politics, and this has greatly heightened the political consciousness of its commanders and fighters and raised its fighting capabilities. Advancing with big strides along the road of revolutionization, the Albanian People's Army has become the strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a great wall of steel in defence of the socialist fatherland."

Comrade Huang Yung-sheng continued: "Our great leader Chairman Mao points out in his solemn statement of May 20: **'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.'** Chairman Mao's solemn statement has greatly encouraged and promoted the revolutionary struggles waged by the people of Indo-China and Asia and

Hakani, Military Attache of Albanian Embassy in China, Gives Reception

Avni Hakani, Military Attache of the Albanian Embassy in China, gave a reception on the evening of July 10 warmly celebrating the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian People's Army.

Attending the reception were Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Huang Yung-sheng, Chief, and Chiu Hui-tso, Deputy Chief, of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wang Shu-sheng, Vice-Minister of National Defence; and responsible members of organizations concerned.

Jovan Andoni, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Albanian Embassy in China, and other comrades of the Embassy were present.

Comrade Hakani and Comrade Huang Yung-sheng spoke at the reception which was permeated with the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two peoples and two armies of China and Albania.

Comrade Hakani said that the Albanian People's Army, personally founded by Comrade Enver Hoxha and built up in the flames of the war of national liberation, had waged unremitting struggles and fulfilled its tasks with flying colours in wiping out domestic and foreign enemies and in defending and building socialism. In the war of national liberation and since, the Albanian Party of Labour had always led and commanded the Albanian armed forces; it had

launched a series of revolutionization movements in the army, given prominence to proletarian politics, strengthened political work and raised the class consciousness of the fighters and cadres.

He said that the friendship between the two Parties, two peoples and two armies of Albania and China had a steel-like foundation, as Comrade Enver Hoxha said: **"The great friendship linking our two peoples, forged by our two glorious Parties, tempered in class battles, in struggle against the savage imperialist and revisionist enemies, based on the everlasting principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will live for centuries."**

Comrade Hakani said that through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the People's Republic of China had become stronger than ever. Under the inspiration and the command of the great thought of Comrade Mao Tsetung and armed with the historic resolutions of the Ninth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, China was not only a great socialist state, but also an impregnable bulwark of revolution and a powerful support for the peoples who were fighting for freedom, genuine independence and progress.

He said that the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists, the two principal enemies of mankind, were colluding with each other for aggression against the people of various countries in a vain attempt to jointly suppress the revolutionary struggles

all revolutionary peoples of the world against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. Today, the anti-U.S. united front is advancing rapidly in Asia and the whole world and the angry tide of struggle against U.S. imperialism is surging ahead. Uniting closely and fighting heroically, the people of the world will certainly defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs. Social-imperialism, just like U.S. imperialism, is carrying out expansion and aggression everywhere. But the days are gone for ever when big countries could carve up small countries at will. We are confident that social-imperialism, just like U.S. imperialism, will come to an ignominious end."

Comrade Huang Yung-sheng said: "U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism are not reconciled to their defeat and are carrying out a last-ditch struggle. They are frenziedly

stepping up their arms expansion and war preparations, vainly hoping that they might find a way out by launching wars of aggression. We must heighten our revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold, strengthen our preparedness against wars of aggression and be ready at all times to deal devastating blows to all the enemies who dare to invade, and drown them in the ocean of people's war once and for all."

Comrade Huang Yung-sheng declared: "Chairman Mao points out: 'No matter what happens in the world, our two Parties and our two peoples will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together.' Comrade Enver Hoxha points out: 'We shall always be together like blood brothers, in sunny days or in difficult times.' Let our two peoples and two armies hold aloft the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, unite still

more closely, support each other, encourage each other, and fight together to bury U.S. imperialism, social-imperialism and all their running dogs once and for all!"

The Chinese Ministry of National Defence on July 9 held a meeting to warmly celebrate the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian People's Army.

Attending the meeting were Jovan Andoni, Charge d'Affaires ad interim, Avni Hakani, Military Attache, and Jani Borova, Deputy Military Attache, of the Albanian Embassy in China.

Comrade Avni Hakani gave a report on request at the meeting, which was filled with the atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples and armies of China and Albania. Comrade Wang Shu-sheng also spoke at the meeting.

PEKING REVIEW

Vol. 13, No. 29
July 17, 1970

Published in English, French, Spanish,
Japanese and German editions

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Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW Peking (37), China
Post Office Registration No. 2-922 Cable Address Peking 2910
Printed in the People's Republic of China