

PEKING REVIEW

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Down With the Doctrine of Big-Nation Hegemony

"Renmin Ribao" editorial

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China

January 25, 1971

Capital Construction: Revolution In Designing

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

We firmly maintain that all nations should practise the well-known Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence.

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

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Be self-reliant, work hard, do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind.

Comrade Lin Piao Sends Message to Comrade Khamtay Siphandone

— Warmly greeting 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Laotian People's Liberation Army

Sam Neua

Comrade Khamtay Siphandone

Supreme Commander of the Laotian People's Liberation Army

On the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Laotian People's Liberation Army, I, on behalf of the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, extend warm festive congratulations to the fraternal Laotian people and the Laotian People's Liberation Army.

The Laotian People's Liberation Army is a heroic people's army, which, under the correct leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front, has waged a tenacious and unyielding struggle against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, by relying closely on the people, uniting with other patriotic armed forces in Laos and persevering in a people's war. In the past year, the patriotic Laotian armed forces and people, holding aloft the militant banner of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, uniting as one with the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples and coordinating closely with them, have become stronger and stronger in fighting, annihilated large numbers of enemy effectives and won fresh splendid successes on various battlefields in Laos. Through struggles they have performed immortal exploits in the cause of independence and national liberation of their fatherland. Their victory has made important contributions to the anti-imperialist struggle waged by the revolutionary people throughout the world.

At present, the situation in Laos as well as in Indo-China is excellent. U.S. imperialism, which is aggressive by nature, is still conducting a death-

bed struggle. While flagrantly raiding north Viet Nam and expanding its aggression against Cambodia, it is further intensifying its war of aggression against Laos in a vain attempt to turn the tide after its disastrous defeats. We are firmly convinced that the heroic patriotic armed forces and people of Laos, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples and persevering in a protracted people's war, will surely drive U.S. imperialism out of the territory of Laos and the Indo-Chinese region.

The two peoples and armies of China and Laos have become close comrades-in-arms and brothers in the struggle against our common enemy.

The struggle of the Laotian people is our struggle. Following the teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution will fully support and assist the Laotian people and other peoples in Indo-China in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs are completely defeated.

Long live the great victory of the Laotian people and other peoples in Indo-China in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation!

Long live the militant friendship between the two peoples and armies of China and Laos!

Lin Piao

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

January 19, 1971

Government Delegation of Equatorial Guinea Visits China

A Government Delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea led by Jesus Alfonso Oyono Alogo, Minister of Public Works, Housing and Transport, arrived in Peking by plane on January 17 for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Minister Oyono Alogo and members of the delegation Pedro Ela Nguema, Chief of the Civil Office of His Excellency the President, and Gaudencio Asumu Oyono Medja, Secretary-General of the Presidential House stepped down from the plane in the midst of cheers. The distinguished guests were welcomed at the airport by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, and leading members of the government departments con-

cerned, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and thousands of revolutionary people in the capital.

Chou En-lai, Premier, and Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier, of the State Council, met all the members of the Government Delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea on January 19. Premier Chou En-lai extended a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from far-off Equatorial Guinea. The hosts and guests had a friendly conversation and took a photograph together.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien held talks with Minister Oyono Alogo

on January 18. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet warmly welcoming the delegation the same evening.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Minister Oyono Alogo spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the peoples of China and Equatorial Guinea.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien paid tribute to the people of Equatorial Guinea under the leadership of President Francisco Macias Nguema for their positive efforts to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and develop the national economy. He warmly praised the Government of Equatorial Guinea for pursuing a foreign policy of opposing imperialism and colonialism and of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, and supporting the national-liberation struggle of the African people.

Li Hsien-nien said: Since the beginning of last year, a new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs has emerged throughout the world. The heroic African people have already become a mighty force in the anti-imperialist struggles today. In Africa, many medium-sized and small countries are opposing the power politics of the superpowers; this has become an irresistible trend of history. President Francisco Macias Nguema has pointed out that small countries need the help of big countries and big countries likewise need the support of small countries and that big and small countries should be equal. We fully support this just call for equality between all countries, big and small. At no time will China behave like a superpower. We firmly oppose the practice of jungle law by one or two superpowers which lord it over small countries. We hold that in international affairs, only when big and small countries really treat each other as equals can important international questions be solved. We firmly oppose big-nation chauvinism and power politics and stand for the settlement of the affairs of each country by its own people. Africa

belongs to the great African people, and African affairs should be decided and settled by the African people themselves.

Li Hsien-nien said: The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The imperialists and reactionaries will invariably try their utmost to obstruct and undermine the cause of independence and progress of the African peoples."** In order to plunder and control rich Africa, the imperialists are feverishly employing the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of military suppression and political deception. Leaving no despicable tricks undone, they send mercenaries to invade an independent sovereign country from without when they fail to subvert it from within. The flagrant invasion of Guinea by the Portuguese colonialists with U.S. imperialist support constitutes a grave provocation against all the sovereign states in Africa. This is a danger signal. In such a new situation, so long as the African people strengthen their unity, heighten their vigilance, grasp their weapons firmly and persevere in struggle, they will surely defeat the imperialist armed aggression and subversive schemes. Victory certainly belongs to the African people who are determined to defend national independence and state sovereignty!

Li Hsien-nien said: The task of fighting against imperialism and colonialism links China and Equatorial Guinea together. Our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other. Last October our two countries established diplomatic relations in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and this marks a new stage in the friendship between our two peoples.

In his speech, Minister Oyono Alogo thanked the Chinese people for giving the delegation enthusiastic welcome and cordial attention. He expressed gratitude especially for the great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung, founder of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Government. He said: It is my firm conviction that through the joint efforts of our two Governments, the friendly re-

lations and co-operation between our two countries will be consolidated and developed day by day.

The Minister said: The foreign policy of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea is anti-colonialist, anti-neo-colonialist and anti-imperialist. We stand for an international peace and hold that all world conflicts, no matter on what scale, should be solved through peaceful negotiations.

He said: The Republic of Equatorial Guinea notes with satisfaction the positive actions which are being taken by the countries of Indo-China, and Palestine, Viet Nam, Korea and the Arab countries in the struggle against international imperialism, a pest for all peoples. At the recent Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Lusaka, the Delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea supported without reservation the just struggle of Samdech Sihanouk and his people for national liberation.

Agreements on economic and technical co-operation and on trade between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea were signed in Peking on January 22.

Premier Chou En-lai attended the signing ceremony. The agreements were signed by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Minister Oyono Alogo on behalf of their respective Governments.

The Government Delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea concluded its visit and left Peking for home on January 24.

Foreign Ministry Sponsors Theatrical Performance in Honour of Foreign Guests

The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China sponsored a theatrical performance in honour of the guests from the various countries in the evening of January 20. They saw *The Red Detachment of Women*, a modern revolutionary ballet presented by the China Dance-Drama Troupe.

(Continued on p. 24.)

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Of the People's Republic of China

January 25, 1971

OF late, U.S. imperialism has been stepping up the expansion of its war of aggression in Indo-China and plotting new military adventures. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, as well as the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia issued statements on January 19 and 20 respectively, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Viet Nam issued statements on January 19 and 20 respectively, strongly condemning the Nixon government for its crime of intensifying the war of aggression in Indo-China and expressing the determination of the three peoples of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos to further strengthen their unity and defeat U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The Chinese Government and people express firm support to the above-mentioned statements.

Since the dry season set in, the Nixon government has adopted a series of grave steps to further expand its war of aggression in Indo-China. It has dispatched a large number of planes, including B-52 bombers, to carry out wanton bombing raids against Cambodia, Laos and both north and south Viet Nam and has sent more puppet troops from Thailand to invade the liberated areas of Laos in collaboration with the Laotian Rightist troops. Early this month, U.S. Secretary of Defence Laird at the head of a bunch of top brass prowled into Saigon, Phnom Penh and Bangkok, etc. Subsequently, U.S. imperialism has directed large numbers of south Vietnamese and Lon Nol puppet troops to launch frenzied attacks on the patriotic Cambodian armed forces and people and at the same time dispatched U.S. planes,

warships and military "advisers" to take a direct part in the war. The Nixon government is flagrantly clamouring that it will not be restricted in committing acts of aggression in Indo-China. All this shows that U.S. imperialism is wildly attempting to launch a new military adventure in Indo-China. The Chinese Government and people are closely watching the development of this scheme of the Nixon government.

U.S. imperialism has already suffered disastrous defeat on the battlefield of Indo-China. The criminal activities of the Nixon government in intensifying its war of aggression in Indo-China are but its death-bed struggle. Recently, news of victory has kept on coming in from Indo-China, and the U.S. and puppet troops are everywhere being severely punished and dealt telling blows by the three peoples of Indo-China. U.S. imperialism is finding things very tough indeed. In his State of the Union Message of January 22, Nixon could not but admit that the United States has been going through a "long nightmare." We can state with complete certainty that if U.S. imperialism should obdurately press forward along the path of expanding its war of aggression, it will surely suffer even more disastrous defeats.

The Chinese Government and people are firm and unshakable in their stand of supporting the three Indo-Chinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. No matter how U.S. imperialism expands its war of aggression, the 700 million Chinese people will for ever stand together with the three peoples of Indo-China and pledge themselves to provide a powerful backing to them until the U.S. aggressors are completely driven out of all the three countries of Indo-China.

January 29, 1971

Down With the Doctrine of Big-Nation Hegemony

THE struggle of the Latin American countries and people against U.S. imperialist control and aggression and for the defence of their national interests and state sovereignty is surging ahead vigorously. Of late, the member states of the Andean Pact Organization took joint steps to restrict the operations of U.S. capital and defend their national economies; Panama valiantly stood up and confronted U.S. imperialism on the canal question; nine countries, including Chile and Peru, held a conference on defending their ocean rights, firmly opposing the superpowers' domination and division of the seas; and, since the beginning of this year, Ecuador has defied brute force and seized 11 U.S. piratical fishing boats which had intruded into her territorial waters. All this shows that the struggle of Latin American countries against the doctrine of big-nation hegemony has become an irresistible trend of history.

For many years U.S. imperialism has regarded Latin America as its "backyard," committing all sorts of evil and doing what it likes in that region. Without exception, almost every Latin American country has been or is being subjected to oppression, enslavement and devastation by this "good neighbour." Not only has U.S. imperialism avariciously plundered the wealth of these countries, it has also crudely interfered in their internal and external affairs. The contradictions between U.S. imperialism on the one hand and the workers, peasants and petty bourgeoisie in the Latin American countries on the other are irreconcilable. U.S. imperialism and the national bourgeoisie in these countries also have a clash of interest. The sharpening of these contradictions and conflicts is impelling more and more countries to rise to oppose in varying degrees the power politics of U.S. imperialism.

A common fate and common aspirations will certainly give rise to a new situation of unity in struggle. The Latin American countries are becoming more united; they are gradually establishing a united front against U.S. imperialism on different issues and in various forms. A striking case in point is their joint struggle in defence of their sovereign right over their territorial waters. The formation and development of the anti-U.S. united front has greatly stimulated their struggle against the doctrine of hegemony.

The powerful struggle of the Latin American countries and people has effected a breakthrough in the

"inter-American system" used by U.S. imperialism for years to bind them hand and foot. U.S. imperialism has always employed the "Organization of American States" to dictate to Latin American countries and do as it pleases. Now, this organization is divided by a confrontation between U.S. imperialism on one side and the Latin American countries on the other. Ignoring U.S. imperialism, more than 20 of the latter held meetings on their own of the "Special Committee for Co-ordination of Latin America" at which they unanimously opposed U.S. plunder and control. This is unprecedented in Latin American history. What is more, Latin American countries have further strengthened their militant unity with Afro-Asian countries. From the Third Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries to the 25th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, the countries of the three continents, Asia, Africa and Latin America, have been uniting more closely in their struggle against the doctrine of big-nation hegemony. The fence U.S. imperialism built round its "backyard" is falling apart in whole sections.

The present situation shows that the Latin American countries and people are no longer victims which U.S. imperialism can oppress and enslave at will. These countries have gradually thrown aside the myths about U.S. imperialism in the course of their struggle. When they first touched this huge monster to test it, they found that there was nothing terrifying about it. Later, they dared to defy the orders of U.S. imperialism, dared to stand up to its pressure and dared to take the wind out of its sails. U.S. imperialism can no longer continue its power politics in Latin America! Its position as an overlord on that continent is caving in!

In the world today, more and more small and medium-sized countries are rising against the doctrine of big-nation hegemony. Nations, big or small, should be equals without distinction. But one or two superpowers consider themselves entitled to order other nations about, bully them and damage their interests. Who gave them this "right"? Why should big nations be superior to others? By their overbearing and tyrannical actions, they have made themselves the enemy of the people the world over. These are the harsh facts: Whoever wants to trample others underfoot, ride roughshod and lord it over them will meet with the concerted attack of the people of the whole world till his complete destruction.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"We firmly maintain that all nations should practise the well-known Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence."** Following Chairman Mao's teaching, the Chinese Government and people have faithfully abided by these principles in handling relations among nations. We never permit other nations to encroach upon our sovereignty and interfere in our internal affairs. We on our part will never encroach upon other nations' sovereignty or interfere in their internal affairs. This is our stand today; it will be the same in the future.

U.S. imperialism is now calling China a "potential superpower," implying that China may also squeeze into the ranks of the superpowers some day. Thank you, American lords, but China will never accept this kind of compliment! China will never seek the so-called big-power position. We will for ever stand side by side with all nations subjected to aggression, control, intervention or subversion by superpowers; we will for ever stand side by side with all oppressed people and oppressed nations. The Chinese people will fight together with the people of the whole world to resolutely smash the doctrine of big-nation hegemony!

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, January 23)

Resolutely Check U.S. Imperialism's Crime of Expanding Aggression in Indo-China

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

IN the past few days, U.S. imperialism flagrantly dispatched aircraft, warships and ground "advisers" to give direct support to Lon Nol's reactionary troops and the south Vietnamese puppet troops in their rabid counter-attacks against the Cambodian People's Liberation Armed Forces in the area southwest of Phnom Penh. This was another grave step taken by U.S. imperialism for directly invading Cambodia and deliberately expanding the Indo-China war.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia issued statements on January 19 and 20, strongly protesting against the new crimes of aggression committed by U.S. imperialism and appealing to the governments and people of various countries in the world to take effective measures to support the Cambodian people's struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggression. The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement on January 19 vehemently denouncing U.S. imperialism for its crime of intensifying the war of aggression in Indo-China. We firmly support the just stand taken by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and strongly condemn U.S. imperialism for its new crimes of carrying out direct armed aggression against Cambodia and expanding its war of aggression in Indo-China.

U.S. imperialism's dispatch of aircraft and military personnel to invade Cambodia was a long pre-

meditated move. During the recent period, U.S. imperialism has kept expanding its war activities in its aggression against Indo-China. It has repeatedly sent pirate aircraft to step up bombing in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the liberated areas of Laos. It has sent more Thai puppet troops to launch "nibbling" attacks on the Laotian liberated areas in collaboration with the troops of the Rightist forces in Laos. It has moved a large number of south Vietnamese puppet troops into Cambodia to attack the Cambodian People's Liberation Armed Forces. Laird, U.S. imperialist military chieftain, barged into Saigon not long ago for the very purpose of giving a shove to the criminal plan of expanding the aggression against Indo-China.

To whitewash its acts of aggression, U.S. imperialism had the impudence to say that the United States was merely conducting "air activities" in Cambodia to safeguard "the security of U.S. forces in south Viet Nam," and that its bombings against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the liberated areas in Laos were meant for further implementing the "Vietnamization programme." Such sophistry is most absurd. The fact that the United States dispatched its aircraft, warships and military personnel to launch ground attacks on the Cambodian People's Liberation Armed Forces in co-ordination with its puppet troops was a flagrant case of direct armed aggression and out-and-out war "escalation." The assertion about safeguarding "the security of U.S. forces in south Viet Nam" was all the more gangster logic. If such a pretext is valid, is it not likely that U.S. imperialism may embark on more frenzied military adventures under similar excuses? As for U.S. imperialism's contention that all

its acts of military aggression against north and south Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia were meant for pushing the U.S. "Vietnamization programme," it just goes to show that the "Vietnamization programme" so loudly trumpeted all the time by the Nixon government is nothing but a signboard under which it tries to persist in and expand the war of aggression against Viet Nam and Indo-China. Now people can see clearly that Nixon simply does not hope the war in Indo-China to be "over"; instead, he is racking his brains to drag on and expand this war of aggression.

However, no matter what excuses it may create, no matter what new military adventures it may embark on, and no matter to what extent it may expand the war of aggression against Cambodia and Indo-China, the Nixon government definitely cannot save U.S. imperialism and its lackeys from failure. Though directly dispatching troops to invade Cambodia, the Nixon government failed last year to stamp out the

first spark of the Cambodian people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Today, when this single spark has spread like a prairie fire, it is certain that U.S. imperialism cannot achieve its objective of turning the tide in Cambodia.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "All reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles." Since the U.S. imperialists have to dispatch a great number of south Vietnamese puppet troops to prop up the reactionary Lon Nol clique and also to take the field themselves again to bolster up the two unworthy running dogs, this shows that U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are finding the going tougher and tougher in Indo-China. In face of the three united and militant peoples in Indo-China, U.S. imperialism will only meet with ignominious defeats for all its desperate adventures.

(January 22)

The Cambodian People Are Advancing Victoriously

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

SAMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia issued an appeal on January 18 to the Cambodian people and People's Liberation Armed Forces. This important document sums up the brilliant victories of the Cambodian people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, analyses the current excellent situation, exposes the criminal manoeuvres by U.S. imperialism and its running dogs to step up their preparations for expanding the war of aggression against Cambodia and the whole of Indo-China. It calls upon the entire patriotic armed forces and people to strengthen their unity, wipe out the enemy valiantly, persist in protracted struggle and seize still greater victories. Imbued with sublime heroism, the inspiring appeal is bound to give an enormous impetus to the victorious advance of the Cambodian people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Last March 18, U.S. imperialism engineered the Lon Nol reactionary coup trying in vain to change the course of development in Cambodia and turn back the wheel of history in Indo-China. However, no force on earth can alter the law of development of history. In the past ten months, the People's Liberation Armed Forces of Cambodia, under the leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia headed by

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Head of State, and the Royal Government of National Union, have grown rapidly from small to big and from weak to strong in the course of fighting. By firmly relying on the people and hitting the enemy hard, they have liberated most of the country, thus smashing U.S. imperialism's rabid scheme to turn Cambodia into its colony.

Internationally, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia has gained wide recognition and enjoys extensive support and sympathy, whereas the Lon Nol regime, hemmed in at Phnom Penh, is eking out a precarious existence, liable to fall at any moment. In the past ten months, the situation in Cambodia has developed in a direction contrary to the wishful thinking of U.S. imperialism. In pushing naked intervention in and armed invasion of the Kingdom of Cambodia, U.S. imperialism has only lifted a rock to drop it on its own feet and helped to link up the resistance wars of the three peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Today, the situation in the whole of Indo-China is much better than ever before.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "A just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big." The Cambodian people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs is a just one and a just cause is invincible.

Unreconciled to its defeat, U.S. imperialism has tried hard to save itself from its defeat on the battlefields of Cambodia and the rest of Indo-China. Of late, U.S. Defence Secretary Laird with a batch of followers sneaked into the Indo-China area. In Saigon he held a series of secret talks with brass-hats of U.S. aggressor troops in Viet Nam and Saigon puppets. He also sent Moorer, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, to Phnom Penh to make shady deals with Lon Nol. There, Moorer uttered bare-faced war threats against the Cambodian people, clamouring that "the United States would watch the situation in Cambodia very carefully." Meanwhile, the Nixon government has sent more south Vietnamese puppet troops to invade Cambodia and instructed Nguyen Cao Ky, ringleader of the Saigon puppet regime, to put in a personal appearance to beef up Lon Nol. All this shows that in order to extricate itself from its difficulties, U.S. imperialism is stepping up its preparations for further expansion of its war of aggression against Cambodia and the whole of Indo-China.

However, no matter how desperately U.S. imperialism and its running dogs may struggle, they will never be able to arrest the victorious advance of the Cambodian people and the people of the three countries of Indo-China. The valiant patriotic Cambodian

armed forces and people will warmly respond to the solemn appeal of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Central Committee of the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union, fight courageously and raise their vigilance to frustrate the vicious manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and its running dogs aimed at enforcing solutions of compromise and of partition of Cambodia, and strengthen their unity with the Vietnamese and Laotian people in their common fight to completely defeat U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. Any move the Nixon government takes to intensify and expand its aggressive war will only end up in ever more disastrous defeat.

The Chinese people highly admire the indomitable and brave spirit displayed by the Cambodian people in their resistance war and heartily rejoice over the great victories they have won. The just struggles of the people of various countries support each other. The Cambodian people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is an enormous assistance to the Chinese people. The Chinese people will for ever stand by the side of the Cambodian and other Indo-Chinese peoples and resolutely support their just struggle against the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs till complete victory.

(January 19)

Appeal of Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Political Bureau of N.U.F.C. Central Committee and Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

Venerable Members of the Sangha,

Respected and Dear Compatriots,

Fighters of the People's Liberation Armed
Forces of Kampuchea,

After 16 years of peace our country has lost her independence, neutrality, sovereignty and territorial integrity since the fascist and racist coup d'etat of March 18, 1970, carried out by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique of traitors at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists and since the massive invasion of our beloved motherland by the armed forces of the United States of America and those of the Saigon and Bangkok puppets on April 30, 1970. These armies imposed an extremely atrocious, sanguinary and devastating war on our people. Our valiant people with a long tradition of glorious and heroic struggles rose up unanimously to wage a people's war of resistance against this U.S. aggression which is aimed at turning our country into a neo-colony and a military base for aggression against

the countries of Asia, the countries of Southeast Asia in particular.

With courage, self-abnegation and the spirit of sacrifice, boldly defying and surmounting various difficulties and all sorts of hardships and even making supreme sacrifices, our people and our People's Liberation Armed Forces, firmly united in their heroic struggle against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys at home and abroad, have won brilliant victories in the military, political and diplomatic spheres in 1970. The severe defeats suffered by the U.S. and puppet armed forces and the vigorous condemnation of the U.S. aggression by world opinion, American opinion in particular, have forced the Nixon administration ignominiously to withdraw its troops from Cambodia.

During ten months of heroic fighting, our People's Liberation Armed Forces have developed and expanded powerfully both in quality and in number. Continuing their victorious offensives in perfect harmony with the people, they have annihilated more than 150,000 enemy

troops, destroyed several hundred enemy battalions, seized or destroyed completely more than 5,000 military vehicles including over 2,400 tanks, sank nearly 80 vedettes and warships, shot down nearly 500 planes and destroyed more than 250 guns, 3,000 weapons of various types and an armament factory. At present 70 per cent of our territory have been liberated and more than 4 million inhabitants have become the master of their own destiny. In this vast contiguous liberated zone people's power has been established everywhere and at all levels in accordance with the political programme and aims of the National United Front of Cambodia. The zones temporarily controlled by the enemy are guerrilla zones where our people and our People's Liberation Armed Forces are taking the initiative to launch attacks everywhere without respite.

These brilliant and rapid victories show the justice and nobleness of our struggle for recovering our sacred national rights. Our cause has won increasingly widespread support and powerful aid from all the revolutionary peoples, progressive peoples and all the people in the world who uphold peace, freedom and justice, including the American people. Hardly a few months after its establishment, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia was recognized and firmly supported by 22 countries and two national liberation movements.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia express deep and heartfelt gratitude for the effective support and aid which all these countries and peoples have unceasingly given to the just struggle for national salvation of the Khmer people.

During this victorious struggle, our people, in accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, have effectively developed militant solidarity with the fraternal peoples of Viet Nam and Laos. This solidarity among comrades-in-arms against the common enemies has never been so powerful and fruitful.

All these victories won valiantly by our people and our People's Liberation Armed Forces consolidate our struggle on the international arena, win the admiration of all the peoples of the world and encourage them in their struggle for peace, freedom and democracy.

The Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique of traitors which their U.S. masters attempted to save by carrying out aggression against our country is completely isolated in our country as well as in the international arena. It is now reduced to the state of hiding itself in Phnom Penh which is completely encircled by our People's Liberation Armed Forces. Vigorously hit, denounced and condemned by our people unanimously, the "power" of this clique which could not be saved even by declaring its criminal, anti-popular and fascist "republic" has totally collapsed.

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

Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee and Prime Minister, the Political Bureau and the Royal Government of National Union extend to all our dear and heroic patriots, to all our patriotic Buddhist monks, to all our valiant fighters of the People's Liberation Armed Forces and to all our courageous cadres their most passionate and warmest congratulations, their affectionate and fraternal militant salutes and the assurance of their most profound admiration for the devotion, self-abnegation and sacrifices which all have shown in our just struggle for winning brilliant victories over the U.S. imperialist aggressors, their Saigon and Bangkok puppets and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique of traitors. We bow respectfully in memory of all our heroes and martyrs who fell on the battlefield for the noble cause of our people and for the salvation of our beloved country. Let their heroic acts crystallize still more our firm determination to redouble our efforts for driving away from our sacred soil the U.S. imperialist aggressors, their Saigon and Bangkok lackeys and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique of traitors.

All these brilliant victories have been won by our people and the People's Liberation Armed Forces thanks to the correct leadership of our people's war of resistance. The war's political line is correct and conforms to the aims of the Political Programme of our National United Front of Cambodia and to the historic appeal of March 23, 1970, of our Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. Accepting with enthusiasm this correct leadership, urged by implacable hatred for the U.S. imperialist aggressors, their Saigon and Bangkok valets and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique of traitors, defying all difficulties and hardships so as to attain the noble and sacred aims of national and people's liberation, our people, our Buddhist monks, our fighters and our cadres have made effective use of their historical experience to defeat the enemy. They have been skilful in being masters of themselves and of the situation and in relying chiefly on their own force. Under the banner of the National United Front of Cambodia we will certainly win more brilliant victories thanks to the increasingly widespread and solid union of all classes and all social strata on the basis of the alliance of the workers and peasants, thanks to the development of militant solidarity among the three Indo-Chinese peoples in their struggle against the common enemy for safeguarding their respective sacred national rights, and thanks to the support and powerful solidarity of all the people in the world who uphold peace, justice, freedom and progress, including the American people.

The military, political and diplomatic situation is very favourable, enabling us to wage our struggle of national and people's liberation till final victory. We are sure of attaining our sacred aims. Our enemies will meet with inevitable defeat. On the downward slide which leads them to their ruin, the U.S. imperialists show themselves to be increasingly obstinate, bellicose and barbarous while playing treacherous tricks to deceive the world.

In Laos, the U.S. imperialists, in accordance with the despicable Nixon doctrine, increase their bombing and intensify their "special war" while bringing in the troops of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem, Thanom-Praphas and Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh cliques. In south Viet Nam, they intensify their criminal policy of "Vietnamization" while resorting to the savage tactics of burning all, destroying all and killing all. In the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, they recently sent their aircraft to bomb densely populated areas and unleashed arrogant and brazen threats of resuming the bombing on all her territory.

In Cambodia, having given an additional aid of more than 255 million U.S. dollars to the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique of traitors, the U.S. imperialists, together with their Saigon and Bangkok puppets, are actively pushing ahead with the preparations for intensifying their criminal aggression and are plunging into new adventures against our beloved fatherland. Melvin Laird, Defence Secretary of U.S. imperialism, has gone specially to Indo-China to supervise and co-ordinate the concentrations of the air, ground, naval and fluvial forces of the U.S., Saigon, Thailand and other satellites in south Viet Nam, Thailand, Laos and in the Gulfs of Tonkin and Siam, for a very large-scale attack against the three Indo-Chinese peoples, particularly our people. Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, U.S. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Dennis D. Doolin, Melvin Laird's assistant, went to Phnom Penh to give instructions to their valets, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique of traitors, while Melvin Laird mapped out in Saigon with other U.S. and puppet military chiefs the plan for this new attack against our country. Always acting in accordance with the criminal Nixon doctrine of using Asians to fight Asians, the U.S. imperialists have already sent tens of thousands of Saigon mercenaries to burn all, destroy all and kill all in our liberated areas in the east, southeast, south, southwest and west while their Thailand-based air force, B-52 and other types of aircraft dump thousands of tons of bombs every day on vast areas of our country. Having occupied and colonized vast areas of our territory, the Saigon Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique, having little confidence in the ability of its protege Lon Nol, sent puppet vice-president Nguyen Cao Ky and his own generals to supervise the military operations along national route No. 4 linking Kompong Speu and Sihanoukville.

Under the cover of words of peace, U.S. imperialism is trying to prolong, spread and intensify its war of aggression against our people and the other peoples of Indo-China.

Venerable members of the Sangha,

Respected and dear compatriots,

Fighters of the People's Liberation Armed Forces of Kampuchea,

The U.S. imperialists, their Saigon and Bangkok valets, and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh

clique of traitors suffered severe defeats in 1970, but they are still very obstinate and bellicose. They continue to impose on us, and on the people of Viet Nam and Laos, an increasingly cruel and barbarous war of aggression simultaneously with more treacherous political and diplomatic manoeuvres. We must be prepared to struggle with still stronger determination against these new crimes of the U.S. imperialists and their Saigon, Bangkok and Phnom Penh valets.

We, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee and Prime Minister, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union, call on you to raise to a new high your revolutionary patriotism and heroism against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, their Saigon and Bangkok valets and their sub-valets — the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique of traitors. We are completely and fully confident that, under the direct and effective leadership of M. Khieu Samphan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia, Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence, and all the other Political Bureau members and Central Committee members of the National United Front of Cambodia, all the other ministers and vice-ministers of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia fighting at home, you will surely win still more important victories.

Broaden and consolidate our unity within the framework of the National United Front of Cambodia!

Continue your valiant and heroic actions under the correct leadership which you have followed to this day and the political line of which is correct and conforms to the objectives laid down in the Political Programme of the National United Front of Cambodia!

Be firmly determined to carry out a prolonged struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, their valets and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique of traitors till the complete liberation of our beloved motherland!

Raise the revolutionary spirit and vigilance still higher in order to smash the most criminal plans of our enemies who are harassing our liberated zones, and frustrate their most perfidious manoeuvres aimed at enforcing solutions of compromise and of partition of our beloved motherland!

Be resolute always to serve the interests of the people, consolidate the people's power which we have established in our liberated zones, and make all necessary efforts to increase the economic potentials there, thus strengthening our bases of support for the complete liberation of our country!

Multiply and strengthen the work inside the enemy camp and launch more and more powerful political

(Continued on p. 16.)

Hail the New Victory of the Cambodian Patriotic Armed Forces and People

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

THE heroic Cambodian National Liberation Armed Forces launched a surprise attack on Phnom Penh's Pochentong Airport in the early morning of January 22. They set ablaze many enemy planes and large quantities of fuel and ammunition, and in an instant crippled the air force of the reactionary Lon Nol clique. The victory is a stirring piece of news. This brilliant exploit has greatly inspired the people in Cambodia, in the whole of Indo-China and the revolutionary people of other countries. We warmly hail this important victory of our Cambodian comrades-in-arms and extend to them our warm congratulations.

The U.S. aggressors who have suffered crushing defeats in their war of aggression against Indo-China recently mobilized aircraft carriers, military planes and military personnel to directly co-ordinate with the Lon Nol puppet troops and the south Vietnamese puppet troops in their frenzied attacks against the Cambodian patriotic armed forces and people. With great arrogance, the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs tried to overwhelm the heroic Cambodian people by relying on their superiority in weapons. However, the Cambodian patriotic armed forces and people, defying brute force, fought courageously and won important victories in their counter-attack. Their destruction of Phnom Penh's Pochentong Airport in a sudden raid is a severe punishment to the desperately struggling enemy.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive."

No matter how many up-to-date aircraft and tanks the imperialists and their lackeys may have, they can never defeat the revolutionary people fighting for national independence and striving for emancipation. Even though the revolutionary people may have to fight without aircraft and tanks, they can still defeat the imperialists and reactionaries armed to the teeth. This has long been proved by the experience of the Chinese people, the Korean people, the Vietnamese people and other revolutionary people throughout the world. And today the heroic Cambodian people have given proof of this as well.

The flames of war kindled by the Nixon government in Cambodia last year are now raging right under the feet of the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs. The holocaust which lit up the sky over Phnom Penh Airport shows the might of people's war. The U.S. aggressor, like a mad bull, will be burnt to ashes in the raging flames of the war waged by the people of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos against U.S. aggression and for national salvation!

(January 24)

Lightning Attack on Phnom Penh Airport

CAMBODIA'S National Liberation Armed Forces dealt a crushing blow to the U.S. imperialists and their running dog, the Lon Nol clique, by mounting a lightning attack on Pochentong Airport near Phnom Penh in the small hours of January 22. This occurred at a time when the U.S. imperialists were frenziedly intensifying their war of aggression against Cambodia.

Writing from Phnom Penh, a UPI reporter who visited the airport said at least 22 aircraft "were destroyed or heavily damaged." Some were reduced "to a pile of cinders, almost unrecognizable." The reporter said that one high-ranking air force officer of the Lon Nol clique admitted that "95 per cent of their fighting force was destroyed." An AFP report said, "The attack is sure to deal a heavy blow on Lon Nol's already limited air force."

Reports said that the Cambodian National Liberation Armed Forces not only destroyed a large number of enemy aircraft and wiped out many enemy troops but also levelled two enemy military hangars, two big military depots, two ammunition dumps, a store of aviation fuel and destroyed large quantities of enemy military supplies. One report said that explosions "continued through the night" and "explosions rocked Phnom Penh itself." Another said that "buildings in Phnom Penh itself shook from the explosion" and the explosions turned "night into day over a large section of Phnom Penh."

Another news dispatch wrote that, the runway having been damaged, the airport was closed to traffic.

(Continued on p. 19.)

Capital Construction: Revolution In Designing

HOLDING aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, workers and revolutionary technicians on China's capital construction front have undertaken a nationwide mass campaign for a revolution in designing, thereby giving a powerful push to the development of capital construction with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The present mass drive unleashed last year began with examining and revising designs that had already been made. Acting in line with Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "**Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people,**" leading members in various places, departments and units boldly mobilized the masses to examine, on the basis of investigation and study, the designs for projects under construction and revise their irrational portions. According to statistics of the metallurgical, coal, chemical, petroleum, machine-building, water conservancy and electric power, communications, railway, light industry, textile and other industrial departments, the investments for building big and medium-sized projects whose designs had been examined and revised were cut anywhere from 15 to 20 per cent, large quantities of equipment and materials were thus saved and the time taken for construction was shorter in comparison with those originally designed. By conscientiously examining and revising designs for the projects' general lay-out, the various units have saved large tracts of farmland.

The current designing revolution mass drive has three characteristics. First, the masses are extensively mobilized to penetratingly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and to criticize all kinds of bourgeois thinking in designing. This has made Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line go deeper into the hearts of the people and set designing work right. Second, workers take part in designing. This has ended the intellectuals' domination of designing work. Third, the revolution in designing and technical innovations have been integrated, which has raised China's designing work to a new level.

To follow Chairman Mao's principles of "**self-reliance**" and "**building up our country through diligence and frugality**" or to hanker after ostentation and things foreign and indulge in extravagance and waste is a clear-cut manifestation of the struggle between the two lines in capital construction and designing work. Affected by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, many projects designed were patterned on big and foreign ones and some small plants were built extravagantly, resulting in a large amount of manpower

and material resources going to waste. During this revolution, the masses in many units were mobilized to fully expose the harm done to the people by designing according to big, foreign and complete projects and to mercilessly criticize the erroneous assertions that "key projects are special" and that "it is only natural that building plants means occupying some farmland." On the basis of raising their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, workers and revolutionary technicians have worked out many designs that conform with the requirements for achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results. To make it attractive and magnificent, a shipyard originally designed an ordinary machine workshop on the pattern of a big building for a 10,000-ton hydraulic press workshop. Blindly wanting to build it into a modern workshop, the shipyard bought foreign equipment at high prices instead of using efficient equipment made by the workers themselves. During this revolution, the workers revised the design in accordance with the principle of running factories through diligence and frugality. This has not only saved 35 per cent of the investment, but reduced the amount of equipment and floor space by more than 30 per cent. Moreover, the workshop can be completed and put into operation one year ahead of schedule.

By studying Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking, workers and revolutionary technicians have done away with subjective idealism and metaphysics in designing work and used dialectical materialism to promote the development of the designing revolution. After analysing the general and specific characters of precision and ordinary steel tubes, the workers who took part in building the branch plant producing seamless steel tubes revised the design, and decided that the equipment which could be used for making the two kinds of steel tubes should be used for both purposes, thereby saving 220 tons of equipment. In line with the dialectical principle that something harmful can be transformed into something beneficial, they set up a small nitrogenous fertilizer plant to turn to good account a large quantity of waste acid, by-product of the branch plant. This has not only helped them solve the problem of waste acid, but also given agriculture a powerful support.

Workers' participation in designing is a key feature of the revolution. According to the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi and his agents in capital construction, designing work should be monopolized by the designing institutes and the broad masses of workers had no right to meddle in it; they could only do the construction work according to the blueprints. During

this revolution, people in many places soundly criticized the "line of relying on experts," and a new "three-in-one" designing team in which workers, leading cadres and designers participated was jointly formed by the organizations commissioning the buildings, the building companies and the designing departments, which made the design on the spot. By making further efforts to integrate "three-in-one" designing with the mobilization of the masses to examine and revise the designs, they have started a vigorous mass movement and brought about a new look in designing work. In planning to enlarge Anyuan Coal-mine's installations for washing, loading and transporting coal, some specialized designers worked on a design three times. First, they copied it from abroad which called for an investment of 1,450,000 yuan and a construction period of one and a half years. In addition, many new projects had to be built and the existing houses had to be pulled down or shifted. Though it had been revised twice, the modification made by a few people left it basically the same as the original. The fourth time, a "three-in-one" group in charge of examining the design was formed under the leadership of the mine Party committee. Members of the group made public the three designs and mobilized the masses to discuss them. Through repeated study, they finally worked out a new revolutionized design calling for an investment of only 570,000 yuan and a construction period of three months. This fully shows the power of "three-in-one" designing and the large-scale mass movement.

On-the-spot "three-in-one" designing has also promoted the ideological revolutionization of the designers. During the revolution, many of them went down to the construction sites to take part in manual labour, modestly learn from the selfless spirit of the working class and painstakingly remould their world outlook. As a

result, they have gradually ended their separation from proletarian politics, the masses and reality and thus made new contributions to the revolution in designing.

During this revolution, building departments in many places have integrated the designing revolution with technical innovations. This has pushed designing work up to a new level. Chairman Mao has taught us: "China ought to make a greater contribution to humanity." Following this great teaching and displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to scale heights of world science and technology, workers and revolutionary technicians on the capital construction front have created many new technological processes, equipment, materials and structures. Big changes have been made in civil engineering construction designs and technological process designs. Working in co-ordination, building workers, designers and scientific research workers all over the country have successfully designed a complete set of new building structures which, under the same conditions, can save 40 per cent of the cement and 30 per cent of the rolled steel as compared with the old structures. There is still much room for developing the work of technological process innovations. A small chemical fertilizer plant in Honan Province was first designed with a production capacity of 3,000 tons. After being innovated, the designed capacity was doubled, and building costs were reduced from 2.6 million yuan to 2 million. Moreover, coal powder and broken pieces of coal could be used for production, thus creating favourable conditions for the development of small chemical fertilizers. At the same time, many new types of designs up to advanced world levels have made their appearance in many places, including a new technological process in the production of synthetic fibre and the technological process of medium-less dry grinding and dry concentration iron ore dressing.

From "Hospital for Overlords" to Hospital of The Labouring People

LED by the workers' and P.L.A. men's Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team, medical personnel of the Peking Fanhsu (anti-revisionist) Hospital have made vigorous efforts in smashing the revisionist line in medical and health work and in firmly implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line in medical and health work. By wholeheartedly serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, they have fundamentally changed the hospital's political orientation.

This large polyclinic hospital has modern equipment and a fairly skilled staff. Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, they had made some achievements in raising their skills and in medical re-

search and preventive medicine under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. But in those days the handful of capitalist roaders in the hospital pushed Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line in medical and health work and advocated the slavish comprador philosophy. For the hospital's main task, they set the dissemination of foreign medical "experience." Most things in the hospital, from the administrative system to methods of treatment, were copied from abroad. The medical staff was confined to the hospital, becoming divorced from China's reality and burying themselves in foreign medical literature. They blindly followed foreign therapeutic methods and procedures. Surgeons, for example,

were bent on becoming more skilled in operating on patients with congenital heart disease, studying the techniques of capitalist countries, although they seldom had such cases in China. They paid far less attention to treatment and study of the common diseases they encountered in clinical work. While the internal medicine department devoted considerable manpower and money to methods of laboratory diagnosis of some uncommon diseases, there was little interest in treating common diseases and in emergency treatment of serious cases.

With Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, the hospital staff, during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, sharply criticized Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line and shifted their stand to wholehearted service for the working people.

They have acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction: **"In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."** Ten groups have been sent to the rural areas in the past few years, providing mobile medical service or settling in the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants while giving them medical attention. Last year teams were organized to give mobile service to the working people in factories and residential areas.

To implement Chairman Mao's policy **"Put prevention first,"** the hospital sent out its staff to help communes, factories and residential areas train several thousand junior medical workers. They spread knowledge about hygiene and helped initiate mass health campaigns that have greatly cut the incidence of infectious diseases. They helped units at the grass-roots set up medical and health networks to serve the working people promptly in villages and factories.

Led by the workers' and P.L.A. men's Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team and the hospital revolutionary committee, the hospital staff has made energetic efforts to study and apply the brilliant "three constantly read articles" by Chairman Mao in a living way, remould its members' world outlook and foster the concept of serving the people heart and soul. They have revolutionized their work by first revolutionizing their thinking. Breaking with foreign dogmas which do not conform with China's reality and with the needs of the workers and peasants uppermost in mind, they have constantly improved their service and solved problems in the prevention and treatment of many common diseases and occupational diseases. They have also overcome every difficulty in raising their technical level. As a result, many class brothers and sisters afflicted with diseases bourgeois medical "authorities" claimed "incurable" have been helped.

It was found in 1965 that Shih Cheng-hsiang, a commune member in a Peking suburb, had a malignant abdominal tumour as big as a bowl. She went to this hospital three times, only to be refused treatment because her disease was said to be "incurable." Her condition deteriorated. After the workers' and P.L.A. men's Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team entered

the hospital, a mobile service team sent by the hospital to the village heard of the case. Very angry at Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line in medical and health work, the team brought the patient back to the hospital on its own initiative. With profound proletarian feelings, the medical workers pooled their wisdom and, in a difficult six-hour operation, removed a malignant 10-kilogramme ovarian tumour and more than 30 metastatic tumours. The patient was eventually restored to good health and went back to work.

A primary school pupil came to the hospital's surgery one day to have a small tumour on his foot removed. The pathological report three days after the operation stated that the tumour was malignant and required further treatment. But the patient did not return for a check-up and did not leave any address. The doctors and nurses in the out-patient department went to more than 100 primary schools looking for the patient and finally found the pupil's brother. The pathological report was forwarded to the parents and the patient was asked to come in for treatment. Deeply moved, the father who was a worker expressed his gratitude for the Party and Chairman Mao.

Treating burns in capitalist countries is regarded as unprofitable and troublesome. The influence of the revisionist line was such that before the Great Cultural Revolution the hospital paid no attention to burns and did no significant research in this field. Patients with burns exceeding 30 per cent of the body surface were referred to other hospitals on the excuse that there were no burn wards.

In the past two years during the Cultural Revolution, it has saved patients with large areas of burns. Transport worker Wang You-hsiang of the Tientsin No. 5 Dyeing and Chemical Works received sulphuric acid burns when a pottery container broke. The burn area covered 78.5 per cent of his body surface and he was in a coma when he arrived at the hospital. An emergency group was immediately set up and the hospital called on the whole staff to pitch in. In handling the case, in line with Chairman Mao's teaching **"Man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing,"** the group drew lessons from past experience and learnt from the advanced experience of other hospitals. It boldly broke the old rule that no more than 5 to 15 per cent of the eschars can be removed at one time, and removed extensive eschars to do skin grafts at an early stage. The group performed four operations within eight days to control bacterial infection by reducing the wound surface. The patient came out of his coma and got over the dangerous period of possible septicemia from bacterial infection. He was brought back from the edge of death.

Electric ophthalmia is a common occupational disease of workers doing electric welding. Instead of paying attention to this, the revisionist line in medical research diverted the hospital to the study of "high-level, difficult" cases. Thus it did no effective preventive work against the disease. During the Great Cul-

tural Revolution, the medical workers at the hospital went to factories where they were re-educated by the workers. Working with them, they learnt first-hand how the disease torments people. They made a joint study of the disease with factory medical workers and found ways to prevent it.

An advanced malignant tumour is generally regarded as "incurable." Many surgeons shrink from such operations because the mortality rate is high. The hospital refused to take in any patient thus diagnosed. However, in the last two years, the medical workers have firmly put into practice Chairman Mao's teaching "**Heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarianism.**" They have done many successful operations of this kind and the patients have returned to work after they recovered. A striking instance is that of several young surgeons who, under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought, performed a successful operation on lower-middle peasant Tan Kuochun who had a malignant tumour on the middle lobe of the liver. The original plan was to remove the lobe. But when the abdomen was opened, they found the case far more serious than expected. As big as a human head, the tumour was on the middle lobe but athwart both the left and right lobes, with criss-crossed blood

vessels that bled freely. The surgeons had never faced such complications and feared that the patient might die of excessive bleeding on the operating table. What was to be done? They remembered Chairman Mao's great teaching "**Serve the people whole-heartedly**" and realized that the key to removing the tumour was not their technique, but primarily whether they would put Mao Tsetung Thought in command of their action. No bourgeois "authorities" would operate on a patient like Tan. Since their technique must serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, the young surgeons decided they would do everything they could to save this class brother so long as there was a glimmer of hope. They took many measures to ensure the patient's life while removing the three-kilogramme malignant tumour in a tense nine-hour operation. The patient recovered one month later.

Although the hospital buildings and equipment are no different than before, tremendous changes have taken place in the mental outlook of its medical staff since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began. Its members are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and the orientation of the hospital has been fundamentally changed. Once known as a "hospital for overlords," it is now praised by the revolutionary masses as a "hospital of the labouring people."

(Continued from p. 11.)

movements in favour of our sacred cause in the cities not yet liberated in order to hasten our victory!

Strengthen our fighting solidarity with the peoples of Viet Nam and Laos! Develop the spirit of militant solidarity with all the revolutionary people, with all the progressive people and with all the people in the world who uphold peace, freedom and justice, including the American people! Make our enemies more isolated at home and abroad by every possible means!

Venerable members of the Sangha, respected and dear compatriots in the zones not yet liberated!

Your patriotic duty calls on you to further develop actions in various forms against the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique of traitors, and against their masters, the U.S. imperialists and the mercenaries of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem and Thanom-Praphas cliques!

Rise up in rebellion en masse to smash the chains of fascist oppression of Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh administration of traitors like our valiant compatriots in Trapeang ROUNG and Thmar Baing in the Province of Koh Kong!

Venerable members of the Sangha!

Dear and respected compatriots!

Fighters of the People's Liberation Armed Forces of Kampuchea!

In spite of their obstinacy, barbarity and perfidy in the war of aggression which they have imposed on

us, the U.S. imperialists and their valets will come to an inevitable and humiliating defeat, because we have a correct political line, a correct political leadership, a broad and solid national united front, a people's power enjoying the absolute confidence of the people, because we are determined to wage a prolonged struggle and to win, because we have faith in our own forces, and because our just cause enjoys the militant solidarity among the three Indo-Chinese peoples and the active support of all revolutionary people, all progressive people and all people in the world who uphold peace, freedom and justice, including the American people!

The U.S. imperialists, their Saigon and Bangkok valets, and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique of traitors must give up all illusions about putting the heroic and indomitable Khmer people under their thumb! The war of resistance of the Khmer people is invincible!

Our victory is certain!

We shall build an independent, peaceful, neutral, sovereign, democratic and prosperous Cambodia with territorial integrity!

Long live the National United Front of Cambodia!

Long live the People's Liberation Armed Forces of Kampuchea!

Long live Cambodia!

January 18, 1971

Red Banner in Developing a Mountain Region

—Outstanding deeds of the Hsikou Brigade in learning from Tachai in agriculture

A PRODUCTION brigade in Shansi Province's Ping-shun County, Hsikou lies on the ridge of the Taihang Mountains. Comprising 375 households, its population of more than 1,600 people scattered in 44 mountain villages takes care of 7 big gullies, 232 smaller ones and 332 mountain and hill tops. It has 1,500 *mu* of arable land. Including mountains and gullies, the area totals more than 20,000 *mu*. The mountains and gullies are rock-crusted areas. The distinguishing feature of this brigade is the presence of rocks everywhere.

The people of Hsikou have followed Chairman Mao closely in making revolution and given play to the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle." Taking the Tachai Brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants as their example and firmly grasping class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, they have worked to conquer nature. As a result, a new Hsikou over which Mao Tsetung Thought is shining has come into being — a production brigade which has had an all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and side-occupations.

Chairman Mao's Instruction Strengthens People In Transforming Nature

Hsikou used to be a poor mountain gully. When the War of Resistance Against Japan broke out in 1937, the Eighth Route Army led by Chairman Mao came to the Taihang Mountains and liberated the poor and lower-middle peasants in Hsikou from oppression by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism which weighed down on them like three big mountains. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Chairman Mao has on many occasions received representatives of Hsikou's poor and lower-middle peasants and taught the peasants to develop the mountain regions in earnest. In 1955, Chairman Mao personally wrote an introductory note to the report "Run the Co-ops Diligently and Economically, Develop the Mountain Regions" by the predecessor of the Hsikou Brigade, the Chihhsing Producers' Co-op which was developing agriculture, forestry and

animal husbandry. Chairman Mao's profound attention was turned into tremendous strength and his instruction pointed out the orientation for the Hsikou people's moving ahead. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "We must implant Chairman Mao's instruction in our minds and build Hsikou well so as to win honour for Chairman Mao."

Led by Party member and nationally well-known model peasant Li Shun-ta, Hsikou set up in the winter of 1951 a producers' co-op and began building up the new mountain area. But where to start? From the top or the foot of the mountain? After discussing this, the co-op members concluded: Unless floods are controlled, it is impossible to fill in the river-banks with a layer of topsoil; to build the mountain region, it is necessary first to start work from the mountain top; to get more grain, it is essential to plant trees first.

Since they initially lacked experience in growing pine and cypress trees, the survival rate was low. They summed up their experience. Led by Comrade Li Shun-ta, they continued to work with perseverance and gradually raised the rate of survival. However, the trees did not grow into a forest because the saplings that had been planted were still small after a year; they grew fairly slowly even after two or three years. A few comrades became discouraged and some activists were anxious. At this point some people suggested: "Peaches have to take three years, apricots four years and pears five years to grow into big trees, while date trees are profitable in one year. Of course we're not looking for profit, our main purpose is to see them give results. Let's see if peach and apricot trees can grow fast."

In line with this suggestion, they planted large tracts of peach and apricot trees on the mountains and in the gullies. In three years these trees blossomed. In addition, the pine trees planted a few years earlier also grew tall. Full of confidence, they grew pine trees on mountains and slopes. After struggling hard for more than ten years in a row, they afforested the area by growing 10,000 *mu* of pine and cypress trees and planted over 100,000 fruit trees. Now pine trees are grow-

ing on the mountains and fruit trees are blossoming and there are flocks and herds on the slopes.

Never Forget Class Struggle, Advance Firmly In Storm and Stress

Having planted trees on top of the mountains, Hsikou's poor and lower-middle peasants built rock dams in the gullies to hold back floods. This required much greater effort than planting trees because to do so they first had to cut out rocks from the mountain, prepare the base for the dams and then put down layer after layer of rocks. If the rocks were too small, they could not dam a flood; if they were too big, they could not be removed. But with great enthusiasm and a grand plan in mind, Hsikou's poor and lower-middle peasants made up their minds to dam all the gullies. In this way, if a flood came, the pine trees on the mountain would protect the forward position; if the flood waters washed down, the series of dams in the gullies would hold them back and protect the high-yielding fields on the river-banks.

From practice in struggle, Hsikou's poor and lower-middle peasants profoundly realized that to implement Chairman Mao's instructions they must not immerse themselves solely in construction work but must raise their heads to see which road they were following, and that they must be conscious of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. The process of developing the mountain regions is one of struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

The struggle in Hsikou was first reflected in whether they went up the mountain to do construction work or went down the mountain to find a way out. Poisoned by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's rubbish, some people in the county and administrative region said: There's no room for development in Hsikou, where there are many big mountains and deep gullies. They proposed that villages merge into bigger ones, they should be moved down the mountains and people settle in them on the plain. Hearing this, a few households rolled up their bedding and went down. A few others also began to waver.

At this crucial moment, Li Shun-ta said firmly: "Even if all the others have gone and I'm the only one who stays behind, I won't leave. Chairman Mao has personally told me to develop the mountain region. I will follow Chairman Mao's teachings all my life." When Li made this point, the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "What Chairman Mao has told you is the teaching we should also follow. Since you are determined to carry on, none of us will leave." Thus, though a few had departed, the majority firmly stood their ground. After this, they had greater enthusiasm and the dams were built more solidly. Working several years on end, they succeeded in conserving all the soil and water in some big gullies.

It was at this moment that the capitalist roaders whipped up an evil wind, saying: "The clumsy-handed

Hsikou people are engaged solely in labour but know nothing about accounting. People in other co-ops get so much grain and money for a workday while those in Hsikou always lag behind the others. They expend a great deal of their labour power on filling in the gullies."

Hsikou's poor and lower-middle peasants had not only learnt the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, as taught in Chairman Mao's brilliant "three constantly read articles," but more important, they had learnt the revolutionary spirit of "ut-
ter devotion to others without any thought of self." They replied: The Foolish Old Man removed the mountains, but who paid him a wage? Norman Bethune travelled thousands of miles from Canada to China to help us heal the wounded and save the dying, but did he take any credit for what he had done? Chang Szuteh made charcoal, but how much did he get for a workday? We are willing, with our own hands, to level the big mountains, fill in the deep gullies and do a good job of socialist construction in the mountain area so as to serve the Chinese revolution and the world revolution.

Li Shun-ta said with great feeling: "Chairman Mao has taught us: 'Political work is the life-blood of all economic work,' but some people don't want the life-blood; instead, they only think about money. We will not follow words, no matter who says them, that are at variance with Chairman Mao's teachings. He who wants to can keep his own accounts, we'll build our dams, each goes his own way." The Party branch and the cadres of the Hsikou Brigade led the masses in confronting the evil wind and surmounting every difficulty. They carried out construction work in earnest and made great efforts every year and built 500 dams.

Chairman Mao teaches: "The masses are the real heroes." The Hsikou people have held back the flood waters of all seven big gullies as a result of the dams they built. This has basically controlled water losses and soil erosion and created conditions for opening up new land on the river banks. They refused to knuckle under to the sinister counter-revolutionary revisionist wind stirred up by Liu Shao-chi, and let Chairman Mao's great principles of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" blossom and bear fruit in Hsikou.

Giving Full Play to Tachai Spirit Brings Big Grain Increase

Our great leader Chairman Mao's call "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" issued in 1964 has greatly inspired the Hsikou people. Li Shun-ta visited the Tachai Brigade many times, studied the situation there and brought back the Tachai spirit which has further aroused the lofty aspirations of Hsikou's poor and lower-middle peasants to battle the elements and develop the mountain regions. A battle to open up land on the river-banks began.

Carrying earth to fill in land along the rock-strewn river-banks is rather arduous work and labour power

was insufficient. To solve the contradiction between too much manpower needed for capital construction and insufficient hands, they decided to finish in winter all the tasks concerned with filling in the river-banks. The wind blows so hard over the river in winter's coldest days that people find it difficult to breathe. But this did not daunt Hsikou's tough poor and lower-middle peasants. Taking Tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants as their example, they gave prominence to proletarian politics, destroyed self-interest and fostered devotion to the public interest and gave play to the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. As a result, they surmounted every difficulty.

In charge of breaking the rocks, Wang Chou-tse was an old poor peasant over 60, a veteran Communist who joined the Party in 1938. He has been loyal to our great leader Chairman Mao for decades, taken the lead in making revolution and worked with great enthusiasm. He always picked up a heavy load and went to work wherever conditions were most difficult and dangerous. Traces of his sweat and labour can be found on the dams in the gullies and the river-banks. Wang Chou-tse has been breaking rocks for the revolution for 18 years and nobody knows how many layers of his skin were torn or how many injuries his body sustained. As the years went by, people thought he was getting too old for his job. Feeling this way, they suggested that a young man take his place. When they talked the matter over with him, he disagreed and said: "Though I'm old, my revolutionary spirit of a Communist will never get old. I'll always play my vanguard role and will not cease being a vanguard because of old age."

In 1968, he fell ill but insisted on working. The commune members with him on the job immediately reported this to the leaders. The leadership called in a doctor to check his condition. The diagnosis revealed that he had an incurable cancer of the stomach. The doctor warned that he must not be told of this so that he would not become worried and might be able to extend the days he still had left. When they saw the old man going up the mountain everyday with a hammer, people were greatly concerned. They finally told him the

actual state of his illness. He said: "Though you didn't tell me, I knew very well about my poor health. Since I'm ill, how can I fail to know it? Even though I'll not live to see the crops grow up in the fields, I'll continue to break rocks, because national construction and the revolution need grain."

Iron-willed, a Communist defies death. A Communist shows utter devotion to others without any thought of self. On the verge of death, Wang Chou-tse told Comrade Li Shun-ta and others: "Brothers! I don't think I can fulfil the task with you that Chairman Mao has entrusted us with. The fact that we haven't filled in all the land on our river-banks is on my mind. The dams on them are constructed for building new socialist mountain regions and this is a plan of fundamental importance. They must be solidly built so as to ensure that the river-bank land will give good crops." That was how Comrade Wang Chou-tse handed over the revolutionary task in the spirit of continuing the revolution and bid farewell to his comrades and comrades-in-arms.

The Hsikou people have successfully accomplished the job of building dams and opening up land by filling in the river-banks. A 6,000-metre-long rock dam protecting the land stands majestically over the river-banks and 400-odd *mu* of fertile land protected by the dam have been set up on the river-banks. Hsikou has brought about fundamental changes in production by learning the Tachai spirit and having these plots of fertile land. Before 1963, Hsikou's per-*mu* grain yield had long remained at around 400 *jin*; in 1964 it went up to 600 *jin*. The average per-*mu* yield of grain in this production brigade on top of the Taihang Mountains jumped to 812 *jin* in 1969. In that year it provided the state with 200,000 *jin* of surplus grain and hundreds of thousands of *jin* of apples.

Closely following Chairman Mao, the Hsikou people are advancing steadily. They are determined to hold the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought still higher in the days to come, continue to undertake the mass movement of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" and build Hsikou even better so as to win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and for our great socialist motherland.

(Continued from p. 12.)

Thus, "the airport, the only other feasible link with outside, is also out of action at the moment." Phnom Penh is "literally an isolated city."

From the night of January 21 to the early morning next day, the Cambodian National Liberation Armed Forces also attacked an enemy naval base near Phnom Penh. At the same time, there was also an explosion at the residence of the "ambassador" of the Saigon puppet clique in Phnom Penh and the "ambassador" was injured.

U.S. State Department spokesman McCloskey said on January 22 that the attack was viewed in Washing-

ton "with a great amount of discouragement." An AP report admitted that this was "a direct response" of the Cambodian patriotic armed forces and people to "the widening American involvement in Cambodia." Military sources of the U.S.-puppet clique in Saigon admitted that since U.S. imperialism and the Saigon puppet forces have been running several cargo flights to the airport, bringing in weapons, ammunition and other war supplies to Phnom Penh every day, "the attack did extensive damage to the material and supplies stored there." A Western news agency report said, "The overall effect of the attack is expected to be far more significant than mere material damage and loss of life."

Japanese Militarism Back in the Saddle

Military Expenditure Increased Fivefold in 13 Years

Japan's budget for fiscal 1971 adopted recently by Eisaku Sato's reactionary government is a budget for speeding up its arms drive for war. The new estimates allot 670,900 million yen (1,860 million U.S. dollars) for direct military spending. This is an increase of 17.8 per cent over the military outlays of 569,500 million yen in fiscal 1970. Compared with the 1958 military expenditure of 148,400 million yen 13 years ago (1958 being the first year of the first rearmament programme), the increase is nearly fivefold.

Japan's Year-to-Year Military Expenditures

(Unit: 100 million yen)

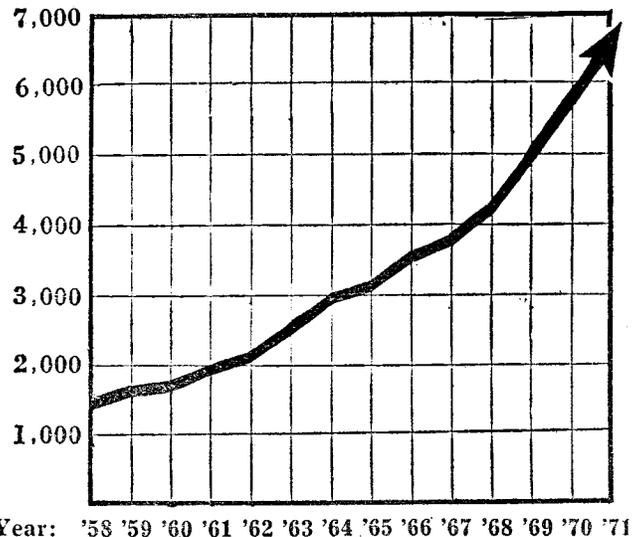
Year	Sum	Year	Sum
1950	1,293	1961	1,835
1951	1,266	1962	2,138
1952	1,826	1963	2,475
1953	1,255	1964	2,808
1954	1,350	1965	3,504
1955	1,349	1966	3,451
1956	1,429	1967	3,870
1957	1,436	1968	4,221
1958	1,484	1969	4,838
1959	1,557	1970	5,695
1960	1,600	1971	6,709

Figures taken from Japanese "national defence white paper."

Not long ago, Yasuhiro Nakasone, Director-General of the Japanese "Defence Agency," came out with a blustering statement that Japan's military spending will go on increasing in the next 10 to 15 years.

According to the figures set forth in the draft 4th rearmament programme for 1972-76 drawn up by the "Defence Agency," Japan's direct military spending during this period will go up to 5,800,000 million yen (16,100 million U.S. dollars). This more than doubles the figure 2,340,000 million yen (6,500 million U.S. dollars) for direct military expenditure in the 3rd

Increases in Japanese Military Expenditures
(Unit: 100 million yen)



rearmament programme. In other words, it far exceeds the grand total of the direct military expenditures in the first three rearmament programmes.

Japan has gone through two rearmament programmes during 1958-66. It is now in the 3rd programme.

These three programmes may be briefly listed as follows:

First rearmament programme (1958-60): Direct military spending 453,200 million yen (over 1,258 million U.S. dollars).

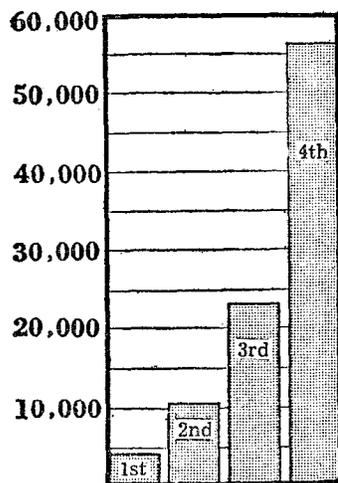
Second rearmament programme (1962-66): Direct military spending 1,163,500 million yen (over 3,230 million U.S. dollars).

Third rearmament programme (1967-71): Direct military spending 2,340,000 million yen (6,500 million U.S. dollars).

"Defence Agency's" Top Brass All Old-Line Militarists

Sato's reactionary government, wrote the Japanese journal *Kensetsusha* (Constructor), has recently made another "reshuffle" of the "Defence Agency." The new top brass are all old-line militarists or fascists

**Increases in Military Spending
of Japan's Four Rearmament
Programmes**
(Unit: 100 million yen)



who had held positions in Japan's Ministry of Home Affairs or the Police Department before World War II.

Utsumi, the new Deputy Director-General of the "Defence Agency," was before the war a navy lieutenant-commander of the "imperial army." He has been at various times Security Chief of the Chubu Police Bureau, Chief of Police of Aichi and Kochi Prefectures, and then Chief of Personnel of the "Defence Agency."

Shimada, currently Chief of Installations of the "Defence Agency," is a hardened militarist, having received five years of *gunbu* (military authorities) training in the Ministry of Home Affairs before the war. He has been Chief of Police of Miyagi and Okayama Prefectures.

Shishido, a fascist to the core, was formerly Chief of Police of Aomori Prefecture and then Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department before his appointment as Secretary-General of the "Defence Agency."

Kubo, transferred from the Police Department to become a division Chief in the "Defence Agency," once worked as a policeman in the Ministry of Home Affairs. He was at one time Chief of Police of Fukushima Prefecture.

Eto, the present Chief of Personnel of the "Defence Agency," is a product of the notorious "high-grade" School for Military Police.

The "Defence Agency" is today staffed with 35 army generals, 18 flag-officers and 15 air force generals — all on the active list — who during World War II were junior officers with ranks ranging from major to colonel. Director-General Nakasone himself was a lieutenant-commander in charge of supplies of the Japanese navy before the war. The present Chair-

man of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Itaya, was a navy commander during World War II. General Kinugasa, the Army Chief of Staff, was an army major, and General Ogata, the Air Chief of Staff, an air force major in World War II.

One glance at the roster of the service chiefs, together with their squalid background and record, is sufficient to gain some idea of this set-up of the "Defence Agency."

Demobbed Fill Posts in War Industries

Under the slogan of "interdependence," Japan's military authorities have been making feverish efforts to intensify their collaboration with the monopoly firms. The number of "retired officers" taking up appointments in the war industries has lately been on the increase.

From 1962 to September 1969, the "Defence Agency" disclosed, it instructed 557 retired officers of the general rank to serve as advisers or in other capacities in the monopoly munition firms registered with the "Defence Agency." Most of them received appointments at the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries. Reports say that the demobbed working in the munition firms play the role of "guiding and assisting the development and improvement of new techniques and maintaining contact with the Defence Agency." It is obvious that such appointments are not a simple arrangement of jobs.

The percentage of army, navy and air force demobbed holding jobs in the enterprises, according to Japanese press dispatches, is rising all the time. Take Toyota Motors for example. It employs about 2,300 demobbed, which represents over 60 per cent of the entire payroll. These men are promoted over the heads of others, and 350 of them have been given jobs as first-line supervisors, division and section chiefs at the auto plants.

"Aggression Pays" — Opinion Worked Up

With a view to reviving militarism and reversing the verdict that Japanese imperialism is guilty of wars of aggression, Japan's reactionary authorities have been unrelenting in their efforts to resurrect the images of fascist officers and men killed in its wars of aggression. During the past few years, posthumous "promotions" in the so-called "roll of honour" were made on 50 occasions and posthumous "titles" conferred on 81 occasions by the reactionary Japanese authorities. The number of "promoted" reached 69,225, while the number of "entitled" was 1,874,078.

Eisaku Sato revealed recently that the Japanese "imperial army" suffered 3 million war dead in World War II. By now the reactionary Japanese Government has conferred titles on two-thirds of them. What does all this promotion and conferment of titles signify? It means nothing other than an all-out effort to convince the public that "aggression pays."

ROUND THE WORLD

CONFERENCE OF 9 LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Against the Superpowers Dominating the Oceans

Meeting in Lima, capital of Peru, from January 12 to 15, representatives of Chile, Peru, Salvador, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Argentina, Panama, Uruguay and Brazil discussed measures for defending their ocean rights. They unanimously reaffirmed their stand to uphold the 200-nautical-mile limit as their territorial sea rights and went on record that they would unite with Asian and African countries to oppose the piratical manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and another superpower which encroach on their territorial sea rights and plunder their ocean resources.

A communique issued after the conference pointed out that the nine countries "satisfactorily evaluated the progress" achieved in arriving at a common criterion for defending the 200-nautical-mile limit. Referring to the U.N.-sponsored international conference on the law of the sea scheduled to be held in Geneva in 1973, the communique said, "the various countries have decided to propose to their governments to coordinate their actions and hold a conference to decide on the actions which should be taken because the preparatory committee of the next international conference has begun its work." The Lima conference decided to meet with other developing countries so as to take a common position on the judicial rules governing the seas, sea-bed and subsoil, and to send observers to attend the Conference of the Afro-Asian Legal Consultative Committee in Ceylon.

Addressing the opening session, Edgardo Mercado, Foreign Minister of Peru, said that the vested interest groups were out to grab the fishery and mineral resources of the ocean, and despite their pressure on the governments of some countries and refusal to recognize the 200-nautical-mile limit as the right over the territorial sea, the claim of the Latin

American countries has been accepted by more and more people and become the stand of Latin American countries. He noted, "what is important is that the 200-nautical-mile right over the territorial sea has been accepted not only in Latin America, but also on a world scale, because the countries which are waging a hard struggle against underdevelopment require all their resources." He stressed that these countries must close their ranks to meet the serious challenge from "the ambitious and most powerful countries."

Speaking again at the closing session, the Peruvian Foreign Minister said that the conference will contribute to preparing a great confrontation which is drawing near. During the confrontation, the interests of the people of the participating countries and of all mankind will clash with the big powers and their private enterprises which attempt to monopolize the exploitation of ocean resources.

Garcia Velasco, the Ecuadorian Ambassador to Peru, said in his closing session speech: The result of the conference is very satisfactory, because the ocean is an element of unity, subsistence and progress which will contribute to the happiness and grandeur of Latin America. The countries whose representatives are meeting here, he added, hope that maritime colonialism which jeopardizes the dignity and welfare of the developing countries will be eliminated in this century during which the people will at least acquire political freedom.

Frenzied plundering of the ocean resources of other countries and encroachment on their territorial sea rights have made U.S. imperialism and the other superpower, which collaborate with each other, the butt of resentment and opposition of many countries in recent years. Thus nine Latin American countries, to safeguard their security and resources and rationally exploit their resources in accordance with their geographical, geological and biological characteristics, had one after another de-

clared 200 nautical miles as the limit of their territorial waters. The stand they took has the support of other Latin American countries. U.S. imperialism, however, refused to recognize the rights over territorial sea enunciated by other countries. In league with the other superpower, U.S. imperialism has tried to spike the measures taken by the Latin American countries to defend their territorial sea rights. Time and again, it made use of the U.N. discussion of the question on ocean rights and the question on prospecting and exploiting sea-bed and subsoil resources. It is inevitable that the Latin American countries should have waged a sharp struggle against U.S. imperialism and its collaborator. The Lima conference is another instance of collective action by the Latin American countries against the scheme of the two superpowers to dominate and divide the oceans between themselves.

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT

Highest in 9 Years

U.S. unemployment rate last December reached the highest level in nine years. This shows that U.S. imperialism is sinking deeper and deeper in the quagmire of economic crisis.

According to the figures released by the U.S. Department of Labour on January 8, the December unemployment rate amounted to 6 per cent of America's labour force, which is 0.2 per cent higher than that of November, and reached the highest level since December 1961. The unemployment rate for Afro-American workers was 9.3 per cent, and for teenagers, 17.5 per cent. Registered jobless U.S. workers totalled 4.6 million now, or 1.2 million more than at the beginning of 1970, two million more than at the time when the Nixon government came to power two years ago.

In order to shift the economic crisis on to the working people, U.S. monopoly capital is dismissing the workers en masse. According to the *Wall Street Journal*, monopoly concerns such as the Chrysler Corporation, the Good-Year Tire and Rubber Company, the American

Motors Corporation and others have dismissed workers under all kinds of pretexts since last December 24. Since the beginning of this year, Pan-American Airways has laid off several thousand workers including pilots and clerical staff.

The rapid increase of unemployed U.S. workers has sharpened class contradictions in the U.S. U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon had to admit in his television conversation with the press on January 4 that the rate of unemployment "is too high." Unable to find a way out, he tried to deceive the people by making an empty promise of "full employment by the end of 1972."

1970 U.S. Jobless Rates

The rates of unemployment in the United States during 1970 are given month by month below. The figures are in proportion to the entire labour force.

January	3.9%
February	4.2%
March	4.4%
April	4.8%
May	5%
June	4.7%
July	5%
August	5.1%
September	5.5%
October	5.6%
November	5.8%
December	6%

The annual average rate of unemployment during 1969 was 3.5%.

This empty promise reminds one of what he had boasted before coming to power. Nixon said brazenly at the time that he would curb inflation within six months. Two years have passed. Instead of being curbed, inflation is going from bad to worse. Nixon claimed again and again that he would avoid recession, but, on the contrary, production has been dropping steadily and the economic crisis has become increasingly serious. He submitted a so-called "surplus" budget at the beginning of last year, but the result is that the budget deficit has grown bigger and bigger. Nixon seemed to be aware of the fact that his tricks would not work. So in his television conversation he deplored that "peo-

ple are too smart to listen to even the President of the United States and be convinced."

CEYLON

Restrictions on Foreign Capital

The Government of Ceylon has taken a series of measures lately to protect the country from plundering by foreign monopoly capital and to defend and develop the national economy.

According to a decision of the Ceylonese Government, the marine bunkering trade operated by the U.S. oil firms Caltex and Esso and the British-Dutch Shell Oil Company in Ceylon was nationalized on last December 30. Prior to the nationalization measure, the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation handled only 15 per cent of the marine bunkering trade, the rest being monopolized by the three foreign companies. Caltex, Esso and Shell bought marine fuel from the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation at a low price and sold it to ships calling at the ports of Ceylon at a high price. Shell bought fuel at 56.4 rupees per ton and Esso and Caltex at 64 rupees per ton. But their selling price was 85.7 rupees per ton in the first half of 1970 and 121.5 rupees in the second half. By nationalizing the marine bunkering trade and now operating it itself, the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation will enable the country to save and increase foreign exchange revenue by more than 20 million rupees.

The struggle waged by the Government and people of Ceylon to recover its economic interests and rights from foreign oil companies has been a protracted one. When Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike first became Prime Minister in 1961, the Ceylonese Government took over imports and domestic sales of oil from foreign oil companies. Threats were hurled at Ceylon at that time by foreign monopoly capitalists, and U.S. imperialism even cut off its "aid." However, the Ceylonese Government and people defied brute force and thwarted the threats. More economic interests have thus been recovered

from foreign monopoly capital with the implementation of Ceylon's decision to nationalize the marine bunkering trade.

In the first days of January, the Ceylonese Government set up a national shipping line to safeguard the country's interests. This was because all commodities in Ceylon's import and export trade used to be carried by foreign bottoms and every year 150 million rupees or 25.2 million U.S. dollars in freight found their way into the pockets of foreign capitalists.

These measures by the Ceylonese Government to liquidate imperialist influence and defend national interests clash with the vested interests of foreign monopoly capital. Last December, the United Kingdom-Ceylon Conference Lines decided to impose a 15 per cent surcharge on exports from Ceylon as from January 4 and raise freights by 15 per cent as from April 1 so as to exert pressure on Ceylon. This economic blackmail aroused public indignation in Ceylon. The surcharge and freight increase, Ceylonese papers pointed out, are part of a carefully prepared policy formulated to bring small nations to toe the imperialist line. Ceylon can cope with this new type of piracy if it has its own ships. It was in these circumstances that the Ceylonese Government announced the inauguration of a national shipping line. Buying ships at present, the company plans to replace foreign ships with its own to handle a total of 800,000 tons of commodities imported to and exported from Ceylon annually so as to curb the exploitation of Ceylon by foreign monopoly capital.

On January 1, the Government of Ceylon decided to set up a state trading corporation in charge of the import of daily necessities, metals, textiles, automobile parts, tyres and tubes, drugs and pharmaceuticals and raw materials for the industries. Ceylon's import and export trade used to be dominated by foreign businessmen. The establishment of the state trading corporation will break their domination over the market in Ceylon.

(Continued from p. 4.)

Attending the performance on invitation were:

The Government Delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea led by Jesus Alfonso Oyono Alogo, Minister of Public Works, Housing and Transport;

The Light Industry Visiting Group of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam led by Tran Huu Du, Vice-Minister of Light Industry;

Princess Norodom Roengsy, daughter of Head of State of Cam-

bodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Samdech Sisowath Methavi, Director of the Office of the Head of State, and Ministers of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Sarin Chhak, Chau Seng, Chan Youran, Chea San, Keat Chhon and his wife, and Thiounn Prasith; and

The Soviet Government Delegation to the Negotiations on the Sino-Soviet Boundary Question led by Vice-Foreign Minister L.F. Ilyichev.

Diplomatic envoys and diplomatic officials of various countries to China also attended.

Also present were leading members of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association and the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau, and other foreign friends in Peking.

Seeing the performance in company of the foreign guests were leading members of the Chinese Foreign Ministry and other government departments concerned.

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IN THIS ISSUE

THE WEEK

Comrade Lin Piao Sends Message to Comrade Khamtay Siphandone — Warmly greeting 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Laotian People's Liberation Army 3

Government Delegation of Equatorial Guinea Visits China 3

Foreign Ministry Sponsors Theatrical Performance in Honour of Foreign Guests 3

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China 5

Down With the Doctrine of Big-Nation Hegemony — *Renmin Ribao* editorial 6

Resolutely Check U.S. Imperialism's Crime of Expanding Aggression in Indo-China — *Renmin Ribao* Commentator 7

The Cambodian People Are Advancing Victoriously — *Renmin Ribao* Commentator 8

Appeal of Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Political Bureau of

N.U.F.C. Central Committee and Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia 9

Hail the New Victory of the Cambodian Patriotic Armed Forces and People — *Renmin Ribao* Commentator 12

Lightning Attack on Phnom Penh Airport 12

Capital Construction: Revolution in Designing 13

From "Hospital for Overlords" to Hospital of the Labouring People 14

Red Banner in Developing a Mountain Region — Outstanding deeds of the Hsikou Brigade in learning from Tachai in agriculture 17

Facts on File: Japanese Militarism Back in the Saddle 20

ROUND THE WORLD 22

Conference of 9 Latin American Countries: Against the Superpowers Dominating the Oceans

U.S. Unemployment: Highest in 9 Years

Ceylon: Restrictions on Foreign Capital