Throughout the history of the RAK, five fighters fighting against the particular armed violence. They have fought against the enemy using revolutionary violence, particularly armed violence.

Our Army has no ranks, no salary. Our revolutionary Army was not founded in peaceful times, in any military school or academy. Our Army was founded in the blazing flames of struggle, in the revolutionary struggle full of difficulties, suffering, endurance. Therefore, this revolutionary Army has passed its tests not in school but in revolutionary wars.

Refuting recent reports in the imperialist press, Pol Pot talked about the “campaign of fear” against Kampuchea: "Throughout the history of the RAK, reactionaries have prophesied that our Army would be completely destroyed, many times. They have propagated this as prophets with intent to wage psychological war and political war, to threaten, frighten and mislead beforehand the peoples and revolutionary armies of the small and/or poor countries, in order to allow themselves to aggress, invade and swallow at their will the territory of others in conformity with their ambition.

Our victories," Pol Pot pointed out, "have broken down the... pernicious poisonous propaganda which has stated that 'a small country could not fight,' 'a poor country could not stand up and fight,' 'a small country has to be dominated.'"

In 1970, the Revolutionary Army had 4,000 regular troops and 50,000 guerrilla fighters. They possessed less than 1,000 guns and therefore invented all sorts of other weapons. The majority of its modern arms were captured from the U.S. puppets during the course of the war.

Thus, as Pol Pot says, this Army truly "started from scratch." As such, it is a great inspiration to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, who are fighting similar battles throughout the third world.

DEFEATED U.S. IMPERIALISTS

"This army has been developed by inflicting ignominious defeats on the U.S. imperialists, the most powerful chieftain of imperialists in the world..."

The Army, Pol Pot noted, "was born out of the workers and peasants, out of the people of the poor and lower classes. From its founding up to now, its social composition has been overwhelmingly peasants of the poor strata... 98 percent of cadres and fighters are from the poor and lower middle peasantry..."

Our Army has no ranks, no salary...

"Our revolutionary Army was not founded in peaceful times, in any military school or academy. Our Army was founded in the blazing flames of struggle, in the revolutionary struggle full of difficulties, suffering, endurance. Therefore, this revolutionary Army has passed its tests not in school but in revolutionary wars..."

REVOLUTION ADVANCES PRODUCTION in Democratic Kampuchea.

"Kampuchea today has experienced earth-shaking changes. A brand-new vigorous scene now prevails everywhere in the country, which stands as firm and solid as a towering pine on a hill."

With these words Teng Ying-chao, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress, summed up her impressions of a recent visit to Democratic Kampuchea. Teng Ying-chao, widow of the late Premier Chou En-lai, led a mission to Kampuchea Jan. 21-25, 1978.

Welcoming Teng Ying-chao to Kampuchea's capital city, Phnom Penh, was Pol Pot, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and head of state of Democratic Kampuchea. Thousands of Kampuchean people from all walks of life greeted the Chinese visitors wherever they went, showing their enthusiasm for the deep ties of friendship between the two countries and peoples.

In his remarks greeting Teng Ying-chao, Pol Pot said: "You are both the friendly envoy of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, and the close comrade-in-arms of the late Premier Chou En-lai, noble friend of the Kampuchean people.

"Chairman Mao and Premier Chou were very much concerned about the revolutionary cause of our Kampuchea when they were alive. Now Chairman Hua and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party give constant support for our revolutionary cause."

The Chinese delegation visited Kampuchea at the invitation of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, the People's Congress of Kampuchea and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. New China News Agency reported that Phnom Penh appeared as a "riot of color with flowers in full blossom," as the Chinese visitors toured the capital's first textile mill, children's hospital, and other places of interest.

Before returning to China, Teng Ying-chao traveled to Siem Reap to view the ancient ruins of Angkor Wat, a monument to Kampuchea's ancient civilization.