

# PEKING REVIEW

34

August 21, 1970

## Chairman Mao Meets Southern Yemeni And Sudanese Delegations

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Visits China

Letter of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of  
Cambodia, to Their Majesties and Their Excellencies  
The Heads of State and Heads of Government  
Of Non-Aligned Countries

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# **QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG**

**A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country.**

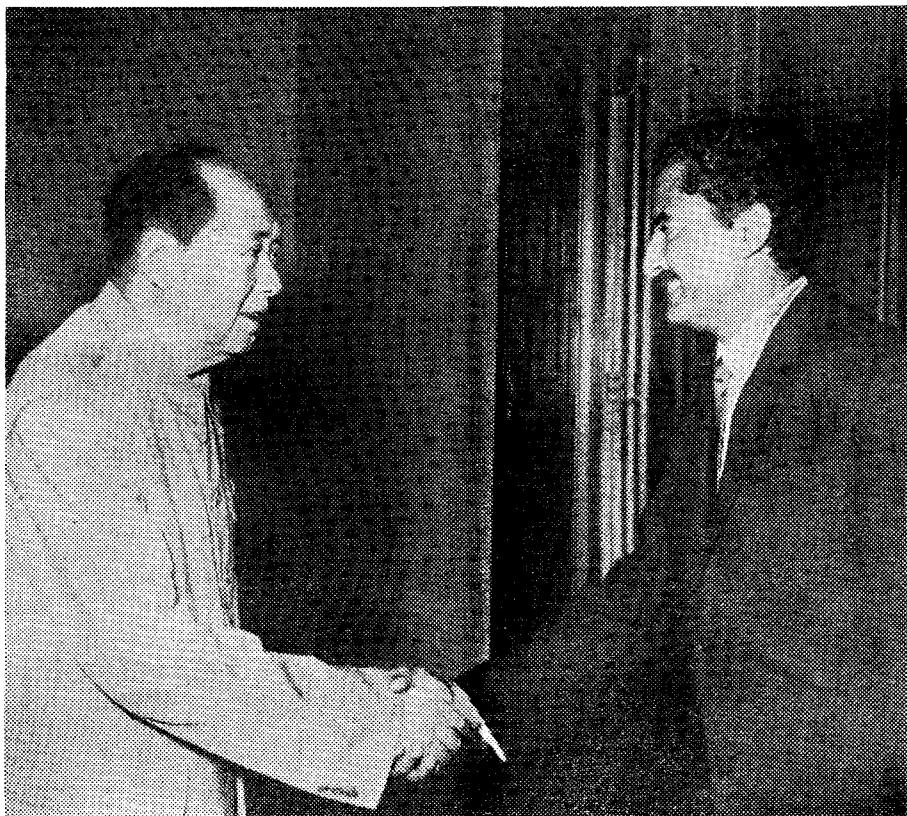
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**What imperialism fears most is the awakening of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and of the peoples of all countries. We should unite and drive U.S. imperialism from Asia, Africa and Latin America back to where it came from.**

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**On what basis should our policy rest? It should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts.**

# Chairman Mao Meets Chairman Robaya



Chairman Mao warmly shakes hands with Chairman Robaya.

**O**UR great leader Chairman Mao met Salem Robaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen, and all the members of the Delegation of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen he is leading.

At the meeting, Chairman Mao cordially shook hands with Chairman Robaya and the other distinguished Southern Yemeni guests, and expressed warm welcome to the Southern Yemeni comrades-in-arms in the struggle against imperialism from the region of the Arabian Sea. Chairman Mao had a photograph taken with Chairman Robaya and all the members and staff of the delegation. Members of the Delegation of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen were: Ali Salem Al-Beedh, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Haider Abubaker Al-Attas, Minister of Works and Communications; Mohammed Suleiman Nasser, Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform; Anis Hassan Yahya, Minister of Economy

and Industry; Ali Saleh Ubad (Moqbel), Member of the General Command of the National Front; and Abdulla Aboda Hamam, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Southern Yemeni Embassy in China. At the meeting, the distinguished guests warmly applauded Chairman Mao.

Chairman Mao and Chairman Robaya and Foreign Minister Ali Salem Al-Beedh had a long conversation in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Taking part in the meeting and conversation were Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Su Yu, Vice-Minister of National Defence.

Present at the meeting were leading members of the departments concerned Wang Hai-jung, Kung Ta-fei and Li Chiang-fen.

*(Hsinhua News Agency Dispatch, August 11.)*

# Chairman Mao Meets President Nimeri



Chairman Mao warmly shakes hands with President Nimeri.

**O**UR great leader Chairman Mao met Major-General Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri (P.S.C.), President of the Revolution Command Council, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, and all the members of the Friendship Delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan he is leading.

Chairman Mao expressed warm welcome to the Sudanese Delegation from the Arab front of the struggle against imperialism and congratulated the Arab people on their victory in the struggle against imperialism. Chairman Mao cordially shook hands with President Nimeri and members of the delegation he is leading and had a photograph taken with them. Members of the delegation were: Major-General Khalid Hassan Abbas, Member of the Revolution Command Council, Minister of Defence and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces; Omar El Hag Musa, Minister of National Guidance; Mubarak

Osman Sinada, Minister of Housing; Moawia Ibrahim, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; Abdullahi El Hassan, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; and Abdel Wahab Zein El Abdin, Sudanese Ambassador to China.

Chairman Mao and President Nimeri and Minister Abbas had a long, cordial and friendly conversation.

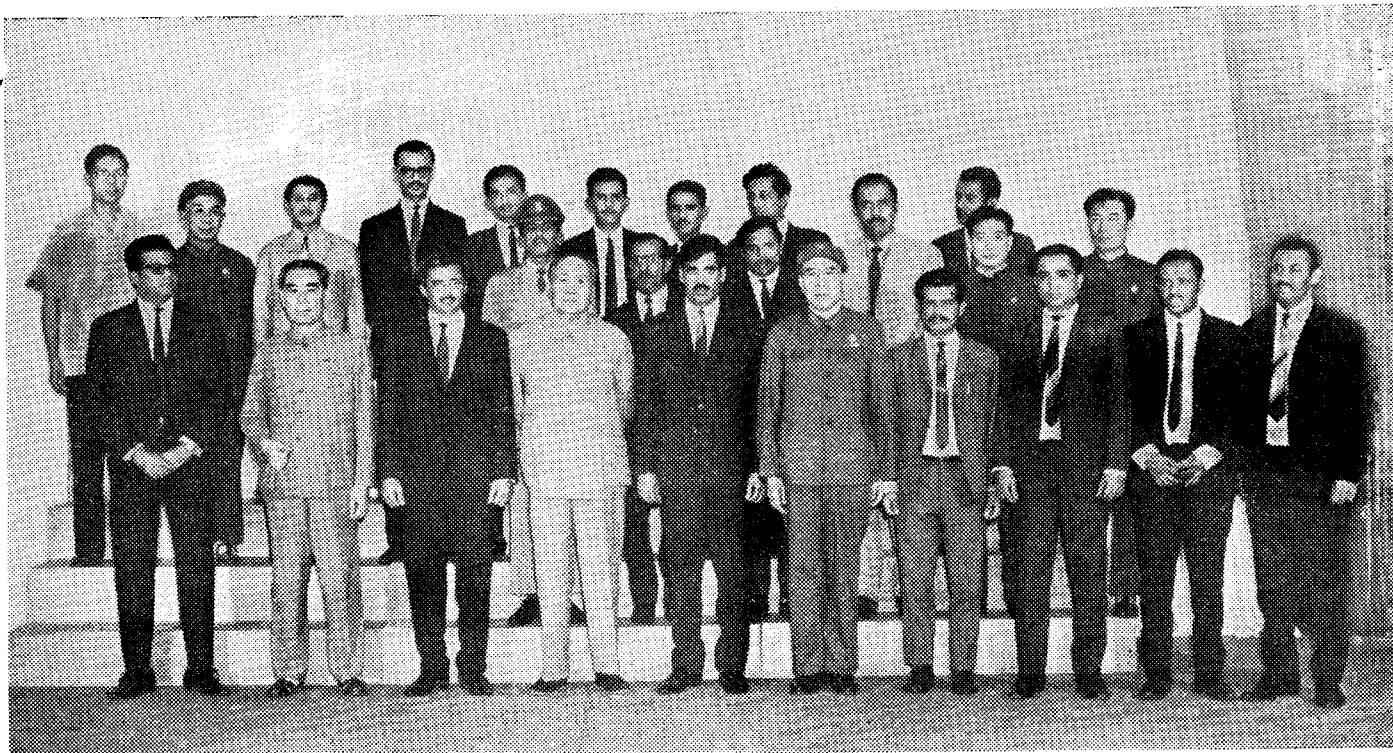
Taking part in the meeting and conversation were: Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Foreign Minister.

Present at the meeting were leading members of the departments concerned Wang Hai-jung, Ho Ying, Yang Shou-cheng and Han Hsu.

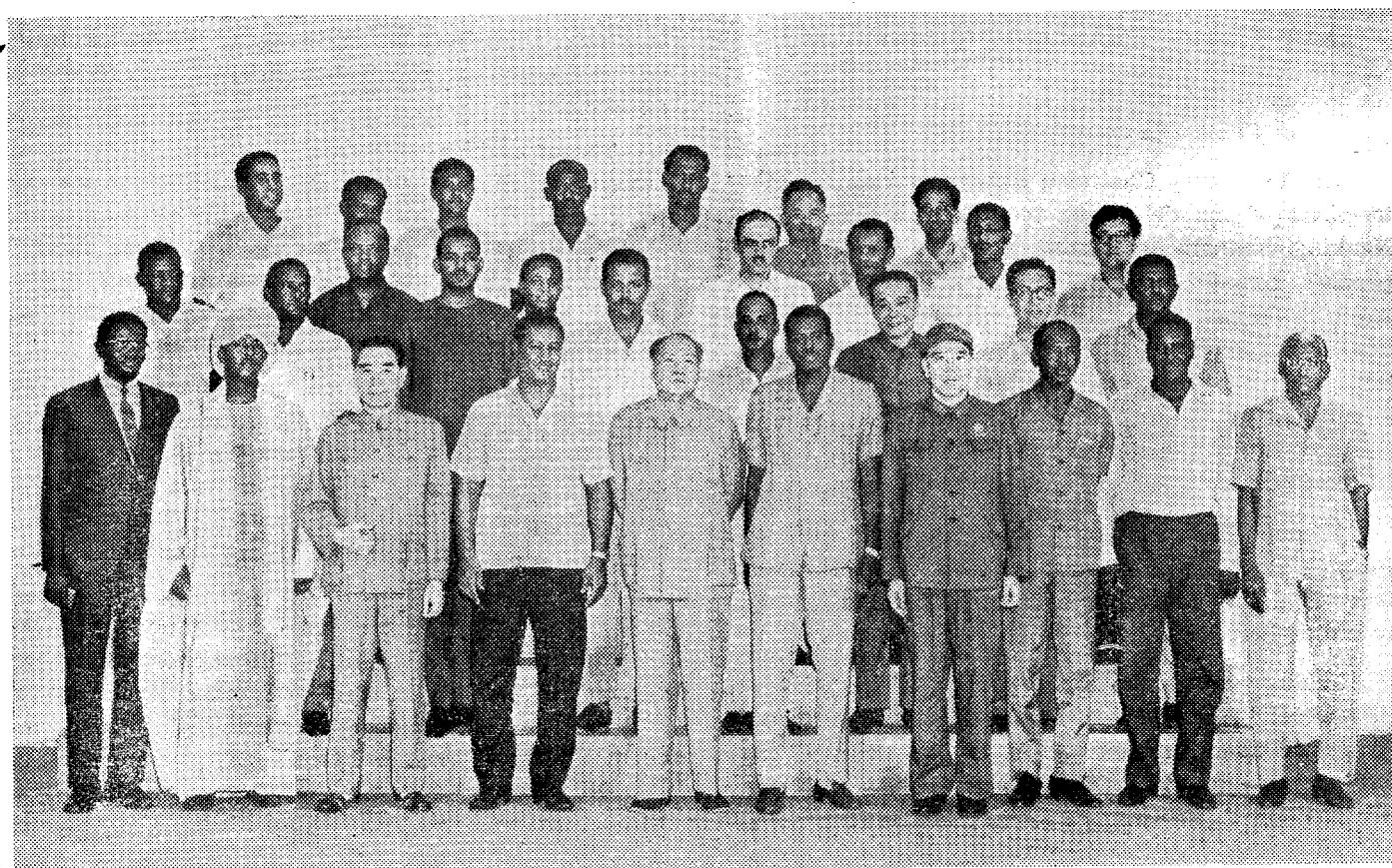
*(Hsinhua News Agency Dispatch, August 12.)*

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**Chairman Mao with Chairman Robaya and all members of the Delegation of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen led by him.**



**Chairman Mao with President Nimeri and all members of the Friendship Delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan led by him.**

# Joint Communiqué of People's Republic of China And People's Republic of Southern Yemen

**A**T the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, the delegation headed by His Excellency Salem Robaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen, paid an official visit to the People's Republic of China from August 1 to 13, 1970.

During the visit of His Excellency Chairman Robaya and the other members of the delegation in China, the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao met His Excellency Chairman Robaya and all the other members of the delegation, and the two sides had a cordial and friendly conversation.

During their visit in China, His Excellency Chairman Robaya and all the other members of the delegation were accorded a grand and warm welcome by the Chinese Government and people, which demonstrated the militant unity and profound friendship between the peoples of China and Southern Yemen.

His Excellency Chairman Robaya and all the other members of the delegation toured Peking, Shenyang, Nanking, Shanghai and other places, visited factories, people's communes and Chinese People's Liberation Army units and had contacts and conversations with workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary intellectuals. The Southern Yemen side praises and expresses admiration for the achievements scored by the Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Premier Chou En-lai of the State Council of the People's Republic of China held talks with His Excellency Chairman Robaya in a sincere, cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Taking part in the talks on the Southern Yemen side were: Ali Salem Al-Beedh, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Haider Abubaker Al-Attas, Minister of Works and Communications; Mohammed Suleiman Nasser, Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform; Anis Hassan Yahya, Minister of Economy and Industry; Ali Saleh Ubad (Moqbel), Member of the General Command of the National Front; and Abdulla Aboda Ha-

mam, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Southern Yemen Embassy in China.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were: Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Wu Fa-hsien, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Li Chiang, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; Hsieh Huai-teh, Vice-Minister of the Commission for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries; and Li Chiang-fen, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Chinese Embassy in Southern Yemen.

The two sides had full discussions on the further development of the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries and signed an agreement between the two Governments on economic aid. The two sides also had an exchange of views on international questions of common interest and arrived at an identity of views.

The two sides are of the agreed opinion that at present the situation of the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of the world is continuously developing and the revolutionary situation is very fine. Gone for ever are the days when imperialism can carry out aggression, oppression, exploitation and bullying against the people of other countries as it did in the past.

The two sides express resolute support to the three Indo-Chinese peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and condemn U.S. imperialism for peddling the peace talk swindle while expanding the war. The two sides highly praise the important contributions made by the three Indo-Chinese peoples' struggle to the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of the world.

The two sides express resolute support to the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism and condemn U.S. imperialism for its recent scheme of plotting at an accelerated tempo a "political solution" of the Middle East question. The two sides are of the agreed view that the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples is an inseparable part of the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of the world. The people

of the whole world stand on the side of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. The two sides hold that perseverance in protracted people's war is the only road for the Palestinian people to defeat imperialism and Zionism, recover their deprived rights and win victory in their struggle for national liberation.

The two sides express firm support to the people's armed struggle in the Arabian Gulf under the leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arabian Gulf. The Chinese side expresses admiration for the firm stand taken by the Government and people of Southern Yemen in support of the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of the Arabian Gulf and for their aid to it in various forms, condemns imperialism and its lackeys for their recent amassing of troops against Southern Yemen and carrying out of threats and subversive activities against it, and firmly supports the Government and people of Southern Yemen in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

The two sides firmly oppose the military bases set up by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism throughout the world. These bases are all spearheaded against the freedom of the people of various countries and the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The two sides condemn the policy of racial discrimination pursued by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism in South Africa, Rhodesia and elsewhere.

The two sides express firm support for the revolutionary struggles of the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the whole world against imperialism and colonialism, and are firmly convinced that **"a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big."** The people of the whole world, uniting together, supporting each other and daring to struggle, will certainly **"defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs."**

The Chinese side is very happy at and expresses high admiration for the successes achieved by the people of Southern Yemen in various fields under the leadership of the National Front and Chairman Salem Robaya Ali through the revolutionary measure of June 22, and expresses thanks to the Government of Southern Yemen for its consistent support for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.

The two sides hold that the present visit to China by the delegation headed by Chairman Salem Robaya Ali constitutes a new contribution to the further strengthening of the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries and the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism.

During his visit, Chairman Robaya invited Premier Chou En-lai to pay a visit to the People's Republic of Southern Yemen, and Premier Chou En-lai accepted this invitation. The date of the visit will be decided by the two sides later.

## Albanian Government Economic Delegation Headed by Comrade Kellezi Visits China

COMRADE Abdyl Kellezi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and President of the State Planning Commission, and the Government Economic Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania he is leading arrived in Peking by special plane on August 14 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

August 21, 1970

Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier of the State Council, and leading members of the departments concerned as well as thousands of revolutionary people in the capital were at the airport to give a warm welcome to Comrade Kellezi and members of the delegation Kico Ngjela, Member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and

Minister of Trade; Shinasi Dragoti, Minister of Construction; Pupo Shyti, Vice-President of the State Planning Commission; and Xhorxhi Robo, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Albanian Ambassador to China; as well as comrades from the group of Albanian experts.

When Comrade Kellezi and the other Albanian comrades alighted from the plane amidst the beating of drums and gongs, Comrade Li Hsien-nien and other comrades stepped forward and warmly shook their hands and embraced them. Then Comrade Kellezi and the other Albanian comrades walked round to meet the welcoming crowds who waved the national flags of China and Albania and bouquets, and repeatedly shouted: "Long live Comrade Enver Hoxha!" "Long live Chairman Mao!" "Enver-Mao Tsetung!" and "Mao Tsetung-Enver!" The welcoming crowds enthusiastically cheered Albania's great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction, voiced resolute support to the three Indo-Chinese peoples in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and to the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples in their struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression, and expressed their determination to unite with the people throughout the world and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs. Revolutionary artists performed the *China-Albania Friendship Dance* to the strains of the song *We Are Genuine Friends*. The Albanian comrades-in-arms repeatedly waved to the crowds in acknowledgement. Comrade

Kellezi happily walked to the midst of the welcoming crowds and shook hands with them cordially.

In the evening of August 14, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet to warmly welcome the Albanian Government Economic Delegation led by Comrade Abdyl Kellezi.

The Chinese and Albanian comrades-in-arms were elated and felt closer to each other at the happy get-together taking place at a time when the revolutionization movement in Albania is advancing victoriously, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China has won great victories and the situation of world revolution is excellent. Toasts were drunk to the unbreakable revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Albania, to the constant development of the relations of mutual assistance and co-operation between China and Albania, to still greater victories in Albania's socialist revolution and socialist construction, to the health of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people and the closest friend of the Albanian people, and to the health of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people and the closest friend of the Chinese people.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien and Comrade Kellezi made speeches full of revolutionary enthusiasm at the banquet. Both speeches drew round after round of enthusiastic applause.

## At Banquet in Honour of Albanian Government Economic Delegation

# Speech by Comrade Li Hsien-nien

Dear Comrade Abdyl Kellezi,

Dear Comrades of the Albanian Government Economic Delegation,

Comrades and Comrades-in-Arms,

First of all, on behalf of the Communist Party of China, and the Chinese Government and people, I express a warm welcome to the Albanian Government Economic Delegation led by Comrade Abdyl Kellezi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and President of the State Planning Commission. Comrade Abdyl Kellezi and the other comrades of the delegation have been to China many times and are our old comrades and comrades-in-arms. As we meet here again in

a happy get-together today, we are particularly happy and feel closer to each other.

The Albanian Government Economic Delegation has come to China at a time when the Albanian revolutionization movement is advancing victoriously, the Chinese Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has won great victories and the situation of the world revolution is excellent. You have brought to us the good news and good experience of Albania in winning brilliant achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great Marxist-Leninist, the heroic Albanian people are making big strides forward on the great road of socialism. The sustained and



deep-going development of the revolutionization movement, which is of great significance, has greatly raised the political consciousness of the people, promoted the revolutionization of people's thinking and powerfully propelled the development of the socialist construction. Adhering to the line of maintaining independence and taking the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts, the Albanian people, with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm, are fulfilling and overfulfilling the Fourth Five-Year Plan and are ushering in the Fifth Five-Year Plan with full confidence. We feel happy and are inspired by the tremendous achievements scored by the fraternal Albanian people.

The Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people and Government under the leadership of their great leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, firmly standing at the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist forefront, have waged heroic and staunch struggles against U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism. The Albanian people and Government have resolutely condemned U.S. imperialism for its crimes of invading Cambodia and expanding its war in Indo-China, resolutely supported the people of the three Indo-Chinese countries in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Albania is one of the first countries to recognize the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. The Albanian people and Government have resolutely supported the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression, and forcefully exposed the plot of Middle East Munich hatched by U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism. The Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people have resolutely exposed and condemned social-imperialism for its criminal actions of interference, control, intimidation and aggression against the East European countries and the betrayal of the interests of the people of these countries, and supported the people of the East European countries in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. All these have made great contributions to defending Marxism-Leninism and propelling the world revolutionary struggle, and won praise and admiration from the revolutionary people of the world. The Chinese people are proud to have the fraternal Albanian people as their close comrades-in-arms.

It was on the eve of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution when Comrade Kellezi accompanied Comrade Mehmet Shehu on a visit to China four years ago. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution of our country has now won great victories and comrades of the Albanian delegation can see for yourselves the changes taking place in different fields in this Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Holding high the ban-

ner of unity and victory of the Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and following the great leader Chairman Mao's great strategic principle **"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people,"** the Chinese people are now making efforts to **"grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war,"** **"carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously"** and have brought about a vigorous new upsurge in socialist revolution and socialist construction. During our Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, and the Albanian Government and people have given us tremendous support. Here we again express our heartfelt thanks.

Comrades and comrades-in-arms,

Our great leader Chairman Mao has recently pointed out, **"The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today."** This brilliant thesis of Chairman Mao's has pointed out the direction forward for the people of the world. A high tide of the struggle against the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs is rising throughout the world. We are having more and more friends. The united front of the world's people against the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs is growing stronger and stronger. The two so-called "superpowers" have landed themselves in an unescapable predicament. No matter what political manoeuvres they may resort to, they cannot possibly save themselves from their doomed failure and can only expose still further their ferocious faces in vainly attempting to divide up the world, heighten the consciousness of the people of the world and accelerate their own destruction.

Comrades and comrades-in-arms,

In the common struggle against imperialism and revisionism and in the common cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Albania have all along been the closest comrades, brothers and comrades-in-arms who consistently support and inspire each other, work in close co-operation and fight shoulder to shoulder. Just as Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, has pointed out, **"We are inseparable brothers and comrades-in-arms. Our unity is steel-like."** With the daily strengthening of the revolutionary friendship between China and Albania, the economic and technical co-operation between our two countries has constantly developed, and the co-operation between us is the genuine mutual assistance and co-operation between friends and comrades and fully embodies the new-type relationship among so-

cialist countries based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It is doubtless that the current visit to China of the Albanian Government Economic Delegation headed by Comrade Kellezi will certainly augment the militant friendship and fraternal co-operation between the Chinese and Albanian peoples. We are convinced that under whatever circumstances the Chinese and Albanian peoples will always be united, fight together and win victory together, and strive for the burial of imperialism, revisionism and reaction once and for all and for the establishment of a new world without imperialism, without capitalism and without the system of exploitation!

Now I propose a toast

to the unbreakable revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Albania,

to the constant development of the relations of mutual assistance and co-operation between China and Albania,

to still greater victories in Albania's socialist revolution and socialist construction,

to the health of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people and the close friend of the Chinese people,

to the health of Comrade Kellezi and all the other comrades of the Albanian Government Economic Delegation,

to the health of Comrade Ambassador Robo and all the other Albanian comrades, and

to the health of the comrades and comrades-in-arms present.

## Speech by Comrade Kellezi

Dear Comrade Li Hsien-nien,

Dear Comrades, Respected Friends,

We the Government Economic Delegation feel very happy to have the opportunity to visit the great People's China and come into the midst of our brothers and comrades-in-arms. As soon as our delegation stepped on to your glorious motherland we were given very warm and cordial reception. Comrade Li Hsien-nien spoke so warmly of our people, our Party and our country at the grand banquet this evening. All this vividly expresses the pure militant friendship and unbreakable Marxist-Leninist unity that link together our two fraternal peoples, two Marxist-Leninist Parties and two socialist countries. Please allow me to avail myself of this opportunity to express the most heartfelt thanks and the warmest revolutionary greetings of the Albanian people and their Party of Labour, the Government of the People's Republic of Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the respected and beloved leader of our people, to you, and through you, to the great 700 million Chinese people and their glorious Communist Party, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people and the closest friend of the Albanian people.

The great and eternal friendship which links the Albanian people together with the great Chinese people is as firm as rock and as transparent as crystal. This friendship is based on immortal Marxist-Leninist and proletarian internationalist principles and is founded and forged by our two Marxist-Leninist Parties and our leaders Comrade Mao Tsetung and Comrade Enver Hoxha in the common struggle of building socialism in

their countries and in the struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism headed by Soviet revisionism and for the victory of socialism and the revolutionary cause throughout the world.

Our delegation has come to the People's Republic of China for a visit at a time when the great Chinese people, under the wise leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Mao Tsetung, have won magnificent and brilliant victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

A decisive victory has been won in the unprecedented Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led by Comrade Mao Tsetung himself, which is of great importance at home and internationally. It marks the complete triumph of Chairman Mao Tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line over Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois counter-revolutionary line. This is a great political revolution in which hundreds of millions of revolutionary people in China support and grasp the great revolutionary Marxist-Leninist thinking of Chairman Mao Tsetung, plunge into the fierce class struggle to block the way to the rise of revisionism and capitalist restoration in China, and win decisive victory. Holding high the spotless banner of the Chinese revolution and socialism, they spare no efforts to defend the dictatorship of the proletariat to ensure that China will never change its bright red colour, and deal mortal blows at the enemy, thus frustrating and smashing all dangerous conspiratorial plots of U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and all reaction which attempt to capture the Chinese bulwark from within. This is a great victory not only for the destiny of revolution and socialism in

China, but also for the destiny of revolution and socialism in the world as a whole.

The Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party which is of historic significance, has opened up a more magnificent vista for the future of the Chinese people and the Chinese Communist Party. The Ninth Party Congress has summed up the tremendous achievements in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It is a congress of vitality, unity and victory.

Under the leadership of the Party, the broad masses armed with the great revolutionary thinking of Chairman Mao Tsetung are displaying soaring enthusiasm and unprecedented ardour in carrying out the grand programme of the Ninth Party Congress and its historic resolutions, thereby winning new successes in Party consolidation, in deepening the struggle-criticism-transformation and in carrying on the cultural revolution in education and other spheres of the superstructure.

Guided by the general line of **"achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism"** and the great strategic concept **"be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people,"** the masses, the working class, the fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the revolutionary cadres of China are plunging themselves in the fight with all-out efforts and soaring enthusiasm. They have performed and are performing miracles in socialist construction and socialist revolution and are turning their great motherland into a strong socialist country. Today, an advanced and modern industry, a collectivized socialist agriculture and a proletarian science and technology which serve the interests of the people, socialism and revolution and are advancing in ever greater strides, thereby shaking the world with their successes, are constantly developing in the People's Republic of China. China has the capability of self-defence that is able to give at any time due punishment to any aggressor and aggressor bloc. She has become a nuclear power and a great power in space science. The successful launching of China's first man-made earth satellite is a brilliant victory for the proletarian revolutionary line of the Chinese Communist Party and the Marxist-Leninist thinking of Chairman Mao Tsetung. It marks a good beginning for China's development of space science and technology. At the same time, it is a heavy blow to the plots of imperialism and revisionism against China, socialism and revolution.

The Albanian people and their Party and Government feel extremely happy at the brilliant achievements scored by the talented Chinese people and wish them still greater victories so that the People's Republic of China will become still stronger, still greater and more impregnable. Today, the People's Republic of China is the bulwark of the world revolution and

socialism, the most resolute supporter of the national-liberation revolutionary struggles of the world's people, the staunch fighter against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism headed by Soviet revisionism, and the invincible standard-bearer of Marxism-Leninism. It is precisely because of this that we maintain that defending the People's Republic of China in an all-round way means defending the revolution and defending the proper interests of the people of the whole world. Only the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries of all countries take the People's Republic of China as a thorn in the side. They formed the notorious Soviet-U.S. counter-revolutionary alliance and engineered all sorts of plots against China. But, all this will, as in the past, meet ignominious defeat in the face of the powerful strength of the Chinese giant.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has pointed out: **"We advise our enemies not to err in their judgment, not to entertain vain illusions towards that powerful socialist country, if they do not want to smash their head."** No force in the world can in the least check or obstruct China's victorious advance along the road of socialism and revolution. The imperialist and revisionist enemies try to distort the reality of China. But China is an all-illuminating sun which will never extinguish, and a tremendous, brilliant source of encouragement to the revolutionary people and Marxist-Leninists the world over.

The People's Republic of China has all along adhered to her principled, firm and unswerving stand in supporting the struggle of all peoples. This is shown in China's stand as regards the Vietnamese people's struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the events in Cambodia after the coup d'etat and U.S. imperialist aggression against the Cambodian people, the armed struggle waged by the Laotian people, etc. Chairman Mao Tsetung has pointed out in his solemn statement on May 20, 1970: **"The Chinese people firmly support the people of the three Indo-Chinese countries and of other countries of the world in their revolutionary struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys."** Chairman Mao Tsetung's historic statement is a new inspiration to the world's people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs.

Owing to the new plot against the Arab people jointly hatched by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism and embodied in the "Rogers plan," the situation in the Middle East has become all the more tense. Through this conspiratorial plot, the two "superpowers" attempt to split the Arab countries, suppress the struggle of the Arab people, quell the revolutionary flames of Palestine, divide their spheres of influence in the Middle East so as to place these countries completely under the control of imperialism and revisionism. However, this big political swindle which has evoked strong indignation among the Arab people and all peace-loving people the world over, will end in igno-

minious failure. This is because the destiny of the Middle East is decided by the Arab people themselves who continue to persist in their armed struggle against Israeli aggression.

Our two countries and two peoples strongly condemn this dangerous plot and firmly support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle to liberate their territories and win legitimate rights.

Soviet revisionism is colluding with U.S. imperialism to conduct frenzied counter-revolutionary activities in Europe, the Near East, Asia, Africa and other parts of the world. Of late, it signed a treaty of non-aggression with the revanchists in Bonn, thereby making a new step forward on the road of imperialist aggression plans. The Moscow renegade clique attempts to widen the bridge of collusion with the West so that it can free itself from Europe and concentrate its strength on other areas, particularly opposing the People's Republic of China in Asia. It undertakes new acts of betrayal to the detriment of the interests of the Democratic Republic of Germany, of the German people and of the great cause of the world's people. We strongly condemn this new imperialist-revisionist plot. We are convinced that this plot will inevitably meet with complete defeat as did all other plots against the freedom-loving people of the world and for carving up spheres of influence.

Dear comrades,

Our visit is made at a time when the Albanian people throughout the country, old and young, are being mobilized on an unprecedented scale to put the Party's proletarian politics to the fore and everywhere work with high revolutionary spirit in order victoriously to fulfil ahead of time the tasks set by the Party's Fifth National Congress and the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The mass movement for revolutionizing all aspects of the national life, the movement for concentrating efforts on shock work launched by our labouring people and the mass movement for electing the organs of people's power and the people's courts at all levels scheduled on September 20 this year, have given rise to a new high tide in Albania's socialist revolution and socialist construction and propelled them forward.

The Fifth Five-Year Plan (1971-75) sets for our country still greater tasks and opens still more brilliant vistas. It will mark a step forward by our country in developing the productive forces, developing industry and agriculture still further and deepening the ideological and cultural revolution.

Under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, our people will certainly fulfil as they did before these very great tasks triumphantly with pick in one hand and rifle in the other and through self-reliance. The Albanian people have constantly received tremendous internationalist support and assistance from the great Chinese

people and the fraternal People's Republic of China in the socialist construction of Albania. The dozens of new industrial projects built under our country's Fourth Five-Year Plan are all engraved with the unbreakable friendship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples and are also an immortal milestone of such friendship. Now, please allow me to express our profound gratitude and most sincere thanks to the fraternal Chinese people, the Communist Party of China and Chinese Government and to Comrade Mao Tsetung, the most respected friend of our people, for the past and present disinterested internationalist assistance to Albania's socialist construction.

There has been unprecedented development of the all-round, fraternal friendship and relations of co-operation between our two countries based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It has set a brilliant example for the kind of relationship among socialist countries regardless of their size, economic strength and population.

We believe that our delegation's present visit will be a new contribution to the further enhancement of the unbreakable friendship and our relations of close co-operation in all fields. Our two Parties, two countries and two peoples will always remain united and support and encourage each other. Comrade Mao Tsetung has stated: **"China and Albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked. . . . 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."** To secure victory in the cause of Marxism-Leninism and socialist revolution, we will march forward side by side in the struggle against imperialism headed by the United States and against modern revisionism headed by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

Dear comrades and respected friends, please allow me to take this opportunity to propose toasts

to the great and unbreakable militant friendship between the Albanian people and the great 700 million Chinese people,

to the talented and heroic Chinese people and the glorious Communist Party of China,

to the health of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, the most respected friend of our people, and the outstanding Marxist-Leninist,

to the health of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, the close comrade-in-arms of Comrade Mao Tsetung,

to the Government of the Chinese People's Republic and to the health of Comrade Chou En-lai,

to the health of Comrade Li Hsien-nien and the other members of the delegation,

to the health of all comrades present here, and

to the victory of Marxism-Leninism.

# Letter of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, to Their Majesties and Their Excellencies The Heads of State and Heads of Government of Non-Aligned Countries

Sirs,

Messrs. Presidents,

Ladies,

Messrs. Prime Ministers,

Allow me to present to you dispassionately by the present letter, an objective exposition of the so-called "governmental problem of Cambodia" on its juridical and political aspects.

Certain non-aligned countries pose the question: "Which of the two Cambodian governments, that of Sihanouk or that of Lon Nol, represents the Khmer state and people most validly?"

Your Majesties and Your Excellencies, with regard to this, please do not suspect me of presenting a "plea for myself" here.

But I think that certain facts, especially those in the juridical category, and certain evidence worthy of consideration deserve to be presented to you so that you yourselves and your governments can "judge" with full knowledge of the case.

In the first place, please allow me to go back to March 18, 1970, the day of my so-called "legal deposition" by Parliament.

General Lon Nol's government asserts before the world that this deposition "conforms" to the Constitution of the Kingdom.

But it is *entirely contrary to the constitutional provisions*.

Obviously it is impossible for me to place before your eyes the full text of the Constitution of Cambodia in the limited space of this letter.

With your permission I will merely quote some of its articles concerning the Head of State.

Article 122 says that "in case when the circumstances do not allow the designation of either the new Sovereign or the Council of Regency in conformity with

the provisions of Articles 30 and 30a in the present Constitution, the two Chambers convened and chaired by the President of the National Assembly can, in conformity with the will expressed by the people, entrust the power and prerogatives of Head of State to an undisputed personage explicitly designated by the suffrages of the nation."

It was under Article 122 that the Khmer Parliament *unanimously* decided in 1960 to elect me Head of State after the people in all cities and provinces of Cambodia expressed their approval.

The "jurists" who support Lon Nol admit that *none of the provisions in the Constitution specifies the possibility to depose the Head of State*.

But, in order to "justify and legalize" my "deposition," these same jurists assert that "Sihanouk having been elected Head of State by Parliament in 1960 can be deposed legally by the same Parliament in 1970."

This reasoning has no juridical basis at all.

Juridically the Constitution makes it *impossible* to depose the Head of State once he is designated by Parliament.

The previously quoted Article 122 says that as a matter of fact the designated personage receives from Parliament not only the power but also the *prerogatives* of Head of State.

But what are these "*prerogatives*" of which Article 122 speaks?

Article 35 in particular specifies that "the person of supreme Head of State is sacred and inviolable." This implies that the Head of State cannot be deposed in any case; no one, not even "Parliament," should touch him.

With regard to members of Parliament, Article 53 says that "at the beginning of each legislature and before taking office" each of them must take, in the meeting hall and before the Head of State, the following oath: "I swear to be loyal to the King (or Head

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of State) and to the Constitution, and to devote all my efforts to the work for the interests of the country."

All members of Parliament, who "deposed" me on March 18, 1970 in my absence, had taken the above-mentioned oath before me.

The breaking of the oath has in fact turned them into "outlaws" on the night of March 18, 1970 when they cast me out of the Khmer community by forbidding me to put my feet on the soil of Cambodia!

\* \* \*

I stress to Your Majesties and Your Excellencies that the Lon Nol regime stated precisely in Phnom Penh in March-April 1970 to all the nations of the world that there had been no "coup d'etat," not even a change of regime, and that there had been merely a change of the Head of State, "Parliament having decided to replace Mr. Sihanouk by Mr. Cheng Heng."

Now Your Majesties and Your Excellencies have seen, in the preceding page, that such a replacement was *legally and juridically impossible*.

Moreover, if the personality of my "replacer" is to be considered, all the diplomats of Your Majesties and Your Excellencies can testify in all honesty that *Mr. Cheng Heng does not meet any of the juridical conditions laid down in Article 122 of our Constitution*.

This article states precisely in effect that the man to be eligible must be "an undisputed personage explicitly designated by the suffrages of the nation."

Mr. Cheng Heng was certainly a deputy and President of the National Assembly, but it is evident that he was *neither an undisputed personage nor explicitly designated by the suffrages of the nation*.

I will not speak ill of my adversaries, but in order that Your Majesties and Your Excellencies have some knowledge of these persons, I think it is necessary to cite to you the following sentence by a French journalist and writer who is well-known in the non-aligned nations. Nobody should suspect him of being "tender" to me, his name is Jean Lacouture.

"A group of adventurers of small calibre," J. Lacouture writes in *Le Nouvel Observateur*, "attempt, by staking everything upon a single throw, to absorb the tiny kingdom into a total strategy dominated by the special services of Americans and Thais of Bangkok."

\* \* \*

Now, if Your Majesties and Your Excellencies would like, I am going to touch upon the accusations made against me by the Cambodian Parliament on March 18, 1970, for "justifying" my "deposition."

On this subject, they labelled on me a long list of "crimes" that they wantonly attributed to me and that we can sum up in three words: "despotism, corruption and treason."

I don't want, for decency, to make a personal argument in reply to these accusations. With your permission, I will merely give you testimonies of some French journalists, experts on Cambodian questions, and . . . of an American Senator respected by the whole world. After having cited these testimonies, I will present to you *the juridical aspect of the question*.

With regard to my so-called "despotism," I should like to ask the permission of Your Majesties and Excellencies to present to you the public testimony of a Frenchman having lived in Cambodia for long years, Mr. Daniel Roy who has written these lines in the very serious journal *Le Monde Diplomatique*, the April issue of 1970:

"The present Assembly was elected on September 14, 1966 and these elections were greatly different from previous consultations. In the past, the rites were simple; Prince Sihanouk, as the President of the Sangkum Reastr Niyum (People's Socialist Community), designated for each electoral district a candidate only who could, in the course of the campaign, represent the Sangkum and who in fact was the official candidate. So, Sihanouk, in accordance with the investitures, took into consideration the different tendencies comprising the broad assemblage which never wished to be a party; he therefore proportioned the candidatures in the way that the Leftist, Centralist and Rightist tendencies should be represented in the Assembly, almost proportionately according to their influence in the country. This procedure, which might surprise a Westerner, is normal in Cambodia, a country without democratic traditions, where a trial of French parliamentarism had met with an undeniable failure, leading the Kingdom to the brink of anarchy and disintegration. Moreover, it was permitted that all could be candidates, and the Cambodian Communist Party tried its chances. . . .

". . . In 1966, the electors found themselves disoriented because Sihanouk, *wishing undoubtedly to escape accusations of personal power* (My italics — N.S.) . . . , permitted several candidates of the 'Sangkum' to contest with each other in each electoral district. People then saw the curious spectacle of several candidates calling for votes with the same programme and the same label. These candidates, for competing with each other, resorted to the most demagogic methods and made wide use of the arguments which only had far-fetched relations with ideologies. This was an outbidding of promises difficult to be fulfilled, an expensive debauchery of publications and leaflets, and a distribution of advantages of all kinds: positions, honour and money. In this game, it was, with a few exceptions, *the most wealthy and the feudalists who triumphed* (My italics — N.S.), and the candidates of the Right who did not wish to give their names eliminated all the candidates of the Left, except three. . . .

". . . The terms of Left and Right cannot be interpreted in such a sense in Cambodia as in France: they are cliques each of which has its 'client', in the Latin sense of the word, and contests for power to gain the

concrete advantages. Nevertheless, under the above-mentioned circumstances, people can call 'Reds' the intellectuals from poor families, the youth who desire reforms, the workers . . . , the teaching staff and some liberals anxious to keep Cambodia out of a foreign policy which may turn her into a satellite of the United States. People can call 'Blues' the propertied classes, the businessmen hostile to nationalization and social reforms and those who stand for the alliance with the United States. These 'Blues' form a combative Rightist force, possessing gross pecuniary means. *These two rival cliques each constitutes only a small fringe of the two extremes of the Sangkum (My italics — N.S.) because the peasant masses and the small land-holders stick to 'the middle road' approved by Sihanouk. . . .*

As Your Majesties and Your Excellencies see, if I were really a despot, it should be very easy for me to check this "Right-wing" and these "Blues" from occupying the National Parliament by force on the strength of their fortune and demagoguery.

Those who accuse me of being a despot put Lon Nol and themselves in power thanks to my refusal in 1966 to designate by myself the candidates of the Sangkum to the legislative elections as the peasant masses had always demanded.

And it is a biting irony that the accusation of "despotism" should be brought against me by these same persons whom the Frenchman Daniel Roy does not hesitate to call "feudalists" although after their coup d'etat of March 18, I received and continue to receive the support of all the Khmer elements of the Left and extreme-Left, including the Communists.

The "Lon Nolists" condemned me for depriving, as they alleged, Parliament and the government of all their power, "divesting," so they say, "the Constitution of its substance."

In this regard, would Your Majesties and Your Excellencies please read again these passages from Daniel Roy:

*"Faced with an Assembly of the Right which soon invested an ultra-Right government (My italics — N.S.), Sihanouk had several trump cards at his disposal. First of all, he had and undoubtedly still has the approval of the common people, particularly the peasantry which constitutes 90 per cent of the population . . . and also the support of a progressive Left for his foreign policy. . . .*

"In 1963, Sihanouk conducted an important economic reform by nationalizing the banking and commercial sectors. . . .

". . . In forming his government in August 1969, Lon Nol promised that he would have no more nationalization and affirmed that the state enterprises would be transformed or put back to the private sector. This was a return to the old 'liberal' system. . . . Prince

Sihanouk, conscious of the failure of state reforms, was not opposed to certain liberalization, but *recommended* (My italics—N.S.) that it should proceed by stages and that a third road between nationalization and the old system should be defined. *A new fight of three rounds began (My italics — N.S.);* first of all, Mr. Op Kim Ang, in charge of the economy, and Mr. Prom Thos, in charge of commerce, had the proposals adopted on November 15, 1969 for putting an end to the monopoly of import and export by the state companies Sonexim and Sonaprim, to the state monopoly of the alcohols, certain industries and the pharmaceutical products, and above all for giving sanctions to the activities of private and foreign commercial banks.

"Sihanouk won the second round at the National Congress on December 27, 28 and 29: he denounced 'the swindlers who infiltrated into Cambodia together with the foreign banks in order to corrupt its elite, sap its economy and try to change the regime.' The congressmen expressed unanimous opposition to the reinstallation 'of foreign banks which serve foreign interests rather than those of Cambodia and transfer abroad very large quantities of foreign currency while only leaving a ridiculously small amount to the state.'

"Sihanouk had to lose the third round, *for the Lon Nol government overruled (My italics — N.S.). . . .* All the careerists of the country were overjoyed at the new economic policy, all the more so in the wake of the resumption of diplomatic relations with the United States when the American embassy was reinstalled, and with it the distributors of dollars and the agents of the C.I.A."

Your Majesties and Your Excellencies may see clearly here which of the two, Sihanouk or the Lon Nol government, kept full power and abused it till "overruling" the resolutions unanimously adopted at the National Congress.

If I had really monopolized the power of the government and Parliament, how could they so very easily change the whole economic system of the state against my will and that of the masses of the people supporting me?

It is an irony of my fate that I should be exposed to ridicule for "crime" against democracy by those on whom I had bestowed the largest power.

Like all self-respecting Frenchmen, democrat Daniel Roy himself could not but pose this question in his article: "Why had he (Sihanouk) abandoned, little by little, to Lon Nol and his followers, the principal power of command while those devoted to him were slandered, intimidated, displaced, pensioned off or dismissed?"

The answer to this question is simple: Being constantly criticized by the Western press for my so-called "absolute power" while my power rested in the confidence of more than 90 per cent of the Khmer people,

I decided in 1966, just as Daniel Roy has written, to give "a free hand" to Parliament and the government.

\* \* \*

With regard to my so-called "corruption," will Your Majesties and Your Excellencies please examine the following evidences:

First, that of Daniel Roy of the *Le Monde Diplomatique* who writes: "Prince Sihanouk's dual objective was to allow the kingdom to survive in its present borders and to prevent the country from being mixed up too much in the Vietnamese conflict although he had perfectly understood that some splashes are inevitable. Thanks to his policy of neutrality and equilibrium, Cambodia has been in relative peace for 15 years: this is a result which cannot be neglected and if at present the fire has spread to the former oasis of peace, the responsibility should fall on the handful of ambitious persons who act as apprentices of sorcerers."

"Men in power in Phnom Penh today are going to mobilize all means of propaganda they have just appropriated to blacken Sihanouk, his family and his entourage. *What can people have to find fault with the Prince (Permit me to stress — N.S.) if not falling into improbability? He is not a money grubber.* If he paid excessive expenses it was not so much for personal vaingloriousness but for restoring to the kingdom something of the past lustre and the Angkor records."

Daniel Roy's testimony is not "obliging." His article was written in early April 1970, when I was already in exile in China, having neither power, nor fortune, nor political influence.

In early July 1970, the March 18 coup clique condemned me to death for the same "crimes."

Journalist Jacques Decornoy who had little sympathy for me when I was Head of State in Phnom Penh, was fair-minded to be my "counsel" in the very serious *Le Monde* of July 7, 1970.

He wrote, among other things, the following lines which I present for the kind examination of Your Majesties and Your Excellencies:

"Performed in three days, the proceedings against Prince Sihanouk turned out to be the same type of scenario entirely written in advance: the scene ended logically according to the expected conclusion. The counsels committed by the authorities made the court laugh at the cost of the accused whom they were considered to defend. The procession of prosecution witnesses is unreeled before 150 persons, since the regime was incapable of giving it a popular audience who would give the condemnation a true weight. Besides, since March 18, date of the coup, there has been no spontaneous mass demonstration to support the Lon Nol government. . . .

". . . If the pleadings were close to reality, they would, in fact, become an indictment against the re-

gime of today, directly issued from the precedent. . . . The new masters of Phnom Penh . . . do not allow . . . the Red Khmers . . . to overthrow the social structure upon which the power is established. They call treason by the Prince to the interests of his former court 'treason to Cambodia.' They accuse Sihanouk of 'not leaving Cambodia in peace,' without saying that from 1953 to 1970 no one else made greater efforts than he to keep the Kingdom free from the Indo-Chinese conflict. The rural inhabitants ravaged by the B-52s, the toxic gas and the American, south Vietnamese and presently Thai operations, were actually not able to attend the proceedings: they know that peace came to an end on March 18 with the removal of Sihanouk."

Sirs, Gentlemen and Ladies, the Presidents and the Prime Ministers, here is what the Phnom Penh regime calls my "treason to Cambodia."

With regard to the "treason" (said to the profit of the Vietnamese Communists), allow me to present to you now the testimony of an American, well-known and esteemed in the whole world for his uprightness as a politician — I am referring to Senator Mike Mansfield. Here is a passage from his speech made on April 16, 1970, before the Senate in Washington:

"What was for a decade and a half the only oasis of peace in Indo-China has been turned into a bloody battlefield in the space of one month. The conflict already involves the potential of an ugly genocide by government stimulated mob-action against the several hundred thousand Vietnamese civilians, for the most part farmers, fishermen and tradesmen, who come from both north and south Viet Nam and who have lived for decades in reasonable peace in Cambodia. The Pandora's box which was held shut by the leadership and diplomacy of Prince Sihanouk is now wide open. For years Cambodia was in the eye of the Indo-Chinese hurricane. Now it is swept up in the full fury of racial, ideological and militarist storm. We ought to know on the basis of experience that even with a massive infusion of American equipment we are likely to have minimal constructive effect on that upheaval and we will open the door to another destructive impact on our own national interests."

The irrefutable testimony of the American Senator Mike Mansfield shows to Your Majesties and Your Excellencies that it is my accusers and "judges" themselves who have betrayed the Khmer fatherland.

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May Your Majesties and Your Excellencies permit me at this time to lay before you the purely juridical aspect of the question of my "condemnation" by Parliament on March 18, 1970, and that of the so-called "legitimacy" of my "deposition" as Head of State of Cambodia.

Even if I were only an ordinary citizen, I should, in conformity with the Constitution and the laws of my country, have the right to defend myself when accused of various and numerous "crimes."

Article 18 of our Constitution explicitly states that "the law guarantees to everyone the right to receive justice, and lack of funds should not constitute an obstacle."

Now the putschists of March 18, starting with the parliamentary "guardians of the Constitution," accuse me and condemn me while taking the precaution of *formally forbidding my entry into Cambodia*, that is to say, they withhold (illegally) from me my right to defend myself.

So that I would be unable to return to my people and explain myself to them (because at that time I was in the U.S.S.R. and then in the People's Republic of China), the Lon Nol government went so far as to threaten with the internment of the crew and confiscation of the plane foreign air-line companies that might eventually agree to carry me and my suite back to Cambodia from abroad. The big news agencies (French, American, etc.) are witnesses to this arbitrary ban and the dictatorial threat to foreign air-line companies, a threat with absolutely no precedent in world annals.

I have already talked of the illegality and the unconstitutional character of my "deposition" by Parliament. But suppose that it were even "possible" on a constitutional basis, how can one imagine that Parliament had the right to "overthrow" a Head of State without first organizing an investigation, as is done towards a head of government or a minister, and giving him the right to refute the accusations raised by the two Chambers?

Can one imagine a parliamentary democracy which denies the Head of State in such circumstances the right of reply allowed to ordinary ministers under questioning?

Not only did Parliament take from me the right to reply and defend myself, but it allowed the Lon Nol government, whose accomplice it is, to violate another constitutional stipulation by declaring my *banishment* from Cambodia.

Article 6 of the Constitution explicitly states the following: "Cambodians cannot be expelled from Cambodian territory. Except in cases set by law, they cannot be forbidden to stay in a certain locality, or obliged to settle in a designated place."

Parliament and the government of Lon Nol, which have arbitrarily driven me from supreme authority and from Cambodia have violated from top to bottom the Constitution and all the fundamental laws of the country, while they declare and ceaselessly repeat to other countries throughout the world that their present regime was not the result of a coup d'etat, but has constitutional legitimacy.

Your Majesties and Your Excellencies have seen that the Parliament of Cambodia had become perjured, betraying its constitutional oath and violating the most important articles of the Constitution.

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This Parliament has *ipso facto* become an "out-law," just as is the Lon Nol government which "draws" all its "legitimacy" from the said Parliament.

This government itself has also violated the Constitution from top to bottom.

Article 16 of this Constitution says: "Every Cambodian should be loyal to the King (or Head of State)."

Article 23 says: "Executive power is exercised by ministers in the name of the King (or Head of State)."

In order to emphasize that it is not the King or the Head of State who should be held responsible for the execution and the management of governmental or administrative affairs, but only the government and the ministers, Article 99 of our Constitution specifies that "the ministers cannot invoke any written or verbal order to evade their responsibility."

The Lon Nol government is not ignorant of this Article 99.

Besides, as Daniel Roy testified, it had full powers.

Despite this, it had the cowardice to make me responsible for everything.

But neither it nor Parliament devoted to it had or has the right to act against my person in my capacity as Head of State.

In overthrowing me, they *ipso facto* become "out-laws," above all because they base their so-called "legitimacy" on a Constitution that they have violated and trampled underfoot since March 18, 1970.

The least pardonable of their violations was undoubtedly their armed repression of peaceful mass demonstrations in my support.

Would Your Majesties and Your Excellencies give your high attention to the following evidence on this subject from American and French reporters:

Jeff Williams (Associated Press, March 30): "First hand evidence gathered in Cambodia's provinces by the Associated Press shows it is organized Sihanouk supporters who are ready to march on the capital, *not Vietcong troops* (My italics). . . . This has brought the army into confrontation with the *Cambodian people* (My italics) in several instances and *many Cambodians have been killed* (My italics)."

Anton Wills-Eve (Reuters, April 1): "Witnesses said that government troops met the rebels with a hail of *machine gun fire, cutting down everyone in sight* and leaving *many dead on the road* as an example to the others not to rise up in support of Prince Sihanouk. An eye witness described the rebels as *peasants*. . . ."

Jeff Williams (A.P. April 3): ". . . Another violent demonstration. . . erupted. . . the population staged a demonstration in favor of Sihanouk. Army troops. . ."

opened fire on the marchers, killing thirty by the official count. . . . Less than a week earlier, troops in the provincial capital of Kompong Cham. . . fired into another mob of 20,000 pro-Sihanouk demonstrators with *automatic weapon* (My italics) fire and killed 27 outright, including a *woman* and a *child*. Two more died the following day. . . . Police posts contacted by the Associated Press in several areas around this Indo-China nation have said there have been *numerous other shootings* during demonstrations. *Many more* have reportedly been *killed* but details may never be known.

"In addition, the government is rounding up *thousands* of persons suspected of being . . . pro-Sihanouk. . . . Navy gunboats are anchored in midstream to guard against mass crossings by demonstrators attempting to reach Phnom Penh. Such a march happened once last week and the government *threw three tanks* (My italics) into the foray and *opened fire into part* of the crowd that had massed on the city's edge. A still undisclosed number of people were killed.

"A question often raised by observers here is why *the government is permitting its troops to shoot its own people*. . . .

". . . As part of its campaign to counter these anti-government emotions, the government has declared virtual *martial law* (This martial law was finally adopted in May by the Parliament controlled by Lon Nol. — N. S.).

". . . The Constitution . . . suspended . . . , these include the right of the government to take 'necessary measures' in matters of police, justice, press and public opinion. Public gatherings and even *private correspondence* are now subject to government control."

The testimony of Jeff Williams and Anton Wills-Eve can stand with no comment, but I think that Your Majesties and Your Excellencies would also like to know the future that the Lon Nol regime has reserved for the citizens arrested by the hundreds after the demonstrations cited.

Below I present to Your Majesties and Your Excellencies the testimony of Jacques Doyon of a big French Rightist newspaper *Le Figaro* (issue of April 20, 1970):

"It is recalled that 'pro-Sihanouk' demonstrators coming from Kompong Cham on March 26 and 27 arrived by the thousands at the gates of Phnom Penh and were dispersed by rifle fire. The troops told government supporters to leave the ranks, as well as those who had been forced to come. They opened fire on the others. A good number fled under fire, especially along the Mekong River. They took refuge in the Vietnamese villages and were pursued.

"People will recall, as we wrote, that a good number of these people, probably several hundred, were interrogated on the other side of the peninsula. They were imprisoned until April 10. Beginning on that day, according to evidence gathered from local inhabitants, river transport boats came to take on the prisoners. The ferry-boat carrying them made six trips, crowded with people, more than half of whom were Khmers. The packed boats came down the Mekong River at the end of last week near Neak Leung, or even earlier. In order to lighten the ships, demonstrators were thrown into the water after having been executed; some had their hands tied behind their backs."

These abominable crimes in themselves are enough to prevent civilized states worthy of the name from giving *de jure* or *de facto* recognition to the Lon Nol regime. After committing these crimes, the Lon Nol regime, I repeat, which bases its "legitimacy" on the Constitution, no longer hesitates in envisaging its destruction and replacement by another constitution called "republican."

To begin with, it illegally changed the constitutional name of the Second Chamber of Parliament: *the Royal Council* is to be called henceforth the "Senate." This is a new flagrant violation of the Constitution, of Article 6 entitled "the Royal Council."

Without waiting for the proclamation (illegal) of a "republic," the Lon Nol regime since March 18, 1970 has taken a series of measures to remove all "traces" and all prerogatives of the monarchy, which however no longer had a king.

It abolished the administration of the Royal Palace, the Crown Budget, the Crown Council and the Royal Privy Council and pitilessly drove out of the Royal Palace Her Majesty the Queen my mother, widow of the deceased King Suramarit, an old sick lady who had always shown great benevolence towards the ministers and members of Parliament.

However, Article 115 of our Constitution says: "The relative provisions of the monarchical form of the state. . . are not subject to any proposal for change."

And Article 116 stipulates: "No change can be put into effect to restrict the rights reserved to the Crown by the present Constitution."

Your Majesties,

Messrs. Presidents,

Mmes. and Messrs. Prime Ministers,

In laying all these constitutional aspects before Your Majesties and Your Excellencies, I do so not in my capacity as a prince, but as a Khmer citizen.



As a prince, I am not at all opposed to the "republicanization" of the government of my country, if such is truly the will of the majority of the people.

Besides, Your Majesties and Your Excellencies know that on the death of King Suramarit, my father, I refused to ascend the throne again and accepted from the people and Parliament in my support only the title of "Head of State."

Actually, in 1960 (the year of my father's death) Cambodia became a republic in fact.

But this involves a juridical question and even one of democratic procedure.

The measures for "republicanization" taken by the Lon Nol regime since the coup of March 18 are all violations of the 1947 Constitution which has never been replaced by any new constitution.

Eventual adoption of a new (republican) constitution by the present Parliament will be absolutely illegal for the following two main reasons:

— First, the opposition of Articles 115 and 116 of the 1947 Constitution.

— Second, the absence of a *national referendum* the conditions for which, order, right to vote, protection of the voters and peace for the various electoral districts could not be realized in the present circumstances and under the undeniable dictatorship of the present regime.

Has the latter not imposed on the Khmer nation a law "proclaiming the nation in danger" and an "emergency law imposing martial law on Cambodia"?

The law dated March 28, 1970, points out in particular: "Exercise of the rights enunciated in Articles 4, 9, 10 and 12 of the Royal Constitution is suspended as of March 18, 1970, for a period of six months which is renewable"; "during this period, the government has the power under the emergency law to take appropriate measures regarding the *police and justice, press and public opinion, assembly and private correspondence*"; "at the end of the extraordinary period, Parliament will ratify (*i.e.*, automatically) the emergency law adopted by the government on these matters."

Without waiting for the end (*i.e.* six months) of the extraordinary period, the "government" of Lon Nol on May 30, 1970, imposed on Parliament the automatic ratification of an "emergency law" imposing "martial law on Cambodia."

This "martial law" in particular stipulated that those "who participate in or openly incite revolt or insurrection against the government (Lon Nol), who plot or attempt a coup d'etat against the government, who

knowingly conduct subversive propaganda by word of mouth or in writing or by any visual or aural means; or who spread panic in the army or the defence forces; are to be punished by execution by shooting"; "those who listen to radio broadcasts from *Peking, Hanoi, the Vietcong* or other enemy broadcasts are to be sentenced to five and up to *twenty years* at hard labour."

Your Majesties and Your Excellencies see clearly that the Lon Nol regime permits no opposition. Any political opposition to what he does, says or decides becomes a crime of high treason that will bring its author before the firing squad swiftly.

Your Majesties and Your Excellencies see very clearly that the Lon Nol regime is *in mortal fear* of what Sihanouk might say or write to the Khmer people and the army.

In its "emergency law" this regime has even gone to the length of naming Radio Peking and Radio Hanoi as stations which must never be listened to by Khmers.

Yet Lon Nol has said and repeated endlessly that "the seven million Khmers are with him and against Sihanouk and harbour a terrible hatred for the Vietnamese Communists."

If this was so, why is he so afraid of Radio Peking, Radio Hanoi and Radio Gai Phong (N.L.F. of South Viet Nam) as to threaten his fellow citizens who listen to them with twenty years at hard labour?

Lon Nol pretends that the people constantly favour, by "motions" and "streamers," the proclamation of a "republic." But Your Majesties and Your Excellencies will not view these "motions" and "streamers," obvious creations of Lon Nol's accomplices, as truly emanating from the Khmer people.

Even a "referendum" organized in this period of total war and under the weight of the martial law cited could not make Lon Nol's republic a legitimate one.

It is therefore clear that *the Lon Nol regime is absolutely illegal*, whether he "bases" it on the 1947 Constitution or resorts to proclaiming a republic.

Now, Your Majesties and Your Excellencies, permit me to present you some political considerations concerning the question of setting up a so-called "republic" in Cambodia.

In this respect, it is essential to stress first of all that the principal "author" of the "project" is not General Lon Nol or any "commoner" as people think, but a prince known previously as being ardently desirous of realizing the rights of his family, the family of "Sisowath," to the Cambodian throne.

This prince is His Highness Sisowath Sirik Matak, one of my own cousins.

His idea of a "republic" which he has completed by imposing on his friend Lon Nol was not inspired by any "love" for the people, but proceeded simply from jealousy, rancour, opportunism and demagogy, as the following lines of the Frenchman Daniel Roy will show you.

In the big journal *Le Monde Diplomatique*, April 1970 issue, pages 12 and 13, Mr. Roy clarifies to international opinion the "background" of this "Cambodian affair" the consequences of which are so tragic for my people as well as for many other countries: "On March 2 (Monday) and 3 (Tuesday) 1970, people witnessed in Phnom Penh a 'voting' ceremony: all the members of the National Assembly, the Supreme Council of the Kingdom and the Royal Government, led by *Prince Sisowath Sirik Matak*, Acting President of the Council, prayed for the speedy recovery of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State. And Mr. Cheng Heng, Chairman of the National Assembly, exercising the functions of the Acting Head of State according to the Constitution, affirmed in a solemn speech 'the general will of all the Khmers to work for unity round the person of the Head of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk.'

"The Head of State, Norodom Sihanouk, and the President of the Council, General Lon Nol, were then absent: they were both having medical treatment separately in France.

"On March 18, the same deputies to the National Assembly and the same councillors of the Kingdom unanimously deposed Norodom Sihanouk and replaced him by Mr. Cheng Heng, ex-warden of the Central Prison. No one was mistaken about the reality that power fell into the hands of General Lon Nol who was back to Cambodia.

"Everything changed in fifteen days, and Sihanouk who was the incarnation of Cambodia for two decades was deprived of all his power during his trip . . . to Moscow and was soon denounced as a traitor.

"How could such a situation happen so quickly which first of all threw into a stupor all those who are aware of the extraordinary popularity enjoyed by the successor to the Sovereigns of Angkor among the common Khmer people?

"According to the facts, people will see that on Wednesday, March 4, the day after the traditional voting ceremony, Prince Sisowath Sirik Matak reshuffled the cabinet. . . .

". . . Thus upon his return, General Lon Nol discovered a new situation. It is impossible to know with

certainty if he was a willing artisan of this situation because he had on several occasions refused to listen to the songs of the sirens, or if his friends had somewhat forced his hand. Nevertheless, General Lon Nol looks like 'the strong man' of Cambodia, while *Prince Sisowath Sirik Matak* who seems to be the organizer of the plot is a possible candidate to the throne which is vacant after the death of King Suramarit. . . .

". . . Sirik Matak, Minister of the Interior, is a prince, a Sisowath (younger branch) and not a Norodom (elder branch). It should not be forgotten that upon the death of King Sisowath Monivong in 1941, Prince Sisowath Monireth was prepared to accede to the throne. The Council of the Crown and Admiral Decoux made a different decision, but Prince Sirik Matak, nephew of Prince Monireth, gladly looked forward to the Royal Palace. . . .

". . . There was no shortage of money and Sirik Matak called to mind that he had an excellent friend in Bangkok, a banker and adventurer by the name of Songsak who had succeeded in escaping from Cambodia by the incredible way of buying over the French pilot of a plane of the Aviation Club and carrying away the cash-box. In Bangkok, this Songsak joined the fascist Son Ngoc Thanh, puppet chairman of the Cambodian government during the Japanese occupation and now in the service of the C.I.A. The two men animated the group of Khmers-Serei (Free Khmers) composed of Cambodians enlisted in the U.S. special forces in south Viet Nam and Thailand. Later many of these Khmers-Serei pretended to come over to Sihanouk bringing along their arms, vehicles, wives and baggage. These pseudo-followers were carefully incorporated into the army and police by Lon Nol. A Trojan horse again, because one can imagine the action conducted by these armed mercenaries trained by the C.I.A. agents.

"All precautions having been taken, the rest was to go into action: provocations, 'spontaneous' demonstrations and deposition."

Your Majesties and Your Excellencies can see without difficulty that my "deposition" was a consolation to Prince Sirik Matak who has been kept away from the Khmer throne, but politically it prevented him from making his way to the throne on pain of revealing his personal ambition before the people.

Therefore, the day after the coup Sirik Matak presented himself to the people as the "champion of republicanization." And to "prove" his "love" for the people, he announced that he, his wife, his children and grand-children renounced for ever the titles of "princes" and "princesses."

This demagoguery can deceive no one because the princes and princesses of royal families in Europe, Africa and the rest of Asia need not renounce their royal titles to "prove" their love for the people and their respect for democracy.

To certain monarchic countries, the "diplomacy" of the "government" of Lon Nol-Sirik Matak denounces as "crypto-communist" my government which, in conformity with our Constitution, has always been called "Royal Government."

To certain republican countries, this same "diplomacy" stresses that my regime is "anti-popular" because it has always stuck to the qualifier "royal" in an "anachronistic" way!

Such a denunciation and such an accusation reveal the fiendish dishonesty and naivety, unworthy of a government of a civilized country, of the regime of Lon Nol-Sirik Matak which makes believe that foreign countries would accept such ridiculous arguments.

My government is a legitimate government. It remains faithful to the Constitution of the Kingdom simply by its composition of national union and by its policy of independence and democracy.

The *Political Programme* of the National United Front of Kampuchea which this government is charged to apply at present and in the future, is also faithful to the ideals of independence, democracy, non-alignment and peaceful coexistence that have always been those of Cambodia which Your Majesties and Your Excellencies have known before the coup of March 18, 1970.

With your permission, I present you some details of this Political Programme as follows:

In Part I it is stated that the aim of the Front is to "unite and mobilize all social classes and strata, all political parties, all professional or religious organizations, all patriotic personages either at home or abroad, irrespective of their political opinion, sex and religious belief, and all foreign nationals, so as to safeguard Cambodia's national independence, peace, neutrality and territorial integrity within her present frontiers."

In Part II it is laid down that "power is, and will always be, in the hands of the progressive working people who will ensure our motherland a bright future on the basis of social justice, equality and fraternity among all the Khmers.

"The people are the source of all power.

"The democratization of Cambodian society is being carried out in the liberated zones at present and

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will be carried out in the whole country later in the following ways:

— Guarantee to all the Cambodians . . . the freedom of vote, the freedom of speech, the press, opinion, association, demonstration, residence, travel at home and going abroad, etc. . . .

— Safeguard the inviolability of the person, property, wealth and privacy of correspondence of all the Cambodians.

— Guarantee effective equality to both sexes.

— Buddhism is and will remain to be the state religion. But the N.U.F.K. recognizes and guarantees the freedom of all other religions and beliefs: Islamism, Catholicism, Protestantism, etc. . . .

— Apply with regard to the minority nationalities living in Cambodia the same principle of equality in rights and duties.

— Respect the customs, habits and beliefs of the minority nationalities, develop their national culture.

— Ensure the protection of the legitimate rights and interests of foreign nationals who respect our laws and customs, the independence and sovereignty of Cambodia."

In Part III it is laid down that "the foreign policy of the N.U.F.K. is one of national independence, peace, neutrality, non-alignment, solidarity and friendship with all peace-loving and justice-loving peoples and governments. The N.U.F.K. maintains relations of friendship and co-operation with all countries according to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations irrespective of their political system and ideology.

"In the common struggle against American imperialism, the N.U.F.K. pursues a policy of friendship, militant solidarity and co-operation with Laos and Viet Nam according to the principle that the liberation and the defence of each country are the affair of its own people and that the three (Indo-Chinese) peoples pledge to do their best to support one another according to the desire of the interested country on the basis of mutual respect. In addition, Cambodia is ready to make concerted efforts with Laos and Viet Nam to make Indo-China genuinely a zone of independence, peace and progress, where *each nation preserves its integral sovereignty* with the sympathy and support of the peoples and governments of the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and peace-loving and justice-loving countries in the world, including the American people."

(Released on August 8, to be continued.)

# Mountain Villages of Tuchia Nationality Take On a New Look

—Brilliant deeds of how the poor and lower-middle peasants of Lota Commune,  
Lunshan County in Hunan Province, learn from Tachai

**T**HE Lota Commune is an advanced collective of Hunan Province in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. It is located in a cold, mountainous area 1,400 metres above sea level. Inhabited by people of the Tuchia minority nationality, it is in Lunshan County in the western part of the province.

Only five years ago, farming in this out-of-the-way commune was still rather backward. The people there relied on the state for loans and food grain.

The vigorous movement of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" and especially the magnificent Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution heralded the spread of Mao Tsetung Thought widely there, enabling the people to acquire a completely new mental outlook. Formerly known as a mountainous area of poor soil and water shortage, the commune now has channels winding round the hills and terraced fields everywhere. The commune's grain output in 1969 was nearly double that of 1964 and nearly three times that shortly after liberation. Every brigade has a reserve of grain and every family has more than enough to eat. Since the beginning of the Great Cultural Revolution, the commune has, on the average, delivered as agricultural tax or sold to the state more than 1,500,000 *jin* of grain every year. The poor and lower-middle peasants are taking the broad socialist road with boundless enthusiasm.

## Learn From the Foolish Old Man and Take the Tachai Road

Lota's natural conditions are poor. Most of the land is calcareous soil and the mountains abound with unusual stone formations and caves. Rain-water used to drain quickly down the chasms, which are scattered all over the mountains, into the underground rivers deep in the karst caves. During the dry season, even drinking water was difficult to obtain.

In the dark old society, the Tuchia people there were oppressed, exploited and plundered by the landlords, local despots and bandits. They led a miserable life, living in caves, eating wild herbs and wearing clothes made of leaves and straw. After liberation, under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the Tuchia

people began to make progress in agricultural production. However, the handful of capitalist roaders in the old county Party committee did their best to push the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, spread the absurdity that "the national minorities are exceptional cases," and feverishly advocated *san zi yi bao*\* and the "four freedoms."\*\* As a result, the area's wretched natural conditions remained unchanged: the rain carried away the soil and left only stones on the barren hills.

It was just at that critical juncture when the Lota people were faced with such serious difficulties that our great leader Chairman Mao issued the brilliant directive: "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" which provided the Lota people with a shining beacon guiding their advance.

Secretary of the commune Party committee Peng Kuan-shu was greatly moved when he studied the heroic exploits of the Tachai poor and lower-middle peasants in battling nature. When he pondered deeply over Chairman Mao's great directive, a multitude of thoughts passed through his mind.

Son of a Tuchia poor peasant, Peng Kuan-shu had the happiness of seeing the great leader Chairman Mao. He had volunteered to come to Lota when the area faced serious difficulties and help change its backward state. He thought to himself: It is not that the backwardness of Lota cannot be changed. The failing is that we cadres have not helped the masses uphold the thinking that nature can be conquered by man, nor have we led the masses to battle the elements, as the Tachai Party branch committee has done.

He immediately organized the commune cadres to study Chairman Mao's great directive and discuss how to learn from Tachai. All of them agreed: "So far as the natural conditions are concerned, Tachai is no

\* *San zi yi bao* means the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households.

\*\* Freedom to practise usury, hire labour, sell land and engage in private enterprises.

better than us. As for enthusiasm in our work, we are lagging far behind. Provided that we work with a determined will, we are sure to change the features of Lota."

However, some lacked confidence, maintaining that Lota was handicapped by the high mountains, water shortage and poor soil.

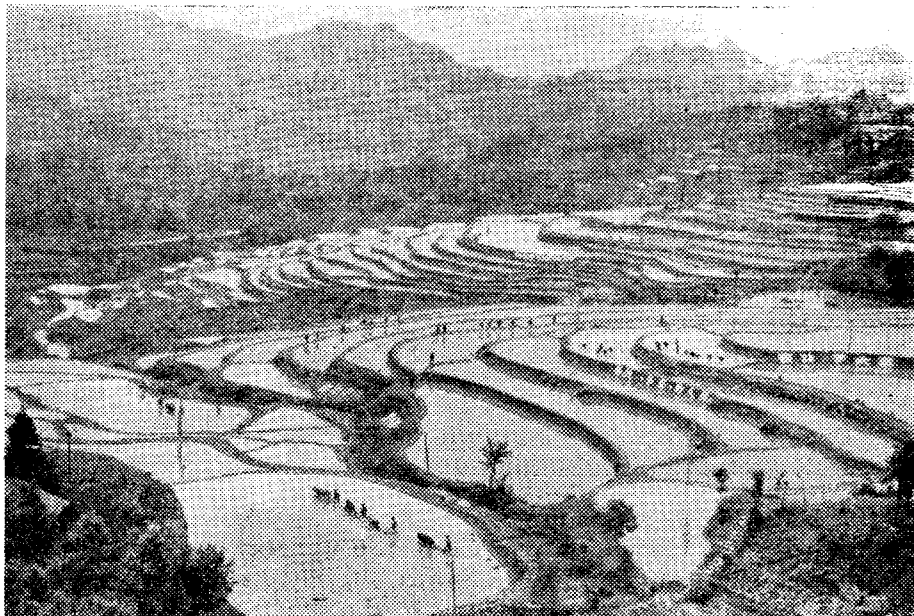
Li Yu-lung, member of the commune Party committee, and most of the cadres resolutely opposed this cowardly thinking of bowing before difficulties. They said: "Backwardness is nothing to be afraid of. What should be feared is the lack of courage to struggle against difficulties. It is not that Lota cannot be changed. It is only because our ideological level is still low. To change the backwardness of Lota, we should first of all change our old ideology!"

When Peng Kuan-shu heard this, he said firmly: "Yes, the key to changing Lota's backwardness lies in the ideological revolutionization of us cadres who lead. So long as we rely on Mao Tsetung Thought to give guidance and mobilize the masses' socialist enthusiasm, there is no difficulty that cannot be overcome!"

**"Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined."** In accordance with this great teaching of Chairman Mao's, the commune Party committee called a meeting of production team cadres and above. Peng Kuan-shu first of all organized them to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's brilliant works the "three constantly read articles" and Chairman Mao's great directive **"In agriculture, learn from Tachai."** He took them to the dilapidated caves where the poor and lower-middle peasants had lived before liberation to recall how the exploited class suffered in the past. Then he assembled them in front of the tombs of the P.L.A. martyrs, who had died in liberating Lota, and said solemnly: "Comrades, our great leader Chairman Mao has given us this piece of land soaked with the blood of the martyrs. But we have not built it well. How can we not feel shame before Chairman Mao, before the revolutionary martyrs and the Lota people!"

Suddenly, like spring thunder, voices roared in the valley: We will resolutely respond to Chairman Mao's call! We will learn from the Foolish Old Man and take the Tachai road! We will not be able to die in peace until we have changed Lota's backwardness!

With aroused revolutionary spirit, all the cadres analysed the natural conditions of the whole commune.



Following Chairman Mao's great call "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" and persevering in transforming nature by self-reliance and hard struggle, the Lota people have brought their farmland under irrigation by the force of gravity. Photo shows the new magnificent look of villages of the Tuchia people.

They agreed that, in transforming Lota, the first thing to do was to solve the problem of water. So, seven "three-in-one" water conservancy survey teams composed of cadres at the commune and brigade levels and poor and lower-middle peasants were organized in the commune. Peng Kuan-shu led them in person to climb cliffs and precipices and crawl into the caves in search of water sources. Having explored all the hills and mountains in the commune, they found that there were over 150 water sources which could be used. Pooling the collective wisdom, the commune Party committee drew up a magnificent seven-year blueprint for the building of water conservancy projects and the terracing of fields to transform Lota through hard labour. Thus the battle to transform nature began.

### **Bid Farewell to Poverty, Welcome in Happiness**

The grand blueprint to transform the face of Lota fully embodied the long-cherished desire of the Tuchia people. Many brigades took immediate action. But there were a few people who lacked confidence in their own strength, saying: "Though the plan is fine, we have only our bare hands. If the state does not make a large investment or send sufficient technicians, the plan may come to nothing."

Peng Kuan-shu realized that the struggle between the two lines also existed in the battle against nature. To enable the masses to sense their own strength, it was necessary to set up a model and educate them with facts. Then, he and another cadre, bringing with them Chairman Mao's brilliant instruction **"In agriculture, learn from Tachai,"** went to the Wutai Brigade where natural conditions were unfavourable.



Owing to the shortage of water, farming was delayed every year on more than 100 *mu* of non-irrigated land in the brigade. With this problem in mind, Peng Kuan-shu and Peng Wan-wen, the brigade's Party branch secretary, guided the Party members and the poor and lower-middle peasants in the study of Chairman Mao's great teachings on "self-reliance" and "hard struggle." Great Mao Tsetung Thought stimulated the revolutionary enthusiasm of the poor and lower-middle peasants. They proposed reliance on their own efforts to lead the spring water to the slopes and convert the non-irrigated land into fields irrigated by the force of gravity.

Once grasped by the masses, great Mao Tsetung Thought becomes an inexhaustible material force.

A battle to conquer nature got under way. People worked day and night to excavate stones, blast away rocks and mountain-sides and construct the ditches. After a month of hard work, they completed a winding 5-*li*-long channel, skirting seven mountains, up to the mountain slope. But near the slope there was a low-lying land 80 or 90 metres wide and more than 10 metres deep over which the channel had to cross. First a wooden aqueduct was built, but it could not withstand the heavy pressure and collapsed. Then they tried to use stone conduits. Because their connections leaked water, this, too, did not work.

Faced with difficulties, they once again studied Chairman Mao's brilliant work *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*. Hsiang Jung-shou, a commune member who is a poor peasant, said: "Difficulties cannot scare people with high aspirations. As long as we display the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, we can certainly make the water go up the slope." To find a solution, he pondered over the problem several nights without sleep. He consulted with several old peasants and they decided to use some local pine trees, hollow and join them into bent conduits so that the water could flow through. But pine trees were very hard and they could finish only one section a day. By pooling the wisdom of the masses, they thought up an indigenous method and asked the blacksmiths to make drills which raised their efficiency more than tenfold. Soon the hollowed logs were transformed into a concave conduit (an inverted siphon) to lead the water to the other side of the low-lying land. Thus the Tuchia people in Lota wrote their first song to the success of self-reliance.

On the day the water first flowed through the channel, the commune called a meeting at the spot. Beating drums and gongs, people followed the spring water along the entire 5-*li* course. With strong emotion and tears in his eyes, poor peasant Peng Lung-fu, over 70 years old, scooped up the clear water and shouted again and again: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" Those who had refused to believe that spring water could be led up to the slope also followed the masses to see the new chan-

nel. Blushing and nodding their heads repeatedly, they said: "A real wonder! A real wonder!"

The power of a model is truly tremendous. Inspired by the strength of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Wutai Brigade to control nature, the Lota people in every brigade of the commune began projects to harness the mountains and waters.

The 19-*li*-long Lingtung Channel of the Nanchu Brigade had to bypass three rocky mountains and 15 hills, with most of its route hewn through cliffs. Though there were neither funds nor technicians when members of the brigade started to build it, they were determined not to ask the state for anything. Peng Shu-nan, battalion commander of the brigade's militia, said: "The state is ours. We should make more contributions to it and not burden it under any circumstances. We will rely on our own hands to bid farewell to poverty and welcome in happiness!"

Led forward by Peng Shu-nan, the brigade members advanced against difficulties. They substituted bamboo poles and rattans for surveying instruments. Lacking dynamite, they produced an indigenous explosive from home-made saltpetre. The problem of funds was solved by the income from makeshift factories which turned out articles made from old or waste materials. Labour shortages were overcome by mobilizing all members, men and women, old and young, to take part in the construction. They shouldered the two tasks of farming and building the channel at the same time.

Without asking from the state one cent, one *jin* of grain or one article but relying entirely on their own efforts, they built this channel in only 70 days.

### Mountains and Waters at Our Disposal

The toughest battle the entire commune waged in leading water through the mountains was at Chuan-tungwan in the Solo Brigade. On the building site red flags fluttered on high and explosions followed one after another. People worked day and night, proceeding from section to section. Suddenly, a section of the tunnel caved in and rocks the size of a table came tumbling down.

With the poor and lower-middle peasants up against difficulties, the class enemy seized the chance to undermine the construction. On this occasion, a rich peasant spread the fraud that the "earth god" was enraged and that continued excavation would spell disaster to all.

The poor and lower-middle peasants immediately saw through the criminal scheme of the class enemy and launched revolutionary mass criticism. Poor peasant Peng Mei-sheng, who had experienced extreme bitterness and had deep hatred for the exploiters in the old society, indignantly accused and exposed him: "In the evil old society, it was this same rich peasant who forcibly controlled the use of the spring water and,

because of him, my family's seedlings died for lack of water. Then he seized my family's only plot of land. The landlords and rich peasants pressed so hard on us poor people that we could not make a living!"

As the poor and lower-middle peasants recalled the sufferings of their class, they clenched their fists. Some of them then revealed that when the old boundary marks were removed while building the water conservancy works, this rich peasant made a point of telling his son not to forget the original boundary lines of his family's land, and that he tried to incite the people to leave the building site on the pretext that the production teams were distributing food grain. The more the people uncovered his crimes, the angrier they became. They said determinedly: "We will take the road of the Tachai Brigade and become people of the Tachai type. We'll smash the class enemy's schemes to make a come-back, and tap the spring of happiness for the people!"

Class struggle spurred the revolutionary drive of the poor and lower-middle peasants. They regarded the construction site as a battlefield for waging class struggle and the work of handling rocks as battles against the class enemy. Then, with one mind and concerted efforts, they quickly propped up the tunnel roof and stopped the cave-in.

To advance the date for the opening of the tunnel, Peng Mei-sheng worked hard day and night throughout the battle. He wielded an eight-pound sledgehammer over 1,000 strokes at a stretch, never letting up until he had made a hole for the explosive. He never made the slightest complaint though his eyes became bloodshot and he was physically exhausted from work. The skin between the thumb and the forefinger on his hands cracked from the impact of chiselling, but he kept on working after being bandaged.

With the revolutionary mettle of winning honour for Chairman Mao and living up to what was expected from the poor and lower-middle peasants, Peng always went where the work was most difficult or where the danger was the greatest. Whenever an explosive failed to detonate, he would declare: "Let me do it!" Then, rushing to the smoke-filled place, he would quickly clear up the problem and ensure the smooth progress of the construction. As the tunnel went deeper and deeper, the water in it began to rise. At that time the most arduous work was removing the blasted rocks, and Peng Mei-sheng again took the lead in doing this job. He often said: "Tunnelling is very important. The harder we work, the sooner the poor and lower-middle peasants will enjoy the happy fruit."

This "hard-bone" revolutionary fighter, Peng Mei-sheng, dedicated himself entirely to the people and worked in the rocky caves for full five years. In those five years he lived as well as worked there. The billets which passed through his hands, now reduced to stubs, made a pile and the bamboo baskets which he used, now discarded, formed a long line. During this period of wear

and tear he had to replace his cotton-padded coat three times, and he tempered a pair of "iron" hands through protracted arduous toil. Peng was praised as a "path-breaker in the class struggle" and a "living Foolish Old Man in blasting cliffs and cutting water channels."

It was with such dauntless revolutionary spirit that the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Solo Brigade battled against nature and a handful of class enemies. Finally they succeeded in tunnelling more than 340 metres through the mountains and leading out the spring water which brought happiness to the people. The commune members said with pride: "Mountains and waters are all at our disposal because we are guided by Mao Tsetung Thought!"

### Daring to Enter a Dragon's Den and a Tiger's Lair in the Interests of the People

The heroic Lota people, after a few years of struggle, have smashed all mental fetters and given fuller play to their thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of daring to think, to act and to make revolution, thus writing a magnificent chapter on the transforming of nature.

At the foot of the cliff in Chingchia Village of the Nanchu Production Brigade, there was a big chasm with its edges overgrown with brambles. It was so dark inside that one could not see the bottom and only indistinctly could one hear the gurgle of water. No one had ever dared to find out how much water there was or to explore the depth of the chasm.

But today, the heroic people of the Nanchu Production Brigade set their minds upon conquering this chasm in their efforts to find a water source and terrace the fields. They declared: "We'll explore and find the answer even if it were a deep dragon's den!"

Hearing the news of the planned exploration, some well-meaning people said with a gesture of disapproval: "Impossible! Impossible! Who dares to go down? There are pythons and miasma! The water can never be drawn out unless an angel is sent down to do it!"

To hell with this nonsense of "an angel being sent down!" People armed with Mao Tsetung Thought are all living angels!

One day as the north wind was howling, Chen Yen-min, a member of the commune Party committee, though feeling unwell, led seven Communist Party members and three poor peasant commune members and went to the chasm in Chingchia Village, bringing with them a cable made by twisting pieces of bamboo splints, weighing more than 300 jin. They read aloud Chairman Mao's great teaching: "**Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.**" Binding the bamboo cable round his body, Communist Party member Peng Kuan-fu was the first to go down into the chasm. But owing to his poor health and the strong wind inside the chasm, he fainted when the cable was

lowered to a depth of 30-odd metres. Immediately he was pulled up. To take his place, another Communist Party member rushed forward. He was Chen Yen-min who bound the bamboo cable round his body and strode towards the chasm, saying firmly: "I'm a Communist Party member, so I must march at the fore even if I have to climb a mountain of swords or plunge into a sea of flames! If I die, please bury me beside the chasm so that I can 'see' the comrades succeed in drawing water out of it!"

"You don't feel well, you mustn't go!" cried Tsou Hsu-wu, secretary of the Party branch of the production brigade as he stopped him. Grasping Chen by the hand, Tsou Hsu-wu said: "The Communist Party members of the Nanchu Production Brigade must be the first to die if need be! Let me go!"

"No! Let me go!" Another Communist Party member seized the bamboo cable.

"Let me go!"

". . . ."

Eleven persons seized the cable with their strong hands and 11 excited hearts boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao throbbed as one. Taking a step forward, Chen Yen-min said determinedly: "The commune Party committee sent me to work in the Nanchu Production Brigade. I now declare on behalf of the commune Party committee: Let Chen Yen-min go!" Hearing his categorical statement, his comrades could not but relax their hold on the cable.

With deep feeling, Tsou Hsu-wu gave Chen Yen-min a copy of Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles."

One metre, 10 metres, 30 metres, 50 metres . . . , the cable was being let down. The deeper it went, the more anxious the people near by became. When the cable reached a depth of more than 60 metres, some of the commune members wound its other end around a stone pillar, thinking that it had reached the bottom. No one knew that Chen Yen-min was then still dangling half-way down the chasm. His clothes were wet through with the water from the crag's crevices and the tightening cable caused him great pain. However, with a copy of the "three constantly read articles" tucked in his bosom, his heart was with Chairman Mao and was full of confidence. He repeatedly encouraged himself with these words: "I must hold on. I dare to enter the dragon's den or the tiger's lair in the interests of the people!" He vigorously shook the bamboo cable and shouted: "Send the cable down further!" After being lowered to a depth more than 70 metres, he reached the bottom. By then, Chen Yen-min had almost lost consciousness. Composing himself, he mustered up his courage and crawled forward along a dark limestone cavern. After a few hours of arduous surveying, he finally found a water source which was about the size of the mouth of a bucket.

By depending on Mao Tsetung Thought, Chen Yen-min did away with all fetishes and superstitions and discovered the secrets of the chasm. He later led the poor and lower-middle peasants to the bottom of the chasm eight times and made detailed investigations. They found out the course of an underground river which flows through four chasms and correctly worked out a plan to dam the underground river so that water could overflow the chasm on to the fields.

The battle began. When stone slabs were needed for the project, the men commune members went along steep, dangerous mountain paths seven to eight *li* away to bring back over 70 cubic metres of such stones. When coarse sand was needed, the women went to a river 25 *li* away, crossing a precipitous, high cliff which over-looks an abyss and shouldered back 50,000 *jin* of sand. It was bitter winter and the path up the cliff, covered with ice, was as slippery as glass smeared with grease. A careless mis-step could result in a fall into the deep abyss. But the heroic sons and daughters of the Lota People's Commune, fearing neither hardship nor death, cherished boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao and lofty aspirations to transform the hills and rivers of the motherland.

The 18 heroes who were battling down the chasm displayed unusual courage. To speed up the project, they climbed up and down a steep rope ladder more than 70 metres high, defying severe cold, to carry cement and sand to the bottom of the chasm. Unable to carry the stone slabs each weighing 700 to 800 *jin*, they set up a three-legged prop and made a windlass to lower them one by one. When the strong wind in the chasm prevented the use of a lamp, they lighted pitch-pine branches for illumination. In the spring of 1968, after a battle of more than 450 days and nights, they finally succeeded in building, in the cavern down the chasm, a dam with the stone slabs. After the completion of the dam, which was 8 metres wide, 6 metres high and 6 metres long, and which cut across the underground river, water in the cavern flowed out over the rim of the chasm to irrigate the terraced fields, as determined by men.

This was how the heroic Lota people, closely following Chairman Mao with one heart and one mind, persisted in transforming nature with their own hands. Over the past five years, they have built more than 120 water conservancy projects, dug more than 260 *li* of irrigation ditches winding round the hills and constructed over 4,600 *mu* of terraced fields. In this way they have in the main brought irrigation to all their farmland with naturally running water. In addition, the whole commune has built three small hydroelectric power stations and 9 rice mills, planted more than 5,000 *mu* of trees and bred a large number of fry in some two dozen fish ponds. Loudspeakers have been installed in all production teams. All this has turned the once backward and impoverished mountain villages of the Tuchia people into an advanced collective modelled on the Tachai Production Brigade.

# Important Statement by Central Committee of Palestine Liberation Organization

**T**HE Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization held a meeting in Amman, capital of Jordan, on August 9. In an important statement issued after the meeting, the P.L.O. Central Committee called on the Palestinian people and other Arab people to rally their ranks in order to thwart the U.S. imperialist conspiracy of liquidating the Palestinian revolution. The statement stressed that the U.S. "proposal" is aimed at splitting the Arab countries and liquidating the Palestinian revolution. It solemnly declared that all Palestinian commando organizations reject the U.N. Security Council "resolution," the U.S. "proposal" and ceasefire.

The statement said: "The Jordanian authorities have withdrawn numerous units from the Jordan Valley and deployed them around Amman with a view to putting the Palestinian resistance between the fire of the forces of Zionist-imperialist invasion and the pressure of the Jordanian authorities. The Central Committee discerns in these steps a clear trend towards a fourth campaign of 'encirclement and annihilation and arrangement for a horrible bloody massacre' in order to liquidate the Palestinian resistance and fulfil the condition of providing secure boundaries to Israel."

The statement said: "Reactionary and suspicious elements have become active in the Palestinian-Jordanian arena in order to mislead and lure our people into accepting political liquidation. Some of these elements connected with Zionism and U.S. imperialism wave to the people with a deformed Palestinian state on part of the land of Palestine which will certainly be under the control of Zionist and imperialist militarism."

It went on: "Sons of the revolution, patriotic soldiers and officers of the Jordanian army, masses of Palestine and the Arab nation,

"All current steps will certainly lead to setting the Palestinian and Arab forces against each other in order to undo and exhaust them and break up the forces hostile to Zionism and Arab reaction. All this is an inseparable part of the plan of the U.S. proposal for bringing to pass the plot for the political liquidation of our country's cause and for liquidating and suppressing the Palestinian revolution to provide 'secure boundaries' for the state of the Zionist-colonialist invasion on our country.

"The Central Committee clearly regards these as concrete steps for implementing the U.N. Security Council's liquidationist resolution."

The statement said: "The Central Committee clearly affirms to the masses of our people and the Arab nation

that all its detachments of Palestinian resistance reject the U.S. proposals, the Security Council resolution and all the executive procedures being taken in the Arab area beginning with ceasefire and negotiations and ending with the political liquidation of the cause of our homeland. As the supreme authority of the P.L.O. and in conformity with the Palestinian National Charter which stipulates that the P.L.O. represents all the forces of the Palestinian revolution and is responsible for the people's movement, the Central Committee stresses that the Palestinian Arab people are the absolute proprietor of their right to self-determination through armed struggle. The P.L.O. rejects all forms of trusteeship, subordination and intervention, and determines its attitude towards all states and powers on the basis of their attitude towards the Palestinian cause and their support to the Palestinian revolution."

It went on to say: "All the detachments of the Palestinian revolution are determined to continue armed struggle against the imperialist-Zionist enemy, determined to prevent and frustrate the liquidation of the Palestinian cause through the U.N. Security Council resolution and the U.S. proposals, and determined to carry on the people's revolutionary war to liberate national Palestinian and Arab soil. We demand that all the detachments of the Arab national-liberation movement stand by the Palestinian revolution, support our revolution and convert their support into material and political steps in order to convert verbal rejection of the U.S. proposals into practical rejection by initiating struggle against Zionism and world imperialism by all ways and means.

"To smash the scheme of liquidating the Palestinian cause and defeat Zionism and imperialism thoroughly and utterly requires a protracted people's war in which the Palestinian people and the entire Arab people will bear dear sacrifices for a long time."

The statement concluded by saying: "Masses of our people, sons of the Arab nation,

"The Palestinian cause is in danger of being liquidated. Your revolution is in danger. Therefore rally around it and support it materially and morally, in order to frustrate the current endeavour for liquidating the Palestinian cause to the benefit of Zionism and colonialism.

"The course of a second Viet Nam in the Middle East is our course to inflict defeat on imperialism and Israel and liberate the entire national Palestinian and Arab soil.

"All the detachments of the Palestinian resistance reaffirm:

"First, their rejection of the U.N. Security Council resolution and the U.S. proposals;

"Second, their rejection of ceasefire and current executive procedures for the peaceful liquidation of the Palestinian question.

"Masses of our people, sons of resistance,

"This statement is a confirmation of the unified stand of all the detachments of revolution regarding the political activities now going on for liquidating the Palestinian question and resistance movement.

"On the basis of this statement, fighters of all resistance detachments are called upon to consolidate fraternity and be prepared to act hand in hand for thwarting the current plot.

"Let all of us rally around the Palestinian revolution.

"Let there be a broad shock front against Israel and imperialism in the Arab area.

"Long live free and Arab Palestine!

"Long live revolutionary people's war!

"Signed: the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization —

the Palestinian National Council

the Palestine Liberation Army

the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization

the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fateh)

the People's Liberation War Vanguard (Al Saeka)

the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine

the Arab Liberation Front

the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine

the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (General Command)

the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front

the Arab Palestine Organization

the Action Organization for the Liberation of Palestine

the People's Organization for the Liberation of Palestine."

## "Fateh" Denounces Certain "Big Powers" for Plotting to Strangle the Palestinian Revolution

"Fateh," organ of the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization published in Amman, has recently published a series of important editorials and commentaries categorically denouncing U.S. imperialism and its collaborator, so-called "superpowers," for their criminal plot to strangle the Palestinian revolution. "Fateh's" leading articles articulate the determination of the Palestinian people to strengthen their unity and carry on the fight. We reprint these editorials below. — Ed.

### No!

Plans for liquidating the Palestinian cause have crowded around us. Clouds of conspiracies are gathering to impose these plans. We are not exaggerating in saying that plots of capitulationist solution have reached an unprecedented level, especially now that U.S. imperialism has put on a sheep's clothing and dished up the Rogers plan.

The Rogers plan offers nothing new, and one can easily discern in it the full dimensions of the U.S.-Zionist plot which insists on liquidating the Palestinian question and destroying the Palestinian people after

suppressing their revolution, for the plan revolves round the following points:

1) All "parties" are placed on an equal footing; those who have committed aggression against and occupied Palestine, Sinai and the Golan Heights are put on the same footing with the victims of aggression and occupation. The Palestinian people of course are not considered a party concerned in the Palestinian question, being a band of refugees, while the states "concerned" should kindly find a solution for these homeless people.

2) The proposal insists on negotiations between the Arabs and Israel, to be held indirectly through Jarring at first and then directly after the creation of an atmosphere, that is, after the Palestinian revolution is strangled.

3) Agreement should be reached on the liquidation of the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian Arabs in the spirit of the Security Council resolution in such a way that the cause will be liquidated under the signboard of achieving a "just peace" and recognizing the sovereignty, integrity and independence of Israel in return for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the land occupied since the 1967 June war.

In order to achieve the above aims, the Rogers plan demands a three-month ceasefire to allow enough time

for plotting, particularly a plot to liquidate the Palestinian revolution.

What is most dangerous in the new U.S. plot is perhaps the fact that it is clothed with "friendship" in order to lure some Arab countries step by step into a trap, so that they will find themselves in the end entangled in the crime of liquidating the Palestinian question and strangling the Palestinian revolution.

All this can mean only one thing to us: We should strengthen our national unity and preparation for battle and heighten our vigilance so that we may foil this new plot with the force of arms and of the masses, for the designers of the plan will talk to us in the language of iron and fire and mean to strike home.

We have no alternative but to get prepared to defend our revolution and sacred cause however high the cost and however great the sacrifice. We should bear in mind only one basic fact: It is our rifles that will settle the matter in the end.

(Full text, July 24.)

## Again No

We say no today, tomorrow and continually, whenever there are attempts to deviate from the right path and attempts to bargain. We say no from the will of our people, of our nation and of the rifles in our hands.

We are a small people, but we certainly are a people that possesses a fighting will which those big do not possess. In order to possess the will to say no, we have taken up arms and rebelled. We rejected guardianship. We rejected guardianship of the region; and today we reject world guardianship, and our principle for the rejection always remains the same.

If those big powers still believe they are a force that still controls the world, imposes conditions, and draws maps, we will say no to them. We will draw the map of our land with our own hands, for it is, after all, our Palestinian land, and we, the people of this land, should determine our destiny ourselves. We will never allow anyone to impose on us a situation with conditions attached, a situation which we do not want.

Today these big powers are here again to give, at our expense, legitimacy to "Israel's" existence, and smother our right and our people.

Many oppressed peoples have risen in rebellion and revolution and become their own masters. Many peoples firmly and honourably stand by the Palestinian people. Today the Palestinian people have proved, with blood and fire, that a small people who possesses the fighting will has the ability to achieve liberation.

(Excerpts, July 26.)

## We and the Big

Despite their contradictions and differences of various origins, the big powers have decided to regard

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them all as "secondary contradictions" compared with their "essential contradictions" with the Palestinian Arab people.

It is strange that the Security Council or the big four have never reached unanimous decisions except on questions relating to the Palestinian people. Why so? Is it because the cause of liberation of our country is dangerous to all of them without exception or because they all have an interest in liquidating the Palestine cause without exception?

Perhaps these big powers want to play the role of trustee all over the world in re-allocating spheres of influence at will, differing only in whom this or that portion will belong to, while they observe a gentleman's agreement among themselves to bully small peoples with their material and technical might.

Perhaps the struggle for complete freedom from any foreign influence of any form has angered the big powers and moved them to demonstrate their muscles to intimidate the people and public opinion in our countries with a view to making our heads bow before them and our people concede to them the highest national interests.

But ours is an age of liquidation of world imperialist hegemony, an age of people's liberation and their right to self-determination. We shall not allow the big powers to meddle with our destinies, bully us or terrorize us.

One last word. Should the big powers deny us self-determination, there will remain but one language between us, the language of bullets and bombs. And with bullets and bombs shall we people of small countries turn the big powers' tyranny and arrogance into dust.

(Full text, July 29.)

## A Word to "Pravda"

The Soviet newspaper *Pravda* is very sensitive to any criticism. It becomes displeased even when we defend our views on the Palestine cause which are different from its views.

Yet *Pravda* allows itself to criticize those who have rejected the Rogers plan and accuse them of assuming a negative stand.

We are not willing to start "a dialogue" with *Pravda* here but we would like to tell *Pravda* one thing.

The Palestine cause is our own cause. Nobody else has the right to interfere in it. If one wants to take an internationalist stand one should side with us or else keep silent; otherwise one should expect a reply if one knocks at the door.

Before concluding we would like to say that the rejection of U.S. imperialist plans should not be described as a negative stand. *Pravda* knows this only too well.

(Full text, August 4.)



# Warning Served on the Thai Reactionaries

“Renmin Ribao” Commentator

**I**NSTIGATED by U.S. imperialism, the Thai reactionaries have recently dispatched more and more aggressor troops to Cambodia at an accelerated tempo. They sent aircraft to bomb and attack the Cambodian National Liberation Army, and were training troops for the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak puppet clique. The Thanom-Praphas clique blatantly clamoured that more troops would be sent “any time” to Cambodia to “carry out operations abroad.” Meanwhile, they have stepped up their collusion with the Nguyen Van Thieu-Nguyen Cao Ky clique of south Viet Nam, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique of Cambodia and the reactionary forces of Laos in a vain attempt to rig up a counter-revolutionary military alliance jointly to slaughter the Cambodian and other Indo-Chinese people. This is a most vicious means embodied in the Nixon government’s policy of “using Asians to fight Asians” and an important part of U.S. imperialism’s criminal scheme of further expanding the war of aggression in Indo-China.

In their respective statements couched in strong terms, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Foreign Ministry of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the spokesman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front denounced U.S. imperialism’s criminal acts of instigating the Thai reactionaries to dispatch troops to invade Cambodia and served stern warnings on the Thanom-Praphas clique. The Chinese people fully support this just stand of the four parties of the three Indo-Chinese countries.

The Thanom-Praphas clique is a faithful running dog groomed by U.S. imperialism. By stepping up the dispatch of troops to Cambodia, it is serving the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Indo-China in full compliance with the will of its U.S. master. Thanom has admitted that the Thai troops invading Cambodia

are “financed” by the United States. Moreover, the Thai reactionaries themselves have long cherished ambitious designs on the territory of Cambodia. Now they are trying futilely to achieve their evil aim by relying on U.S. imperialism. The Thai reactionaries have become a sworn enemy of the Cambodian and other Indo-Chinese people.

U.S. imperialism cannot save itself from final defeat by knocking together the reactionary forces of Thailand and Indo-China and expanding the war of aggression in Indo-China. Like the U.S. running dogs in Indo-China, the Thai reactionaries are only a handful of reactionary forces whose tottering puppet regime is shored up by U.S. dollars and bayonets and is spurned by the people. At home, the Thanom-Praphas clique has long been encircled by the revolutionary war of the people. Its aggression against Cambodia and the whole of Indo-China can only make the Thai people and the three Indo-Chinese peoples unite more closely and fight valiantly to defeat the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs in Southeast Asia.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **“However rampant they may be for the moment, the parasites who depend on imperialism will soon find out that their bosses are not reliable. The whole situation will change when the tree falls and the monkeys scatter.”**

U.S. imperialism has never been so hard pressed on the battlefield in Indo-China as it is today, and the prospects of victory of the three Indo-Chinese peoples have never been so bright. When even the master has suffered crushing defeats, its flunkies will definitely come to no better end. The Thai reactionaries, who allow themselves to be led by the nose by U.S. imperialism, can only end up in being defeated together with their U.S. master by the revolutionary wars of the Thai people and the three Indo-Chinese peoples, which will accelerate their doom.

(August 15)

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## Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message Greeting the National Day of the People's Republic of the Congo

*Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message on August 14 to Marien Ngouabi, President of the People's Republic of the Congo and President of the State Council, warmly greeting the National Day of the People's Republic of the Congo. The message reads in full as follows:*

Brazzaville

His Excellency Major Marien Ngouabi, President of the People's Republic of the Congo and President of the State Council,

On the occasion of the National Day of the People's Republic of the Congo, I extend, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, my warm congratulations to Your Excellency and to the Congolese Government and people.

Under the leadership of Your Excellency, the Congolese Government and people have resolutely safeguarded national independence and state sovereignty, repeatedly frustrated the counter-revolutionary subversive plots of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, actively supported the struggle of the three Indo-Chinese peoples against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and have thus made useful contribution to the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. The Chinese Government and people express admiration for the spirit of the Congolese Government and people in defying brute force and daring to struggle. We wholeheartedly wish that you will continuously achieve new victories on your march forward.

The Chinese and Congolese peoples have always supported and sympa-

thized with each other in the common revolutionary struggle. I am deeply convinced that the profound friendship between our two peoples and the relations of friendship and

After successfully concluding his state visit to China, President Nimeri and the Friendship Delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan led by him, carrying away with them the profound friendship of the Chinese people for the Sudanese people, left Peking by special plane on August 13 morning to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

To bid the distinguished Sudanese guests a warm farewell at the airport were Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Deputy Chiefs of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Wu Fa-hsien and Chiu Hui-tso, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo, and responsible members of the departments concerned and thousands of the capital's revolutionary people.

When President Nimeri and the other distinguished Sudanese guests, accompanied by Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Deputy Chief of the General Staff Chiu Hui-tso, arrived at the airport by car from the Guest House, the crowds there to wish them bon voyage sang and danced and shouted slogans acclaiming the new development of the friendly relations between China and the Sudan.

During the Sudanese Delegation's stay in China, Vice-Chairman Tung

co-operation between our two countries will certainly be further strengthened and developed in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs.

Chou En-lai,

Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China,

August 14, 1970, Peking

## President Nimeri and Sudanese Delegation Led by Him Leave Peking for Visit to Korea

Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai met President Nimeri and the Friendship Delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan led by him on August 7.

On the afternoon of that day, Premier Chou and President Nimeri held talks in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Both sides exchanged views on further developing the relations between the two countries and on questions of common interest. The talks were continued on August 12.

After the talks, President Nimeri and Premier Chou, representing their respective Governments, signed the Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation and the Agreement on Cultural, Scientific and Technical Co-operation between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

The two agreements were signed as a result of the cordial and friendly talks between the two sides during the visit to China of the Friendship Delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

On August 9, Major-General Khalid Hassan Abbas and two other members of the Sudanese Friendship Delegation arrived in Peking by air. Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Peo-

ple's Liberation Army, and Wu Fahsien, Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff, warmly welcomed the distinguished Sudanese guests at the airport. That evening, Premier Chou and Chief of the General Staff Huang Yung-sheng met President Nimeri and Major-General Abbas and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

During their stay in China, President Nimeri and the Sudanese Friendship Delegation led by him visited Tsinghua University, a unit of the air force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and a unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Peking Units, and saw a performance of the modern revolutionary Peking opera *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy*. The delegation also paid a visit to Shanghai.

### Korean Table Tennis Team Visits China

On the evening of August 16, a grand ceremony was held by the

Physical Culture and Sports Commission of the People's Republic of China at the Shoutu Gymnasium to give a warm welcome to the table tennis team of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Kang Yung Kwan, leader, and Kim Dong Heub, deputy leader.

Present on the occasion were: Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Tso-peng, Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff; Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and leading members of the departments concerned. Also present were Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, Madame Penn Nouth and other distinguished Cambodian guests; and the Ambassadors or Charges d'Affaires ad interim of Korea, Viet Nam, the Republic of

South Viet Nam, Albania, Rumania and Nepal in China.

After the ceremony, the table tennis players of China and Korea gave a dazzling display in their friendly exhibition matches.

The Korean table tennis team arrived in Peking by air on August 13 morning for a friendship visit to China at the invitation of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission of the People's Republic of China. That evening the Commission gave a banquet to warmly welcome the visitors. During the banquet, the Chinese and Korean comrades-in-arms toasted each other and had cordial conversations. The occasion was pervaded with an atmosphere of fraternal friendship.

On the evening of August 16, Comrades Huang Yung-sheng, Li Tso-peng, Li Hsien-nien and Kuo Mo-jo cordially met Kang Yung Kwan, leader, and Kim Dong Heub, deputy leader, of the Korean table tennis team.

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