

# PEKING REVIEW

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## The Three Indochinese Peoples Are Fighting Splendidly

# **QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG**

**Without democracy there cannot be correct concentration, because it is impossible to establish centralism when people have divergent views and don't have unity in thinking. What is meant by concentration? First, there must be concentration of correct ideas. Unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action is attained on the basis of concentrating correct ideas. This is unity through concentration.**

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**The Chinese people firmly support the people of the three Indochinese countries and of other countries of the world in their revolutionary struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.**

## Samdech Sihanouk Visits Shanghai, Soochow and Wusih

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk, and the other distinguished Cambodian guests arrived by special train at noon on February 21 in Shanghai for a visit, accompanied by Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. They received a rousing welcome from hundreds of thousands of revolutionary people in Shanghai. The national flags of China and Cambodia flew over the square of the Shanghai Railway Station. When the special train carrying Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and the other distinguished guests pulled into the station amid cheers and the beating of drums and gongs, Chang Chun-chiao, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee and First Political Commissar of the Nanking Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, leading members of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the P.L.A. units stationed in Shanghai came forward to shake hands with the distinguished guests and warmly greet them. Some of the welcomers played music while others danced. The station resounded with cheers of "Long live Samdech Norodom Sihanouk!" and "Long live Chairman Mao!" When the distinguished guests drove from the station in open cars to the Guest House, welcomers lined the streets and waved the national flags of China and Cambodia and bouquets. While red banners flew everywhere, they sang enthusiastically and danced cheerfully to give them a warm welcome. The Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee gave a banquet the same evening in honour of

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and the rest of the Cambodian guests.

With feelings of unity in struggle for the Cambodian people, the people of Shanghai held a rally on the evening of the 22nd to warmly welcome Samdech and Madame Sihanouk. Comrade Chang Chun-chiao made a welcoming speech and Samdech Sihanouk spoke with great warmth.

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao first of all extended a warm welcome to Samdech and Madame Sihanouk on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the P.L.A. units stationed in Shanghai and the city's ten million people. He said: The Cambodian people, under the leadership of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, have waged heroic, tenacious struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to safeguard their national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity and won one victory after another. U.S. imperialism instigated the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique to stage a reactionary coup d'etat on March 18, last year and carried out an armed invasion of Cambodia in a vain attempt to turn the country back from its road of development. Nevertheless, the law of historical development can never be changed by any force whatever. U.S. imperialism which is acting outrageously has lifted a rock only to drop it on its own feet. In the face of the armed aggression by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the heroic Cambodian people, in warm response to the solemn call of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, rose in armed resistance. Holding high the militant banner of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, they have been fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese and

Laotian peoples in close unity. They have brought about with guns an excellent situation in less than a year's time, and landed the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs in a big mess and forced the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique to retreat to its Phnom Penh hideout in a precarious state. The Cambodian armymen and people have recently won a succession of battles on various fronts. This news greatly encourages the Shanghai people. We highly respect and admire the Cambodian armymen and people, who, by fighting heroically, have set another brilliant example for the oppressed nations and people of the world in their struggle against aggression.

Chang Chun-chiao strongly condemned U.S. imperialism, which is aggressive in nature, for its new military adventure now being carried out in Indochina. The monstrous crime of U.S. imperialism in expanding aggression in Indochina, he said, only serves to advance the new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, and the U.S. aggressors will be drowned in the angry anti-U.S. waves set off by the people all over the world.

Samdech Sihanouk in his speech thanked the people of Shanghai for their invitation and warm and grand reception. He highly appraised the tremendous achievements by the Shanghai people in all fields and their enormous contributions to the revolutionary struggle of the world's peoples. This, he said, is the best response to beloved Chairman Mao's historic call on May 20, 1970.

Samdech Sihanouk said: On May 20, 1970, your great Chairman said: "A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The



people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. This is a law of history." The Khmer people are absolutely convinced of the correctness of these remarks of Chairman Mao's, the beacon illuminating the road to national salvation for all the people in the world. The many resounding victories won by the people of "small" Khmer, Viet Nam and Laos on the different battlefields of Indochina over the colossal and abominably rich U.S. imperialism, its allies and flunkies perfectly illustrate the absolute correctness of the words venerated Chairman Mao said on May 20, 1970. For their part, the Khmer people have, in the 11 months of people's war, put out of action more than 150,000 enemy troops, including U.S. aggressors, destroyed a large portion of their powerful material for their war of aggression, liberated seven-tenths of the country with 4 million out of the 7 million inhabitants who make up Cambodia, and solidly established people's power there, bringing to these 4 million compatriots freedom, democracy, social justice and a sound national economy without corruption.

Samdech Sihanouk also roundly denounced U.S. imperialism which has recently escalated the war of aggression in Indochina further. This will hasten its complete defeat, he said.

Accompanied by Chang Chun-chiao and Yeh Chien-ying, and others, Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and the other distinguished Cambodian guests visited a factory, the Shanghai Industrial Exhibition and a unit of the East China Sea Fleet of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Some of the guests went to see a people's commune, a hospital and the site of the First National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and the other distinguished guests attended a soiree and a musical and acrobatic performance sponsored by the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee in their

honour. They saw the modern revolutionary ballet *The White-Haired Girl* and enjoyed Chinese music and acrobatics.

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and the other distinguished guests left Shanghai by special train on February 25 for a visit to Soochow and Wusih. They were accompanied by Yeh Chien-ying and others. On their arrival in Soochow and Wusih, they were warmly welcomed by leading members of the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the Soochow and Wusih Municipal Revolutionary Committees, the P.L.A. units stationed there and the local revolutionary people. While in the two cities, the distinguished Cambodian guests visited factories, scenic spots and places of historical interest. They left Wusih by special train in the afternoon of February 27 for a visit to Nanking.

### **12th Anniversary of Sino-Korean Cultural Co-operation Agreement Marked**

Hyon Jun Guk, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, gave a banquet in the evening of February 21 to celebrate the 12th anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Korean Cultural Co-operation Agreement.

Leading members of the Chinese departments concerned were present at the banquet on invitation.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. Ambassador Hyon Jun Guk and Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung spoke at the banquet.

### **Premier Chou and N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meet Aiichiro Fujiyama**

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, on February 23 afternoon met and had a friendly talk with Aiichiro Fujiyama and his party Seiichi Tagawa,

Ryoichi Nagata, Yasumi Kurogane, Yoshizo Konno and Tamotsu Yamamoto.

Present on the occasion were leading members of the Chinese organizations concerned.

On February 21 evening, N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo gave a banquet in honour of Mr. Aiichiro Fujiyama and his party, and Kaheita Okazaki, Yoshimi Furui and the other members of the Delegation for Talks on the Japan-China Memorandum Trade.

### **Communique on Talks Between Representatives of Memorandum Trade Offices Of China and Japan Signed**

A communique on the talks between the representatives of the China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office of China and the representatives of the Japan-China Memorandum Trade Office of Japan was signed in Peking on March 1.

Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, attended the signing ceremony.

Signing the communique were:

Representatives of the China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office of China Liu Hsi-wen, Hsu Ming, Wu Shu-tung, Lin Po and Ting Min;

Representatives of the Japan-China Memorandum Trade Office of Japan Kaheita Okazaki, Yoshimi Furui, Seiichi Tagawa, Shunichi Matsumoto, Yaeiji Watanabe and Tomoharu Okubo.

Also attending the signing ceremony were Wang Kuo-chuan, leading member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Miyamoto Haruo, Acting Chief Representative of the Peking Liaison Office of the Japan-China Memorandum Trade Office of Japan; and Ryoichi Kawai, Seiichi Kataoka and Yoshizo Yasuda, members of the Japanese Delegation for Talks on

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# Strengthen the Party's Democratic Centralism

by the Writing Group of the Hunan Provincial  
Committee of the Chinese Communist Party

**O**UR great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "To lead the revolution to victory, a political party must depend on the correctness of its own political line and the solidity of its own organization." (*On Contradiction*.) The new Party Constitution adopted by the Ninth Party Congress stipulates: "The organizational principle of the Party is democratic centralism." Strengthening democratic centralism in the Party is an important guarantee for the continual consolidation of the Party organization and for the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Guided by the line of unity and victory of the Party's Ninth National Congress and after the extensive and deep-going Party consolidation and Party building movement, Party committees have been or are being established and put on a sound basis in many places and units in accordance with the Party's principle of democratic centralism. These new Party committees are "three-in-one" combinations of old, middle-aged and young members, including old Party members tempered during the long years of revolutionary struggle and young Party members who have come to the fore in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Because these members are earnestly studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and maintaining close ties with the masses, the Party committees at all levels have been able to become more dynamic than ever, and this all the more helps "create the kind of vigorous and lively political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind."

## Component Part of the Line in Party Building

Some comrades do not understand the importance of democratic centralism in Party building, regarding its implementation merely as an ordinary question of methods of work. They pay no attention to ideological education in democratic centralism and doing a good job in Party building organizationally in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism.

The paramount task in Party building is to build up the Party ideologically, which means using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line to educate and arm the Party members in order to revolutionize their thinking. Democratic centralism is an important component part of Chairman Mao's line in Party building. An important matter in building the Party ideologically is carrying out education in democratic centralism "so that members can understand the meaning of democratic life, the meaning of the relationship between democracy and centralism, and the way in which democratic centralism should be put into practice." (*The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War*.)

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy." In order to really play the role of the vanguard of the proletariat, Party organizations must firmly implement the Marxist-Leninist line formulated by Chairman Mao and they must be strong, vigorous and militant organizations. Putting proletarian democratic centralism into practice is precisely to ensure that Chairman Mao's correct line will be carried out, that all erroneous tendencies running counter to the Party's line and undermining Party principles and discipline will be criticized and opposed, that the initiative of the whole Party membership will be brought into full play, and that centralized Party leadership will be constantly strengthened.

An important hallmark distinguishing genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties from all other political parties is the correct integration of proletarian democracy and proletarian centralism. This is also a manifestation of our Party's flourishing state and great fighting power. Besides redoubling their efforts in studying Mao Tsetung Thought, raising their consciousness of the struggle

between the two lines and cultivating a firm and correct political orientation, members on our Party committees at all levels and the masses of Party members must uphold the organizational principle of democratic centralism, fully mobilize everyone's initiative and place all the Party's forces under a unified leadership so as to carry out in a still better way the Party's political line and accomplish its political tasks.

### Struggle Between the Two Lines

To firmly implement democratic centralism in the Party or not has always been a major question in the struggle between the two lines within the Party. Historical experience has proved that adhering to or undermining democratic centralism constitutes an important aspect in the fierce struggle between Chairman Mao's proletarian line in Party building and all "Left" or Right opportunist lines in Party building. In order to achieve his counter-revolutionary political aim of usurping the leadership of the Party and government and restoring capitalism, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi consistently undermined democratic centralism in the Party. Vainly trying to suppress and stifle the revolutionary initiative of the Party members, he opposed proletarian democracy, peddled the theory of "docile tools," and advocated slavishness. In addition, he opposed proletarian centralism, recruited deserters and turncoats and gathered together a gang of renegades, enemy agents and capitalist roaders to form an underground bourgeois headquarters in opposition to the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and in carrying out frenzied activities to split the Party. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, practice of extensive socialist democracy as advocated by Chairman Mao—letting the masses freely air their views, boldly arousing them to speak up, writing big-character posters and holding great debates—completely smashed the counter-revolutionary plot of Liu Shao-chi and company to restore capitalism. United as never before around the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, the whole Party and the people of the entire country have achieved a high degree of centralism on the basis of a high degree of democracy. Our new Party committees at all levels must conscientiously sum up and learn from historical experience, carry out deep-going revolutionary mass criticism, thoroughly eliminate the remaining pernicious influence of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, work even more consciously according to the principle of democratic centralism, and see to it that whatever they do truly conforms to democratic centralism.

### Giving Full Play to the Initiative of the Whole Party

We must continue to strengthen the whole Party's "unity based on the principles of Mao Tsetung Thought" (Communique of the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee). Strength-

ening democratic centralism is precisely the necessary condition for fulfilling this task. In his article *Win the Masses in Their Millions for the Anti-Japanese National United Front*, Chairman Mao pointed out: "A great revolution requires a great party and many first-rate cadres to guide it." He also pointed out: "To attain this aim, inner-Party democracy is essential. If we are to make the Party strong, we must practise democratic centralism to stimulate the initiative of the whole membership." "Let us give scope to the initiative of the whole Party membership, and so train new cadres in great numbers, eliminate the remnants of sectarianism, and unite the whole Party as solidly as steel." We must firmly remember this historical experience in Party building pointed out by Chairman Mao.

Some comrades pose democratic centralism against unity in Party committees for fear that giving play to democracy should give rise to many ideas and make unity difficult to achieve. They are afraid that the concentration of ideas of one section of people and not those of another section will affect unity. Therefore, they failed to give full play to democracy when it was necessary and dared not correctly concentrate the ideas that needed to be concentrated. Actually, these comrades do not understand what Party unity is and how it can be achieved.

Our unity means the unity in thinking and action attained under the guidance of Chairman Mao's correct line. With Mao Tsetung Thought, there can be common language and unified action. This is the basis of unity. When a Party committee, from "squad leader" to committee members, can all think of problems and act in accordance with Mao Tsetung Thought, genuine unity is achieved. How can this unity be achieved? This needs putting democratic centralism into practice. Within a Party committee, we cannot do without democracy nor can we do without centralism. Only by unifying democracy and centralism and by persevering in carrying out centralism on the basis of democracy and practising democracy under centralized guidance can unity based on the principles of Mao Tsetung Thought be achieved.

Is it correct that giving play to proletarian democracy will give rise to many ideas and create difficulties in achieving unity? No. Chairman Mao has said: "Without democracy there cannot be correct concentration, because it is impossible to establish centralism when people have divergent views and don't have unity in thinking." The saying that giving play to democracy will make it difficult to have unity in thinking is, in fact, a reflection of Liu Shao-chi's theory of "the masses being backward." Having faith only in oneself but not in the masses and what "I" think being the criterion for doing everything—this inevitably will affect unity. If you do not let others speak out, correct views cannot be expressed and incorrect views cannot be criticized and made right; how can there be any concentration and unification? Without concentration and unification, there will not be genuine revolutionary unity. Superficially, it seems that centralism, unification and

unity are high; but all this is false. To achieve genuine concentration and unification and genuine revolutionary unity, we must act according to Mao Tsetung Thought and practise the democratic style of work, not the "patriarchal style of work."

### Concentrating Correct Ideas

If there are divergent ideas, can disunity be avoided without concentrating correct ideas? Facts prove quite the contrary. Chairman Mao has said: **"The Communist Party not only needs democracy but needs centralization even more."** **"What is meant by concentration? First, there must be concentration of correct ideas. Unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action is attained on the basis of concentrating correct ideas. This is unity through concentration."** If we do not dare to concentrate correct ideas and criticize mistaken ideas, unity cannot be achieved. From "squad leader" to members of a Party committee, all must be bold in sticking to principle. We must support everything that conforms to Mao Tsetung Thought and oppose those that go against it and not take an ambiguous stand and not make compromises or be eclectic. It is necessary to observe Party discipline and oppose the tendency to violate it. This is the only way the "squad members" of a Party committee can achieve unity in thinking and can march in step, and **"we shall solidly unite all the forces of our Party on democratic centralist principles of organization and discipline"** (*On Coalition Government*).

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"Place problems on the table. This should be done not only by the 'squad leader' but by the committee members too."** (*Methods of Work of Party Committees*.) The "squad leader" and members of a Party committee, and the committee members themselves should keep each other informed and exchange views on matters that have come to their attention, in order to have a common language. All important problems must be discussed by the Party committees at which everyone is allowed to fully express his views and clear-cut decisions are made. Decisions then should be carried out respectively. As to complex important problems about which people hold divergent opinions, they should be discussed and decided only after opinions have been exchanged between individuals and there has been full consultation. An individual is not entitled to decide on important matters unless they have been collectively discussed by the Party committees. **"Don't say yes at a meeting and go back on your words and say no after it."** Countless experience has proved since the establishment of new Party committees that, by acting according to Chairman Mao's teachings, a Party committee is able to maintain its internal unity and give full play to its role as a militant headquarters.

Unity is achieved through struggle. Without struggle there is no unity. To achieve Party unity on the basis of the principle of democratic centralism, it is necessary to use the method of criticism and self-criticism and carry out active ideological struggle. Covering

up contradictions, rejecting struggle and keeping on good terms will certainly corrode unity and undermine cohesion. Only through constant criticism and self-criticism and by correcting mistaken ideas can we integrate the upholding of unity with perseverance in principle and continually attain new unity on a fresh basis.

### Centralized Party Leadership

We must strengthen the centralized leadership of the Party which is the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the leadership of Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's line, policies and principles. The policies and principles of the Party Central Committee stem from the principle of democratic centralism; they come from the masses and go back to the masses again. In the course of implementing them, democratic centralism and the mass line must be applied. In other words, Party committees at all levels must give full play to the democratic style of work, firmly take the mass line, put Party policies in the hands of the masses, raise their understanding and consciousness in implementing these policies, and help turn the policies into the masses' action. At the same time, it is necessary to concentrate the correct views of the masses, sum up their advanced experiences and then popularize them extensively.

We have some local Party committees which have done fairly well in this respect. Their members do not sit in their offices; they go and strike roots among the masses. They are good at listening to the views of the masses, concentrating their correct opinions, fostering new-born things and popularizing advanced experience. In such places, the line, policies and principles of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee are speedily and well implemented. Their experience proves that only by putting democratic centralism into practice can the Party's line, policies and principles be assured of implementation and centralized Party leadership be assured of realization. If, on the contrary, democratic centralism is not practised, subjectivism will inevitably result — relying on only a few people or letting things drift and allowing those at the lower levels to do as they please, all of which are detrimental to implementing the Party's line, policies and principles and harmful to centralized Party leadership.

### Ideological Revolutionization Is the Key

The key to putting democratic centralism into practice is the ideological revolutionization of the Party committees. The proletarian world outlook is the ideological basis for practising democratic centralism, while the bourgeois world outlook is the ideological foundation for departure from democratic centralism. Practice has proved that the more revolutionized one's thinking is, the more conscious will one be in implementing democratic centralism, and that when democratic centralism is not carried out well, the root cause is that the

bourgeois "self" and metaphysics and idealism in one's mind are exerting their bad influence. We must, therefore, continue to deepen the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought; leading cadres in the Party must study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought even more conscientiously and diligently, firmly grasp the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key link and, closely integrating themselves with practice in the three great revolutionary movements—class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment—constantly **fight self, criticize revisionism**

and consciously remould their world outlook. Only by doing this can we fundamentally raise our understanding of the struggle between the two lines and our consciousness of carrying out democratic centralism, so that the whole Party and the people of the entire country will unite still more closely around the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, and win still greater victories in the advance along the course charted by the Party's Ninth National Congress.

*(Abridged translation of an article in "Hongqi," No. 1, 1971. Subheads are ours.—Ed.)*

# Going in for Farming in an Industrial City

— How Shenyang became self-sufficient in grain and vegetables

by Shen Wen

**A** WELL-KNOWN heavy industrial city in northeast China, Shenyang has a population of several million, 60 per cent of whom live in the urban area. In its suburbs the rural area includes two counties and four districts. Shenyang had for a long time depended on the state for its grain supply and a portion of its vegetables had to be brought in from outside. Since its establishment, the Shenyang Municipal Revolutionary Committee has resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's general principle for the development of the national economy "**Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor,**" and vigorously grasped the struggle between the two lines. While doing a good job in industrial production and construction, it deepened the mass movement to learn from the Tachai Brigade in agriculture and mobilized the people to go in for farming in a big way.

Thanks to efforts over the past two years, Shenyang is now basically self-sufficient in food grain and vegetables. Last year's total grain output was 16.8 per cent higher than that of 1968, the previous peak year, and per-mu grain yield in half the communes and brigades either reached or surpassed the target of 400 jin. Total production of vegetables exceeded that of 1969 by 30 per cent. At the same time, the total output value in industry went up by big margins. An excellent situa-

tion came about in which the city's industry and agriculture supported and promoted each other.

## Struggle Between the Two Lines

Shenyang went through a sharp struggle between the two lines on the question of whether or not an industrial city should do a good job in agriculture and become self-sufficient in grain and vegetables.

After the municipal revolutionary committee put forward the slogan of becoming self-sufficient in grain and vegetables, some people held that it was difficult to do this since a fairly large proportion of Shenyang's population was urban. A few persons even considered that an industrial city "would not be doing what it should" by expanding agriculture.

Through reviewing the history of the struggle between the two lines in Shenyang's rural areas, the municipal revolutionary committee educated the cadres and the masses in line and helped them get a better understanding of the significance of an industrial city expanding its agriculture.

"**Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor,**" the general principle for the development of the national economy put forward by our great leader Chairman Mao, profoundly reveals the objective laws governing our socialist construction and



correctly solves the relationship between the city and the countryside, between industry and agriculture and between the workers and peasants. This general principle also points out the orientation for an industrial city to do a good job in farming.

However, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents had for a long time pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line which "stressed the city and neglected the countryside" and "stressed industry and neglected agriculture." They resisted Chairman Mao's revolutionary line under the pretext that "Shenyang is an industrial city and need not make a big effort to produce grain." They babbled that raising pigs and planting rice would affect the city's sanitation by dirtying and fouling the environment and bring on swarms of mosquitoes. Therefore, they forbade the nearby suburban areas to raise pigs or plant rice. As a result, Shenyang remained backward in farming for a long time and relied on the state for large amounts of grain, vegetables and pork each year.

The living historical facts about the struggle between the two lines gave the cadres and the masses a big education. They understood that whether or not an industrial city does a good job in farming is a cardinal question of whether or not Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is carried out.

### **Strengthening Worker-Peasant Alliance**

Industry and agriculture are interdependent and promote each other in their development. Industrial development can promote agricultural mechanization and modernization and push forward farm production. Agricultural development will provide industry with grain, raw materials and markets and lay a firm foundation for the development of the entire national economy. The city has direct links with the agriculture in its suburban areas. Suburban agriculture serves the city directly because it ensures the city's supply of grain, vegetables and non-staple food and creates conditions for industrial development. The city's industry provides technical forces and material equipment for suburban agriculture to bring about mechanization, extensive building of water conservancy works, electrification and widespread use of farm chemicals. Through such mutual support and promotion, industry and agriculture will make common advances.

Mutual support of industry and farming and mutual promotion of the city and the countryside constitute the economic base of the worker-peasant alliance under the socialist system. When an industrial city does a good job in farming, it helps develop and consolidate this economic base and thus continuously consolidates and strengthens the worker-peasant alliance and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, doing a good job in farming by an industrial city is not only an economic question but a political question.

Expanding agriculture and achieving self-sufficiency in grain and vegetables in an industrial city is a requirement for carrying out Chairman Mao's stra-

tegic principle **"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."** Seventeen or eighteen provinces and cities used to supply grain and vegetables to Shenyang. These were brought in by different methods of transport over long distances separated by mountains. This was the evil fruit of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. But this situation could be changed when an industrial city went in for agriculture and achieved self-sufficiency in grain and vegetables. Favourable conditions were thus created for preparedness against war and overcoming natural disasters.

Through education in line, the cadres and the masses in Shenyang understood the important political significance of an industrial city doing a good job in farming and vigorously plunged into the battle to develop suburban agriculture and achieve self-sufficiency in grain and vegetables while ensuring the continued growth of industrial production.

### **Taking Grain as Key Link and Ensuring All-Round Development**

While making energetic efforts to promote agricultural production, Shenyang adhered to the principle **"Take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development"** and correctly handled two kinds of relationship: between farming and side-line occupations and between grain and vegetables.

As regards the former, Shenyang stuck to making farming the major link and using side-line occupations to support farming. In the past, while making the cities depend on the state for grain supply, Liu Shao-chi and his agents carried out work in the rural areas in such a way that attention was paid to making money and not to grain production, to side-line occupations and not to farming. They advocated the fallacy that "the growth of capitalism should not be feared" and led the rural areas astray on to the capitalist road. The revolutionary committee of Shenyang mobilized the masses to criticize the capitalist tendency of "stressing side-line occupations at the expense of farming," and at the same time gave proper attention to developing side-line occupations and promoting the growth of agriculture. At one time, per-*mu* yield of grain in the Kuochi Production Brigade in the Hsinchengtzu District exceeded 400 *jin* three years in a row. Later, under the influence of the revisionist line, the brigade diverted a large amount of labour power to building plants and workshops which had nothing to do with farming. The result was that more than half the arable land was left uncultivated and per-*mu* yield of grain dropped by a wide margin. After criticizing the tendency of "stressing side-line occupations at the expense of farming," brigade members persisted in taking farming as the main link, slashed those side-line occupations which had nothing to do with farming, and did a good job in proper side-line occupations. After two years of hard struggle, they reached the mark of two *mu* of land — which would give a good harvest despite drought or

waterlogging — per person, and raised the per-*mu* yield of grain to 500 *jin*.

As regards the relationship between grain and vegetables, Shenyang persisted in taking grain as the key link and succeeded in reaping rich harvests in both grain and vegetables. Under a unified and rational arrangement for the whole city, cultivation was undertaken in a planned way which, while giving first place to grain, ensured increased output in vegetables and the development of a diversified economy. In areas where vegetables were grown, priority was given to vegetables, and the interplanting of vegetables and grain was promoted wherever conditions allowed. The Wusan Commune of the Tungling District, a commune devoted to growing vegetables, used Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to guide its battle to increase vegetable production and to get good grain harvests. Last year it not only produced 35 per cent more vegetables but also became basically self-sufficient in grain.

While achieving self-sufficiency in grain and vegetable supply, the city afforested 164,000 *mu* of land last year, which is more than three times the area afforested in 1966. There also was a big advance in pig-breeding, many communes and brigades having reached the mark of one pig per capita.

### City Supports Villages

For an industrial city to do a good job in farming is not only a matter that concerns the peasants and agricultural departments, but it is a major affair concerning all the Party members and people of the city. In developing farm production in the suburbs, Shenyang gave tremendous support to the villages and industry provided big help for farming. The people of the whole city showed great concern and gave whatever help they could to farm production.

During the busy farming seasons, such as spring ploughing, summer hoeing and autumn harvesting and planting, both the city and its surrounding villages were mobilized, and armymen and civilians all took part in farm work. The number of people from the city participating in this work last year was more than three million. In preparing for ploughing last year, the city sent more than 500,000 people to help with the accumulation and transportation of fertilizer in the countryside. Concerted efforts by the armymen and civilians in both city and countryside ensured the adequate fertilizing of all the cultivated land, thereby creating conditions for a bumper harvest.

Over the past two years, more than 800 outstanding industrial workers have been selected from the whole city to form Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda teams

to go to the rural communes and production brigades where they enthusiastically propagated Chairman Mao's brilliant directive "**In agriculture, learn from Tachai**," and helped in building small industries and training a technical backbone force. Many rural communes and production brigades now have small factories, with the result that small repairs of farm machinery and tools can be done by the brigades, intermediate repairs by the communes and major repairs can be handled within the counties. Some industries in the counties and communes have by their own efforts designed and manufactured various kinds of farm machines.

To support the villages, Shenyang workers in the last two years used waste and old materials to repair and make more than 1,100 sets of equipment for electrically-operated wells and large quantities of other farm machinery. Many industrial and mining enterprises went in for multi-purpose use of materials and produced insecticides and chemical fertilizer to aid agriculture.

### Self-Reliance and Hard Struggle

While industry is vigorously supporting agriculture, what should agriculture itself do? The poor and lower-middle peasants said: The industrial departments in Shenyang have shouldered the important task of supporting the socialist construction of the whole country. We live in Shenyang but we should have the whole country in mind. While relying on the industrial city, we should display the spirit of self-reliance so as to let Shenyang's industry serve the whole country in a still better way.

The poor and lower-middle peasants in Shenyang carried out the movement "**In agriculture, learn from Tachai**" over the last two years. Relying on their own efforts and working hard, they sank wells to be operated by electricity and built more than 1,000 pumping stations and over 160 small ponds and reservoirs. In 1969 alone, they added 200,000 *mu* to the acreage of paddyfield, equal to the total area of such land opened up between 1964 and 1968. In addition, one-third of the cultivated land has been levelled.

Displaying the spirit of self-reliance, the backward brigades soon caught up with the more advanced ones. Liaochung County's Changchiatsun Brigade, for instance, where per-*mu* yield of grain was under 200 *jin*, used to rely on the state for loans every year. Last year the brigade mobilized its members to reclaim more than 2,000 *mu* of wasteland which they cultivated with great care. Their efforts paid off: per-*mu* yield of grain in their brigade leaped to 500 *jin*. Instead of asking the state for more than 400,000 *jin* of grain as they had done every year in the past, they delivered and sold to the state more than 1,260,000 *jin* of grain in 1970.

# The World Denounces U.S. Imperialism for Widening Aggressive War in Indochina

**P**UBLIC opinion in most parts of the world has been vehement in denouncing and opposing the brigandage of U.S. imperialism since its full-scale invasion of southern Laos. Only the reactionaries in Britain and Japan and a handful of stooges of U.S. imperialism made a fuss to parrot Nixon's words. In the circumstances, Nixon hastily called a press conference on February 17 at which he tried his utmost to justify the U.S. war escalation and expansion of the war of aggression, indulging in threats and blackmail and making frenzied war-cries. The United States, he croaked, would make "unlimited use of air power anywhere in Indochina," that the Saigon puppets themselves could "make decisions" on the invasion of north Viet Nam, etc. These mouthings of Nixon's have been severely condemned round the world. In the following pages we publish some of the statements denouncing and refuting Nixon.

**Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.** The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement on February 20 castigating Nixon's war-cries at his press conference on February 17.

The statement said: The United States is trying to materialize the "Nixon doctrine," recklessly escalating and expanding the war, making the Indochinese fight the Indochinese, directly threatening the security of the D.R.V.N., and creating an extremely dangerous situation in Asia and the world. There is only one way for the United States to "protect American lives," that is, to stop its aggression and bring home quickly all the U.S. troops. The more it scales up and widens the war, the more the Nixon administration increases the number of American youths dying uselessly and the deeper the United States sinks into the quagmire in Indochina.

The statement went on: President Nixon also stated that he is "not going to place any limitation upon the use of air power" in any places of the Indochinese territory. This is an insolent menace, using "maximum U.S. military pressure" in an attempt to subdue the Vietnamese people and the other peoples of Indochina, a brazen provocation against the peace- and justice-loving peoples of the world. That statement proves that, though suffering heavy defeats in Indochina and being severely condemned by the world public, the Nixon administration is plotting to undertake new military adventures against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, and jeopardizing peace in Asia and the rest of the world. But no threat and no brutal move can shake the iron

will of the Vietnamese people as well as the Lao and Khmer peoples who are persistently and powerfully stepping up their struggle for their own fundamental national rights. However frenziedly they squirm, the U.S. imperialists can only invite upon themselves heavier defeats as proved by the current invasion of Laos by the U.S. and Saigon puppet troops.

The statement concluded: The Vietnamese people and the Government of the D.R.V.N. are convinced that the world's people and the progressive people in the United States will resolutely struggle against the utterly stubborn and bellicose policy of the Nixon administration, so as to put a halt to the U.S. acts of war escalation and expansion in Laos and check the new U.S. military adventures in Indochina, and will increase their support for the just cause of the Vietnamese people as well as the Lao and Khmer peoples till complete victory.

**Republic of South Viet Nam.** In its February 21 statement, the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of South Viet Nam pointed out that U.S. President Nixon's argumentation for giving himself the right to attack the D.R.V.N. and any other regions in Indochina to "protect" the U.S. aggressor troops in south Viet Nam and demanding the Vietnamese people to act upon the principles laid down by the U.S., is a most cynical contention of a pirate, laying bare the Nixon administration's extremely bellicose and cruel nature. This is an insolent challenge to the Vietnamese people, to the other peoples of Indochina and peace-loving people in the world.

To safeguard the life of the American youth who is being compelled by the U.S. Government to die uselessly in south Viet Nam, the statement pointed out, the U.S. must put an end to its aggression, pull out U.S. troops speedily and completely from south Viet Nam without posing any conditions whatsoever.

Neither threat nor brutal moves, war means as well as frenzied acts on the part of the Nixon administration could shake the iron-like determination of the south Vietnamese people and their armed forces who are persisting in and pushing ahead their fight in order to liberate the south, defend the north and proceed towards peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The south Vietnamese people will never tolerate any war acts committed by the U.S. against beloved north Viet Nam. For every tit the U.S. gives to the latter, the south Viet Nam armed forces and people will resolutely deal at it five or even ten tats.

**Democratic People's Republic of Korea.** The statement issued by the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on February 25 said: The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people denounce the U.S. imperialists' new war adventures and fully support the February 20 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the February 21 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of South Viet Nam which manifested the unshakable determination to fight resolutely for the complete independence and freedom of the Indochinese countries.

It reaffirmed that the Korean people will, in the future, actively support and encourage with might and main the just struggle of the three Indochinese peoples against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The statement said in conclusion: "If the U.S. imperialist aggressors, defying the strong protest and denunciation of the peoples of Indochina and the rest of the world, continue to expand their war of aggression in Indochina, they will be unable to escape a more shameful and miserable defeat."

**Ceylon.** In his February 14 statement, N. Sanmugathan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Ceylon, vehemently denounced U.S. imperialism for widening its war of aggression in Indochina.

The statement pointed out: Reeling under the heavy blows dealt by the peoples of Indochina and faced with the fact that the popular forces of Cambodia, under the leadership of Sihanouk, have liberated nearly two-thirds of their country, U.S. imperialism has thrown all caution to the winds and, like a beast cornered in its lair, is further tightening the noose around its neck by further escalating the war into Laos. This is not a sign of its strength but of its weakness.

It has isolated itself among the peoples of the world as enemy No. 1 of all peoples, it added. It is also increasingly isolating itself from the American people. Though looking like a huge monster, U.S. imperialism has exposed itself . . . in essence as a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle.

The statement expressed wholehearted support to and fraternal solidarity with the people of the three countries of Indochina.

**Britain.** The Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist) adopted a resolution at a public meeting held on February 19, denouncing U.S. imperialism for expansion of its aggressive war in Indochina and expressing support for the just struggle waged by the Indochinese people against U.S. imperialism.

The resolution said in part: "The shameful support extended to the U.S. by the British Government does not implicate the people of Britain, the British working class. The servility of Heath, and of Wilson before him, in supporting U.S. aggression in Indochina is but the view of a tiny minority—the voice of the British capitalist class which is becoming increasingly dependent on U.S. dollars. Not so the workers of Britain who have nothing to lose but everything to gain by getting rid of this minority and its U.S. backers."

**France.** Commenting on the U.S. war of aggression in Indochina, *l'Humanite Rouge* pointed out on February 18 that the Yankees and their puppets were already thrown into panic and confusion. But the tiger fatally wounded by the heroic Indochinese peoples has become more and more frantic and ferocious. Nixon is a war criminal worse than Hitler, and is preparing public opinion for the eventual use of nuclear weapons in Indochina, it added.

The commentary concluded with these words: "If imperialism dares to involve the world in a third world war, the peoples of the world, including the French people, will launch unprecedented revolutionary struggles to bring it down."

**Malaya.** The "Voice of Malayan Revolution" in a commentary on February 10 said: The Malayan people resolutely support the people of the three Indochinese countries in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end. It added that so long as the people of the three Indochinese countries adhere to their solidarity and persevere in the protracted people's war, they will definitely mete out severer punishment to U.S. imperialism and its running dogs.

**People's Republic of the Congo.** The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour said in a statement that "this new act further exposes the Nixon doctrine as aiming at realizing U.S. neo-colonialism in Indochina and making the region a base of aggression directed against other socialist countries in Asia." The statement called on the peace-loving peoples the world over to stop the U.S. aggression in Indochina.

**Arab Republic of Yemen.** "The Government of the Arab Republic of Yemen strongly condemns the invasion of the territory of Laos, and considers that this is an outright violation of the neutrality of Laos and an expansion of colonialist war in Indochina, which could not lead to any result," said a responsible official in a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry of the Arab Republic of Yemen.



**A.A.W.B. Executive Secretariat.** In its February 11 statement, the Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau pointed out that U.S. imperialism, aggressive by nature, will not lay down its butcher's knife. The war flames raging across Indochina and the round-the-clock bombings testify to the world once again that Nixon is the No. 1 criminal for expanding the aggressive war in Indochina and that the "Nixon doctrine" is the doctrine of aggression and war.

The statement called upon the revolutionary and progressive writers of Asia and Africa to continue their efforts in firmly standing by the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples, enthusiastically sing the praise of their heroic struggles and brilliant victories, and, at the same time, denounce with their sharp pens the crimes and dark plots of aggression of U.S. imperialism. The statement said: "Afro-Asian colleagues, let us take action and, together with the peoples the world over, devote our talent and energy to winning new victories in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs!"

**Permanent Secretariat of Executive Committee of Afro-Asian Lawyers' Conference.** In its February 11 statement, the Permanent Secretariat of the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian Lawyers' Conference appealed to all progressive lawyers in Asia, Africa and the rest of the world to expose and condemn the crimes of the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys in order to compel them to stop immediately their aggression against the Lao people.

**Sweden.** In a statement on February 9, Swedish Foreign Minister Torsten Nilsson said: "The Swedish Government has consistently condemned over the past few years all escalations and extensions of the war in Indochina." "When Cambodia was invaded by the U.S. troops in April 1970, we sharply criticized such invasion committed by a big nation against a small one," he said.

Nilsson said that now the U.S. troops again invaded a small nation—Laos; such a contempt for the integrity of a small nation must be condemned.

**U.S.S.R.** The Soviet Government issued a statement on Laos on February 25. The statement "resolutely denounces" the armed intervention against Laos as another criminal act by the United States. The statement said: "The invasion of the United States into Laos, the threats to step up provocations against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam can only cause the further complication of the entire situation in Indochina, can make the search for paths towards a peaceful settlement in Viet Nam, towards ensuring the neutral status of Laos and Cambodia more difficult."

It added that "such actions" of the United States "cannot but affect Soviet-American relations, too."

The statement said: "The Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to the new escalation of the American aggression."

**Japan.** The national rally for the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations held in Tokyo on the evening of February 16 adopted a resolution which said: "The majority of the Japanese people hope that the various Asian nations achieve full independence and peace. With great indignation, they resolutely protest against the U.S. imperialist expansion of aggressive war against Laos and at the same time severely denounce the Sato government which follows U.S. imperialism and takes part in the expansion of the war of aggression in Indochina." The resolution expressed firm support for the just stand of the people of the three countries in Indochina. It demanded that U.S. imperialism immediately and completely withdraw from Laos, Cambodia and south Viet Nam, withdraw from the whole of Asia and completely dismantle the U.S. military bases in Okinawa and the whole of Japan.

The Japan Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity pointed out in its February 9 statement that the heroic struggle of the people of the three Indochinese countries has been an infinite encouragement to the Japanese people fighting against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism. It said that the Japanese people will further strengthen solidarity with the Indochinese people through the struggle against the Japanese reactionary forces which have been keeping up with U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression.

The February 9 statement of the Journalists' League of Japan stressed that as a component part of the international united front against U.S. imperialism, the Journalists' League of Japan is determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Indochinese peoples, the people of China, Korea and the rest of Asia till final victory.

**Nepal.** *Samaj* said: "Whatever arguments may be offered by the United States and south Viet Nam in support of their action, the military intervention in Laos cannot be justified from any viewpoint." The *Matri-bhumi* weekly said editorially that the United States has invaded Laos and Cambodia with a view to enabling its puppets to survive.

**Afghanistan.** The Afghan weekly *Ruzegar* in an article said that the people of various countries of Indochina tempered in war and loving freedom dearly have proved that the offensive action engineered by Nixon will never bring them to their knees before the force of arms.

# Samdech Sihanouk's 19th Message to Khmer Nation

February 15, 1971

(Excerpts)

**The great discouragement of his U.S. masters and Lon Nol's own heart attack show that the U.S.-made fake "republic" is in an utterly hopeless position. With the initiative in their own hands, the Cambodian people will certainly be able to save their country from the sanguinary rule of the Lon Nol gang and its master Richard Nixon.**

**T**HE U.S. imperialists, the big patrons of the so-called "Khmer republic," having granted several hundred million dollars to the Lon Nolites and resorted to many ground invasions against our country, thousands of air raids against people's Cambodia and even intervention by their "famous" Seventh Fleet, now realize that they are far from being able to put an end to the heroic and victorious resistance of the Khmer people who love independence, freedom, justice and dignity.

The impotence of the Nixon government was admitted in a laconic way by Mr. Robert McCloskey, his spokesman, who made known the "great discouragement" felt by the U.S. authorities.

The government of a country which arrogantly asserts itself to be the richest, the most developed, the most "advanced" and militarily the most powerful in the world has found itself obliged to let out the lamentable words "great discouragement" in face of the whole world after eight months of war of aggression in Cambodia against our patriotic people and against the National United Front of Cambodia and after ten months of the Lon Nolite regime.

Applying impudently and blindly the experience of the late Goebbels (Hitler's minister of propaganda), according to which the bigger a lie, the better chance it stands to be accepted, the Lon Nol gang clamours every day that the situation of Lon Nol's Cambodia is "perfect in all respects." A few weeks ago the dictator Lon Nol tried to reassure himself by repeatedly making radio "speeches" aimed at reassuring the last group of his supporters who were frightened by the extraordinary feats of the people's forces of national liberation in Pochentong, Chruï Changvar and even in Phnom Penh.

But even Lon Nol has lost all his foolish illusions.

An AFP dispatch from Saigon dated February 11, 1971, disclosed this to the world: "General Lon Nol, Cambodian Prime Minister, — according to the rumours which circulate in the diplomatic circles of Saigon — offered his resignation following the guerrillas' disastrous attack on the airport in Phnom Penh on January 22 last. This surprise attack of the adverse forces . . . profoundly discouraged him. So it seemed desirable to him that somebody replaced him at the post he occupied. People in the diplomatic circles of Saigon pointed out that the recent incident between the Cambodian and

south Vietnamese soldiers in the centre of the capital had reinforced his conviction. General Lon Nol even had secretly offered his resignation to head of state Cheng Heng who refused it so as not to demoralize the Cambodian troops. People also think that such a resignation would have a very grave effect among the supporters of the present Cambodian government."

In fact, on February 10, 1971, the UPI of the United States, of which Lon Nol is the employee, made this known to the world: "Cambodian Prime Minister Lon Nol suffered a heart attack Monday which paralysed half his body, reliable sources close to the government said today. . . . The news of Lon Nol's heart attack . . . was a well kept secret until early this morning. Medical sources said today the Prime Minister was paralysed down the right side of his body."

And AFP — Phnom Penh — added on its part: "Two American doctors arrived here today from Saigon to examine him. His condition was said to be 'pre-occupying.'"

Under the very "fetching" heading "suicide," the same AFP had cabled from Phnom Penh on October 9, 1970, a story which reflected the loathsome mentality of the Lon Nolites who take their wish as reality: "The pro-governmental newspaper *Cambodge* reported today that Prince Norodom Sihanouk is in a critical condition in Peking after an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide. The newspaper . . . said the Prince attempted suicide because 'he has lost all hope of reconquering power' in Cambodia. The paper said Prince Sihanouk has been abandoned by Penn Nouth, the Premier in his 'Royal National Union Government' who has taken refuge in a Western Embassy."

Wishing to make Sihanouk die and Samdech Penn Nouth flee, the Lon Nolites have ended up today in seeing their "chieftain" fall (really) as if struck by lightning, and in seriously preparing to flee abroad in a distracted way themselves in order to escape the punishment which the Khmer people will not fail to inflict on them.

A French proverb says correctly: "He who laughs last laughs best."

The Lon Nolites laughed when they convinced themselves on October 9 last that the proclamation of their all-evil "republic" would force Sihanouk to commit suicide and Samdech Penn Nouth to flee. The diplo-

matic corps and the national and international press circles in Peking also laughed at this piteous illusion of the Lonolites because they saw at the same time Sihanouk and Penn Nouth in splendid health in the receptions given by the People's Republic of China and the friendly embassies.

The "republic" of Lon Nol does not frighten anybody except the U.S. imperialists who are afraid of losing their "empire" in Indochina and in Southeast Asia.

*Le Monde* in its editorial dated January 18, 1971, called the "republic" of Lon Nol "the feeble link" of the chain of the satellite and lackey countries of the United States and pointed out that "ten months after the fall of Prince Sihanouk, the situation for the army in Phnom Penh has not ceased from deteriorating. The survival of the regime depends increasingly on the south Vietnamese intervention which is supported more and more each day by the U.S. logistics and air support. The 'worries' of Messrs. Laird and Rogers are fully founded. The forces of liberation — Red Khmers — . . . control half . . . of the country and no plan seems to have been drawn up for driving them out. On the other hand, according to a report recently prepared for the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate, the communist units have bases in all other provinces where 'they seem to be able to move about as they like.' In addition to numerous towns, the rural areas are largely free from the authority in Phnom Penh. The present battle has put the lines of communication at stake; most of them were cut off and the capital was menaced by strangulation. The situation is all the graver when the population of the city (Phnom Penh) has increased considerably, since the war — especially air raids — has made hundreds of thousands of peasants flee from the villages. General Lon Nol tries . . . to re-establish the links between his capital and some vital points of the country. Incapable of doing this job well, he appealed to the troops of Saigon. . . . The U.S. military and economic aid and numerous air sorties are . . . essential for the survival of the Lon Nol regime. The 'Nixon doctrine' consists of financing and arming the anti-communist Asian forces and pushing them to fight against the revolutionary movements while avoiding if possible the direct intervention of U.S. soldiers. . . . But formidable air force has sowed devastation, destroyed the traditional institutions as well as inhabited areas and the nature. . . . The White House will be compelled to intensify in future these operations of destruction."

Here are the hideous, ultra-traitorous, ultra-criminal and lamentable features of the "republic of Lon Nol."

And why do Nixon and Thieu-Ky help the "republic" of Lon Nol to survive? Is it "to win the favour" of the Khmers? Not at all!

The minister of economy of the government of Saigon, valet of the United States, Pham Kim Ngoc shamelessly admitted to the British news agency Reuter on January 14 that "it is obvious to everybody that Viet

Nam must fight in Cambodia, and the free world has a vital interest in the security of south Viet Nam."

The "thesis" of Pham Kim Ngoc, the U.S. stooge, is confirmed by his master, U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers, in these terms (AFP, Washington, December 10, 1970): "The objective of our aid to Cambodia is to reduce the scale of the direct military participation of the U.S. in the defence of Viet Nam."

Therefore, the U.S. has bought the "republic" of Lon Nol simply to make Cambodia a "second south Viet Nam."

For the army of Thieu-Ky, to which Lon Nol has solemnly appealed in order to maintain himself in power against the will of the Khmer people, it is very "worthwhile" to transfer the war from south Viet Nam to Cambodia. "Worthwhile," because the Saigon mercenaries will be able to freely plunder, rob, kill and ravish the men and women Khmer citizens, including the militarymen of Lon Nol.

It is these crimes that the militarymen of Thieu-Ky preferred to commit in our provinces in 1970.

In 1971, in order to "honour" the New Year in their way, they even chose to commit such crimes right in the centre of Phnom Penh, for example, the "famous" January 30, 1971 incident of which the press and radios of the whole world have spoken. Here we cite a Reuter cable of January 31: "The [south Vietnamese] sailors, who arrived here on Friday night escorting a river convoy, set up roadblocks outside the official government guest house and stopped traffic, demanding money and jewellery."

Not content with robbing the Khmer passers-by, the sailors of Thieu-Ky put the cannons of their warships in battery and "amused themselves" by demolishing the state buildings (beginning with the magnificent and immense Palace of Government) and by "bringing down" the soldiers of Lon Nol just as (in the time of Sihanouk) people used to chase wild ducks in the ponds in the suburbs of Phnom Penh!

On this subject, let's read the cable of UPI (January 31, 1971): "The capital city rang with heavy weapons fire Saturday afternoon . . . Cambodian casualties . . . were updated to 12 wounded, while south Vietnamese spokesmen reported no casualties on their side. Considerable damage was reported to the Palace of Government and slight damage to other government buildings including an electricity station and the Ministry of Information."

On the same day, other sailors of Thieu-Ky, upon their departure on board their dispatch-boat, shelled joyfully a military post of Lon Nol 13 kilometres from Phnom Penh, undoubtedly to "thank" Lon Nol who went to Saigon to express his official gratitude to the south Vietnamese armed forces. A British reporter Ian Mackenzie (Reuter) wrote on this subject: "South Vietnamese gunboats fired on a Cambodian government position yesterday only hours after a fierce clash be-

tween south Vietnamese sailors and Cambodian troops in Phnom Penh. . . . The Vietnamese gunboats opened fire on a government position at Veal Thom, eight miles (13 kms) east of Phnom Penh, just before nightfall."

Taking into consideration such disappointing events, without counting hundreds of others marking the catastrophic road of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak regime since March 18, 1970, the date of the so-called national "salvage," one can understand the extreme weariness, profound discouragement and numerous syncopes. An AFP report from Phnom Penh on February 10 said: "(Lon Nol's) aides said he (Lon Nol) had dizzy spells, asked to resign and finally suffered from heart attack which paralysed half his body."

One can also understand the panic of his big master Richard Nixon who ordered that the quisling of Phnom Penh, his Khmer stooge No. 1 be transported urgently to Honolulu to be hospitalized and looked after by medical specialists. A traitor of such "quality" is difficult to replace! We understand Nixon.

No matter what is the personal future of Lon Nol with regard to his health and his longevity, neither

he, nor Sirik Matak, nor their shabby followers will be able to save their fake "republic" from the total ruin which is awaiting it in a near future. Nixon and his administration know this. The residents in Phnom Penh know this too.

Most of the children, nephews, nieces and other relatives of the Lon Nolites, first of all, those of Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, and other high personalities of the regime, are now already in foreign countries. They have very comfortable living conditions and large sums of bank deposits at their disposal.

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The Phnom Penh citizens who do not want war hold in their hands the key to peace not only for themselves but also for our entire Kampuchea.

If, like the people of our provinces, the Phnom Penh citizens know how to arm themselves with courage and fully assume their task as patriots, they will save their city and their country from the sanguinary and destructive frenzy of the Lon Nol gang, their submasters Thieu and Ky, and their big master Nixon.

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(Continued from p. 4.)

the Japan-China Memorandum Trade.

That same day, Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met the members of the Japanese Delegation for Talks on the Japan-China Memorandum Trade Kaheita Okazaki, Yoshimi Furui, Seiichi Tagawa, Shunichi Matsumoto, Ryoichi Kawai, Yaeiji Watanabe, Tomoharu Okubo, Seiichi Kataoka and Yoshizo Yasuda. Also present was Miyamoto Haruo, Acting Chief Representative of the Peking Liaison Office of the Japan-China Memorandum Trade Office of Japan.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo had a friendly talk with the Japanese friends.

Present on the occasion were leading members of the Chinese departments concerned.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo had supper with the Japanese friends. Present were Japanese correspondents in Peking: Akioka Ieshige of *Asahi Shimbun*, Inada Teruhisa of *Nihon*

*Keizai Shimbun* and Tomoda Hiroshi of *Nishi-Nihon Shimbun*.

### Premier Chou Meets Japanese Friends

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met and had a cordial and friendly talk with friends from Japanese trade circles on February 24 evening. They were Ichizo Kimura, Managing Director of the Kansai Chapter of the Japan International Trade Promotion Association, Shujiro Tanaka and Takamaru Morita, Standing Directors of the Japan International Trade Promotion Association, and Jiro Takeyoshi, Yoshikiyo Hiyodo and Haruhi Takayanagi.

### Chinese Government Delegation Returns to Peking From Pakistan

The Chinese Government Delegation led by Yang Chieh, Minister of Communications, returned to Peking on February 23 after concluding its friendship visit to Pakistan. The delegation left Peking by air on Feb-

ruary 12 to visit Pakistan at the invitation of the Pakistan Government.

During its stay in Pakistan, the delegation attended an impressive ceremony to hand over the highway linking Khunjerab Pass with Hallel-gush built with Chinese aid. The ceremony was held in Baltit, Hunza State, Pakistan, on February 16. General Abdul Hamid Khan, Chief of Staff of the Pakistan Army, and delegation leader Yang Chieh signed the certificate on behalf of their respective Governments.

General Yahya Khan, President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on February 18 received delegation leader Yang Chieh and members of the delegation and had a sincere and friendly conversation with them.

### Sino-Finnish Trade Agreement For 1971 Signed

The Sino-Finnish Trade Agreement for 1971 was signed in Helsinki, capital of Finland, on February 8.

The agreement was signed by Sun Chun, head of the Chinese Government Trade Delegation, and Lares, head of the Finnish Government Trade Delegation on behalf of their respective Governments.



# Stern Warning Served on U.S. Imperialism

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

**T**HE Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (D.P.R.K.) in a statement issued on February 27 strongly condemned U.S. imperialism for plotting and preparing to provoke a new war against the D.P.R.K. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the solemn stand taken by the Korean Government and people.

While frenziedly expanding its war of aggression in Indochina, U.S. imperialism is vigorously pushing ahead with its policies of aggression and war in the Korean Peninsula. It has not only made constant military provocations against the northern half of Korea, but also tried in every way to reinforce and expand the puppet troops of the Pak Jung Hi clique. Of late, it flagrantly decided to airlift U.S. aggressor troops to south Korea from U.S. proper to stage, together with the U.S. troops already in south Korea and south Korean puppet troops, a war-provocation exercise directed against the northern half of Korea. These criminal acts have fully shown that the U.S. imperialists are seeking a chance to rekindle the flames of war. In face of these aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism, the people of Korea and other Asian countries cannot but sharpen their vigilance.

All these criminal acts of U.S. imperialism in Korea have been carried out under the cover of implementing the "Nixon doctrine." The so-called "military pull-out" from south Korea conjured up by the Nixon government with much ado is in fact a frenzied effort to beef up its forces of aggression and military deployment in south Korea. The military exercise called "Operation Freedom Vault" scheduled for early March is an important move for war by U.S. imperialism. In his recent foreign policy report, Nixon blew his own trumpet about "progress" in the implementation of the "Nixon doctrine" in Korea. This enables people to see

more clearly that the "Nixon doctrine" is nothing but neo-colonialism; only it is more insidious, more treacherous and more devilish and its implementation in Korea means perpetuating the forcible occupation of south Korea and turning it into a base for U.S. imperialism to start a new war in Asia.

Noteworthy is the fact that in order to save itself from defeat in Asia, U.S. imperialism has been in great haste to use Japanese militarism again as a pawn in its aggression in Asia. On their part, the Japanese reactionaries, who are dreaming of invading Korea anew, are leaving no stone unturned in stretching their tentacles of aggression into south Korea and energetically girding for active participation in U.S. imperialism's plots of new war adventures in Korea. Recently they have got so rabid as to start war preparations for "dispatching troops to Korea," directing the spearhead at the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This has amply revealed their vicious ambitions.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"If the U.S. monopoly capitalist groups persist in pushing their policies of aggression and war, the day is bound to come when they will be hanged by the people of the whole world. The same fate awaits the accomplices of the United States."**

The statement of the D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry is another demonstration of the firm will of the Korean people to smash any war provocation of U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. It serves a stern warning on U.S. imperialism. If the U.S. imperialists should choose to forget the historical lessons they got from their disastrous defeat in Korea and carry out new military ventures, what awaits them would be a still more disastrous and ignominious defeat.

(March 2)

# D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry Strongly Denounces U.S. Imperialism's New War Provocations Against Korea

**I**N a statement on February 27, the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (D.P.R.K.) strongly denounced U.S. imperialism for frantically preparing and scheming to provoke a new war against the D.P.R.K. The statement warned U.S. imperialism: Do not forget the historical lessons it got from its ignominious, disastrous defeat in Korea.

Of late, the statement pointed out, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are stepping up their preparations for provoking a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. According to press reports, the U.S. imperialists are going to stage in early March a war-provocation exercise with "Operation Freedom Vault" as its code name and the northern half of the country as its target. U.S. imperialism, these reports say, will send a huge number of "C-5A", "C-132" and other types of large-size transport planes to airlift U.S. aggressor troops and heavy equipment of divisional size including tanks from U.S. proper to points in south Korea close to the military demarcation line. And there they will join the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and the south Korean puppet troops already deployed in the area for this exercise.

The statement pointed out: This is one of the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors designed to perfect the system of marine transport and airborne operation for promptly bringing larger numbers of armed forces and greater quantities of combat materiel from the U.S. into south Korea in case they unleash a new war in Korea. This is a new criminal act of flagrantly violating the Korean Armistice Agreement and threatening peace in Asia and the world.

The statement said: "The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely denounce and sternly condemn the U.S. imperialist aggressors for such malignant manoeuvres to provoke a new war."

Enumerating many facts to show how in recent years the U.S. imperialists have more frenziedly occupied themselves with preparations to provoke another war in Korea, the statement pointed out: "The U.S. imperialists have caused provocative incidents against the areas of the northern half of the Republic along the military demarcation line every day. The number of military provocations committed by the U.S. im-

perialist aggressors last year alone amounts to more than 11,200 cases, counting only those officially protested against and denounced by our side at the Military Armistice Commission."

The statement exposed the fact that in conformity with the notorious "new Asia policy" of the Nixon clique, U.S. imperialism is actively dragging the aggressive armed forces of the Japanese militarists into its manoeuvres to provoke a new war in Korea.

"On the instructions of U.S. imperialism the Japanese militarists are accelerating the reinforcement of their armed forces for a war of aggression against Korea and their preparations for 'dispatching troops to Korea' and agreed to conduct even service exchange between the 'high-ranking officers' with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in order to intensify the activity of collecting military information," the statement said.

It added: "All this clearly shows how frantically the U.S. imperialist aggressors are engaged in their preparations for a new war behind the blind of the so-called 'reduction of U.S. troops.'"

The statement continued: "Being battered everywhere in the world and driven into a predicament internally and externally, U.S. imperialism is making desperate and frenzied efforts to find a way out in aggression and war." It said, "The U.S. imperialist aggressors, however, can by no means save their fate now on the decline."

The statement declared: "The Korean people keep themselves fully ready to smash any surprise attack by U.S. imperialism and its cat's-paws. If the U.S. imperialist aggressors ignite another war of aggression in Korea in defiance of the repeated warnings of the Korean people, they can never return home alive from this land."

The statement concluded: "The U.S. imperialists should desist at once from their reckless war racket against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and get out of south Korea without delay, taking all their aggressor troops and lethal weapons with them. The U.S. imperialists should look straight into the reality, should not run wild at random and should not forget the historical lessons they got already from their ignominious, disastrous defeat in Korea."

## "Palestinian State" Scheme Rejected

WHILE feverishly instigating the Jordanian reactionaries to crack down on the Palestinian guerrillas, U.S. imperialism and its running dog Zionism are leaving no stone unturned to push their plan for the establishment of a so-called "Palestinian state." This is an attempt to split the Palestinian people and divert them from their revolutionary struggle. Persevering in their fight, the Palestinian people, however, have rejected the scheme which is aimed at finally liquidating the Palestinian cause.

The Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.), in a statement issued on February 20 at a meeting in Damascus, said: "The Zionist movement, imperialism and their tool Israel strive to consolidate the Zionist aggression against Palestine and reinforce the Israeli victory of 1948 and 1967 by setting up a Palestinian entity (state) on territories (the west bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip) occupied after June 5 (1967). This entity would be based on legitimizing and perpetuating the state of Israel, which is completely contradictory to the right of the Arab people of Palestine to their entire homeland, Palestine. Such a false entity is in fact an Israeli colony intended to liquidate the Palestinian cause finally in favour of Israel. It is at the same time a temporary phase during which Zionism will be able to empty Palestinian territories occupied after June 5 (1967) of Arab inhabitants as a prelude to merging these lands completely into the Israeli entity."

The statement pointed out: "This is in addition to creating in areas occupied after June 5 (1967) a puppet Arab Palestinian administration on which Israel would rely to combat the Palestinian revolution. Of the same nature are all imperialist and Zionist schemes to place Palestinian territories occupied after June 5 (1967) under international administration or protection."

The statement said: "The Palestinian National Council has declared its absolute rejection of the idea of establishing a false Palestinian entity (state) on Palestinian territories occupied after June 5, 1967, as well as any form of international protection."

The Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine (P.F.L.P.), in its February 20 statement issued in Damascus said "the Jordanian reactionaries are carrying out imperialist and Zionist plots for the liquidation of the Palestinian revolution and people" and that "under such circumstances, the only way which the revolution-

aries can choose is to use the revolutionary war to fight against the reactionary war launched by the Jordanian reactionaries and backed by world imperialism headed by the United States, and no alternative road can be chosen."

The statement said that the P.F.L.P. condemned the plot to establish a so-called "Palestinian state," because it was tantamount to handing the Arab and Palestinian people to the Jordanian reactionaries.

Concluding, it said that the P.F.L.P. should regard the east bank of the Jordan River as bases for armed struggle and continuously develop these bases in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism. "This is a practical act to defend the Palestinian revolution and foil the scheme for a so-called "Palestinian state."

The Arab Workers Conference for the Defence and Support of the Palestinian Revolution which ended its session in Damascus on February 19 adopted a resolution calling on all Arab trade unions and workers to continue their struggle against all plots to wipe out the Palestinian revolution.

The resolution said that the Arab working class and Arab masses regarded the course of the Palestinian revolution as the course of struggle between the Arab nation and imperialism headed by the United States and its tools—Zionism and local reactionaries. The resolution opposed the establishment of a meagre statelet, the "Palestinian state," and condemned the plot of the reactionary Jordanian regime against the Palestinian revolutionary forces and its barbarous suppression of the Palestinian people. The resolution called on the Arab people to join the ranks of the Palestinian revolution and announced a plan for training Arab workers in military training camps set up by the Arab Workers Federation.

At the International Symposium on Palestine sponsored jointly by the General Union of Palestinian Students and the Kuwait Graduate Society held in Kuwait from February 13 to 17, voices calling for persisting in armed struggle resounded throughout the meeting hall.

Zuhair Alami, representative of the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in his speech at the opening ceremony of the symposium, said: "The Palestinian people, who believe in a protracted

*(Continued on p. 23.)*

# ROUND THE WORLD

## The Three Indochinese Peoples Are Fighting Splendidly

The aggressor troops of U.S. imperialism and the puppet troops of Saigon have suffered heavy casualties and are in a quandary in southern Laos under the fierce counter-attacks of the Lao patriotic armed forces and people. They have been forced into a passive position and are holed up in their strongholds east of the Ban Dong area along Highway 9.

**Lao People and Army Severely Punish Invaders.** In a little over two weeks ending February 26, the Lao patriotic armed forces and people wiped out more than 3,000 U.S.-Saigon aggressors, including 5 battalions and more than 10 companies which were completely annihilated or badly mauled. These were tremendous victories for the people's war waged by the patriotic armed forces and people of Laos and heavy punishment to the invading U.S. and puppet troops.

Breathing smoke and fire when they started their invasion of Laos, the U.S.-Saigon invaders blared out that they would quickly clear Highway 9 and that Tche Pone, a major town on the highway about 50 kilometres from the Viet Nam-Laos border, would be their "first objective." But far from "capturing" the town as they had boasted, the U.S.-Saigon forces were so badly battered in the past two weeks in the Ban Dong area, 20 kilometres from Tche Pone, that they shrank from further advance.

Furthermore, the U.S. and Saigon puppet forces are having difficulties with their supplies. AFP reported that a south Vietnamese puppet mili-

tary spokesman admitted that the puppet troops' armoured columns "were being held up by a lack of security on Route 9" and "there has been no traffic on the road since Wednesday (February 10)." The spokesman moaned that the "10,000 south Vietnamese troops in Laos depended on supplies brought by American helicopters."

To gloss over their military setbacks, U.S. Defence Secretary Laird personally tried to weasel out, asserting that Tche Pone "has never been an objective of the operation." John W. Vogt, Director of the Joint Military Staff Under the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, also tried to minimize the U.S. fiasco by saying that there was a deliberate "decision to pause at this particular point."

The Lao patriotic armed forces and people have fought many splendid battles in the Ban Dong area and along Highway 9 east of Ban Dong. They made full use of the mountainous terrain and launched fierce counter-offensives against the enemy in Ban Dong, the Kaki Bridge area, Chaki, Tam Luong, Phu Ko Boc, La Tuong and other areas. On several occasions, they wiped out in one day an entire enemy battalion in a single engagement. The U.S. and Saigon puppet forces are quaking at the prospect of being cut up and annihilated piecemeal.

**U.S. and Saigon Puppet Troops in Great Confusion.** Western news agency reports revealed that under the harsh blows of the Lao patriotic armed forces and people, the U.S. and Saigon puppet troops were in great confusion and in a terrible

plight. A so-called "crack" ranger battalion of the Saigon puppet forces which intruded north of Highway 9 was encircled and wiped out on February 21 by the Lao People's Liberation Army and lost 300 to 400 men killed or wounded. A Reuter report said that "all the officers" of the battalion "are assumed killed or disabled." Those still alive "fought each other" to get on U.S. helicopters to flee for their lives. On February 26, more than 400 south Viet Nam puppet troops entrenched on Height 31 were badly mauled by the Lao People's Liberation Army and nearly all of them were killed or wounded. An AP report said that when U.S. helicopters came to rescue the wounded Saigon troops, some puppet soldiers "were charging on to the landing zone" and "hanging on to the landing struts while abandoning the stretchers of seriously wounded men." One puppet soldier hanging on to the landing skids fell off at an altitude of 200 feet and was killed.

Describing the heavy casualties of the south Vietnamese puppet troops, a *Washington Post* reporter wrote: "U.S. helicopters were bringing the plastic wrapped bodies of south Vietnamese soldiers back from Laos and depositing them in neat rows on the dust landing pad at the forward headquarters of the crack south Vietnamese First Division just east of the border."

**U.S. "Air Superiority" Squelched.** Under the fierce counter-attacks of the Lao patriotic armed forces and people, the "air superiority" and "heliborne tactic" U.S. imperialism boasts about are being shattered. By February 26, more than 200 U.S. aircraft had been smashed to pieces by the patriotic army and people of southern Laos and a great number of U.S. air pirates killed or captured. *Newsweek* said that the anti-aircraft guns of the Lao People's Liberation Army "were swatting U.S. heli-



copters out of the sky like flies" and that the loss of U.S. helicopters had reached a "painful number." The U.S. Secretary of the Air Force had to admit that American helicopter losses in Southeast Asia have been the subject of "considerable discussion" in Washington. As AFP reported, "American helicopter pilots here are showing increasing anxiety over the risks they are being forced to run on support missions for south Vietnamese troops in Laos," and they have complained that they "are being asked to pay the price of the American Command's error." Western news agency reports revealed that U.S. "pilots—among them younger officers—refused to obey orders" to bomb Laos "on the grounds that anti-aircraft fire is getting increasingly stronger" and "the risk of being shot down is just too big."

The anti-aircraft fire of the Lao patriotic army and people was such that the U.S. air pirates became very jittery. Thus two U.S. planes collided on February 23 at the strip area in Lower Laos and 8 Americans on board were killed. The next day, bombs dropped by an armed U.S. helicopter killed 9 south Vietnamese puppet troops and wounded another 31.

**Opportunity for Indochinese Peoples.** By fighting on the exterior line with limited forces, the U.S. and puppet troops are thinning out their strength and thus providing an excellent chance for the three Indochinese peoples to give them a drubbing. In Upper Laos, the Lao People's Liberation Army fiercely attacked U.S. imperialist-groomed Vang Pao's "special forces" which are hanging around in Long Cheng and took all enemy positions round Long Cheng. On February 14 alone, more than 700 Vang Pao bandits were wiped out. On the Khe Sanh battlefield in the northern part of Quang Tri Province, the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces have ceaselessly attacked rear military targets of the U.S. and Saigon puppet forces invading Laos and have dealt the U.S. and puppet troops crippling blows along Highway 9. A U.S. military spokesman had to admit on

February 18 that "American battle casualties more than doubled last week."

In short, Nixon is getting bogged down deeper and deeper in Indochina and even more crushing defeats await U.S. imperialism and its lackeys there.

### Half-Month Battle Report In Cambodia

Besides mounting a massive invasion of Laos, U.S. imperialism has sent over 20,000 Saigon puppet troops and five battalions of Lon Nol puppet troops with U.S. air support to launch a large-scale aggressive military action in east Cambodia at the beginning of February. The aim of this action was to re-open the strategic Highway No. 7, attack the liberated zones in east and northeast Cambodia and shore up the tottering Lon Nol puppet regime.

The feverish attempt of U.S. imperialism and its running dogs received a head-on blow from the patriotic Cambodian army and people. On the morning of February 4, when the advance units of the Saigon puppet forces had just been airlifted by U.S. helicopters to the Chup area along Highway 7 in Kompong Cham Province, they were caught in a surprise attack. In this battle, the National Liberation Armed Forces badly battered a puppet battalion, wiped out hundreds of puppet troops and destroyed seven armoured cars.

From February 5 to 7, the National Liberation Armed Forces attacked the puppet fifth multi-battalion headquarters in Suong area, the Chup airport and other important targets and inflicted heavy casualties and losses on the puppet forces who were finally compelled to withdraw from the Chup rubber plantation area on February 12.

In five engagements at Kapao Bangse, in the northern part of Cham Deng, Rokar Po Pram and other places on February 12 and 13, the National Liberation Armed Forces wiped out nearly 200 enemy troops, destroyed 43 military vehicles, downed two enemy planes and captured large quantities of weapons,

ammunition and other war materiel. From February 15 to 18, the National Liberation Armed Forces dealt heavy blows to the Saigon puppet troops at Rokar Po Pram and elsewhere.

Meanwhile, fighting in close coordination, the patriotic army and people in Kratie Province on the northern front and in Kompong Cham Province struck successively at the puppet troops on Highway 13. On the night of February 8, the National Liberation Armed Forces wiped out 450 enemy troops west of Snuol District Town, then on February 14 and 15 they badly mauled one battalion and one armoured sub-regiment of the Saigon puppets in the Snuol rubber plantation area.

With the Saigon puppet troops mauled everywhere, five battalions of Lon Nol's puppet troops were dispatched to Kompong Cham Province as reinforcements. However, the latter, which had been hit hard by the National Liberation Armed Forces, were afraid to advance and just looked on while the Saigon puppets were besieged and cut to pieces.

In valiant sorties, the patriotic army and people in Kompong Speu, Siem Reap and other provinces attacked enemy convoys and vessels, disrupted enemy communication lines and bridges, and bombarded enemy airports and bases. In the streets of Phnom Penh, the nest of the Lon Nol puppet clique, patriotic armed forces and people wiped out lackeys and bullies faithfully serving their U.S. master.

Incomplete statistics showed that in just over 10 days, the National Liberation Armed Forces of Cambodia killed or wounded more than 2,000 enemy men, destroyed more than 200 enemy military vehicles, including over 150 armoured cars, 17 artillery pieces and shot down five enemy planes.

On February 23, Do Cao Tri, commander of the Saigon puppet troops invading Cambodia, was killed by the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces while flying to Cambodia. The morale of the puppet troops sagged to a low point. In the face of the offensive of the patriotic Cambodian army and people, Phnom

Penh puppet chieftain Lon Nol, frightened and "sick," slipped off to Hawaii for "medical" treatment.

U.S. imperialism had tried to launch a pincer attack from the north and south on the Indochina battlefield aimed at severing the close co-ordination and mutual support between the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. But things did not turn out the way it wished. The new military action by U.S. imperialism in Cambodia is heading for total defeat, as in the case of its similar military adventure in Laos.

### U.S.-Soviet Plot to Dominate The Oceans

Signing ceremonies for the "Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof," which was concocted by the United States and the Soviet Union, were held in Washington, London and Moscow on February 11 after more than a year's patching-up work with no substantial alteration.

The "treaty" proclaims ostensibly "the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof," but in explaining the draft treaty, a U.S. representative stressed that submarines equipped with nuclear weapons "should be viewed in the same way as any other ships; they would therefore not be violating the treaty." In this connection, the "treaty" stipulates that emplacement of nuclear weapons within 12 nautical miles should be exempted from prohibition. This is a clear attempt of U.S. imperialism and the other superpower to give a semblance of legality to the prowling of their nuclear-armed submarines and fleets wherever they like. At the same time, they give themselves a free hand in emplacing nuclear weapons in their own territorial waters and stepping up their arms expansion and war preparations on the seabed under the disguise of "conventional weapons" and "peaceful uses of nuclear energy."

When the draft "treaty" was jointly dished up by the United States and the Soviet Union at the 25-nation "disarmament" conference in Geneva in October 1969, it was vehemently denounced and opposed at once by representatives from a majority of countries attending the conference. They pointed out that the draft was "a sloppy piece of work, hastily put together in vague and confusing terms." Condemning the two superpowers, they said: "While retaining their nuclear weapons monopoly" since the signing of the so-called "Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty" in 1968, they "retained the freedom to continue producing atomic arms without restriction." A Western news agency reported that many countries "are getting increasingly annoyed and unwilling to rubber stamp" such arrangements which "essentially allow the two big powers to continue their race for military power balance."

The press of some countries pointed out that the two superpowers will not be restricted as a result of the "Treaty on the Prohibition of Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons on the Seabed." Instead, they may more unscrupulously pursue their gunboat policy and conduct nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail against the peoples. The Afghan paper *Kabul Times* noted in a recent editorial that the treaty does not prohibit the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the territorial seabed; neither does it prohibit the patrol of submarines carrying nuclear weapons in deep seas in various parts of the world.

The Albanian paper *Bashkimi* pointed out in a recent article by its Editorial Board that "both in form and content" this so-called "treaty" had "no great difference from similar farces played in the same countries in the last few years." It added that "its purpose is to deceive the peoples by creating the false impression that these countries have made a step forward in the disarmament field and that they are not interested in waging aggressive wars of plunder."

*Bashkimi* said: "The notorious 'Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty' has been signed for more than seven years, but it failed to check the two superpowers signing the treaty from increasing and perfecting their nuclear weapons of mass destruction. On the contrary, during this period, armament race has reached the highest level since World War II."

According to Western news agency reports, as one of the measures to reinforce its position of strength in contention with the other superpower for maritime domination, the Nixon government has earmarked a huge amount in the 1972 defence budget, beginning in July 1 this year, for expanding the U.S. maritime nuclear force, of which the allotment for building nuclear submarines and destroyers with guided missiles alone totals 3,300 million U.S. dollars.

Not a few countries have exposed the 12 nautical mile limit provided in the "treaty" to ban nuclear weapons on the seabed as a machination on the part of the two superpowers to plunder maritime resources and to encroach upon the territorial seas of other countries. During a debate at the United Nations General Assembly last December, representatives from Peru and other countries pointed out that the superpowers tried to use this stipulation to push their views on restricting the territorial waters of a country within 12 nautical miles. Recently, the Peruvian Government reaffirmed its rejection of this "treaty."

To conclude this "treaty," the United States and the Soviet Union had put up a big fanfare about it, selling it high and low to angle for approval, and had taken it to the United Nations General Assembly for a debate last December and finally railroaded it through by setting the voting machine in operation. Notwithstanding all this, more and more countries and people have come to realize that it is nothing but a manoeuvre on the part of the two superpowers to divide and dominate the seas and oceans between themselves.

(Continued from p. 19.)

people's war for the liberation of Palestine, will not lay down their arms before this aim is fully achieved."

The General Union of Palestinian Students, in a statement at the symposium, strongly condemned U.S. imperialism and its running dogs for their scheme to liquidate the Palestinian revolution. The oppressed peoples, it said, cannot coexist peacefully with their oppressors.

In his speech, a delegate from Algeria pointed out: The only solution to the Palestinian question is a peo-

ple's armed struggle. He said the Algerian people would spare no effort to support the struggle of the Palestinian people and guerrillas.

Delegates from Libya, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia and other Arab and African countries in their speeches made known their support for the Palestinian people in their armed struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. They denounced U.S. imperialism and the Jordanian authorities for their bloody suppression of the Palestinian armed forces and backed the Palestinian revolution in rejecting the so-called "political solution."

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