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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

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

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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.

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It is man's social being that determines his thinking. Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world.

Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin and Premier Chou Send Message To Comrades Ceausescu and Maurer

— Warmly greeting 26th anniversary of liberation of Rumania

Bucharest

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,

General Secretary of the Communist Party of Rumania and President of the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic.

Comrade Ion Gheorghe Maurer,

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian Socialist Republic:

On behalf of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people, we extend warm greetings to the Communist Party of Rumania, the Rumanian Government and the Rumanian people on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the liberation of Rumania.

Twenty-six years ago, the Rumanian people, under the leadership of the Rumanian Communist Party, staged the glorious "August 23" armed uprising, overthrew the reactionary rule of Ion Antonescu and made their contribution to the anti-fascist struggle. Since the liberation, the industrious and heroic Rumanian people have achieved tremendous successes in the cause of building their motherland by persistently maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts. Defying brute force, the Rumanian people have resolutely opposed foreign control, intervention and threat of aggression and bravely defended their national independence and state sovereignty. Not long ago, Rumania suffered from unprecedentedly serious floods. The people of all nationalities in Rumania, united as one, have carried out a stubborn struggle, overcome numerous difficulties and achieved major victories in fighting

the floods and in the work of rehabilitation. The Chinese people rejoice very much at the victories scored by the fraternal Rumanian people in their cause of building and defending their motherland and wholeheartedly wish the Rumanian people new and greater successes in the future.

In their protracted revolutionary struggles, the peoples of China and Rumania have always sympathized with and supported each other and have established a profound friendship on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We are glad to see that over the recent years the relations of friendship and co-operation between our two Parties and two countries are being steadily strengthened and developed. The Chinese people will, as always, resolutely support the just struggle of the Rumanian people.

Long live the unbreakable friendship between the Chinese and Rumanian peoples!

Mao Tsetung

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Lin Piao

Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Chou En-lai

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

Peking, August 22, 1970

August 28, 1970

A Song of Triumph to Mao Tsetung Thought

—The heroic exploits of the Nanpao Production Brigade in defeating a flood

UNDER the guidance of the banner of unity and victory of the Ninth Party Congress, there has emerged an advanced collective in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought at the foothills of the Tienmu Mountains in the western part of Chekiang Province. This is the Nanpao Production Brigade of the Yinchu People's Commune in Tunglu County. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres triumphed over the surprise attack of an unprecedentedly big flood in the summer of 1969. After the flood, by adhering to the great principle of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," they overcame one difficulty after another by relying on their own efforts, without asking anything from the state. They speedily restored production and rebuilt their homes on the vast stretch of devastated land. That same year, they succeeded in reaping more than enough grain for their own needs and even sold some surplus grain to the state. The brigade's summer harvest in 1970 was an all-time high, topping last year's by 100 per cent. The great success scored by the Nanpao people in revolution, production and construction by combating natural disaster is a song of triumph to Mao Tsetung Thought.

Heroically Fighting the Flood and Protecting The People's Lives and Property

At the beginning of July last year, heavy rain continued for several days running in the Tienmu Mountains area. The amount of rainfall soon reached 320 millimetres, or 20 per cent of the annual total rainfall in a normal year. Torrents rushed down the precipitous mountains into the rapidly rising Fenshui River. A huge crest carrying uprooted trees and stones swept over the banks. Surrounded by mountains on three sides and located at the juncture of four streams, the Nanpao Brigade was struck by surprise by the biggest flood in its history.

The night before the attack of the flood, braving pouring rain, Communist Party member Li Chin-jung,

head of the brigade's revolutionary leading group, led the brigade's other cadres and many commune members to make an investigation of the situation. Everywhere they went, they saw the water rising steadily. With the rain falling unabated, they sensed that an extraordinarily big mountain flood was imminent. An emergency meeting was convened by the brigade's revolutionary leading group to mobilize the masses to fight the flood immediately. The cadres unanimously pledged: We will charge where it is most dangerous, and we will move the masses' and collective property to the mountains even at the risk of our own lives.

Flood was the enemy, and the dangerous situation was the order. Braving the strong winds and pouring rain, shock teams headed by Communist Party members set out for the stricken areas.

Li Chin-jung and Li Wen-ho, deputy head of the brigade's revolutionary leading group, led the masses and made straight for the lowest-lying place where the electric pumping station was situated. Surging waves were pounding the machinery room and the wall, on which cracks began to appear, threatened to crumble at any moment. Risking their lives, Li Chin-jung and his comrades rushed into the room to dismantle the motor. No sooner had they moved the machinery to elevated ground than a huge billow swept the house away.

Another team consisting of cadres and commune members hurried to the endangered part of the reservoir. They saw the floodwaters pouring into the reservoir and the water would soon overflow the dam. They immediately opened the sluice-gate to release the on-rushing water. The dam was saved.

Many old poor peasants and Little Red Soldiers rushed in the torrential rain to the brigade's stable and helped the cattle-tenders drive the draught animals to the mountains.

As the rain fell more and more heavily, the water rose still higher than before. The whole Nanpao Brigade was soon engulfed in a vast lake of rolling waves. While rescuing collective property, some cadres

and peasants were swept into the torrent. But they encouraged and looked after each other, fighting bravely and tenaciously against the flood.

With wholehearted devotion to the people in fighting the flood, Li Chin-jung refused to go ashore on several occasions when he had the chance to do so. He was washed 20 kilometres downstream from Nanpao. Finding that nine class brothers were marooned on a small mound, he dashed through the swift current at the risk of his life to help them one by one get safely to a nearby tree. A huge wave was rushing towards him. The peasants perched on the tree called out anxiously: "Climb up quickly! It's dangerous below!" When he saw that the tree was already swaying in the torrent, he recalled Comrade Chang Szu-teh's revolutionary spirit of serving the people wholly and entirely, and refused to climb up the tree. He clung to the trunk, protected it with his body against the rushing torrent, and kicked away the debris washed downstream, thereby safeguarding the security of the nine class brothers.

In their fight against the flood, the brigade's cadres and peasants used Mao Tsetung Thought to unify command and action. Defying death, they did everything possible and saved the brigade's cattle, motors and reservoir. Those commune members who had been swept away by the floodwater were saved by the revolutionary masses on the lower reaches.

People Are Sure to Conquer Nature By Self-Reliance

The malicious flood destroyed the Nanpao people's houses and over 1,000 *mu* of cultivated land, several hundred *mu* of which were previously fertile fields but were covered with sand and rocks after the flood. Apart from the 18 households on the hills, all the houses of the other 206 households were destroyed by the flood. The disaster weighed like a mountain heavy on the Nanpao people. What was to be done? The Nanpao people were faced with a severe test.

The Party and the revolutionary committee at a higher level made arrangements and helped the Nanpao people stay temporarily at a small town five kilometres away. Learning the news, their relatives and friends flocked from all directions to visit them and asked them to settle down in their villages. Li Chin-jung's elder brother also rushed over to ask him to move to his place. At that juncture, a handful of class enemies took advantage of the situation to carry out sabotage. They did their best to spread pessimistic ideas in an attempt to dampen the Nanpao people's militant will in rebuilding their village.

At that crucial moment, Li Chin-jung recalled his visit to the Tachai Brigade half a year ago. The Tachai Brigade's Party branch led the masses to defeat all kinds of natural disaster with undaunted revolutionary will. The bigger the disaster, the more militant their will. Li thought to himself: What Tachai Brigade has achieved we can also accomplish.

Li Chin-jung first convened a meeting of Party members and cadres. They studied in earnest Chairman Mao's teaching "**Only socialism can save China**" which showed them the way forward. Li Wen-ho and Shen Kao-jen, both deputy heads of the brigade's revolutionary leading group, said firmly: "Although the flood has washed away our houses and fields, it can never wash away our revolutionary determination. The revolutionary martyrs laid down their lives in order to liberate Nanpao, why can't we rebuild this piece of land? So long as we are united as one, we can overcome all difficulties, however serious." "That's right!" Li Chin-jung said. "If we cadres dare to undertake the heavy tasks and lead the masses in working hard, there are no difficulties we cannot overcome!" Their unanimous pledge is: "We'll act according to Chairman Mao's instruction: **Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.**"

To arouse the masses on a broad scale, the brigade's revolutionary leading group ran a Mao Tsetung Thought study class where they praised the benevolence of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party and the superiority of the socialist system, and discussed the favourable conditions for combating the flood by collective effort. With love for the new society and hatred for the old, old poor peasant Ho Pao-yu made a sharp contrast of what happened in a flood before and after



Displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the Nanpao people are building a new big dam across the river.

liberation. In 1922, he recalled, Nanpao was hit by a small flood. But 10 families were forced to sell their children, while more than 20 other families went begging and some 40 families had to work for the landlords as hired labourers. However, this time when the Nanpao people were faced with such a serious flood, the Party, revolutionary committees at all levels and the P.L.A. units stationed in Chekiang Province sent us invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and conveyed to us the Party's solicitous care and the deep friendship of the broad masses. In contrast to what happened in the old society, we are now able to combat flood and offset its evil consequences. All these facts gave the commune members a profound education and greatly stimulated the poor and lower-middle peasants' confidence and determination in fighting against the flood and rebuilding their village. They said with pride: "We'll not bend even under the weight of Mount Tai. We will rebuild Nanpao with our own hands!"

Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that **"a Communist . . . must have a strong revolutionary will, he must defy all difficulties and strive to overcome them with an unyielding will"** and carrying a streamer inscribed with the words "Learn from the Tachai people and rebuild a new Nanpao," the peasants returned to the village in big groups. They held a meeting of pledge on the sandy field. Raising their fists, they shouted in a resounding voice: "We pledge to be self-sufficient the first year after the flood, have more than enough to eat the second year, and build up a new Nanpao the third year."

The heroic Nanpao people upheld the thinking that the people are sure to conquer nature and started vigorously on rebuilding their village.

Working Hard to Support Socialist Construction

The Party and the revolutionary committees at all levels showed deep concern for the heroic Nanpao people, who were engaged in the struggle to build a new Nanpao, and sent them relief supplies. Peasants from neighbouring communes and brigades came to lend a hand.

Should they rely on aid from the state and other places or on their own efforts to surmount the difficulties? Should they put rehabilitation and development of production above everything else or should they lay production aside for the time being and build their houses first? The cadres repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teachings on **"self-reliance"** and **"hard struggle."** They were unanimous in expressing the view: "We only have the duty to make contributions to the state but no right to ask help from it. We must learn from the Tachai spirit and rely on the strength of the masses to seize back the grain lost during the flood." They explained this view in detail at big meetings and in group discussions so that all the com-

mune members became clear-sighted and were filled with militant spirit. All pledged to do everything possible to promote production first even if they had to live temporarily in the open air.

At that time, the early rice that was not destroyed by the flood had ripened, and the late rice transplanting period was drawing near. The flood had caused numerous difficulties for summer harvesting and planting. But in the eyes of the Nanpao people, difficulty was only a paper tiger, which would reveal its brittleness and bend before a strong will. Most of the early rice left on the more than 1,000 *mu* of paddy-field in the brigade were buried in the mud and rocks, and this made harvesting extremely difficult.

The cadres led the commune members in a tenacious struggle. Defying the sultry heat and treading on burning pebbles, they moved away layer after layer of rocks to recover the ears of rice by hand. Li Chin-jung worked alongside the commune members by day and went from place to place to do mass work by night. His eyes became bloodshot and he was losing weight. The poor and lower-middle peasants said with concern: "Oh, Chin-jung, you're so worn with hard work!" Li Chin-jung said smilingly: "I would willingly lose some weight in working for the great cause of socialism." With boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao and by dint of hard work, the cadres and peasants of the Nanpao Brigade got back more than 200,000 *jin* of rice from the sand and rocks in a little over one month.

While busy with the harvesting, they lost no time in transplanting late rice on more than 300 *mu* of land. Maize and buckwheat were sown in good time on close to 600 *mu* of land where rice could not be transplanted for the time being. Vegetables were grown in large quantities on what was previously waste land around the village. As the flood had washed away the top soil, the fertility of the farmland in Nanpao had been greatly reduced. The commune members were mobilized to collect farmyard manure, store compost and ashes and dig up pond silt, so that they finally solved the problem of getting adequate fertilizer for the summer planting.

Considering that the Nanpao Brigade had sustained serious damage from the flood, the Party and state exempted it from paying any agricultural tax that year. The Nanpao people, however, cherishing deep proletarian feelings for our great leader Chairman Mao, selected more than 40,000 *jin* of top-quality early rice gathered ear by ear from the sand and rocks and sent them to the state purchasing station. The comrade in charge at first refused to accept it, but he was later brought round after repeated persuasion by Li Chin-jung and the poor and lower-middle peasants of Nanpao. Every grain of rice is a crystallization of the Nanpao people's loyalty to Chairman Mao and their lofty

spirit of supporting socialist construction and the world revolution.

Chairman Mao teaches: **"Ample food and clothing by working with our own hands."** The Nanpao people relied on their own strength for everything. While solving the question of self-sufficiency in grain through the summer harvesting and planting, they started to build houses in a planned way. As there were no bricks and tiles, 11 commune members led by Mao Chung-li, a member of the brigade's revolutionary leading group, worked day and night and built a brick kiln with their own hands. Through hard work, a number of houses, farm produce processing workshops, classrooms, stables and pigsties were built quickly.

Rebuilding Their Socialist Home Village

Having won the first battle in wresting grain after the flood, the heroic Nanpao people redoubled their efforts in advancing from victory to victory. The brigade's revolutionary leading group decided to map out an overall plan on a long-term basis and rely on the strength of the masses to build Nanpao into a place more beautiful than before.

As a result of the flood, Nanpao's fertile fields were covered with sand and gravel washed down by the floodwaters. Some were even crusted and were too hard to plough. But difficulties could not intimidate the heroic people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought. Li Chin-jung guided the commune members in studying Chairman Mao's brilliant work *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*. With high morale, they declared: "The land is hard, but the people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought have a will still harder. The Foolish Old Man dug up two mountains with a hoe, why can't we turn up the hard soil?" Having said this, they swarmed to the plots of hard land. Wielding the pickaxes, they started turning up the soil with a will. Many of them had got blisters on their hands and their arms had become swollen from the hacking, but none complained. Wang Ken-yueh, a Communist and a member of the brigade's revolutionary leading group, led a women's shock team in upturning the soil. Taking the heroine Liu Hu-lan, a revolutionary martyr, as their example, they fought side by side with the men, wielding pickaxes weighing 7 or 8 jin. In this way, the commune members worked round the clock for a week, eating and resting at the construction site, and finally had all the land turned up.

One of the dams in Nanpao was swept away by the unusual flood. The Nanpao people decided to build a higher and more solid dam across the river. It was bitter winter and the north wind howled. Snow fell in big flakes for days on end. But the work site was bustling with activity, with the builders vying with each other.

After the hard battle throughout the winter, the Nanpao people built across the river a dam four metres high, 20 metres wide and 700 metres long.

Now that floods were harnessed with the building of the dam, what should the Nanpao people do in times of drought? Proceeding from Chairman Mao's great strategic concept **"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people,"** they decided to bring the paddyfields under irrigation by naturally running water, so that good harvests could be ensured even in a long spell of severe drought. While building the big dam, they embarked on the project of drilling a tunnel through the mountains to lead the water to the fields. The youngsters of the youth shock team vied with one another to undertake this tough job. Though the arms of those wielding the hammers were swollen and the hands of those holding the billets bled, none of them complained.

In order to complete the project at an early date, more than ten young people pressed on day and night. The one-metre-long billets were worn down one after another. By using their tough hands, they finished in some three months the job of drilling a 114-metre-long, 2.5-metre-wide tunnel to lead in the water.

* * *

The unusual flood disaster, which was a bad thing, was turned into a good thing. It tested the cadres, tempered the masses, educated the younger generation and steeled the Nanpao people's will of daring to struggle and to win. It stimulated their revolutionary spirit of hard work and indomitable courage. By relying on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and on their industrious hands, they built on the devastated areas 245 rooms for the commune members, installed electric lights for every household and loudspeakers everywhere in the village, and built a farm produce processing workshop and a sawmill. They also set up a Hsinhua bookstore and a shop and opened a canteen and a health centre. The new livestock farm has over 400 pigs, more than 20 sheep and nearly 100 draught cattle. Standing high across the river, the huge dam protects 500 mu of low-lying fields from flood. A network of reservoir, ponds and power-operated pumping stations supplies 1,000 mu of top rate fields with abundant water. The year it was hit by the unusual flood, the brigade reaped over 500,000 jin of grain, more than enough for its own needs, thereby creating a miracle after a flood.

The heroic Nanpao people are conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They regard their achievements as a starting point for continuing the revolution. They are determined to closely follow Chairman Mao and never bow before difficulties. They pledge to work under the leadership of the brigade's Party branch and build Nanpao into a mighty socialist bastion which will never collapse under the impact of floods or be subdued by difficulties and which can stand all tests during a war.

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

Sirs,

Messrs. Presidents,

Mmes. and Messrs. Prime Ministers,

I beg you to forgive me for the length of my letter, but I venture to hope that Your Majesties and Your Excellencies will surely give it your high attention because of the certain sympathy you yourselves have given to the Khmer people, a loyal member of the great family of non-aligned nations.

With your permission, I now deal with the question of the argument which certain governments in favour of Mr. Lon Nol's regime in Phnom Penh have formulated to prevent Your Majesties and Your Excellencies from giving official recognition of your respective governments to the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

The argument of the foreign governments hostile to mine is as follows:

— First, my Government is a government "in exile" with no foundation in the country while that of Lon Nol is established in the capital of the country with "apparent acceptance of its power by the people."

— Secondly, my Government has only a few followers in the country; the army of the N.U.F.K. is even a "myth" and its successes on the battlefield in Cambodia are those of the "communist Vietnamese troops"; I myself have already been "abandoned and forgotten" by the Khmer people.

— Thirdly, U Thant, Secretary-General of the U.N.O., has refused to recognize my Government and accepted the credentials of Lon Nol's ambassador in his capacity as "representative" of Cambodia.

In face of this argument, I beg Your Majesties and Your Excellencies to allow me to present you the following facts:

— First, three ministers (the principal members) of my government are in Cambodia and have their headquarters in a liberated zone in the country. They are

the Minister of National Defence, the Minister of Interior and the Minister of Information. They live among the people. They are fighting the enemies of the motherland side by side with the people. They preside at congresses of the people in the liberated zone. They speak to the nation regularly over the radio of the N.U.F.K. set up in the same zone.

The propaganda of the Lon Nol "government" asserts that these three ministers, Messrs. Khieu Samphan, Hou Yuon and Hu Nim, "have been murdered by Sihanouk a few years ago" and are "only phantoms" today!

If this were so, the "Pracheachon" (the People) Party with the three ministers as its leaders would never have agreed to rally round the N.U.F.K. of which I am the Chairman. And it joined the N.U.F.K. officially the day following the coup of Lon Nol (in March 1970).

Besides, all the intellectuals residing in France (Union of Khmer Students), the U.S.S.R. (Union of Cambodian Students) and the Democratic Republic of Germany, etc. who support the Party of the People have spontaneously joined the N.U.F.K. and have rallied round me, telling me that they know that Messrs. Khieu Samphan, Hou Yuon and Hu Nim are perfectly alive. Messrs. Chau Seng and Thiounn Mumm (now Ministers of the Royal Government) and Sien An (now Ambassador of Cambodia to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, in Hanoi), intimate friends of the three ministers allegedly "murdered by me" are at the disposal of Your Majesties and Your Excellencies to testify before you, when you desire so, to the perfectly real presence of Messrs. Khieu Samphan, Hou Yuon and Hu Nim in the midst of the people in Cambodia at the present moment.

My Government therefore has its "roots" among the people and possesses *all the attributes of a legal government*. It has been appointed by *the legal Head of State* after having been elected by the General Congress of the Adherents of the N.U.F.K. and after having presented its Political Programme, which was approved unanimously by the General Congress.

It has established *its administration* in the greater part of Cambodia (you will be furnished with proofs

* Second and final part of the letter.

in the following pages). It is leading a *genuine army* composed of the best sons of the Khmer people and supported by the masses of the Khmer people, as will be proved in the following pages by excerpts from the articles of French and American journalists, "observers on the spot."

* * *

In the first part of my letter, I had the honour to demonstrate to you that the Lon Nol regime is absolutely illegal.

The argument of certain foreign governments in favour of this regime is based on the fact that it occupies the capital.

In my humble opinion, it would be dangerous for the states of the "third world," whose sovereignty is more or less menaced by U.S. imperialism, to give credit, for the sake of "jurisprudence," to that argument, according to which only a government (even if it owes its existence to a foreign "protector" and is being fought by its own people) located in the capital of the country should automatically be considered as the legal government of the country.

It is well known throughout the world that but for the armed intervention and protection of the U.S.A. the Lon Nol government in Phnom Penh would have collapsed long ago.

It is also well known that at present Lon Nol has lost control over the country and is "governing" no more than the city of Phnom Penh.

In this respect, I beg Your Majesties and Your Excellencies to allow me to present you some testimony by the Americans.

Senator William Fulbright declared in Washington on last May 28: "The Nixon administration intended to wage a full scale war by proxy in Cambodia to prop up the Lon Nol government. It is equally clear that the purpose of this proxy military campaign is not to eliminate Communist border sanctuaries, but to sustain the feeble Lon Nol military regime in Phnom Penh."

The following day, May 29, 1970, the American reporter Don Shannon, cabled from Phnom Penh to his news agency this dispatch: "Premier Lon Nol is called 'Mayor of Phnom Penh' by the diplomatic corps . . . Lon Nol now has publicly confessed that he has no control over his country outside the capital, one of the Ambassadors remaining here commented, shaking his head."

Today, Secretary of State Rogers and Secretary of Defence Laird of the U.S. Government are doing everything possible to make the world believe that the Lon Nol regime is in "a situation extremely favourable politically and militarily."

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But the big American press is far from sharing this optimism. The magazine *U.S. News & World Report*, for example, in its issue of July 13, 1970, appraises the situation of the Lon Nol regime after four months in "power" as follows:

"The outlook for Cambodia's [that is to say, the Lon Nol government's] survival is considered bleak — and some say close to hopeless.

"Western experts here at the scene give the government of Premier Lon Nol a 30 per cent chance of enduring . . . besieged on all sides by superior enemy troops. . . . The government in Phnom Penh, imperfect at best, is breaking down. A weak economy is becoming even more fragile. Taxes are uncollectable. Commercial life is sliding to a standstill. The untrained army is grasping for life.

"To those who have watched events here since mid-March . . . the situation is disheartening. . . . Half of Cambodia — possibly more — is either under Communist [that is to say, the N.U.F.K., because to U.S. imperialism everything anti-U.S. imperialist is 'Communist'] domination, being fought over, or seriously threatened. No city, town or village is safe. Guerrilla commanders apparently can attack wherever and whenever they please.

"Phnom Penh, itself, is hemmed in and practically isolated. The government has conceded the four Northeastern provinces to the Reds [that is to say, the N.U.F.K.]. The food-rich region around Tonle Sap Lake in the Northwest is endangered. Communist units [that is to say, our National Liberation Army] are spread throughout the East and South.

"The nation's sole north-south railroad is out of commission. Some major highways are in Communist [that is to say, the N.U.F.K.] hands, and all have been cut at least once. Supplies move intermittently from the only deep-water port at Kompong Som, formerly Sihanoukville. Commercial freighters no longer run up the Mekong River.

"Financially, Cambodia [that is to say, the Lon Nol 'government'] is in deep trouble. . . . [The *Newsweek* magazine, also of July 13, says precisely on this subject: Foreign reserves are dwindling rapidly; and the government is printing new currency at the rate of \$ 10 million a month. . . .] The export goal for 1970 already has been halved and could drop to zero. Major rubber plantations have been overrun. Many rice fields are untended, warehouses vulnerable to attack and transport difficult.

"Despite brave talk in Phnom Penh, morale is low and sinking lower. . . .

"Independent observers in Phnom Penh repeat time and again that direct American aid — at the level now contemplated — is not enough to save Cambodia

[that is to say, the Lon Nol regime which the Americans too willingly confuse with Cambodia], either militarily or economically. Some of them even suggest that Washington already has written off Cambodia as an unavoidable casualty of the Indo-China war."

Your Majesties and Your Excellencies can see, in the light of such strongly pessimistic but correct testimony of American observers themselves, that the Lon Nol regime is moribund and even its American protectors do not put their stakes on it.

* * *

Secondly, as to the National United Front, it is no "myth"; it enjoys the unanimous support of the Khmer people, the peasant masses in particular, and it has an army of very resolute guerrillas as the following evidence will give you by reporters who cannot be suspected to be "Leftist" or progressive and still less pro-Communist:

— From the day after the coup of Lon Nol (March 18, 1970), groups of N.U.F.K. guerrillas were organized by my compatriots in the provinces. The French magazine *PARIS-MATCH*, although very pro-American, published in its issue of May 16, 1970, a reportage (written in April) by its special correspondent Jean Durieux. The latter entitles his article "Cambodia — 24 Hours in the Hands of Guerrillas." And *PARIS-MATCH* gives it the sub-title: "Jean Durieux tells us how he, together with Daniel Camus, was taken prisoner by Sihanouk's soldiers in a war-torn country."

I make excerpts from this article to present to Your Majesties and Your Excellencies these lines: "On April 20 . . . we learn of . . . the existence of the National Liberation Front of Kampuchea whose local responsible member, a Cambodian, apparently very highly-placed in the hierarchy, explains the immediate objective to us:

"— We want to wipe out Lon Nol, liberate the territory, capture Phnom Penh and restore Sihanouk as head of government.

". . . We see in the background dozens of fully armed soldiers buttoned up in green uniforms pressed in the morning and wearing caps with portraits of Sihanouk. Some of them are transporting rice on their bicycles and others setting out on operation. . . . Local militiamen in black jackets 'ensure our security.'

"We are released 24 hours later. . . . We are put on a jeep . . . and suddenly at the turning of the road we see our vehicles appear as mysteriously as they disappeared, at the very place where we left them."

— The most striking evidence in the world concerning the existence of N.U.F.K. in Cambodia and the support given it spontaneously by the Khmer rural masses is that of the American Richard Dudman who

wrote, among others, these lines in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, from June 22 to 28, 1970, that is, two months after the evidence of Jean Durieux:

"We saw a well organized movement of Cambodian and Vietnamese guerrillas in a determined war against American tanks and planes. We gradually learnt about their hatred of America, their tactics, their relationship with the Cambodian peasants and what kind of people they are, as we travelled with them on foot, bicycle and occasionally by truck from one village to another. . . .

"When we reached a blown-up bridge . . . we had unwittingly entered the no man's land between allied forces and the guerrilla troops supporting Norodom Sihanouk. . . .

". . . A young man who spoke French arrived. . . . He said he was a Cambodian student from Phnom Penh and was working with the Cambodian and Vietnamese revolutionary forces fighting the Americans and south Vietnamese [that is, the mercenaries of the regime of the pro-American generals Nguyen Van Thieu and Nguyen Cao Ky].

"We were herded into the vehicle with about ten Cambodian soldiers. . . .

". . . The danger mounted. At each village an angry-faced crowd of men and women gathered and climbed the tailgate of the truck for a look at the hated Westerners. . . .

". . . We felt we were observing the welding together of the local population with the guerrillas. The peasants were turning to the fighters as their best friends. We felt that this held the most serious significance for American policy.

"At each house where we stopped the villagers appeared to offer willing co-operation and friendship to the guerrillas.

"Our guard told us repeatedly of 'the solidarity of the peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, and of their unified struggle that will continue until all Americans are driven out and all of Indo-China is free and independent.' They represented Norodom Sihanouk, as a key figure in this partnership.

". . . 'As long as there is one of us left, we will fight on.' The toughness and dedication of the guerrillas in Cambodia, as we came to know them in 40 days of captivity there, made that seem a statement of fact rather than a propaganda slogan.

". . . Several guerrillas told us, in almost identical words: 'To live without our freedom and independence is as good as being dead. To die for the revolution is nothing.'

". . . Hai said: 'Sihanouk is well known in Cambodia and led his country in 15 years of peace.' Lon Nol, he went on, is little known and has brought war

to the Cambodian countryside. He said that Lon Nol had doubled the pay of the Cambodian government's soldiers, but that morale remained poor."

* * *

And here is the "conclusion" of Richard Dudman (*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, Sunday, June 28, 1970):

"What I saw and heard during nearly six weeks as a captive in 'liberated' Cambodia convinced me that President Nixon's policies inadvertently were helping to create conditions for . . . a 'people war' . . . by a determined guerrilla front with strong popular support.

". . . I saw the early development of what appears to be a Cambodian people's movement — the Front Uni de la Nation Khmer, popularly known as F.U.N.K. It is loyal, not to the shaky government of Premier Lon Nol, but to Norodom Sihanouk. . . .

". . . The Cambodian countryside, where most of the population lives, is being radicalized and quickly turned into a massive, dedicated and effective revolutionary base.

". . . The geographic result of Mr. Nixon's strategy is one thing. More important is the political result, evident everywhere we have travelled in Cambodia's so-called liberated territory.

"At each plantation or farmer's hut . . . we have seen evidence of allegiance to Sihanouk and of its counter-point — extreme hatred of the United States and President Nixon.

"American shells and bombs mean to Cambodians that the U.S. is waging unprovoked, colonialist war against them. They see America as a would-be successor to the French, trying to turn back the clock of history in the face of a swelling spirit of Asia for Asians.

". . . Official U.S. descriptions of the guerrilla war there as a simple case of aggression from North Viet Nam stood in the way of a sensible American approach, if one was possible at all.

"The war was far more than it appeared. It contained important elements of a civil struggle. There was an indigenous movement, although, of course, with close ties to North Viet Nam.

". . . The attitude of the villagers we saw indicated clearly that Sihanouk remains a highly popular leader in Cambodia."

The testimony of the American Richard Dudman is itself too eloquent and complete for me to comment on it. I beg Your Majesties and Your Excellencies to allow me only to present you the latest testimony, dated August 2, 1970, of the French woman Claude Muller of the Paris weekly *Le Nouvel Observateur*:

"We are continuing our way when, suddenly, some people appear in the middle of the road, and signal us to stop. There are a handful of them. We stop. The armed group surrounds us. They are distinguished from the peasants we met a few minutes earlier only by their belts and arms. Like the peasants, they are Khmers. Their stature, their complexion and their language all indicate it. It is noon. We are prisoners. . . .

". . . Everywhere around us we see portraits of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. We ask some questions. 'Norodom Sihanouk,' we are told, 'is the father of us all. He is coming back soon. We are waiting for him.' In the evening the whole village listens over the radio to the Prince speaking from Peking. A loud-speaker, fitted over the village square, re-transmits his speech for those who have no transistors.

"The B-52's are always there. They even come in early morning, I am thrown to the ground by the violence of the explosions. . . . I am told not to be afraid. If the bombing becomes dangerous, they will lead us to the shelters.

". . . A certain agitation reigns around us. Some trucks . . . pass and repass. They are loaded with fighters. We also see for the first time some armed women. They look very young. . . .

". . . At nightfall, we arrive in a village more important than the previous ones. We are put up in a large meeting room, under a large portrait of Norodom Sihanouk. The whole village is present to dine with us.

". . . People announce to us the visit of the commander of the west region. The village is seething with excitement. Everyone puts on clean and neat garments. Some soldiers form a guard of honour. The commander arrives. He is a Khmer. . . . He wishes that we'll have a pleasant recollection of our stay. It is nearly midnight. A truck arrives. Twelve people are on board.

". . . We are released, but people advise us to wait till daylight. . . .

". . . At six o'clock in the morning, we get into the car. A Cambodian in plain clothes accompanies us. . . . He soon leaves us and disappears into the forest after pointing the way to us with his hand. We cover several kilometres. At the military post of Suong, the government soldiers did not even turn their heads when we pass. At noon, we are at Phnom Penh."

— *Thirdly*, as Your Majesties and Your Excellencies have gathered from the testimony of the reporters of the Western camp themselves in the preceding pages, my Government, if it is not yet in Phnom Penh, is at present all over the rest of Cambodia. The population of the rural regions which represent 80 per cent of the total population of Cambodia remain faithful to me and firmly support the National Liberation Army of the

N.U.F.K. by sending their best sons and daughters to join it.

U Thant himself could not ignore these facts, because the articles of Richard Dudman could not have escaped him as he usually lives in New York.

And he cannot ignore that if Phnom Penh is still not under the control of the N.U.F.K. it is simply because of President Nixon who, evidently in no way representing the Khmer people (quite on the contrary, Richard Dudman would say), has hired the services of dozens of thousands of mercenaries, mostly from Saigon and a small part from Bangkok, accompanied by a very powerful air force called "South Vietnamese" and stationed at the Khmer airport of Pochentong (11 kilometres from Phnom Penh), to prevent "at all costs" (*sic*) the fall of Lon Nol in the face of the assaults of the patriotic Khmer people.

— During World War II General de Gaulle led from London the resistance of the French people against the Hitlerite German occupation. This did not prevent the freedom- and justice-loving governments from recognizing *de jure* his government, in preference to the Laval government which was subservient to Hitler.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands sent her government out of the country so as to better struggle against the Nazi occupation. This did not prevent the freedom- and justice-loving governments from continuing to recognize her legitimacy and that of her government in exile.

But, just as I have the honour to show in the preceding pages, the N.U.F.K. and the R.G.N.U. (the Royal Government of National Union) are not in exile. They are right in Cambodia with their ministries, administrative organs, armed forces and people.

Without boasting, I can assure Your Majesties and Your Excellencies, your respective governments and peoples that the N.U.F.K. and the R.G.N.U. under its leadership alone represent the Cambodia of the Khmer people and the Cambodia of Khmer independence.

The Lon Nol regime cannot represent the Khmer people (the American Richard Dudman saw this clearly) and it in no way represents the national independence or even the territorial integrity of the country. The writer-historian Philippe Devillers, also a highly esteemed lecturer in American universities, affirms (in the July 1970 issue of *Le Monde Diplomatique*):

"The class of mandarins, compradors and military-men of Cambodia, which forms the social basis of the March 18 regime, has degenerated to the point of total dependence on foreign countries and it can no longer hope to preserve its power or even to survive as a class without support. Like in Viet Nam since 1946, foreign invasion has given rise to national resistance and people's war, and the Cambodian Left have already recalled that during the years of 1885-1887, the Khmer peasantry, obeying the secret directives of King Noro-

dom, launched and won an extensive people's war against the French.

"Applying his policy of 'Asianization' of responsibilities, a policy formulated in Guam one year ago, President Nixon let his Saigon and Bangkok allies act 'according to their national interests,' that is to say, to restore in Phnom Penh the common protectorate established in 1845, from which France liberated Cambodia in 1863. This time, it is the United States that has again handed Cambodia to its century-old enemies, just like Prince Sihanouk foresaw in 1957."

Any comment seems superfluous to me here.

— After the coup of Lon Nol, the Cambodia of the Phnom Penh regime has thus become a triple colony of the U.S.A. and the Saigon and Bangkok governments. U Thant is utterly wrong to attribute to it, in the name of the U.N.O., the seat of independent Cambodia.

— Besides, the whole world knows that the Phnom Penh regime is guilty of several mass murders of Khmer citizens and of genocide of thousands of Vietnamese civilians, including old people, women and children. I would spare Your Majesties and Your Excellencies the dreadful details of this genocide of which the press of all the countries of the world has reported and which has aroused the profound indignation of all the people of the world if not all their governments.

This open and flagrant violation of human rights which the U.N.O. and its Charter guarantee should be sufficient to exclude the Lon Nol regime from our organization for ever!

But U Thant has, alas, decided otherwise, without even taking the trouble to consult Your Majesties and Your Excellencies.

— The "supporters" of Lon Nol, like Mr. Adam Malik of Indonesia, have arbitrarily declared that "the government of Sihanouk should not be seated at the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in Lusaka, because it has not been accepted by the U.N.O. and that consequently only the government of Lon Nol, approved by U Thant, represents validly the Khmer people."

If justice, logic and the national reality of every country were expressed in such remarks, especially those of Mr. Adam Malik, then there should likewise have been the conclusion that it were the "government" of Chiang Kai-shek which represented the Chinese people and China, and not that of Chairman Mao Tsetung!

Throughout the world, only the government of Washington (and not even the American people) "believes," or pretends to believe, that the so-called "government" of Chiang Kai-shek deserves to occupy the seat of China in the U.N.O.

And Your Majesties and Your Excellencies are the first to know that our great organization, so-called "universal," is just disgracing itself in the eyes of history by agreeing to keep on playing this comedy of "two

Chinas" under the political and particularly financial pressure of "Washington."

To return to Cambodia, I can affirm that the U.N.O. disgraces itself and is not faithful to the spirit of its Charter in automatically agreeing without discussion to give the seat of independent Cambodia to the representative of Lon Nol and in recklessly taking this seat away from Mr. Huot Sambath, the representative long accredited by the Royal Government.

Sirs,

Messrs. Presidents,

Mmes. and Messrs. Prime Ministers,

Your Majesties and Your Excellencies, please pardon me for abusing your patience in presenting you such a long text.

Now I come to the last part of my letter.

Why should not I admit it? The aim of this letter is to solicit recognition from those of your governments which have not yet officially recognized the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea (Cambodia).

I solemnly solicit this recognition from Your Majesties and Your Excellencies not for myself but for the Khmer people, the faithful friend of your people, who are suffering and fighting with unyielding spirit to recover for their beloved motherland its lost independence, territorial integrity and national honour.

Norodom Sihanouk has had the honour to be your humble "colleague" since the year 1941 when he ascended the throne of his Angkor ancestors in Cambodia.

He abdicated in 1955 so as to serve the people directly as President of their national union movement, Sangkum Reastr Niyum.

In 1955 he had the honour to participate by your side in the historic Conference of Afro-Asian Countries in Bandung.

In 1960 at the death of King Suramarit, he became Khmer Head of State by the will of his people. He had the honour to participate, still by your side, in the First Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in Belgrade (1961).

Next year, 1971, he will have "rendered his thirty years of service."

Contrary to the assertions of his enemies, he is not fighting today at the head of N.U.F.K. to "regain power."

He has promised solemnly to the Khmer people that the day after the liberation of the motherland he will submit irrevocably his resignation from his functions of Head of State and will retire from office irrevocably for the rest of his life.

The motive of his present struggle is triple: first, being victim of the monstrous calumnies and accusations by the Lon Nol regime which has gone so far as

to sentence Norodom Sihanouk to death and to drive his poor mother (Queen Kossamak) out of the palace of his ancestors, as a patriot who has never at any moment or in any way betrayed his people and his motherland, he must defend his sullied honour and get, after liberation, the justice that should be rendered him; next, he is the only person to hold legitimacy and so long as the Khmer motherland is not liberated he cannot renounce it without depriving the people's resistance, its N.U.F.K. and its Royal Government of National Union, of this legitimacy; finally, as a Khmer worthy of this name he cannot but "choose" and cannot remain "neutral" between fascism and democracy, between the satellization of his country by U.S. imperialism and its liberation, between dishonour and national honour.

Sirs,

Messrs. Presidents,

Mmes. and Messrs. Prime Ministers,

I ask nothing for myself, but in the name of the ideals of justice, freedom and anti-imperialism which Your Majesties and Your Excellencies have solemnly proclaimed in the name of "NON-ALIGNMENT" both in Belgrade in 1961 and in Cairo in 1964, I ask you to kindly render justice to the Khmer people, brother of your people, and to side with the Khmer people, with their freedom and their democracy, with the liberation of their motherland and in a word with independent Cambodia.

Lon Nol told you that his regime was "the defender of neutrality." How can it be "neutral" without being independent?

Lon Nol assured you that if he appeals to "Washington" and to "Saigon," "Bangkok" and other U.S. satellites for help, it is because "Cambodia is a victim of invasion and aggression by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam."

But how could the D.R.V.N. and the N.L.F. of S.V.N. so unwisely attack Cambodia which, before March 18, 1970, fully supported their just cause, at a time when they had not yet succeeded in liberating the south of their motherland, that is, south Viet Nam?

Your Majesties and Your Excellencies, can you believe for a moment that the D.R.V.N. and the N.L.F. could so groundlessly become estranged from the friendship and solidarity of the Khmer people when, more than ever, they need this friendship and this solidarity to defeat the common enemy, the big aggressor and neo-colonizer of the Indo-Chinese people: American imperialism?

The Americans themselves, with the exception of Mr. Nixon and his ministers, admit publicly that they do not believe this.

Senator Mike Mansfield, well-known and esteemed in the world for his intellectual integrity, has unequivocally condemned the Lon Nol regime in these terms:

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"What was for a decade and a half the only oasis of peace in Indochina has been turned into a bloody battlefield in the space of one month. The conflict already involves the potential of an ugly genocide by government stimulated mob-action against the several hundred thousand Vietnamese civilians, for the most part farmers, fishermen and tradesmen, who come from both north and south Viet Nam and who have lived for decades in reasonable peace in Cambodia. The Pandora's box which was held shut by the leadership and diplomacy of Prince Sihanouk is now wide open. For years Cambodia was in the eye of the Indochinese hurricane. Now it is swept up in the full fury of racial, ideological and militarist storm. We ought to know on the basis of experience that even with a massive infusion of American equipment we are likely to have minimal constructive effect on that upheaval and we will open the door to another destructive impact on our own national interests" (Statement to the Senate on April 16, 1970).

Senator Mike Mansfield has put the Cambodian problem in very clear terms. Foreboding President Nixon's intervention — without any justification — to save the regime of General Lon Nol from an imminent fall, a fall which would enable me to bring Cambodia out of the present catastrophe, the Senator warned his government that so massive an aid to Lon Nol could only be seriously detrimental to the national interests of the United States of America.

Echoing the clear-sighted warning of honourable Mike Mansfield, the big newspaper *The New York Times* wrote in its editorial of April 17, 1970: "The mounting evidence of government inspired mass murder of Vietnamese living in Cambodia should provoke a second thought in Washington about the stability and the morality of the regime that recently displaced Prince Sihanouk in Phnom Penh. Evidence of appeals to the ancient prejudice of the Khmers against neighbouring people is a sign of desperation on the part of a government trying to shore up a shaky political base.

"Slaughter of unarmed, captive civilians is a reflection of military weakness in a regime that came to power pledged to eject Vietnamese Communist troops. . . . The indiscriminate slaughter of Vietnamese, not all of whom can be regarded as Communist sympathizers, certainly will cool enthusiasm. . . . If the United States should make the mistake of acceding to a Cambodian appeal for military aid, it could find itself more dangerously embroiled than ever in a struggle that has little relationship to the purpose for which this country entered Southeast Asia."

If there are foreigners capable of fully understanding Cambodia and its people, they are the French whose country maintains close relations with my country for more than a century (1863).

In its July 24, 1970 issue, the very serious paper *Le Monde* published this judgement of the liberal French living in Cambodia:

"At the time of the crisis of March 1970, certain statements have given the illusion that their authors represented the general opinion of the French residents in Cambodia. In fact, several Frenchmen formed an association under the aegis of the Fraternity of Veterans of Indo-China, made repeated motions of support in favour of the Lon Nol government — although they were not the last to pay court to Prince Sihanouk. This association comprises businessmen who are anxious to preserve their huge profits and several co-operators who for long enjoyed in Cambodia the status of colonialists. Finally, among them are those nostalgic of the old Indo-China, whose principal motive is anti-Communism.

"The other Frenchmen, also deeply attached to the Khmer people and their future, witnesses of the drama of the past three months, are keen on distinguishing themselves from these 'French braves of Cambodia.' They notice that the drastic change of Cambodia's foreign policy in March 1970 consists of treating the Vietnamese Communists as enemies and placing itself under the protection of the American 'great friend,' while soliciting direct aid from the Saigon, Taipei, Seoul and Bangkok regimes.

"This complete change has grave consequences: rampage of racism, extension of the war of destruction and beginning of a political and social transformation of the country.

"One can only condemn the racist campaign conducted by the Lon Nol government against the Vietnamese residents, who suffered from massacres, violence, semi-legal pillage and internment, and who have only the prospect of a tragic exodus. The same condemnation is applied to the attitude of the Saigon army which sacks Cambodian villages, ransacks houses, violates young girls and humiliates the Khmer peasants. How can one be not indignant before the war of blind destruction waged by the south Vietnamese and American air forces which burn, bomb and strafe cities and the countryside in Cambodia while the Khmer youth are thrown without preparation into battle and deliberately sacrificed?

"In spite of the upheavals and splits that tear up Cambodia, there are chances for profound transformation. On this occasion, the French who condemn the extension of the American war support all the Cambodians who are anxious to have real progress of their country in independence and peace.

"A true friendship exists between the Khmers and the French, a serious and disinterested friendship having nothing to do with nostalgia for the past."

Sirs,

Messrs. Presidents,

Mmes. and Messrs. Prime Ministers,

That is another unequivocal public condemnation against the Lon Nol regime.

The latter accuses us of being "subservient to the Vietnamese Communists."

It is the nature of the regimes, which sell out national independence to Western imperialism or colonialism, that they cannot understand, or more exactly, do not permit the solidarity of the Afro-Asian and Latin American people who refuse to bow before the imperialists and neo-colonialists.

The militant solidarity of the Khmer people with the fraternal Vietnamese and Laotian people, notwithstanding the ideological differences, is comparable with that uniting the Arab people, republics and kingdoms in face of Zionism behind which is the common enemy of the Arab and Indo-Chinese people — U.S. imperialism.

I understand that certain fraternal non-aligned countries, which are not victims of aggression by U.S. imperialism, do not wish to condemn it.

But to recognize *de jure* the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia is not to be hostile to U.S. imperialism.

In declaring for the resisting Khmer people, Your Majesties and Your Excellencies, as well as your respective governments, are only remaining or will only remain faithful to your ideals of justice and freedom that have been written down in the Joint Statements of the Summit Conferences of Belgrade (1961) and Cairo (1964). The U.S.A., both as a nation and a people, will have no reason to see in your act of equity towards a fraternal people a sign of any hostility towards them.

Moreover, the American people themselves have unequivocally declared for us. American students have even died in the course of demonstrations supporting us.

On our part, we affirm that we harbour no hostility towards the U.S.A.

Our people and our government will be well prepared to maintain friendly relations with the U.S.A. when it ceases to violate the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China and consequently withdraws completely and unconditionally its own and "allied" armed forces from our Indo-China.

As for the relations among our three Khmer, Laotian and Vietnamese peoples, they are and will be certainly based on strict respect for each other's sovereignty.

We have suffered and are suffering too much together, physically and morally, under the colonialism and imperialism from the West to conceive relations of another nature among us.

To dispel any misunderstanding concerning our relations with the socialist Vietnamese, I venture to present Your Majesties and Your Excellencies the following

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excerpts from the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples (April 25, 1970) and from the Cambodian-Vietnamese Joint Statement of June 7, 1970:

1. Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, April 25:

"The parties affirm their determination to safeguard and develop the fraternal friendship and good-neighbourly relations between the three countries so as to give mutual support in the struggle against the common enemy and to co-operate in the future and on a long-term basis in the building of *each country following the road which it finds appropriate* (My italics — N.S.). In the relations between the three countries, the parties are determined to apply *the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence: mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity; non-aggression; mutual respect for each other's political regime and non-interference in internal affairs; equality and mutual benefit; peaceful coexistence.*"

2. Solemn Cambodia-D.R.V.N. Statement signed jointly by myself and the President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in Hanoi on June 7, 1970: It points out, in particular: "The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam pledge to support wholeheartedly the just struggle of the brotherly Khmer people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their flunkies — the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique — till total victory. Once again, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam solemnly declares that it scrupulously respects the independence, peace, neutrality, sovereignty and political regime of Cambodia, recognizes and commits itself to respect the territorial integrity of Cambodia within her existing borders."

* * *

Sirs,

Messrs. Presidents,

Mmes. and Messrs. Prime Ministers,

Here ends my letter to Your Majesties and Your Excellencies.

I beg you to receive it with your usual kindness and give at my request a reply that Your Majesties and Your Excellencies believe to be in conformity with the traditions of justice and solidarity with the oppressed people of your respective nations.

I pray Your Majesties and Your Excellencies to accept, with the expression of my profound gratitude, the assurances of my highest consideration.

NORODOM SIHANOUK

Head of State of Cambodia

August 1970

Patriotic Actions by Cambodian Students and Embassy Secretary in Czechoslovakia

THE patriotic Cambodian students studying in Prague and Isoup Ganthy, Secretary of the Cambodian Embassy there, occupied the Royal Embassy of Cambodia on August 10 and declared their joining the National United Front of Kampuchea. Isoup Ganthy also held a press conference, denouncing the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique for betraying the cause of the Khmer people and acting as the stooge of U.S. imperialism.

In a statement issued on August 13, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia warmly welcomed and supported these patriotic actions, pointing out that "this is a new political victory of the N.U.F.K." and that together with the military, political and diplomatic victories won recently by the Cambodian National Liberation Army and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, "this victory shows the complete isolation and total failure of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh traitorous clique in the pay of the U.S. imperialists."

Unreasonable Measures Taken by Czechoslovak Authorities

The Czechoslovak authorities, however, have unreasonably sealed off the Cambodian Embassy in Prague and taken inhuman measures against the Cambodian patriots. Since August 13, they have dispatched more police to surround the Cambodian Embassy, preventing anyone from entering the embassy building with anything and preventing the diplomatic officials of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam from making normal diplomatic contacts with the embassy. They have gone so far as to cut the water and electricity supply to the embassy and seal off the streets leading to the embassy. Isoup Ganthy and the patriotic Cambodian students have fought against these unreasonable measures.

At the same time, it is reported that the Czechoslovak authorities have expressed their willingness to provide "diplomatic protection" for Meas Keth Caimerom, bogus ambassador of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique which is a lackey of U.S. imperialism. The bogus ambassador who has been ousted from the embassy is still allowed to "work" safely in his "official residence" in Prague.

Messages From Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to Czechoslovak President

In view of this situation, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, sent messages on August 16 and 23 to Czechoslovak President Ludvik Svoboda.

The August 16 message said: "It is with sadness that our anti-imperialist people, to whom your people have solemnly declared their firm support many times, have learnt that the Czechoslovak Government stands on the side of Mr. Meas Keth Caimerom, bogus ambassador who represents only himself and the fascists in the pay of U.S. imperialism, and has ordered to cut off the water and electricity supply to the building where Mr. Ganthy and our students stay and to refuse to provide food for them. In the name of all the Cambodians fighting arms in hand against U.S. imperialism, the aggressor and neo-colonizer of our motherland, in the name of all those who are horribly burnt by the napalms dropped by U.S. planes, and in the name of the legal Royal Government of Cambodia, I request Your Excellency to immediately intervene so that water and electricity would be restored to the offices of our Embassy and that the diplomats of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam would be permitted to bring food to Mr. Isoup Ganthy, his large family and our young compatriots staying with them. In default of an official recogni-

tion of the Khmer people's legal government, the Khmer people venture to expect that your Government will not refuse to accord to their diplomatic representative and to their youth a humanitarian treatment, including such minimum as water, electricity and food. Moreover, I believe that the moment has come for our two countries to clear up the ambiguity on the Cambodian Government question. The Czechoslovak Government can make clear its position regarding this and if it chooses to recognize the pro-American and anti-people government of Lon Nol, usurper of constitutional power in Phnom Penh, it has the right to do so, but at least the Khmer people and their legal government will know what to do and can therefore make Mr. Gantry and their students not only leave the offices of the Cambodian Embassy belonging to them, but also leave your country."

The August 23 message said: "I addressed an agonizing appeal to Your Excellency last week in favour of our diplomat Isoup Gantry and some ten Cambodian students whose only crime is to have refused to give up the offices of our embassy to the traitorous ambassador Mr. Caimerom who, with his friend Lon Nol, has betrayed his country and people for the benefit of U.S. imperialism. It was doubtless thanks to the kindness of Your Excellency whom I warmly thank, that the Czechoslovak authorities have restored the supply of water and gas to my compatriots besieged by the police. Unfortunately, they are still categorically denied electricity as well as telephone and the right to receive mail. What is still worse is that nobody is allowed to bring them food and the besieged have only the right to die of hunger or surrender the buildings of the Cambodian Embassy to the representative of a regime which is the enemy of its own people, sworn enemy of communism and a de facto ally of U.S. imperialism which, in the name of anti-communism, daily murders and disables with bullets, napalm bombs and poisonous matter thousands of men, women, elderly people and children of the people of socialist Viet Nam, an ally of your country, and of the Laotian and Khmer peoples who are your faithful friends. Certain Czechoslovak diplomats have explained to us that with regard to international practice and law, and in particular the international agreements of Vienna concerning diplomats, your government is obliged to protect ambassador Caimerom and his diplomatic mission. As regards this, allow me to draw your high attention to the following facts: First, Mr. Isoup Gantry, representative of the National United Front and the Royal Government of Cambodia, is himself also a dip-

lomat recognized as such by your Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Second, the Czechoslovak Government has not yet said that it recognized de jure the Lon Nol regime, usurper of constitutional power in Phnom Penh and violator of the Vienna Convention by its ransacking the Embassies of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet Nam. Consequently Mr. Caimerom and Mr. Gantry are qualified as the respective representatives of two Cambodian regimes, neither of which has been recognized by your government. I therefore cannot imagine that two weights and measures can be used — one in favour of the pro-American Khmer diplomats and the other to the detriment of the anti-imperialist Khmer diplomat and nationals who have formed a common front with the people of socialist Viet Nam, your ally. In my previous message to Your Excellency I suggested that your government clarify the situation and make public its real choice between the legal government of the Khmer people and the anti-national, pro-imperialist Lon Nol regime. Otherwise my government considers it has the right to request your government likewise to isolate with a police cordon the residential building of the Cambodian Embassy where Mr. Caimerom and his friends are illegally living, and deprive them too of electricity, telephone, mail and the supply of food. Nevertheless, on behalf of the progressive, anti-fascist and anti-imperialist Khmer people and in the name of their National United Front, their Royal Government of National Union and their People's National Liberation Army, I proclaim that all the buildings and land belonging to the diplomatic mission of Cambodia in the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, as in other countries of socialist Europe and elsewhere, belong to them and that the so-called diplomats of the traitorous regime of Phnom Penh have no right whatsoever to occupy them.

"As for the Khmer offices in Prague I would be very grateful to your government if it restored the electricity and allowed food to be brought there by the diplomats friendly to our two peoples so that the besieged would not die of hunger. But if the besieged have to evacuate the offices one day owing to starvation or any other incident of maltreatment arbitrarily inflicted from outside, my government wishes to proclaim in advance that it will always maintain all its rights to the movable and fixed property of the Cambodian Embassy in Czechoslovakia with, of course, its right to be the sole legal representative of Cambodia and the Cambodian people."

Chinese Foreign Ministry Lodges Serious Protest With Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Czechoslovak Embassy in China

On August 20, Li Lien-ching, Deputy Director of the Department of the Soviet Union and East European Affairs of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China, at an urgent meeting by appointment with the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Czechoslovak Embassy in China, lodged a serious verbal protest against the Czechoslovak authorities' unjustified obstruction of normal diplomatic contacts between the Chinese and Cambodian Embassies in Czechoslovakia.

Since August 13, the diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy in Czechoslovakia have on many occasions gone to the Cambodian Embassy in Czechoslovakia to make normal diplomatic contacts with Isoup Ganthay, Secretary of the Cambodian Embassy. But their contacts were subjected to crude interference and unjustified obstruction by the Czechoslovak authorities.

The Chinese Embassy in Czechoslovakia repeatedly asked for a meeting by appointment with the respon-

sible officials of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry to make representations on this matter, but the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry has all along put off the appointment and refused to have the meeting. This is unreasonable to the extreme.

Therefore, Li Lien-ching, Deputy Director of the Department of the Soviet Union and East European Affairs of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, had an urgent meeting by appointment with Zikmund Tobias, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Czechoslovak Embassy in China, and lodged a serious protest with the Czechoslovak authorities against their unjustified obstruction of the normal diplomatic activities of the Chinese Embassy in Czechoslovakia. He pointed out that it was a crude interference by the Czechoslovak authorities in the normal diplomatic activities of the Chinese Embassy and a serious violation of international practice. He sternly warned the Czechoslovak side that the Czechoslovak authorities must be held fully responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

A Paean to China-Viet Nam Friendship

A FEW months ago, Chinese medical workers and revolutionary masses, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, rejoined the completely severed hand of a Vietnamese trainee in China. This is a song in praise of the militant friendship between the people of China and Viet Nam.

Vietnamese trainee Nguyen Thi Vi, who was learning to be a milling-machine operator at the Chengchow Textile Machinery Plant in Honan Province, had her right hand completely severed by the cutter of her machine at 2:40 a.m. on April 5 due to carelessness. She was immediately carried to the plant's infirmary where her injury was dressed. The workers then rushed her in less than 15 minutes to the hospital attached to the Honan Medical College in the city for treatment. Deeply concerned, the workers fervently hoped that their Vietnamese sister's hand could be rejoined as quickly as possible.

On learning what had happened, the physicians, surgeons and orthopaedic surgeons of the hospital and surgeons from an army hospital in the vicinity immediately came together for a consultation. They did not waste any time in deciding on the best way and in giving Nguyen Thi Vi the best necessary treatment in preparation for the rejoining operation to be done at a

hospital in Shanghai which was best suited for such an operation.

Nguyen Thi Vi had to be taken to the famous Shanghai No. 6 People's Hospital that night. On receiving the order to fly her to Shanghai by special plane, the commanders and fighters of an air force unit stationed in Honan did their best to get everything ready for the take-off within the shortest possible time. Weather conditions were bad that day and the fogbound Shanghai airport made landing exceedingly difficult. But the airmen were full of anxiety for their Vietnamese sister and displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in overcoming the worst weather conditions they had ever encountered in the air, and finally landed safe and sound.

A little after 6 a.m., the No. 6 People's Hospital received the following order from the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee: The special plane carrying our Vietnamese comrade-in-arms has taken off. You must have everything ready and make all-out efforts to rejoin her severed hand!

Leading members of the workers and P.L.A. Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team in the hospital and the hospital revolutionary committee went to the emer-

gency room to take direct command in the battle. The surgeons, nurses and other medical workers of the emergency room, X-ray department, operating theatre, laboratory and blood bank all got ready in no time. Even Chen Chung-wei, the surgeon who became well-known seven years ago for having successfully rejoined a completely severed hand for the first time and who was that day ill at home, hurried to the scene to join in the battle. All anxiously awaited the arrival of their Vietnamese sister. They said: The people of China and Viet Nam are like brothers. The Vietnamese people are valiantly fighting the U.S. aggressors. Their struggle is also ours. We will rejoin her hand so that she will be able to use it to fight the U.S. bandits and do her part in the construction of her fatherland.

It was 8:30 a.m. when Nguyen Thi Vi arrived at the Shanghai No. 6 People's Hospital. According to foreign medical works, it was impossible to rejoin a limb which blood had ceased to circulate for more than six hours. But this was a hand of a Vietnamese comrade-in-arms standing at the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle. To rejoin this hand would be a powerful support to the fraternal Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Chinese medical workers were determined to rejoin Nguyen Thi Vi's hand.

The doctors became more confident after examining the hand for the medical workers in Honan had successfully employed a method Chinese medical personnel had worked out through repeated practice and summing up of experiences, which made it possible to proceed with the rejoining operation with little difficulty.

Chen Chung-wei and the other doctors decided on an operational programme after a detailed discussion.



Dr. Chen Chung-wei seeing how Nguyen Thi Vi's rejoined hand was progressing.

After Nguyen Thi Vi was taken to the operating theatre, the medical workers began by giving a blood transfusion to their Vietnamese sister. The workers and P.L.A. Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team at the hospital and the doctors and nurses about to perform the operation then recited with emotion Chairman Mao's teaching: "The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area." The medical workers pledged: "We will display the spirit of proletarian internationalism and do our utmost to rejoin our Vietnamese sister's hand and support the Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation with actual deeds." The operation began. The bone was set in place and the broken ends of muscle and tendon joined. Then the difficult job of rejoining the small blood vessels was tackled. Working with burning proletarian feelings towards their Vietnamese comrade-in-arms, the doctors used a suturing needle that was finer than a hair and a suture as fine as cocoon silk to stitch together the broken ends of the vein and the artery.

When the radial artery had been rejoined and the tourniquet clip taken away, blood filled the empty blood vessels of the hand and showed under the skin of the palm. The cold, ashen hand soon regained colour as blood flowed smoothly into the blood vessels, and it gradually became warm again. Joy filled the eyes of the doctors and nurses in the operating theatre for the completely severed right hand of our Vietnamese sister had been rejoined in the operation which had lasted 5 hours and 10 minutes.

Ignoring their fatigue, the medical personnel immediately afterwards studied and discussed post-operational treatment and nursing problems. The nurses gave up their days off and took turns looking after the patient day and night in three shifts for 16 days. The dieticians did their best to learn and prepare Vietnamese-style dishes to help the patient regain her appetite and restore her strength. The cooks inquired of the nurses after nearly every meal how their Vietnamese sister liked her food and what would she like for the next meal. When they heard that Nguyen Thi Vi liked fresh boiled vegetables, they chose the most tender leaves, carefully prepared them and brought them to the ward.

The Vietnamese people who have a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle never retreat before the enemy. In face of injury and great pain, Nguyen Thi Vi displayed to the full this heroic spirit of the Vietnamese people. To encourage herself in the fight against pain, she sang the revolutionary songs which

the Vietnamese fighters sing on the battlefield. She told the nurses and other patients of the exploits of the Vietnamese people in their heroic struggle, and bitterly condemned the U.S. aggressors for the fascist atrocities in Viet Nam. She told them: "One of my uncles was brutally killed by the U.S. bandits. Today, the women of Viet Nam are dealing hard blows at the U.S. aggressors. They have killed many U.S. bandits with sharpened bamboo sticks and have scared the wits out of them."

The nurses were greatly moved by the heroic revolutionary spirit of Nguyen Thi Vi and said to her with emotion: We will conscientiously learn from the heroic Vietnamese people and from you, and carefully nurse you so that you will be able to again use your own hands to severely punish the U.S. aggressors and build your fatherland!

When Nguyen Thi Vi learnt that the hospital had given her as much as 1,000 c.c. of blood transfusions, she was extremely moved and said: "The Chinese people's blood is flowing in my veins! I am determined to deal the U.S. aggressors a telling blow!" Nguyen Thi Vi carefully kept the towel and handker-

chief she had used in the hospital and said: "I want to take these things back to Viet Nam as a souvenir to keep for ever."

With the careful treatment given by the medical workers, Nguyen Thi Vi's right hand healed completely and the stitches were removed two weeks after the operation. Her hand gradually recovered its functions and she can now move her fingers.

The workers and P.L.A. propaganda team and the medical workers at the Shanghai No. 6 People's Hospital were overjoyed at being able to contribute their share in helping their Vietnamese class sister to recover her health. They said: The heroic Vietnamese people are attacking U.S. imperialism valiantly. They are our comrades and brothers. We have only done what we should to contribute our share in helping our Vietnamese sister recover. In response to the great call made by Chairman Mao in his solemn statement supporting the struggle of the world's people against U.S. imperialism, we pledge to provide powerful backing for the Vietnamese people and the people of the three Indo-Chinese countries and contribute all our strength to defeating U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs!

Nixon's Fascist Tyranny Cannot Save U.S. Imperialism From Its Doom

BADLY trounced by the world's people and the American people, beset with difficulties at home and abroad and denounced everywhere, U.S. imperialism has recently redoubled its efforts to beef up the machinery of bourgeois dictatorship in the United States in a vain attempt to maintain the reactionary rule of the monopoly capitalist class by sanguinary fascist tyranny. Nevertheless, this outrageous action of U.S. imperialism can only serve to increase the American people's even stronger dissatisfaction and resistance.

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out in 1949: "The U.S. government still has a veil of democracy, but it has been cut down to a tiny patch by the U.S. reactionaries and become very faded, and is not what it used to be in the days of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. The reason is that the class struggle has become more intense. When the class struggle becomes still more intense, the veil of U.S. democracy will inevitably be flung to the four winds."

This wise prediction of Chairman Mao's has been fully borne out by the historical facts of class struggle in the United States over the past 21 years. As the American people became more awakened daily, and class struggle more acute, U.S. ruling circles enacted one fascist law after another such as the "Taft-Hartley Act" and the "McCarran Act" to suppress workers'

strikes and persecute the progressives. Since coming to power, the Nixon government, faced with the American people's raging revolutionary struggle, has recklessly resorted to the counter-revolutionary tricks of deception, and at the same time stepped up its tempo of fascistization, discarding completely the veil of democracy which had already been torn to pieces by the reactionary U.S. ruling circles, thus entirely revealing its hideous fascist features.

The Nixon government has used more frequently than any previous government such bourgeois state machinery as the court, prison, police and troops to persecute the American people. Time and again it arrested progressives and revolutionary people on trumped-up charges and trampled underfoot progressive organizations. Most of the leaders and hundreds of members of the Black Panther Party, a progressive organization of the black people, have been arrested under various pretexts and thrown into prison in handcuffs and fetters. Some were even brutally murdered. Thousands upon thousands of college and university students were arrested without any reason. According to the greatly watered-down figures released by J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the notorious F.B.I. over 7,000 students were arrested during the last school year. The Nixon government called out large numbers of troops and police to

station in schools to suppress the students and even the corridors of some high schools were patrolled by the police.

The Nixon government has left no stone unturned to step up its fascist rule of terror. It sent out innumerable secret agents armed with electronic bugging and tape-recording gadgets to watch the activities of the revolutionary masses and drew up black lists by electronic computers. Following the successive protest demonstrations at Kent State University against the sending of troops by the Nixon government to invade Cambodia, the F.B.I. sent 50 secret agents disguised as students to that university in an attempt to undermine the student struggle. It was disclosed that 200 more secret agents will be sent there next year. Meanwhile, secret agents of the Pentagon have never ceased collecting information concerning mass struggles in various cities. The U.S. Defence Department admitted publicly last January that the names and photos of "dissident Americans" were kept in one of its organizations. A U.S. army under-secretary clamoured last March that "the army cannot simply wait until there is an actual requirement to deploy troops before information about a disturbance is collected." Instigated by the ruling circles, the Ku Klux Klan, a fascist organization devoted to persecuting Afro-Americans, recently held a convention of 2,000 K.K.K. gangsters from 44 states to jointly work out a scheme for intensifying the persecution of Afro-Americans.

Confronted with the surging struggle of the American people, the panic-stricken Nixon government has gone all out to slaughter the revolutionary masses. It has repeatedly proclaimed "curfews" at will and dispatched fully armed troops and police and even helicopters and armoured cars to suppress the demonstrators. Last May, tens of thousands of National Guardsmen were called out in eight states including Ohio, Georgia, Wisconsin and Illinois to carry out bloody suppression of the students demonstrating against U.S. imperialist aggression in Cambodia. This reactionary government shot to death 12 people, white and black, in less than half a month. In July, it successively killed some ten Afro-Americans, Puerto Ricans and Mexican-Americans, and wounded hundreds of Afro-Americans, thus owing the American people heavy debts in blood.

In order to step up its fascist dictatorship, the Nixon government has even attempted to legalize all these reactionary measures. Nixon has formed a special commission consisting of Attorney General John Mitchell, special agent chief J. Edgar Hoover and secret service chief James Rowley to discuss further fascist measures. He urged the congress to approve "stronger federal laws" to deal with the American people. Last July, Nixon prohibited by a government "order" the gathering of over 100 to 500 people in the vicinity of the White House in a vain attempt to protect his den. He also signed a "bill" to expand the scope of telephone bugging and empowered the police to search and arrest at will, thus depriving the American people of nearly all their basic rights of freedom.

The sanguinary fascist tyranny instituted by the Nixon government is precisely a sign that U.S. imperialism is at the end of its tether and is fast declining. Its ferocious and heinous fascist tyranny does not show its strength, but reveals its increasing feebleness. U.S. imperialism has failed to win in its aggressive wars abroad and is bogged down deeper and deeper in the quagmire. At home, inflation, reduced production, recession and sharp increase in unemployment have brought about more acute class contradictions and unprecedented social upheavals. Again and again the reactionary rule of the Nixon government has been violently pounded by the unprecedentedly mounting revolutionary struggle of the American people. U.S. bourgeois journal and hired scribes have stated in alarm that in the United States, "the present crisis has no genuine predecessors," that "today, for the first time, the country faces a massive breakdown . . . in faith in its ideals, institutions and prospects," and that the United States is "the worst nation in the world."

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Nixon's fascist atrocities have kindled the raging flames of the revolutionary mass movement in the United States."** At present, the American people's revolutionary movement against the policies of aggression and war of the Nixon government and against fascist tyranny is gaining momentum. The American workers have launched ever fiercer struggles. Brushing aside so-called "laws" and "bans" of the ruling circles, workers and employees in a number of trades have repeatedly held large-scale strikes. At the same time, many workers have taken part in protest demonstrations against the Nixon government's expansion of the war of aggression in Indo-China. The students have not only held strikes and demonstrations in continued opposition to the decadent bourgeois educational system, but also successively made vehement protests against the fascist military training in schools and the reactionary domestic and foreign policies of the Nixon government. The Afro-Americans, American-Indians, Mexican-Americans and Puerto Ricans who are grievously oppressed have all risen in a more furious struggle against violent repression. In this revolutionary struggle, more and more people have embarked on the road of hitting back at counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence. The workers' struggle, the student movement and the Afro-American struggle have gradually merged into a gigantic revolutionary torrent. An ever broader strata of the people, including college and high school teachers, artists, medical workers, lawyers, film workers and religious circles, have thrown themselves into this momentous revolutionary struggle. The Nixon government cannot check the advance of the torrent of the American people's revolutionary struggle with political deception. Similarly it can never rely on naked fascist tyranny to save itself from its doom. The American people will certainly wage a more valiant revolutionary struggle to smash the frenzied onslaught of the reactionary authorities.

Premier Chou Meets Chairman Arafat's Special Envoy Younes

A meeting took place on August 20 between Premier Chou En-lai and Housni Younes, special envoy of Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Executive Committee, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Official Spokesman of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fatch). They had a cordial and friendly talk.

Hamdi Mahmoud, Head of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking, was present at the meeting.

Also present were Chi Peng-fei, Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister, Ho Ying, leading member of the West Asian and African Affairs Department, and Han Hsu, leading member of the Protocol Department, of the Foreign Ministry.

Agreement on Military Aid Supplied Gratis by China to Cambodia Signed in Peking

An agreement on providing gratuitous military aid by China to Cambodia in 1970 was signed in Peking on August 17 between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. This agreement was concluded in order to give support to the Cambodian people in their just war against U.S. imperialism and its lackey the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique and strengthen the profound traditional friendship between the people of China and Cambodia.

Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of China, and Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, attended the signing ceremony.

Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and General Duong Sam Ol, Minister of Military Equipment and Armament of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Also present at the signing ceremony were members of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and the Cambodian Ambassador to China; and leading members of the Chinese Government departments concerned and the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Chinese Ambassador to Cambodia.

After the agreement was signed, Premier Chou En-lai gave a dinner in honour of Prime Minister Penn Nouth and Madame Penn Nouth, and members of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

In May this year, the Governments of China and Cambodia signed an agreement on providing the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with a loan by the Chinese Government. Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council of China, and Thiounn Mumm, Minister of Economy and Finance of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Premier Chou Meets Mr. and Mrs. Snow

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, met Edgar Snow, a friendly American, and Mrs. Snow on the evening of August 18.

Premier Chou En-lai and Edgar Snow had a friendly talk and were photographed together.

Huang Hua, Council Member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was present on the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Snow are on a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Kinkazu Saionji Returns to Japan

Japanese friend Kinkazu Saionji left Peking for home by plane on August 18.

Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and leading members of the departments and organizations concerned went to the airport and warmly bade him farewell.

Also at the airport to see him off were Djawoto, Secretary-General, and members of the Secretariat, of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association; Frederik Risakotta, Acting Head ad interim of the Executive Secretariat, and members of the Secretariat, of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau; and Japanese friends and other foreign friends in Peking.

Kinkazu Saionji was warmly welcomed by many people from all circles actively working for Japan-China friendship when he arrived in Tokyo by plane on August 22 evening.

L.F. Ilyichev Arrives in Peking

L.F. Ilyichev, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, arrived in Peking by air on August 15 to take part in the negotiations on the Sino-Soviet boundary question. He was met at the airport by Chiao Kuan-hua and Chai Chengwen, head and deputy head of the Chinese Government Delegation.

V.V. Kuznetsov, head of the Soviet Government Delegation and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, had returned to Moscow on June 30 because of sickness.

ROUND THE WORLD

BURMA

Revolutionary Armed Struggle Develops Victoriously

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Burma, the Burmese people's revolutionary armed struggle has continued to make surging advances this year.

The people's armed forces led by the Communist Party of Burma and those of the various minority nationalities have intensified their fighting in different parts of the country and expanded the areas of their operations against the enemy, thus scoring fresh successes and dealing heavy blows at the Burmese reactionaries.

In the first half of the year, especially since the vigorous development of the Indo-Chinese people's armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the people's armed forces have become more and more active in various parts of the country. Engagements with the reactionary troops were noticeably on the increase as compared with the second half of last year. Even according to the scrappy statistics disclosed by Burma's reactionary papers, the people's armed forces fought well over 100 battles, big and small, by the end of June. Besides hitting out at the enemy in various regions of Lower Burma, they also won successive victories in Upper Burma and the Shan States.

Following up their victories over the incessant large-scale "mopping-up" campaigns of the reactionary troops in the past few years, the people's armed forces in the Pegu mountain area and the Irrawaddy Division have shown greater vigour since the beginning of this year. They often took the initiative in attacking the enemy, repulsing the offensives of the reactionary troops and police, sabotaging his communications and transport and suppressing agents of the reactionary government. They also carried on propaganda work among the people. In May, the people's armed forces repeatedly

attacked the enemy in the Pegu mountain area and the Irrawaddy Division, each time with a force of 100 to 200 fighters. On May 3, two hundred fighters of the people's armed forces attacked the police station at Ngathaingyaung in Bassein District, Irrawaddy Division, seizing 20 rifles from the police and a large quantity of supplies from the reactionary government. The next day, the people's armed forces led by the Communist Party of Burma attacked Thagaya Railway Station in Toungoo District, Pegu mountain area, capturing a quantity of materials. On May 13, the people's armed forces attacked the police station at Moulmeingyun in Myaungmya District, Irrawaddy Division, annihilating seven enemy soldiers. Fighting went on as usual in June and July in Prome and Toungoo Districts of the Pegu mountain area and in Myaungmya, Henzada and Pyapon Districts of the Irrawaddy Division. From the end of June to mid-July, the people's armed forces of the Karen nationality smashed the "mopping-up" operations of the reactionary troops at the border area of the districts of Myaungmya, Pyapon and Maubin. Among the casualties of the reactionary troops were 12 captains and staff sergeants killed.

The people's armed forces in Arakan, southwest Burma, and in Tenasserim, south Burma, launched frequent attacks on the enemy troops, police and the "civil guards." They ambushed enemy vehicles and ships and blew up highway bridges. From late May to June, the people's armed forces carried out at least 30 to 40 operations in Arakan and in Tenasserim.

In the past six months or so, the people's armed forces led by the Communist Party of Burma and the people's armed forces of the minority nationalities in the Districts of Thayetmyo, Magwe and Shwebo of Upper Burma and in the Shan States continuously attacked the enemy, wiping out a great number of enemy effectives and opening up

new battlefields. They vigorously supported and co-ordinated with the struggle of the people's armed forces in the areas of Pegu and Irrawaddy. The panic-stricken enemy was at the end of his tether.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "The richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people." With the support of the people of various nationalities in Burma, the revolutionary people's armed struggle led by the Communist Party of Burma has gained in strength and brought about a new situation in the past few years. At present, the excellent international situation, especially the victorious development of the Indo-Chinese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and the revolutionary armed struggle of the people in Southeast Asia, is greatly encouraging the revolutionary fighting will of the Burmese people and inspiring them with confidence in victory. The revolutionary armed struggle of the Burmese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Burma is bound to forge ahead from victory to victory by overcoming all kinds of difficulties.

PALESTINE

Dead Against Mideast "Munich"

A vigorous struggle has been developing in the Middle East against the Middle East "Munich" plot hatched by U.S. imperialism and its collaborator. It is a struggle against compromise and capitulation. The Palestinian people and the people of the other Arab countries are rising up to safeguard their sacred rights and national interests and are persevering in armed struggle. This has dealt a head-on blow on the wild ambitions of the so-called "super-powers" out to split the ranks of the Arab people and divide the Middle East into spheres of influence between themselves at the expense of the Palestinian and other Arab people.

Since June 5, 1967, when U.S. imperialism instigated its tool of aggression Israel to launch a large-scale war of aggression against the Arab

countries and occupy large tracts of Arab territory, U.S. imperialism has all along employed the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of trying to coerce or cajole the Arab countries into submission. Working together, U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism have hatched "plans" and "formulas" one after another for a so-called "political settlement" in a vain attempt to stamp out the fierce flames of the Palestinian people's revolution and to induce the Arab people to give in to the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. On June 19, with U.S. imperialism trotting out its "Rogers plan," a new peak was reached in the plot to push through this Middle East "Munich."

The "Rogers plan" was dished up after prolonged backstage bargaining between U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism. It reveals the contention and collusion between these two so-called "superpowers" in their wild ambition to split the Arab people and divide spheres of influence in the Middle East.

The Palestinian people and the people of other Arab countries have

given a resounding answer to U.S. imperialism and its collaborator in their attempt to rig up a Middle East "Munich" plot. They resolutely opposed the "Rogers plan" and denounced it as a political plot by big powers to decide the destiny of small countries at the expense of the latter. The Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization in its August 9 statement pointed out: "All detachments of the Palestinian revolution are determined to continue armed struggle against the imperialist-Zionist enemy, determined to prevent and frustrate the liquidation of the Palestinian cause through the U.N. Security Council resolution and the U.S. proposals, and determined to carry on the people's revolutionary war to liberate national Palestinian and Arab soil." Arab countries such as Iraq, Syria and Algeria have also rejected the U.S. "political initiative" and expressed their support for the Palestinian revolution.

With the strong backing of the people of the Arab countries, the Palestinian guerrillas have stepped up their attacks on the Israeli aggressors.

By concrete action they gave a powerful rebuff to the plot for a Middle East "Munich" by U.S. imperialism and its collaborator. From August 1 to 10 they launched over 130 attacks, killed and wounded large numbers of enemy troops and destroyed more than 40 military vehicles of various types belonging to the Israeli aggressor troops. On the 9th, they shot down an Israeli plane near Jericho on the occupied west bank of the Jordan River. On the 10th, a joint force of "Al Saeka" and other Palestinian commandos fiercely engaged the Israeli aggressor troops for 10 hours in an area north of the Dead Sea. They attacked an Israeli patrol between Maghtas and Suweima, killing or wounding 22 enemy troops and destroying 6 Israeli vehicles.

After more than five years of arduous fighting, the Palestinian guerrillas have grown into an important force in the Middle East attacking and resisting imperialism and Zionism. Today, it is the 100 million Arab people, and definitely not one or two "superpowers," who decide the destiny of the Middle East.

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