

# PEKING REVIEW

15

April 10, 1970

## Joint Communique of the Government Of the People's Republic of China and The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

## Strengthen Further the Dictatorship Of the Proletariat

— Studying Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and commemorating the first anniversary of the Ninth Party Congress

## Second Message to the Nation by Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

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# QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs! People of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed.

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Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic. This is a Marxist law. When we say "imperialism is ferocious", we mean that its nature will never change, that the imperialists will never lay down their butcher knives, that they will never become Buddhas, till their doom.

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Unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This must be fully achieved in every factory, village, office and school.

# Joint Communiqué of the Government Of the People's Republic of China and The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

At the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, paid an official friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from April 5 to 7, 1970.

During their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Premier Chou En-lai and his entourage were accorded a warm welcome by the Korean people. This is a manifestation of the profound friendship of the Korean people for the fraternal Chinese people.

During the visit, talks were held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere between Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were: Comrade Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Yang Teh-chung, responsible cadre of a department under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Comrade Tsao Ke-chiang, Deputy Director of the Asian Department of the Foreign Ministry; Comrade Han Hsu, Deputy Director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry; and Comrade Li Yun-chuan, Chinese Ambassador to Korea.

Taking part in the talks on the Korean side were: Comrade Choi Yong Kun; Comrade Kim Il; Comrade Pak Sung Chul; Comrade Huh Dan, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Kim Yung Nam, deputy head of a department under the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; and Comrade Hyun Joon Keuk, Korean Ambassador to China.

During the talks, the two sides had an exchange of views on the further strengthening and development of the traditional friendly relations and co-operation between the Chinese and Korean peoples and on a series of other questions of common interest to both sides.

The Korean side expresses congratulations to the Chinese people, who, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China with Comrade Mao Tsetung as its leader and Comrade Lin Piao as its deputy leader, have smashed the schemes of imperialism and modern revisionism for capitalist restoration and victoriously carried out the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and are exerting every effort to build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results and fight for the enhancement of their national defence capabilities, turning their country into a socialist state ever growing in strength.

The Korean side wishes the Chinese people still greater successes in their struggle to oppose the aggressive activities of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, develop industry, agriculture and science and technology, further enhance their national defence capabilities and liberate Taiwan.

The Chinese side expresses congratulations to the Korean people, who, led by the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and vigorously unfolding the *chullima* (winged horse) movement, have turned their country within a short period into a developed socialist country with a solid foundation of independent national economy, a powerful all-people defence system and a brilliant national culture.

The Chinese side wishes the Korean people still greater successes in their cause of simultaneously carrying out economic construction and the building of national defence in face of the daily intensifying new war provocations of U.S. imperialism and in their struggle to make the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea and realize the reunification of the fatherland independently.

The two sides hold that the further consolidation of the blood-cemented militant friendship and friendly

unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples is in complete accord with the interests of their common cause; they express the firm resolve and will of the two peoples to continue to strengthen their common struggle against the imperialist activities of aggression and war and further develop their relations of mutual assistance and co-operation in various fields.

The two sides maintain that the present international situation continues to develop in a direction favourable to the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world and unfavourable to imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries.

The two sides point out in particular that U.S. imperialism is resorting to still more cunning and sinister tactics to find a way out of its doomed destruction through aggression and war, and that due vigilance must be maintained against this.

At present, U.S. imperialism is making intensified efforts to carry out naked armed intervention and subversive activities, barbarously suppressing the national-liberation movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and thus seriously undermining peace.

U.S. imperialism is directing its spearhead of aggression against Asia in particular. Using Asians to fight Asians, it is expanding its aggression against the Asian socialist countries and the people in this region by mobilizing the Japanese militarist forces and its other vassals and puppets.

Under the slogan of "Vietnamizing" the Viet Nam war, U.S. imperialism is further intensifying its criminal war of aggression against the Vietnamese people; at the same time, it is wantonly conducting fresh activities of war provocation to aggravate tension in Korea; and it is ceaselessly carrying out aggression and provocations against the Chinese people.

All this demonstrates that U.S. imperialism is the main force of aggression and war and the most ferocious common enemy of the peoples of the world. Sly and cunning, U.S. imperialism is vainly trying to cover up its aggressive nature under the smoke-screen of "peace." However, the people of the world can never be duped. Resolute and uncompromising struggles must be waged against U.S. imperialism through to the very end.

The intensified activities of aggression and war on the part of U.S. imperialism, far from showing its "strength," only indicate its weakness.

Both sides are firmly convinced that so long as all revolutionary people unite and direct the spearhead of their attack against U.S. imperialism and unfold powerful struggles against it throughout the world,

U.S. imperialism will surely perish and the people's revolutionary cause will surely triumph.

Actively shielded by U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism has revived and has become a dangerous force of aggression in Asia. Relying on U.S. imperialism as its prop and working hand in glove with it, Japanese militarism is vainly trying to realize its old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" and has openly embarked on the road of aggression against the people of Asia. The two sides strongly condemn all this.

Acting upon the "new Asia policy" of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries are now stepping up the fascistization and militarization of Japan, rapidly increasing its military strength for aggression, setting up a large number of additional military bases and intensifying war preparations in their attempt to carry out expansion abroad. Japan has become an advance base and stronghold for a new war of aggression in Asia.

The Japanese militarists are directly serving U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression against Viet Nam, actively taking part in the U.S. imperialist new scheme of war in Korea and wildly attempting to include the Chinese people's sacred territory Taiwan in their sphere of influence.

If these wild schemes of Japanese militarism are ignored, then it will surely inflict once again huge disasters upon the peoples of Asia and the rest of the world.

There must be no illusions or wishful thinking of any kind about Japanese militarism.

Failure to see the dangers of Japanese militarism and fraternization with the Sato government mean encouraging Japanese militarist expansion abroad and strengthening the U.S. imperialist position in Asia.

The revolutionary people of the whole world must take concerted actions to frustrate and smash the aggressive designs of Japanese militarism.

The two sides hold that the current struggle against Japanese militarism is a part of the struggle against U.S. imperialism as well as a struggle for the defence of peace in Asia and the world. The two sides express their determination to further strengthen their common struggle against Japanese militarism while carrying on the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The Korean side strongly condemns U.S. imperialism for forcibly occupying the Chinese people's sacred territory Taiwan and instigating its lackeys to conduct ceaseless activities of aggression and provocation against the People's Republic of China, and fully supports the Chinese people's just struggle to liberate

Taiwan from U.S. imperialist occupation and realize territorial integrity.

U.S. imperialism is opposing the restoration of the rightful position of the People's Republic of China on the international arena, trying to stem her influence and create "two Chinas." This scheme is bound to end in ignominious failure.

The Chinese side firmly condemns U.S. imperialism and its lackey the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their frantic new war provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and their barbarous massacre and unprecedented fascist violent repression of the revolutionaries and patriotic people in south Korea.

The Chinese side holds that the forcible occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism and the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression are the basic obstacle to the reunification of Korea and the constant source of war there. The Chinese side fully supports the correct policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of the fatherland, the policy of making the U.S. aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea and realizing the reunification of the country by the Koreans themselves independently and free from interference by any foreign force.

The two sides express complete support to and solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their heroic struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

U.S. imperialism must immediately stop its war of aggression against south Viet Nam and all its aggressive acts infringing upon the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and it must unconditionally and completely withdraw its aggressor troops and those of its vassals and the south Korean puppets from south Viet Nam. The question of Viet Nam must be settled in conformity with the Vietnamese people's own wishes.

The Vietnamese people will certainly win final victory in their struggle to defeat the U.S. aggressors and fulfil their just cause.

The two sides firmly condemn U.S. imperialism for its aggression and armed intervention against Laos and resolutely support the just struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys waged by the Laotian people under the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front.

The two sides hold that the recent reactionary coup d'etat engineered by U.S. imperialism in Cambodia is a serious threat to the genuine interests of the Cambodian people and the security of the three Indo-Chinese countries. The two sides strongly condemn U.S. imperialism for its criminal sabotage activities against

the Cambodian people and support the latter's struggle for the defence of national independence and sovereignty as well as the five-point declaration made by the Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on March 23.

The two sides express support to and solidarity with the Japanese people in their struggle for the abrogation of the U.S.-Japan "security treaty" and the dismantling of the U.S. imperialist military bases and in their struggle to oppose the revival and rearming of Japanese militarism and safeguard the complete independence and democratic development of the country.

The two sides firmly condemn the Israeli aggressors for their crimes of continuing to illegally occupy Arab territory and expanding their aggression against Arab countries under direct U.S. imperialist support and instigation, and fully support the Arab people in their just struggle to defend national independence and dignity, recover the occupied Arab territory and accomplish the Palestinian people's cause for liberation.

The two sides hold that the national-liberation movements which are now developing vigorously in Asia, Africa and Latin America are one of the mightiest revolutionary forces of our time. They firmly support all the peoples in these regions who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism headed by the United States and striving for freedom, liberation and national independence.

The two sides express militant support to the working class and labouring people in the capitalist countries who are waging revolutionary struggles against exploitation and oppression by monopoly capital and for the right to subsistence and for class emancipation.

The two sides hold that today with the daily intensification of the aggression and new war provocations by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the situation demands that the Chinese and Korean peoples unite and wage a common fight against the enemy. This is of great significance to frustrating and smashing the U.S. imperialist aggressive schemes, safeguarding peace in Asia and the world and vigorously pushing forward the two people's revolution and construction.

The two sides point out with satisfaction that the visit by Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made new contributions to the further strengthening and development of the traditional friendship and co-operation between the Chinese and Korean peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Pyongyang, April 7, 1970

# Premier Chou En-lai Pays Friendship Visit To Korea

## Premier Chou En-lai Leaves Peking for Pyongyang

**C**OMRADE Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Pyongyang by special plane on the morning of April 5 to pay a friendship visit to Korea at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Premier Chou En-lai was accorded a magnificent, warm welcome at Pyongyang Airport by Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung; Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Choi Hyun, Minister of National Defence; Comrade Li Jong Ok, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Kang Ryang Wook, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; ministers of the Korean Cabinet; responsible members of political parties and social organizations and people of all circles in Pyongyang.

Present at the airport were also Comrade Li Yun-chuan, Chinese Ambassador to Korea, and the entire staff of the Chinese Embassy, representatives of the Chinese People's Volunteers to the Korean Military Armistice Commission and representatives of the Chinese engineering and technical personnel working in Korea.

Foreign diplomatic envoys to Korea were also present.

Comrade Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China; Comrade Yang Teh-chung, leading cadre of a department under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Comrade Tsao Ke-chiang, Deputy Director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry and Comrade Han Hsu, Deputy Director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry, who were accom-



Premier Chou En-lai warmly shakes hands with Premier Kim Il Sung who is at the airport to welcome him on his arrival.

panying Premier Chou En-lai on the visit, arrived in Pyongyang on the same plane.

Comrade Hyun Joon Keuk, Korean Ambassador to China, who was accompanying Premier Chou En-lai, also arrived on the same plane.

On April 5, a festive atmosphere prevailed at Pyongyang Airport. A huge portrait of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the leader of the Chinese people, and a huge portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung, the leader of the Korean people, were put up at the centre of the airport. Multi-coloured balloons carrying the national flags of China and Korea floated high in the sky over the airport. The welcoming masses held aloft streamers inscribed with the slogans: "Long live Chairman Mao Tsetung, the respected and beloved leader of the Chinese people!" "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people!" and "Warm welcome to Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China!"

The special plane carrying Premier Chou En-lai touched down at 11 a.m. The welcoming crowd enthusiastically applauded and cheered to welcome the arrival of Premier Chou En-lai.

After Premier Chou En-lai alighted from the plane, Premier Kim Il Sung and other Korean leaders stepped forward to shake hands and exchange greetings with him.

Youngsters in colourful national attire rushed forward to present Premier Chou En-lai and his party with bouquets.

Then the national anthems of China and Korea were played by the band and a salvo of 21 guns was fired. Premier Chou En-lai, accompanied by Premier Kim Il Sung, reviewed a guard of honour formed by the three services.

Premier Chou En-lai shook hands with and greeted the leaders of various circles in Korea and the envoys of various countries who were there to welcome him.

At the welcoming ceremony held at the airport, Premier Kim Il Sung delivered a speech of welcome (see p. 22).

Premier Chou En-lai also made a speech (see p. 22).

Their speeches were time and again greeted with applause and cheers from the crowd. Then, accompanied by Premier Kim Il Sung, Premier Chou En-lai went round to meet the people welcoming him.

The road of more than 10 li from the suburbs of Pyongyang to the Guest House was decked with the national flags of China and Korea and huge streamers on both sides. The streamers were inscribed with the slogans: "Long live the militant friendship and unity of the Korean and Chinese peoples cemented with blood!" "Step up anti-U.S. struggle!" and "Resolutely smash the sinister activities for aggression against Asia by resurgent Japanese militarism!"

When Premier Chou En-lai, riding in an open car with Premier Kim Il Sung, entered Pyongyang city, he was given a warm welcome by hundreds of thousands of people lining the streets.

Premier Chou En-lai left Peking on the morning of April 5 by special plane. Seeing him off at the airport were Comrades Chen Po-ta and Kang Sheng, Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Comrade Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Comrade Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Comrade Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Comrades Wu Fa-hsien, Li Tso-peng and Chiu Hui-tso, Members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Deputy Chiefs of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army;

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and Comrades Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng and Wang Tung-hsing, Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee.

Among those at the airport were leading members of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, departments under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, government departments, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

Kim Jai Sook, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in China, and other embassy members were present at the airport.

Premier Chou En-lai called on Premier Kim Il Sung April 5 afternoon.

Host and guest had a cordial and friendly talk.

## Premier Kim Il Sung Gives State Banquet to Honour Distinguished Guests From China

Premier Kim Il Sung gave a grand state banquet at Pyongyang's Mansoodai Assembly Hall the same evening to welcome Premier Chou En-lai.

Present at the banquet were: President of the Presidium of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly Choi Yong Kun; First Vice-Premier of the Korean Cabinet Kim Il; Vice-Premier Kim Kwang Hyup; Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul; Minister of National Defence Choi Hyun; Vice-Premier Li Jong Ok; Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly Kang Ryang Wook.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chi Peng-fei and others accompanying Premier Chou En-lai on the visit were also invited to the banquet.

The banquet started as the band struck up the strains of the national anthems of China and Korea.

Premier Kim Il Sung delivered a speech at the banquet (see p. 11).

Then, Premier Chou En-lai delivered a speech at the banquet (see p. 13).

Present at the banquet were also ministers of the Korean Cabinet, responsible members of Korean political parties and social organizations. Korean Ambassador to China Hyun Joon Keuk was also present.

Chinese Ambassador Li Yun-chuan to Korea and other members of the Chinese Embassy in Korea; representatives of the Chinese People's Volunteers to

the Korean Military Armistice Commission; and representatives of the Chinese engineering and technical personnel working in Korea were also invited to the banquet.

Foreign diplomatic envoys to Korea were present on the occasion.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

## Premier Chou En-lai Holds Talks With Premier Kim Il Sung

Premier Chou En-lai held talks with Premier Kim Il Sung in Pyongyang on April 6.

Present at the talks from the Chinese side were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chi Peng-fei; Yang Teh-chung, leading cadre of a department under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Tsao Ke-chiang, Deputy Director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry; and Han Hsu, Deputy Director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Li Yun-chuan was also present at the talks.

Present at the talks from the Korean side were President of the Presidium of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly Choi Yong Kun; First Vice-Premier of the Korean Cabinet Kim Il; Vice-Premier of the Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Sung Chul; First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Huh Dam;



Premier Kim Il Sung paid a return call on Premier Chou En-lai at the Guest House on April 6. Photo shows Premier Chou En-lai and Premier Kim Il Sung having a cordial and friendly talk.

and deputy director of a department of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party Kim Yung Nam.

Korean Ambassador to China Hyun Joon Keuk was also present.

The talks proceeded in a cordial, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Premier Kim Il Sung paid a return call on Premier Chou En-lai at the Guest House on the morning of April 6.

Premier Chou En-lai and Premier Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk during the return call.

## Grand Mass Welcome Rally

The People's Committee of Pyongyang City held a grand mass rally at Mansoodai Assembly Hall April 7 morning to warmly welcome Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

A huge portrait of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the leader of the Chinese people, and a huge portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung, the leader of the Korean people, were put up at the centre of the rostrum. The portraits were flanked by the national flags of China and Korea.

When Premier Chou En-lai, accompanied by Premier Kim Il Sung, mounted the rostrum, all those present rose to their feet, warmly applauding and cheering.

The rally was attended by President of the Presidium of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly Choi Yong Kun, Comrade Pak Sung Chul and Comrade Kang Ryang Wook.

The rally was also attended by ministers of the Korean Cabinet, responsible members of various political parties and social organizations, and generals of the Korean People's Army.

Comrade Hyun Joon Keuk, Korean Ambassador to China, was also present.

Comrade Chi Peng-fei and others in Premier Chou En-lai's party were also invited to attend the rally.

Comrade Li Yun-chuan, Chinese Ambassador to Korea, and members of the Chinese Embassy, representatives of the Chinese People's Volunteers to the Korean Military Armistice Commission, and representatives of the Chinese

engineering and technical personnel working in Korea were invited to the mass meeting.

Foreign diplomatic envoys to Korea were also present.

The rally started amid the strains of the national anthems of China and Korea.

Comrade Kang Heui Wun, Chairman of the People's Committee of Pyongyang City, delivered a welcoming speech at the rally. (See p. 15.)

Premier Chou En-lai also made a speech at the rally. (See p. 18.)

The speeches of Chairman Kang Heui Wun and Premier Chou En-lai were time and again punctuated by prolonged and warm applause from the masses.

Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman Kang Heui Wun exchanged silk banners at the rally. The banner presented by Premier Chou En-lai to the people of all sections of Pyongyang City is inscribed with: "Long live the militant friendship and unity cemented with blood between the Chinese and Korean peoples!" The banner presented to Premier Chou En-lai by Chairman Kang Heui Wun in the name of the mass rally of Pyongyang City in honour of Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, is inscribed with: "Long live the militant friendship and unity cemented with blood between the Korean people and the Chinese people!"

The hall resounded with prolonged and warm applause when the banners were exchanged between the two sides.

The rally proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The People's Committee of Pyongyang City put on a big song and dance performance to give Premier Chou En-lai a warm welcome the same morning. Premier Kim Il Sung accompanied Premier Chou En-lai on the occasion.

## Premier Chou En-lai Gives Banquet in Honour of Premier Kim Il Sung

Premier Chou En-lai gave a banquet in honour of Premier Kim Il Sung at the Chinese Embassy in Korea April 7 afternoon.

Present at the banquet were President Choi Yong Kun and Comrades Kim Il, Kim Kwang Hyup, Pak Sung Chul, Choi Hyun, Li Jong Ok, Kang Ryang Wook, and other high Korean officials.

Also present were Comrade Chi Peng-fei and others accompanying Premier Chou En-lai on the visit.

Premier Chou En-lai and Premier Kim Il Sung delivered short speeches at the banquet.

In his speech Premier Chou En-lai first of all expressed thanks to the Korean Workers' Party, the Korean Government and the Korean people for the

magnificent and hospitable reception accorded him during the visit.

Premier Chou said that at the present time when faced with the imperialism's scheme to expand the new aggression against China, Korea and the countries of Indo-China, the peoples of China and Korea need to unite and stand together more closely to cope jointly with the enemy.

In his speech, Premier Chou expressed very great joy at the cordial and friendly talks between him and Premier Kim Il Sung and at the tremendous success of these talks.

Premier Kim Il Sung pointed out in his speech that Premier Chou En-lai's visit will play a great role in promoting and strengthening the unity of the Korean and Chinese peoples. He expressed the wish that Premier Chou will, after his return to China, convey this to the Chinese people's leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and all the Chinese people: hereafter, the Korean people will fight to the end shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people in the struggle against imperialism!

The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

## Premier Chou En-lai Returns To Peking From Pyongyang

Premier Chou En-lai returned to Peking by special plane April 7 afternoon after concluding a friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He brought back with him the profound friendship of the Korean people for the Chinese people.

Welcoming Premier Chou En-lai at the airport were: Comrades Chen Po-ta and Kang Sheng, Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China;

Members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames) Comrades Chiang Ching, Li Hsien-nien, Li Tso-peng, Wu Fa-hsien, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiu Hui-tso, Yao Wen-yuan, Huang Yung-sheng; Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee Comrades Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng and Wang Tung-hsing;

Members of the Party Central Committee (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames) Comrades Wang Hung-kun, Wang Hui-chiu, Wang Hsin-ting, Kuang Jen-nung, Li Chiang, Wu Teh, and Chang Chih-ming; and Alternate Member of the Party Central Committee Comrade Huang Chih-yung.

Also at the airport were leading members of departments under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, government departments, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

The members in Premier Chou En-lai's party returned to Peking by the same plane.

Kim Jai Sook, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in China, and other embassy members were present at the airport.

When Premier Chou En-lai left Pyongyang April 7 afternoon for the return journey home after concluding his friendship visit to Korea, he was seen off at the airport by Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun, and Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Choi Hyun, Li Jong Ok and Kang Ryang Wook.

Ministers of the Korean Cabinet, responsible members of various political parties and social organizations, and generals of the Korean People's Army were also at the airport to see the Chinese guests off.

Comrade Hyun Joon Keuk, Korean Ambassador to China, was also present at the airport.

Comrade Li Yun-chuan, Chinese Ambassador to Korea, and members of the Chinese Embassy, representatives of the Chinese People's Volunteers to the Korean Military Armistice Commission and representatives of the Chinese engineering and technical personnel working in Korea were also present at the airport.

Foreign diplomatic envoys to Korea were also present.

A grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport. The band struck up the Chinese and Korean national anthems and a 21-gun salvo was fired. Premier Chou En-lai, in the company of Premier Kim Il Sung, reviewed a guard of honour of the three services. Premier Chou En-lai then shook hands with and bade farewell to the responsible members of various circles of Korea, foreign diplomatic envoys to Korea and members of the Chinese Embassy.

Premier Kim Il Sung and Premier Chou En-lai delivered speeches at the ceremony. (See pp. 23 and 24.) Their speeches were acclaimed by the masses repeatedly with warm applause and cheers.

Premier Chou En-lai, in the company of Premier Kim Il Sung, went round to greet all present at the airport. Before boarding the plane, Premier Chou En-lai again shook hands with and bade farewell to Premier Kim Il Sung and other Korean leaders who came to see him off.

When the special plane carrying Premier Chou En-lai began to take off, the airport resounded with prolonged applause and cheers.



◀Premier Chou En-lai, accompanied by Premier Kim Il Sung, waves to the crowd who gives him a warm send-off at the airport.

Comrade Chou En-lai is welcomed home at the airport by Comrades Chen Po-ta and Kang Sheng, Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; and (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames) Comrades Chiang Ching, Li Hsien-nien, Li Tso-peng, Wu Fa-hsien, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiu Hui-tso, Yao Wen-yuan and Huang Yung-sheng, Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; and Comrades Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng and Wang Tung-hsing, Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.



# Speech by Premier Kim Il Sung At the Banquet

Respected Comrade Chou En-lai,

Dear Guests from China,

Dear Comrades and Friends:

Today, with feelings of joy we welcome in our capital Pyongyang our close friend Comrade Premier Chou En-lai.

At this banquet filled with feelings of fraternal friendship, I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and all the Korean people, once again extend my warm welcome to Comrade Premier and the distinguished Chinese guests accompanying you on this visit.

Korea and China are friendly neighbours linked together as blood and flesh and the people of the two countries are brothers bound by deep-rooted friendship ties.

To oppose imperialism and strive for freedom and national independence, the people of our two countries have traversed the path of protracted, arduous and difficult struggle and in the course of it shed a great deal of blood.

Under the banner of resistance to Japan, the communists and revolutionary workers and peasants of Korea and China have struggled together arms in arms against their common enemy, Japanese imperialism. During the Korean war, the people of the two countries fought shoulder to shoulder in the same trench against the joint forces of world reaction headed by U.S. imperialism.

The Korean and Chinese people have realized through real life that the struggles of the people of the two countries against imperialist aggression and in defence of the security of their countries and the victorious fruits of their revolutions are closely linked together.

In the past, the people of our two countries achieved victory in struggle by relying on the strength of unity; hereafter, we will also struggle shoulder to shoulder to seize victory.

The achievements of the people of the two countries in revolution and construction have further increased our strength.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Tsetung, the fraternal

Chinese people launched a fierce struggle against foreign imperialist aggressors and domestic reactionary forces and won the great victory of the Chinese revolution.

The victory of the Chinese revolution and the founding of the People's Republic of China are the fundamental turning point in the history of the Chinese people and an epoch-making event which has dealt a heavy blow at the imperialist forces of the world and made the situation in Asia develop in a direction favourable to peace and socialism. The Chinese people who have embarked on the road of creating a new life have devoted all their strength to achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in promoting socialist construction, and have carried out the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, unfolded the struggle for strengthening national defence and won tremendous achievements.

The Korean people wish the Chinese people new achievements in the struggle to build socialism in future.

Today, under the leadership of our Party, the people of our country are continuing to realize completely the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and are vigorously promoting socialist construction.

On the basis of the great social and economic changes already achieved, we are struggling for strengthening more solidly the revolutionary base of the northern part of the republic and for completing the historic task of unification of the fatherland.

The people of our country will never forget the lofty internationalist support given by the fraternal Chinese people in the difficult days during the war for the liberation of our fatherland and during post-war reconstruction, and are grateful for their support to and solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the unification of the fatherland.

This support and solidarity given by the Chinese people will be for ever engraved in the hearts of the Korean people.

Comrades and friends!

U.S. imperialism is carrying out in an intensified manner armed aggression and sabotage activities against the socialist countries and the new-born independent countries and is savagely suppressing the people's liberation struggles. The present situation calls for joint efforts of the revolutionary people to cope with it.

U.S. imperialism is now turning its spearhead of aggression to Asia, carrying out conspiratorial activities, and trying to muster the Japanese militarist forces and the satellite countries and puppets in Asia in a vain attempt to realize its aggressive ambition by making Asians fight Asians.

The Japanese militarist forces which have been revived by U.S. imperialism single-handedly are further speeding up the process of militarization and fascistization of Japan, and are flagrantly marching on the path of aggression against the Asian people. Japan has become the outpost position and base for aggressive wars in Asia.

U.S. imperialism and the Japanese militarist forces are colluding with each other, vigorously pushing the policy of colonial plunder of south Korea and of turning it into a military base, attempting still more frenziedly to unleash a war of aggression in Korea, pursuing a policy of hostility towards the People's Republic of China and being obstinately bent on plotting to create "two Chinas."

Under the guise of the "Vietnamization" of the war, U.S. imperialism is intensifying its war of aggression against Viet Nam and is gradually expanding its armed intervention in Laos. It fostered the Rightist reactionary forces in Cambodia to stage a coup d'etat not long ago with the aim to turn the country to the right.

But no matter how desperately they may struggle, U.S. imperialism and Japanese imperialism cannot check the revolutionary struggle of the people in this area, and will never succeed in their objective of aggression in Asia. The time has changed and Asia of today is no longer the Asia of the past. Should U.S. imperialism and Japanese imperialism forget the historical lesson and dare to launch a new adventurous war of aggression again, then the Korean people will, as in the past, together with the Chinese people, fight against the enemy to the end in defence of the victorious gains of socialism and in defence of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

U.S. imperialism will be driven out of south Korea, Taiwan and other places of Asia sooner or later as a result of the staunch struggle of the Korean people, the Chinese people and other Asian people.

The Korean people consider it their sacred internationalist duty to actively support the revolutionary struggle of all peoples against U.S. imperialism.

The people of our country resolutely oppose the criminal war of aggression conducted by U.S. imperialism against Viet Nam, and actively support the heroic Vietnamese people in their just struggle.

Our people firmly support the Cuban people in their valiant struggle for smashing the incessant aggressive activities of U.S. imperialism so as to defend

the revolutionary fruits of victory and for carrying on socialist construction successfully.

The Korean people condemn the U.S. imperialists for their armed intervention against Laos and actively support the Laotian people's struggle for national independence.

Our people actively support the Arab people's just struggle against the armed aggression by U.S. imperialism and its lackey, Zionism, and for defending their national independence and dignity, recovering the lost Arab land and realizing the liberation of the Palestinian people.

The Korean people voice their support to and militant solidarity with the people in various parts of the world for their struggle against U.S. imperialism and colonialism and for freedom and emancipation.

Our people will continue hereafter to hold aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle, to unite with the people of socialist countries and with the revolutionary people in Asia, Africa and Latin America and all the progressive people the world over and to fight staunchly for peace, democracy and national independence and for the triumph of the common cause of socialism.

Respected Comrade Premier Chou En-lai,

You have come to visit our country at a time when U.S. and Japanese imperialism is carrying out more flagrantly conspiratorial activities of aggression and war.

We believe that your visit to our country will make a new contribution to the further consolidation and development of the relations of friendship and co-operation between Korea and China in the interest of the common cause of our two peoples.

I propose a toast to

the unbreakable friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and China,

the prosperity and growth of the People's Republic of China,

the militant unity of the world's revolutionary people who are struggling against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism,

the health of Comrade Mao Tsetung,

the health of Comrade Chou En-lai,

the health of the distinguished Chinese guests,

the health of the diplomatic envoys of various countries, and

the health of all the comrades present.

# Speech by Premier Chou En-lai At the Banquet

Respected Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung,  
Respected Comrade President Choi Yong Kun,  
Comrades and Friends:

Upon our arrival today in your capital Pyongyang, we were accorded a magnificent and warm welcome by the fraternal Korean people. And now Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung is holding such a grand banquet for us, giving us an opportunity of gathering joyously with the leading comrades of the Korean Party and Government. We are indeed very happy. On behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and on behalf of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and people, I extend cordial greetings and high respects to the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean Government headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the fraternal Korean people.

The heroic Korean people have a glorious tradition of resisting imperialist aggression. In order to win liberation for their fatherland, the Korean people waged long and most arduous struggles against Japanese imperialism and U.S. imperialism and won great victories. And now, under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people, displaying a spirit of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands and of hard struggle, are devoting themselves to the defence of their country and their sovereignty. The Chinese people warmly congratulate the Korean people on their achievements and sincerely wish them continued new victories in the days to come.

To date, U.S. imperialism is still forcibly occupying south Korea and threatening the security of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Chinese people firmly support the heroic Korean people in carrying to the end until final victory the just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the reunification of Korea.

The present international situation continues to develop in a direction favourable to the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world. U.S. imperialism is in the grip of grave political and economic crises, and beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, it has landed itself in an impasse. But it has not, and will never, change its aggressive nature. U.S. imperialism

is making intensified efforts to carry out its counter-revolutionary dual tactics to suppress the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world and maintain its tottering colonial rule.

In Asia, U.S. imperialism has all along used the Japanese reactionaries as its principal assistant in pushing forward its policies of aggression and war. In order to extricate itself from the predicament in which its strength cannot meet its ambitions, the Nixon government, since coming to office, has put forward the so-called "new Asia policy" of using Asians to fight Asians, placing greater reliance on the Japanese reactionaries and making them serve as its shock troops against the people of the Asian countries. Actively fostered by U.S. imperialism, the Sato government, the most reactionary and aggressive Japanese Government since the end of World War II, which is inflated with wild ambitions and unbridled arrogance, is wantonly attempting to take the old path traversed by Japanese militarism in the past and realize its old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." Last November, Eisaku Sato visited the United States and issued a Japan-U.S. joint communique with Nixon, pushing to a new stage the military collusion between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. The Japan-U.S. joint communique is a new U.S.-Japanese military alliance spearheaded against the peoples of Asia.

Under the guise of the so-called "reversion of Okinawa," the Japanese reactionaries have no scruples in selling out the national interests and sovereignty of Japan, willingly tying the whole of Japan on to the war chariot of U.S. imperialism and turning Japan proper into a military base of U.S. imperialism for its aggression in Asia just as in the case of Okinawa.

Speaking through the medium of Eisaku Sato, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries have openly clamoured that Taiwan is "a most important factor for the security of Japan," that Korea "is essential to Japan's own security" and that Japan wants to play a "role" in Indo-China. Recently, a director of the Legislation Bureau of the Japanese Government was even more blatant in declaring that Japan would dispatch "self-defence forces" to south Korea under the pretext of "protecting" its "rights and interests" there. Obviously, the aim of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is to perpetuate the forcible occupation of Taiwan and

obstruct the Chinese people from liberating their own territory Taiwan Province; perpetuate the forcible occupation of south Korea and obstruct the reunification of Korea; and perpetuate the division of Viet Nam and obstruct the Vietnamese people from liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to reunify their fatherland.

The wanton designs of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries have met with the resolute opposition of the peoples of China, Korea and Viet Nam as well as of the peoples of Japan, the United States and the rest of the world.

At present, the attitude taken towards the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and towards Japanese militarism constitutes an important criterion for distinguishing between genuine and sham revolution, between genuine and sham socialism and between genuine and sham Marxism-Leninism, and as pointed out by our Korean comrades: "This is a question of basic stand."

The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic."** The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and their accomplices will never cease making troubles. But today it is the Asian peoples, including the Japanese people, and not U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, who decide the destiny of Asia. Should U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism be so blinded by their lust for gains as to obdurately impose a war of aggression on the peoples of China and Korea and other Asian countries, they will surely suffer even more ignominious defeat and have themselves destroyed in the fire they kindle.

Under the heavy blows of the heroic Vietnamese and Laotian peoples, U.S. imperialism has suffered disastrous defeat in its war of aggression against Viet Nam and Laos. In order to save itself from defeat, the Nixon government is flagrantly carrying out aggression, intervention and subversive activities against Cambodia while stepping up the expansion of its war of aggression against Viet Nam and Laos.

Recently, U.S. imperialism has openly instigated the Cambodian Rightist clique to stage a coup d'etat against Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia. This is another frantic provocation made by U.S. imperialism against the peoples of Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam and other Asian countries. On March 23, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, issued his message to compatriots and five-point declaration, sternly denouncing the towering crimes of U.S. imperialism and the Cambodian Rightist clique and calling on all patriotic Cambodian people to unite to form the National United Front of Kampuchea and wage a resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The Chinese Government and people firmly

support this just stand taken by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and they consistently support the policy of independence, peace, neutrality, democracy and defence of state sovereignty and territorial integrity firmly pursued by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. We are deeply convinced that the Cambodian people, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of Viet Nam and Laos and supported by the people of the whole world, will certainly win complete victory in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Comrades and friends!

The present situation in our country is very good. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung has won great victory and has consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and shattered the schemes of imperialism and modern revisionism to restore capitalism in our country. Tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought, the Chinese people are determined to fulfil their proletarian internationalist duty, give firm support to the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world and carry to the end the great struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries.

China and Korea are neighbours linked by mountains and rivers. There exists a traditional militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples. This friendship cemented with blood was forged and has grown in the course of the protracted struggle against our common enemies, U.S. and Japanese imperialism. The militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples is the embodiment of the intimate relationship of our two peoples who share weal and woe and are as closely linked as lips and teeth. Common interests and common problems of security have bound and united our two peoples together. In the face of new threats of aggression and war by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the Chinese and Korean peoples must unite closely and enhance preparedness against war in our common fight against the enemies. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, work for the consolidation and development of the militant friendship and unity between China and Korea.

Long live the blood-cemented militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples!

Now I propose a toast

to the health of Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung,

to the health of Comrade President Choi Yong Kun,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our comrades and friends!.

# Speech by Comrade Kang Heui Wun At Pyongyang Mass Rally

Respected Comrade Premier Chou En-lai,

Respected Guests from China,

Comrades:

Today, with militant friendship and warm and cordial feelings, the people of our country most enthusiastically welcome the envoy of the fraternal Chinese people.

Entrusted by the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic and in the name of the people of Pyongyang and of the entire Korean people, I extend my warm welcome to Comrade Chou En-lai and your party on a friendly visit to our country.

At the same time, I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to convey the friendly greetings of the Korean people to their fraternal Chinese people.

On this occasion of welcoming the distinguished guests from the Chinese people, we recall with profound feelings the history of the deep-rooted friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

Both the Korean and the Chinese peoples have a long-standing history and culture and since ancient times have been close neighbours separated only by a river.

Our two peoples have long fought against the aggressive forces of imperialism from outside. At the time when Japanese imperialism forcibly occupied Korea and stretched its claws of aggression to the mainland of China, the Communists and patriotic people of our two countries, arms in hand, waged a long and bloody struggle together against our common enemy.

Early in the period of armed struggle against Japanese aggression and for the recovery and emancipation of their fatherland, the Korean people went through thick and thin and shared the same hardships together with the Chinese people.

The Korean and Chinese peoples have forged ties of unbreakable and militant friendship in the raging flames of arduous struggles.

Since our two peoples took the state power in their own hands and embarked on the road of creating

a new life, the friendship cultivated in history between them has developed to a new stage and has still more clearly displayed its vitality in their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

During the war waged by the Korean people for the liberation of the fatherland against U.S. imperialism, the fraternal Chinese people sent to the Korean front volunteers composed of their fine sons and daughters.

The valiant fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers, displaying the spirit of proletarian internationalism and collective heroism and together with our people, defended with blood every inch of the land of Korea. They also made use of the intervals between fighting to help the peasants of our country in ploughing and sowing, and in repairing the damaged reservoirs, highways and bridges.

After the armistice, when our people were fighting for the rehabilitation of the cities and villages which were lying in ruins, the Chinese People's Volunteers actively helped us in our cause of rehabilitation and construction.

In the course of this, the valiant fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers and the people of our country forged a profound friendship and a good relation of sacrificing oneself for others and helping each other.

Martyr Lo Sheng-chiao, son of the Chinese people, laid down his precious life in saving a Korean child; and Korean peasant Pak Jai Keun sacrificed his life when he used his own body to shield a wounded volunteer from the bullets of the enemy.

Just as the mountains and the land in China are marked with the precious blood and traces of fighting of Korean Communists and revolutionary people, places all over our country are marked with the blood shed by the Chinese People's Volunteers and the exploits of their heroic fight.

The people of our country will never forget and are grateful for the heroic feats made by the valiant fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers and the internationalist assistance rendered by the Chinese people during the war for the liberation of our fatherland and the post-war period of rehabilitation and construction.

The Korean people hold most dear their friendship with the Chinese people, and will exert every effort for its consolidation and development.

Comrade Chou En-lai's present visit to our country will make a great contribution to the further development of the relations of friendly co-operation between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

The increasingly frenzied sinister activities by U.S. and Japanese imperialists for aggression and war against Korea and China have linked our two peoples in close unity.

Today, parts of the territories of the Korean and Chinese peoples are occupied by U.S. imperialism. They are subjected to incessant provocations by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

U.S. imperialism is forcibly occupying Taiwan, the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China, making it a base for U.S. imperialist aggression. It is also forcibly occupying one half of the land of our country — the southern half, turning it into an out-and-out U.S. colony and military base.

U.S. imperialism has been incessantly transporting various kinds of modern lethal weapons and military equipment into south Korea, while stepping up war preparations and continuing provocations against the northern part of the republic along the military demarcation line.

The U.S. imperialists are still obstinately bent on plotting schemes to create "two Chinas" and continuing to supply the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang with military assistance, while aggravating the tense situation in the Taiwan Straits.

With a view to opposing the socialist countries in Asia, suppressing and strangling the national-liberation movements in this region, the U.S. imperialists are now using the revived Japanese militarists as their "shock force." Just as it was clearly revealed by the "joint communique" of Nixon and Eisaku Sato, chieftains of U.S. and Japanese imperialism, and Nixon's so-called "foreign policy report," the U.S. imperialists are trying to make the Japanese militarists play a "leading role" in U.S. aggression in Asia. The U.S. imperialists are trying to rig up a new anti-communist military alliance in Asia with Japanese militarism as its backbone and the Pak Jung Hi, Chiang Kai-shek and other puppet bandit gangs as accomplices, plotting to maintain in this region the colonial rule which is on the brink of total collapse in a vain attempt to realize without much effort their aggressive scheme.

The Japanese militarists who have always relied on big powers to carry out aggression against other countries are again seeking opportunities to get a "windfall." They are brandishing the signboard of "New Pacific Co-prosperity Sphere," a refurbished

version of the already bankrupt "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," and are carrying out frantic activities for its realization. The reactionary Japanese ruling clique is accelerating the fascistization of the country, sharply increasing military expenditure, swiftly expanding armed forces of aggression and preparing for intensified expansion abroad.

The Japanese militarists are viciously pushing a policy hostile to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China, stepping up re-aggression against south Korea in the political, economic, military and other fields, and stretching their tentacles of aggression into Taiwan. The reactionary Sato clique has clamoured that "Korea's security is essential to Japan's own security," and openly blustered about direct participation in the new U.S. imperialist war provocations against Korea. The reactionary Sato clique has also howled that "the security of Taiwan is a most important factor for the security of Japan" and has joined U.S. imperialism in plotting to create "two Chinas."

But the aggressive conspiratorial activities of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists are but a preposterous vain attempt.

The U.S. and Japanese imperialists can by no means prevent the peoples of Korea and China from advancing.

With high revolutionary enthusiasm and through tenacious struggle, the Chinese people have defeated the foreign imperialists and the reactionary forces at home and established the New China.

The victory of the Chinese revolution and the founding of the People's Republic of China are the brilliant results of the blood-shed struggle of the Chinese people.

Being true masters of their own country, the Chinese people, in accordance with the line of self-reliance, have bravely surmounted numerous difficulties and obstacles and achieved magnificent victories in building a new life. Thus China has been turned from a semi-feudal and semi-colonial poor and backward country into a powerful socialist country advancing along the road of independence and self-determination.

Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party with their respected and beloved leader Comrade Mao Tsetung as its leader and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao as its deputy leader, the Chinese people have now unfolded the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and are striving for still greater achievements in their struggle for strengthening their national economic power and defence.

The achievements made by the Chinese people in socialist construction are a great contribution to the

strengthening of the total might of socialism and of the revolutionary forces of the world.

The Korean people are joyful over the achievements scored by the Chinese people and wish them new victories in the future.

Having inherited the glorious revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the people of our country, while smashing the incessant provocations of the arch-criminal of world reaction, U.S. imperialism, in the circumstances of direct confrontation with it, are now victoriously building socialism and carrying on a tenacious struggle for all-round victory in the Korean revolution.

Under the wise leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the people of our country have completely embodied the idea of *juche* and the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence of our Party in all spheres, thus bringing about a great leap in the march to social progress and civilization. In a short period of time, we have turned our country into an advanced socialist state with a self-sustaining national economy on a solid base, a nationwide defence system and brilliant national culture.

Today, in face of the daily intensifying manoeuvres of aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists, the people of our country are further promoting economic and national defence construction, firmly putting ideological revolution first to give a powerful impetus to revolutionization and proletarianization of the whole society and consolidating the revolutionary base of the northern part of the republic as firm as a rock politically, economically and militarily.

At the same time, the people of our country are giving vigorous support to the just struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation waged by our brothers in the southern half of the country who are shedding their blood to fight for freedom, emancipation and the reunification of the fatherland. They are also carrying on the struggle to force the U.S. aggressor troops to evacuate from south Korea and accomplish the historic mission of reunifying the fatherland at an early date.

To occupy the heights in the magnificent Seven-Year Plan before the holding of the Fifth Congress of our glorious Party, the people of the Pyongyang city, together with the working people throughout the country, are launching a vigorous drive to increase production at all posts of socialist construction with a new *chullima* speed — *kangson* speed, and have gained more and more new achievements in making innovations.

The successes achieved by the Korean and Chinese peoples in their cause of revolution and construction and the strengthening of the might of the two countries constitute mutual support and inspiration to their revolutionary cause and a heavy blow to imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists should face the stern reality and should not act overbearingly, doing as they like.

Should the U.S. imperialists forget the historical lesson and impose a new war on the Korean and Chinese peoples, then the two peoples will, as in the past, fight shoulder to shoulder in the same trench, and completely wipe out the common enemy.

The Korean people resolutely oppose the U.S. and Japanese imperialists for their sinister activities of aggression against the People's Republic of China and fully support the Chinese people in their struggle to liberate Taiwan.

The Chinese people give active support to the struggle of the Korean people for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to withdraw from south Korea and for realizing the independent reunification of their fatherland.

I take this opportunity to extend profound thanks to the Government of the People's Republic of China and the fraternal Chinese people for their support to and solidarity with our people's cause to reunify our fatherland.

Dear comrades,

U.S. imperialism is not only the enemy of the Korean and Chinese peoples but also the common enemy of the people of the whole world.

The imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists will not step down from the stage of history of their own accord. Today, in order to save itself from the fate of being on the guillotine, U.S. imperialism is struggling desperately and intensifying their sinister activities of aggression and war. The U.S. imperialists are openly opposing the socialist countries with violence, savagely suppressing the national-liberation movement of the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and still more viciously carrying out acts of aggression, sabotage and subversion against the newly independent countries in these areas, and undermining peace in all parts of the world.

The U.S. imperialists are continuing their piratical war of aggression against the Vietnamese people and escalating their armed intervention in Laos. Not long ago, U.S. imperialism instigated the reactionary Rightist forces in Cambodia to stage a coup d'etat against Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and has been scheming craftily to turn that country to the Right.

Our people fully support the March 23 five-point statement of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk which severely condemns the U.S. imperialist-engineered coup d'etat and demonstrates his unswerving determination to defend the independence and sovereignty of Cambodia.

U.S. imperialism not only unleashes aggression in Asia but also energetically instigates the Zionists in the Middle East to conduct incessant aggressive activities against the Arab people.

At present, there is no place on earth untouched by the aggressive claws of U.S. imperialism and no country free from U.S. imperialist threats of aggression.

All this proved ever more clearly that U.S. imperialism is the most savage and brazen aggressor in our era, the main force of aggression and war, the arch-criminal of world reaction, the bulwark of contemporary colonialism, the strangler of the national liberation and independence, and the saboteur of world peace.

The present situation demands that all the anti-imperialist forces unite and direct the spearhead of their struggle against U.S. imperialism and attack it simultaneously from all sides.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the people of our country, has taught us:

"If all the revolutionary forces throughout the world unfold powerful anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggles on every front they are in charge of, then imperialism will meet its final doom and the peoples

of all countries will realize genuine national independence and social progress."

The Korean people will continue hereafter to hold aloft the revolutionary anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. banner and unite closely with all the revolutionary people of the whole world to wage a tenacious struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

Respected Comrade Premier,

We are convinced that your current visit to our country will be another event of far-reaching significance in the history of friendship between Korea and China, and we wish Comrade Premier and other distinguished Chinese guests will recount after your return to your country the struggle of the people of our country against the sinister aggressive activities of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, for socialist construction and for the independent reunification of our fatherland, as well as the warm friendship the Korean people cherish for the fraternal Chinese people.

Long live the militant friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and China!

Long live the great Chinese people!

## Speech by Premier Chou En-lai at Pyongyang Mass Rally

Respected Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung,

Respected Comrade President Choi Yong Kun,

Respected Comrade Kang Heui Wun, Chairman of the People's Committee of Pyongyang City,

Comrades and Friends:

Coming to our fraternal neighbour the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a friendly visit upon invitation, we have been accorded a warm welcome and hospitable reception by the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean Government headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the fraternal Korean people. Today the people of Pyongyang are holding for us such a grand rally of welcome. This fully testifies to the militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples. Here I would like to express my sincere thanks.

On behalf of the Chinese people's leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and on behalf of the Communist

Party of China, the Chinese Government and people, I now extend once again cordial greetings and high respects to the Korean people's leader Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung, the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the fraternal people of Pyongyang and of all Korea.

The heroic Korean people have a glorious revolutionary tradition. During the dark years of Japanese imperialist occupation of Korea, the Korean people waged long and arduous struggles against Japanese imperialism and finally ended its colonial rule and won independence and liberation for their fatherland. Shortly after the birth of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, U.S. imperialism launched a barbarous war of aggression against the Korean people. Under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the heroic Korean people rose in resistance and, fighting courageously, defeated the armed aggression by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices and defended the independence and

security of their fatherland. The Korean people's great victory in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression is an important contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the people of the whole world. Historical experience proves that wars of aggression cannot intimidate the revolutionary people and that, on the contrary, so long as the people take up arms and unite against the enemy, they will surely win victory in the war against aggression.

After the Korean armistice, the industrious and brave Korean people, displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard work, overcame numerous difficulties, healed the wounds of war and rebuilt their homeland. After three years of economic rehabilitation, the Korean people in the past decade and more have scored tremendous achievements in various fields of socialist economic construction. At present, the Korean people are working hard to fulfil the Seven-Year Plan for developing the people's economy.

Since the Korean armistice, U.S. imperialism and the south Korean puppet clique have never ceased their military provocations and sabotage activities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. While carrying on economic construction, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has continuously strengthened its national defence capabilities, dealt resolute blows at the U.S. aggressors whether they came from the land, the sea or the air and thus victoriously defended the security and dignity of its fatherland.

The Chinese people rejoice over the achievements scored by the fraternal Korean people in the cause of defending and building their country in the post-war years, and sincerely wish them continuous new victories.

In contrast to the conditions prevailing in the northern part of the republic, the people of south Korea are still living in dire misery under the fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. However, where there is oppression there is resistance. The flames of the south Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique will surely rage with increasing vigour. No matter how U.S. imperialism tries to realize its plot of perpetuating its forcible occupation of south Korea, looking for a chance to invade north Korea and obstructing the reunification of Korea by strengthening the Pak Jung Hi clique and bringing in Japanese militarism as its accomplice, it is doomed to fail in the end. The 3,000-li expanse of beautiful land of Korea is bound to be reunified, and the 40 million Korean people are bound to be reunited. This is the inevitable trend of history which no one can resist. The Chinese people will, as always, firmly support the Korean people in carrying to the end until final victory their just struggle against aggression by U.S. imperialism and its

accomplices and for the reunification of their fatherland.

Comrades and friends,

As the fraternal Korean people are aware, in the nearly four years which have elapsed, the Chinese people have unfolded the unprecedented Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, a revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao Tsetung. As Chairman Mao has pointed out, **"The current Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism."** Through this Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought have been popularized in China on a scale broader than ever before, profound changes have taken place in the mental outlook of the hundreds of millions of our people, and our country has become even more consolidated and stronger than before. On the basis of the victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Communist Party of China convened in last April its Ninth National Congress which has a far-reaching influence in the history of our Party. Rallying more closely around the Party's Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader and responding to Chairman Mao's call **"Unite to win still greater victories,"** the people of all nationalities of our country are now persisting in continued revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, doing a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation and persisting in the general line of building socialism independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance and hard struggle and by going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results, and are striving with actual deeds to fulfil the fighting tasks set forth by the Party's Ninth National Congress and to promote a new high tide in socialist revolution and socialist construction. In the meantime, the people of our country are enhancing by a hundredfold their revolutionary vigilance and strengthening their preparedness against war, ready at all times to wipe out all enemies who dare to invade us. The Chinese people who are armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought and who have been tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution will never disappoint the hopes placed in them by the people of the whole world. They firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the people of the whole world and, together with them, will carry to the end the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries.

The trend of the present international situation is precisely as Chairman Mao Tsetung points out: **"The enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily."** The revolutionary movements of the proletariat and the peoples of the world are

surging forward vigorously. Besieged by the revolutionary people of the whole world, U.S. imperialism is finding the going tougher and tougher.

The heroic Vietnamese people, persevering in protracted war, have won great victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, badly battering U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious in the world, and driving it into a dire dilemma. United as one and fighting courageously, the Laotian people are dealing heavy blows at the U.S. aggressors. The people of Palestine and Arab countries are repeatedly pounding on U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism on the battlefield in the Middle East. The people's revolutionary armed struggles are daily expanding in Thailand, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia and India and in other countries and regions in Asia, Africa and Latin America. In Japan, Western Europe, North America and Oceania, large-scale revolutionary mass movements are surging forward wave upon wave. The revolutionary struggles of the peoples throughout the world have greatly shaken the reactionary rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

In Asia, the Nixon government has resorted to even more sinister counter-revolutionary dual tactics and is carrying out the so-called "new Asia policy" and "Nixon doctrine" of using Asians to fight Asians, so as to extricate itself from its difficult position. In this respect, U.S. imperialism has shown special interest in the Japanese reactionaries and is making intensified efforts to foster the Japanese militarist forces and make the Japanese reactionaries serve as shock troops for its aggression in Asia. And the Japanese reactionaries, on their part, are feverishly hiring themselves out to U.S. imperialism in their vain attempt to realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." The Japan-U.S. joint communique issued by Nixon and Eisaku Sato in last November is a naked confession of intensified military collusion between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. They have turned the aggressive "Japan-U.S. security treaty" into a new Japan-U.S. military alliance which covers a wider range and poses even greater dangers. According to this communique, Okinawa is nominally to be returned to Japan, but in fact, Japan proper is to be Okinawanized, to be turned into a military base of U.S. imperialism for its aggression in Asia. After the issuance of this communique, the Japanese reactionaries, abetted by U.S. imperialism, have become even more unbridled and have been stepping up arms expansion and war preparations. The Sato government has greatly increased its military budget and, under the guise of "independent defence," is energetically expanding its war industry and its navy and air force. The revival of Japanese

militarism is no longer a question of a so-called existing danger, but is, beyond all doubt, a matter of reality.

In stepping up their military collusion, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are directing the spearhead of their aggression squarely against the Asian peoples and, first of all, against the peoples of China, Korea and the Indo-Chinese states.

The Japanese reactionaries have always been tailing after U.S. imperialism in carrying out scheming activities to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." In recent years, Japanese monopoly capital has frantically carried out activities of expansion and infiltration against Taiwan, and the Japanese reactionaries and the Chiang Kai-shek clique are energetically engaged in activities of so-called "good will and co-operation." The Japan-U.S. joint communique now brazenly asserts that Taiwan is "a most important factor for the security of Japan." This further shows that the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are bent on perpetuating the forcible occupation of China's territory Taiwan Province and obstructing Taiwan from returning to the embrace of the motherland. We must sternly warn the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries: The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan, and this is the Chinese people's sacred and inviolable right!

At the instigation of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries have long stretched their aggressive claws into south Korea through the instrumentality of the so-called "Japan-ROK treaty" and, in collaboration with U.S. imperialism, have stepped up in all fields their plunder and control of south Korea. Now the Japan-U.S. joint communique openly declares that Korea is "essential to Japan's own security." Japanese reactionaries have also clamoured that if an armed conflict takes place in Korea, Japan "should take pre-emptive measures for attack and must not look upon it as a fire on the opposite bank." The aggressive design of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is not only to continue the forcible occupation of south Korea but also to invade once again the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Japan-U.S. joint communique also asserts that Japan will play a "role" in Indo-China. This signifies that in order to save itself from its defeat in Viet Nam, U.S. imperialism will not scruple to bring in the Japanese militarist forces when it considers it necessary so as to expand its war of aggression in Indo-China.

The military collusion between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries also runs directly counter to Japan's national interests. Tying Japan to the war chariot of U.S. imperialism and strengthening Japanese militarism

will inevitably bring new and more terrible disasters to the Japanese people.

But the times have moved ahead. The Asia of the 70s is no longer the Asia of the 30s. In the face of the new threats of aggression and war posed by U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, the revolutionary peoples of Asia will surely unite and wage a resolute struggle against them. Some people talk about opposing imperialism, but are actually conducting an ardent flirtation with the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. This will only inflate the aggressive arrogance of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. We are deeply convinced that no matter how the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries bare their fangs and show their claws and no matter how their accomplices assist them in evil doings, the Asian peoples, including the Japanese people, will not be intimidated, and in the face of the united strength of the peoples of China, Korea and other Asian countries, the aggressive schemes of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are bound to fail.

Comrades and friends,

At present, the whole world is watching the development of the situation in Indo-China. U.S. imperialism is expanding its war of aggression there at an accelerated tempo. Under the guise of "peaceful negotiations" and "troop withdrawal," it is stepping up the "Vietnamization" of its war of aggression against Viet Nam so as to intensify the war. In Laos, it is carrying out wanton bombing of the liberated areas and it has sent Thai accomplice troops into Laos to expand its war of aggression there. Recently, it went further to instigate singlehandedly the Cambodian Rightist clique to stage a coup d'etat against the Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, plotting to turn Cambodia into its colony and military base and to expand its war of aggression against Viet Nam and Laos to the whole of Indo-China and further to realize its wild designs of forcibly occupying the whole of Indo-China and expanding its aggression to the rest of Asia.

The Kingdom of Cambodia led by its Head of State Samdech Sihanouk has consistently pursued a policy of independence, peace, neutrality, democracy and defence of state sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Cambodian people have waged long and resolute struggles against the aggression, intervention and subversive activities of U.S. imperialism and its south Vietnamese puppets and Thai vassals. The Cambodian people will never tolerate the brutal rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. In response to the solemn call of Samdech Sihanouk made in the messages to his compatriots dated March 23 and April 4 respectively, the Cambodian peo-

ple are unfolding their patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism in various parts of Cambodia, and U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are thrown into a panic and driven into dire straits.

The U.S. imperialists' criminal activities in Cambodia once again prove that U.S. imperialism is the root cause of all wars and sufferings in Indo-China and is the most ferocious enemy of the Indo-Chinese peoples. The Indo-Chinese peoples have always had a glorious tradition of unity against imperialism. Today, in the face of U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention, they will certainly unite even more closely and help and support each other in their common fight. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the five-point declaration issued by the Cambodian Head of State Samdech Sihanouk and firmly support the Cambodian people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. We are deeply convinced that the heroic peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, fighting shoulder to shoulder and supported by the people of the whole world, will certainly win complete victory in their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Comrades and friends,

China and Korea are fraternal neighbours linked by mountains and rivers. Our two peoples are comrades-in-arms going through thick and thin and sharing each other's hardships and difficulties. During the protracted struggle against Japanese imperialist aggression, our two peoples under hard conditions inspired and helped each other and defeated the Japanese aggressors. During the years of the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Korea, our two peoples again fought together and defeated the U.S. aggressors, winning great victory. While fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people, the Chinese People's Volunteers received tremendous support and solicitous concern from the Korean people, who looked upon the fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers as their kinsmen. This the Chinese people will never forget. Whenever we recall these historical events, we deeply sense the value of the blood-cemented militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples. Such friendship can stand tests and no one can undermine it. The fraternal Korean people may rest assured that in the future struggles against our common enemies, the 700 million Chinese people will always remain the reliable friends of the Korean people.

Long live the heroic Korean people!

Long live the blood-cemented great friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples!

# Premier Kim Il Sung's Speech at Welcoming Ceremony At Pyongyang Airport

Respected Comrade Premier Chou En-lai,

Dear Chinese Guests,

Comrades and Friends:

In the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, I extend warm welcome to our close friend Comrade Chou En-lai and his party on their visit to our country.

With warm feelings of friendship, the Korean people jubilantly welcome Comrade Chou En-lai, envoy of the fraternal Chinese people.

The people of our two countries who have for a long time gone through thick and thin together and shared the same destiny are close comrades-in-arms and brothers fighting shoulder to shoulder against the common enemies — Japanese militarism and U.S. imperialism.

The Korean people hold most dear their friendship with the Chinese people cemented in the raging flames of bloody and arduous revolutionary struggles.

The people of our country heartily rejoice at the achievements made by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, in the struggle for building a new China by holding high the banner of self-reliance and with high political enthusiasm and industrious labour after having vic-

toriously accomplished the great Chinese revolution; and they sincerely hope that the all-round might of the People's Republic of China will grow and be strengthened rapidly.

Comrade Premier,

A tense situation has been created in Asia as a result of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists' brazen and sinister moves for aggression and war. Your visit to our country at this juncture is an event of great significance.

The visit to our country by Comrade Premier and the warm welcome accorded you by the people of our country are manifestations of the unanimous will and aspirations of the two peoples to strengthen the link of militant friendship sealed in blood and deal jointly with imperialist aggression.

We are convinced that your visit will contribute greatly to the strengthening of mutual support and cooperation between Korea and China in the common struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and for socialism.

I wish that our distinguished guests — Comrade Premier and his party — will have a happy and fruitful time during their stay in our country. I also wish that your present visit will bear good results.

Long live the militant friendship and fraternal unity between the peoples of Korea and China!

# Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Welcoming Ceremony At Pyongyang Airport

Respected Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung,

Respected Comrade President Choi Yong Kun,

Comrades and Friends:

Today I am very glad to come on a friendly visit to our fraternal neighbour the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung.

On stepping upon the soil of your heroic nation, I would like first of all to express cordial greetings on behalf of the Chinese people's leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman

Lin Piao and on behalf of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and people to the Korean people's leader Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung, the Korean Workers' Party, the Korean Government and the fraternal Korean people!

We express sincere thanks to you for such a magnificent and warm welcome!

China and Korea are neighbours as closely related as lips and teeth, and our two peoples are intimate brothers. Both in the long struggle against Japanese imperialism and in the war of resistance against U.S. imperialist aggression, our two peoples stood together

and fought shoulder to shoulder. Common struggles have bound our two peoples in a profound militant friendship. Our friendship is cemented with blood; it has been long tested and will stand up to future tests.

At present, U.S. imperialism is advocating in Asia a policy of war expansion of making "Asians fight Asians." Fostered energetically by U.S. imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries are stepping up the revival of militarism, willingly serving as the former's shock troops. Colluding with each other, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are directing the spearhead of their aggression squarely against the peoples of China, Korea, the three countries of Indo-China and other Asian countries. Under such circumstances, the further strengthening of the militant unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples is of great significance. The Chinese people will for ever stand by the fraternal

Korean people in their struggle to defend the security of their fatherland.

Not long ago, the Korean Party and Government Delegation led by Comrade President Choi Yong Kun visited China and joined the Chinese people in joyously celebrating the glorious festival of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. And now, we have come to your country on a friendly visit. We believe that through mutual visits of the leaders of our two countries, the friendly relations between our two countries will surely further develop and grow stronger!

Long live the heroic Korean people!

Long live the militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples!

## Speech by Premier Kim Il Sung at Send-Off Ceremony At Pyongyang Airport

Respected Comrade Premier Chou En-lai,

Dear Distinguished Chinese Guests,

Dear Comrades and Friends:

Our close friend Comrade Chou En-lai and his party have concluded their visit to our country and are leaving for home.

In bidding farewell to our distinguished guests, I extend to you our sincere thanks. The support for and solidarity with the revolutionary cause of the Korean people that you expressed during your visit have inspired the working people of our country in their struggle.

We are very happy on this occasion to be able to exchange views with you on questions of mutual concern and to deepen the feelings of friendship.

Your present visit to our country has made tremendous contribution to the further consolidation of the fraternal relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of Korea and China, which have been cemented in struggle and strengthened and developed in the course of various tests.

Comrade Premier's visit to Korea has manifested the militant friendship and unity of the Korean and

Chinese peoples standing steadfastly on the same front against their common enemies, and is a powerful blow to U.S. and Japanese imperialism.

We are firmly convinced that the relations of friendship and co-operation between Korea and China will be further strengthened and developed in various fields in the future.

The Korean people wish smooth progress to all undertakings of China and wish still more brilliant achievements to the Chinese people in their struggle in socialist construction.

Comrade Premier!

Although your stay in our country is short, you have left a deep, unforgettable impression on our people.

In the name of the Korean Workers' Party, the Government of the Republic and the entire people, I wish that after your return to your country you will convey our warm and friendly regards to Chairman Mao Tsetung, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the fraternal Chinese people.

Long live the unbreakable friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and China!

April 10, 1970

# Speech by Premier Chou En-lai at Send-Off Ceremony At Pyongyang Airport

Respected Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung,

Respected Comrade President Choi Yong Kun,

Comrades and Friends:

We have successfully concluded a friendly visit to our fraternal neighbour the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and are now going to bid farewell to you.

For the past few days, we were accorded a cordial reception and warm welcome by Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung, the Korean Workers' Party, the Korean Government and the fraternal Korean people. As we are leaving your country, I once again express sincere thanks to you.

Although the time of our visit is quite short, very good results have been achieved. We leaders of both sides have held cordial and friendly talks. The great unity and militant friendship cemented with blood between our two peoples have been still more consolidated and the relations of friendly co-operation between our two countries have become still closer. The soli-

darity and close co-operation between the peoples of China and Korea are of very great significance in opposing new threats of aggression and war by U.S. imperialism and Japanese reaction. In the struggle against their common enemies, the peoples of China and Korea have always fought together and won victories together. In the days to come, we shall continue to fight together and win victories together.

The heroic Korean people are standing firm at the forefront of the anti-U.S. struggle in the East. Under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people are carrying out a resolute struggle for defending and building up their fatherland and opposing the aggression by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices, and for reunifying the fatherland. Your cause is just. Final victory surely belongs to the heroic Korean people!

Long live the blood-cemented great unity and militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples!

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## Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to Premier Kim Il Sung

**P**REMIER Chou En-lai sent a message to Premier Kim Il Sung from his plane as he was leaving Korean territory. Full text reads as follows:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

Upon my leaving the territory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I extend my sincere thanks to you and, through you, to the Korean Workers' Party, the Korean Government and the fraternal Korean people for the magnifi-

cent, warm and friendly hospitality you accorded me during my visit to your country.

May the militant friendship between the peoples of China and Korea and the relations of friendly co-operation between the two countries be consolidated and develop steadily.

May the heroic Korean people win final victory in their just struggle against aggression by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices and for the reunification of their fatherland.

Chou En-lai

April 7, 1970

# Strengthen Further the Dictatorship of The Proletariat

— Studying Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and commemorating the first anniversary of the Ninth Party Congress

by the Writing Group of the Heilungkiang  
Provincial Revolutionary Committee

**O**NE year has gone by since our great leader Chairman Mao personally presided over the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, a congress with a far-reaching influence in the history of our Party.

At the Ninth Party Congress Chairman Mao issued the great call "Unite to win still greater victories." During the First Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Party, Chairman Mao again stressed: "Unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This must be fully achieved in every factory, village, office and school." Because we have conscientiously carried out this extremely important instruction of Chairman Mao's in the past year, the situation in both revolution and production is becoming better and better. The dictatorship of the proletariat has been continuously strengthened in China in the course of deepening and effective struggle-criticism-transformation during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Our great socialist motherland — the People's Republic of China — is more consolidated, powerful and vigorous than ever.

The great goal set by Chairman Mao, namely, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, remains the beacon guiding the advance of our work in the future. Our further study of Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat today is of tremendous practical and far-reaching significance in our efforts to carry out fully Chairman Mao's great strategic concepts "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," to fulfil the fighting tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress with better and quicker results, to oppose the schemes of aggression of U.S. imperialism and social-imperial-

ism, and to strengthen further the dictatorship of the proletariat.

## Importance and Necessity of Consolidating Dictatorship of Proletariat

Our great leader Chairman Mao points out: "To sum up our experience and concentrate it into one point, it is: the people's democratic dictatorship under the leadership of the working class (through the Communist Party) and based upon the alliance of workers and peasants. This dictatorship must unite as one with the international revolutionary forces. This is our formula, our principal experience, our main programme." (*On the People's Democratic Dictatorship.*)

In his *Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, On the People's Democratic Dictatorship, On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* and other brilliant works and in numerous important instructions, Chairman Mao has scientifically and systematically summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat at home and abroad. He has inherited, defended and developed the Marxist-Leninist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, and put forward the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. All this guides us to victoriously wage the great struggle against capitalist restoration at home and against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction abroad, and guides China's socialist revolution and socialist construction to stride forward triumphantly.

Chairman Mao has penetratingly analysed the contradictions, classes and class struggle of the period of socialist revolution. He has explained that the fundamental programme of the proletarian revolution is to

overthrow the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes completely and replace the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat. Time and again Chairman Mao has taught us that socialist society covers a considerably long historical period, in which there is protracted struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between the socialist road and the capitalist road. Throughout the historical period of the transition from capitalism to communism, the dictatorship of the proletariat must be strengthened and never weakened, so as to use socialism to defeat capitalism, to prevent capitalist restoration and to eliminate the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. It is necessary, therefore, to carry out socialist education, correctly understand and deal with the question of class contradictions and class struggle, and correctly differentiate and handle contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and contradictions among the people. Chairman Mao points out: **"From now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a Marxist-Leninist line."**

In his great work *On the People's Democratic Dictatorship*, Chairman Mao gives an incisive explanation of the importance and necessity of strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. In rebutting the absurdity of calls for abolishing our state power, Chairman Mao says: ". . . not right now; we cannot do it yet. Why? Because imperialism still exists, because domestic reaction still exists, because classes still exist in our country. Our present task is to strengthen the people's state apparatus — mainly the people's army, the people's police and the people's courts — in order to consolidate national defence and protect the people's interests." Experience of classes and class struggle in our country over the past 20 years has fully confirmed the absolute correctness of Chairman Mao's wise conclusion. This great concept has armed the Chinese Communists, the proletariat and the revolutionary masses, who have constantly strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat, smashed the frenzied attacks of the class enemy time and again and consolidated our great socialist motherland. This has enabled our country to become increasingly prosperous with every passing day.

The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi openly opposed Mao Tsetung Thought and bent his efforts to denying the necessity for the dictatorship of the proletariat. He energetically peddled the theory of "the dying out of class struggle," saying that "the principal contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie has also been solved," "class struggle has in the main come to an end" and "the most important task of the state is to organize social life." All this nonsense of his was aimed at benumbing the masses and abolishing the dictatorship of the proletariat for the criminal purpose of restoring capitalism. His plot was utterly vile.

Chairman Mao teaches: **"Classes and the class struggle are facts."** (*The Role of the Chinese Commu-*

*nist Party in the National War.*) It is absolutely ridiculous to deny the existence of class struggle at home and abroad, and thereby to deny the necessity for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

On the international scene, imperialism has never been reconciled to its defeat in China, and has never stopped its scheming activities of aggression and subversion against our country. When the People's Republic of China had just been founded, U.S. imperialism launched a war of aggression against Korea, directing its spearhead of attack at our country, and to this very day it is still occupying China's sacred territory Taiwan. Social-imperialism frantically attacks China's dictatorship of the proletariat, and dreams of imposing its schemes of restoring capitalism on the Chinese people so as to turn China into a colony of imperialism and social-imperialism. We must never "ignore the danger of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism launching a large-scale war of aggression." (Vice-Chairman Lin: *Report to the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China.*) As long as imperialism, revisionism and reaction exist in the world, the dictatorship of the proletariat must not be weakened for even a single day.

As regards the domestic scene, after the proletariat seized political power throughout the country, the basic contradiction became **"the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie."** (*Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.*) The bourgeoisie and all the overthrown reactionary classes, including the unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements, Rightists and other counter-revolutionary elements, invariably try their utmost to usurp the leadership of the proletariat and convert the hope of restoration into attempts at restoration. The renegades, enemy agents and absolutely unrepentant capitalist-roaders who had sneaked into the Party and state organs were representatives of the forces for capitalist restoration; they would seize political power and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie once the opportunity presented itself. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has destroyed the bourgeois headquarters led by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, ferreted them out and smashed their plot to restore capitalism. However, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is still protracted, sharp and complicated and on no account must we relax our vigilance.

The class struggle internationally and internally shows fully that the dictatorship of the proletariat is the fundamental magic weapon for the entire socialist cause to triumph. We must never forget the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao taught us on the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China that, regarding the dictatorship of the proletariat, **"this power is now written into our programme; it will also be written into our constitution. Like food and**

clothing, this power is something a victorious people cannot do without even for a moment. It is an excellent thing, a protective talisman, an heirloom, which should under no circumstances be discarded before the thorough and total abolition of imperialism abroad and of classes within the country." (*Why It Is Necessary to Discuss the White Paper.*) Throughout the historical period of building socialism, we must never forget this teaching for even a moment.

We have much work to do. But as long as we firmly grasp the protective talisman and heirloom of the dictatorship of the proletariat as Chairman Mao has indicated, and grasp the key link of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, we will never lose our bearings and will continue to win new victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

### **It Is Necessary to Continue Socialist Revolution In Order to Consolidate Dictatorship Of Proletariat**

In order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and in order to go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, the socialist revolution must be continued. After great victory was won in the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, the socialist revolution had to be continued. Today, when the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has gained great victory, the socialist revolution must still be continued.

Internationally, the socialist revolution means the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction. Domestically, the socialist revolution means the struggle against the bourgeoisie and all other counter-revolutionary forces which attempt to stage a comeback.

The struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie manifests itself in many ways and takes diverse forms. It sometimes manifests itself prominently in the political arena, sometimes prominently in the ideological-cultural field, and sometimes prominently in the economic field. Although the struggle assumes different forms in these three fields, it centres on the question of political power. The class enemies undertake counter-revolutionary disruptive activities in the political arena, demoralize and poison the masses in the ideological-cultural field, and take graft, embezzle public funds and engage in speculation in the economic field. Their criminal aim is one and the same, that is, to sabotage and disintegrate the dictatorship of the proletariat. If we look at things in an isolated way, paying attention to one aspect or one period only, or see only the superficial side and not the essence, we are following the metaphysical method and turning the complex class struggle into something simple. We should view class struggle in these fields as inter-related and not independent, and we should exercise the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in an all-round

way in the political, ideological-cultural and economic fields.

Chairman Mao points out: "The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute." (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.*) Class struggle always has ups and downs, high for some time and then low for a time, rolling on like waves. We must understand and grasp this characteristic. The internal class struggle and the international class struggle are inter-related. Experience in class struggle tells us that what the class enemy abroad tries to fan up is precisely what the handful of the domestic class enemy attempts to stir up. Chairman Mao points out: "It was a case of reactionaries inside a socialist country, in league with the imperialists, attempting to achieve their conspiratorial aims by taking advantage of contradictions among the people to foment dissension and stir up disorder." (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.*) We must understand and be good at detecting this kind of enemy plot and smash all the enemy's disruptive activities by our great revolutionary unity.

As Chairman Mao in his great work *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* teaches us: "It must be understood that the hidden counter-revolutionaries still at large will not take things lying down, but will certainly seize every opportunity to make trouble. The U.S. imperialists and the Chiang Kai-shek clique are constantly sending in secret agents to carry on disruptive activities. Even after all the existing counter-revolutionaries have been combed out, new ones may emerge. If we drop our guard, we shall be badly fooled and shall suffer severely. Counter-revolutionaries must be rooted out with a firm hand wherever they are found making trouble." The existence of imperialism, classes in our country, the influence of bourgeois ideology and the corrosive effects of the spontaneous forces of capitalism will always breed new bourgeois elements and counter-revolutionaries. This is something independent of man's will. We must study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, grasp class struggle well, expose and hit at the handful of secret agents and counter-revolutionaries so as to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat further.

It must be noted that much work remains to be done in the ideological-cultural field to criticize all kinds of reactionary ideological viewpoints of the bourgeoisie and landlord class, to eliminate capitalist and revisionist influences, to transform all cultural and educational institutions in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and to consolidate and develop the achievements of the revolution in the fields of literature and art, education, health work, etc. On the political and economic fronts, we are continuing

the struggle against the bourgeoisie. This struggle is the basic guarantee and powerful motive force for our country's socialist construction to continuously win new and still greater victories. Practice shows that it is vital to continue the socialist revolution in order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Only he is a genuine Marxist who extends the recognition of class struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to the recognition of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: "We have won great victory. But the defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and this class still exists. Therefore, we cannot speak of final victory. Not even for decades. We must not lose our vigilance."

### Hit Class Enemy Accurately

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Its [the people's democratic dictatorship] first function is to suppress the reactionary classes and elements and those exploiters in our country who resist the socialist revolution, to suppress those who try to wreck our socialist construction, or in other words, to resolve the internal contradictions between ourselves and the enemy. . . . The second function of this dictatorship is to protect our country from subversion and possible aggression by external enemies. In that event, it is the task of this dictatorship to resolve the external contradiction between ourselves and the enemy." (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.*) The state apparatus of the dictatorship of the proletariat is an instrument for the proletariat to suppress the reactionary classes and reactionaries. The dictatorship of the proletariat never applies a policy of benevolence to the reactionaries and reactionary classes. "If the revolutionary people do not master this method of ruling over the counter-revolutionary classes, they will not be able to maintain their state power, domestic and foreign reaction will overthrow that power and restore its own rule over China, and disaster will befall the revolutionary people." (*On the People's Democratic Dictatorship.*) The secret agents of imperialism, revisionism and reaction and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang as well as those active counter-revolutionaries who oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry out sabotage activities must be resolutely suppressed, and revolutionary vigilance must be fully maintained against them. "It is likewise necessary to exercise dictatorship over embezzlers, swindlers, arsonists, murderers, criminal gangs and other scoundrels who seriously disrupt public order." (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.*) The revolutionary masses demand that such persons be punished. Failure to punish them would run counter to the wishes of the masses.

"Policy and tactics are the life of the Party." (*A Circular on the Situation.*) The line and the prin-

ciples and policies formulated by our great leader Chairman Mao himself for fighting the enemy are powerful ideological weapons for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and are the magic weapon to triumph over the enemies. Only by conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian policies can we unite the overwhelming majority of the people to hit hard at the enemy.

### Practise Democracy Among People and Rely on Masses to Exercise Dictatorship

In order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie and to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is imperative that the working class assume the leadership (through the Communist Party), that the worker-peasant alliance be consolidated, that the broadest sections of the revolutionary masses be aroused and that all forces that can be united be won over and united with. In other words, it is imperative to carry out the people's democratic dictatorship.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The combination of these two aspects, democracy for the people and dictatorship over the reactionaries, is the people's democratic dictatorship." (*On the People's Democratic Dictatorship.*) The dictatorship of the proletariat is a dictatorship of the overwhelming majority of the people over a very small minority. "For the masses of the people, a government of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the Communist Party is not dictatorial or autocratic but democratic." (*Why It Is Necessary to Discuss the White Paper.*) We must not for a moment forget that our power is given us by "the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the labouring masses comprising over 90 per cent of the population." Only by practising democracy among the people, protecting the people, fully arousing the masses and making the cadres accept supervision by the masses, can the dictatorship of the proletariat have the deepest and most solid mass basis, can an effective dictatorship be exercised over the enemy and an effective reforming of the enemy be carried out by relying on the people.

Particular attention should be paid to the alliance between the working class and the peasantry. Seizure of political power relies on the worker-peasant alliance under the leadership of the Communist Party, and consolidation of political power still needs to rely on the worker-peasant alliance. Given the worker-peasant alliance led by the Communist Party and using this alliance as the basis for uniting all those who support socialism and love our socialist motherland, the dictatorship of the proletariat will be constantly consolidated.

China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has been conducted by applying the method of socialist democracy under the dictatorship of the proletariat and by fully arousing the masses. It is the widest and the most deep-going movement of proletarian democracy and the most effective dictatorship of the masses over

the class enemy. Our great leader Chairman Mao points out: **"In the past we waged struggles in rural areas, in factories, in the cultural field, and we carried out the socialist education movement. But all this failed to solve the problem because we did not find a form, a method, to arouse the broad masses to expose our dark aspect openly, in an all-round way and from below."** The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has created a good form for carrying out the socialist revolution and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. The experience of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution proves that it is only by arousing the masses in their hundreds of millions to air their views freely, write big-character posters and hold great debates that the renegades, enemy agents and capitalist roaders who wormed their way into the Party can be exposed and their plots to restore capitalism smashed and effective dictatorship exercised over the handful of class enemies. This has extremely far-reaching historic significance for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Proletarian democracy in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, far from weakening centralism, constantly strengthens it; far from weakening proletarian discipline, it constantly strengthens it. The **"three-in-one" revolutionary committees brought into being through democratic consultations, on the basis of widely soliciting the opinions of the masses, are a great creation of the working class and the hundreds of millions of revolutionary people in the course of their struggle to seize power from the handful of capitalist roaders within the Party.** These organs of power have a broad mass base. Guided by Mao Tsetung Thought, they can fully concentrate the wisdom and strength of the revolutionary masses and become authoritative institutions of the dictatorship of the proletariat which, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, lead the revolutionary masses in fighting against the class enemy.

Chairman Mao points out: **"At the present stage, the period of building socialism, the classes, strata and social groups which favour, support and work for the cause of socialist construction all come within the category of the people, while the social forces and groups which resist the socialist revolution and are hostile to or sabotage socialist construction are all enemies of the people."** (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.*) Making a strict distinction between the people and the enemy is the basis of all the policies under the dictatorship of the proletariat. If we have only the wish to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, but fail to make a clear distinction between the people and the enemy, fail to correctly distinguish and handle the contradictions among the people and the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy, which are different in nature, we will not attain the aim of strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Social phenomena are complex. Under some circumstances, it is easy to make a distinction between these two different types of contradictions—those between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people. Sometimes it is not so easy. Where does the problem lie? **"The problem is that those who commit ideological errors are mixed up with those whose contradiction with us is one between ourselves and the enemy, and for a time it is hard to sort them out."** But provided that we hold firmly to the standpoint of the proletariat, persist in using Mao Tsetung Thought as the powerful weapon to observe things, persist in investigation and study and class analysis, uphold proletarian Party spirit, adhere to the mass line and be firm in doing things in line with Party policies, these two different types of contradictions can be distinguished and handled well.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, rely on the broad revolutionary masses to exercise dictatorship over the handful of class enemies—this is a great development of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat made by Chairman Mao; this is an important part of the content of Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. To carry this out in the struggle against the enemy, it is necessary to combine the leadership with the masses, fully rely on the masses, boldly arouse the masses, do a good job of investigation and study and vigorously fight a people's war.

The people constitute the overwhelming majority, comprising over 95 per cent of the population. The class enemies constitute a very tiny minority and are scattered among the masses. Provided the masses are aroused, and everyone supervises the enemy, the situation will be: **"The former exploiting classes have been completely swamped in the boundless ocean of the working people and must change, even if unwillingly. Undoubtedly there are people who will never change, who would prefer to keep their thinking ossified down to the Day of Judgement, but that does not matter very much."** (*Introducing a Co-operative.*)

### **Hold Aloft Great Red Banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and Strengthen Party Leadership**

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches: **"The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party."** **"The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism."** (*Opening Address at the First Session of the First National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.*)

The Communist Party is the highest form of proletarian class organization and is the core of the proletarian state power. The guiding thinking of the proletarian state power is Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. The Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader is the sole leading centre for the whole

Party, the whole army and the people throughout the country. We must rally closely around the Party Central Committee and will not tolerate any other centre.

The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi stated brazenly: "All mass work and mass struggle must be unified under the leadership of mass organizations so as to unify power in handling matters. The Party, the government and the army can only lend a helping hand, not lead them." His purpose was to use reactionary anarchism, unionism and the theory of "many centres," that is, the theory of "no centre," to oppose Party leadership, abolish the dictatorship of the proletariat and exercise the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Weakening Party leadership means weakening the dictatorship of the proletariat; renouncing Party leadership means renouncing the dictatorship of the proletariat. He will certainly go astray who thinks that the dictatorship of the proletariat can exist independently of the Communist Party leadership, or that a certain part of the instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat can be independent of Party leadership, or metaphysically sets the mass line against Party leadership.

Vice-Chairman Lin says: "China is a great socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and has a population of 700 million. It needs unified thinking, revolutionary thinking, correct thinking. That is Mao Tsetung Thought. Only with this thinking can we maintain vigorous revolutionary enthusiasm and a firm and correct political orientation." (*A Letter on the Living Study and Application of Chairman Mao's Works on the Industrial and Communications Front.*) "The entire history of our Party has borne out this truth: Departing from the leadership of Chairman Mao and Mao Tsetung Thought, our Party will suffer setbacks and defeats; following Chairman Mao closely and acting on Mao Tsetung Thought, our Party will advance and triumph. We must for ever remember this lesson." (*Report to the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China.*) In our country, Party leadership is leadership by Chairman Mao, leadership by Mao Tsetung Thought and leadership by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The strengthening of Party leadership, therefore, requires that we hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, carry on the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought in an extensive, deep-going and sustained way, arm the masses and cadres with Mao Tsetung Thought and use Mao Tsetung Thought to keep firm hold of power and exercise it well. Thus the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels can always advance victoriously along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. This is the most fundamental guarantee for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country.

On the question of for whom to wield power, Mao Tsetung Thought holds a point of view diametrically opposed to all bourgeois ideas. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Serve the people whole-heartedly and never for

a moment divorce ourselves from the masses." (*On Coalition Government.*) The proletariat regards power as belonging to the Party, the people and the class. To wield power is to use it as an instrument serving the people, the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. According to the bourgeois viewpoints, power is regarded as belonging to a person, a small faction or a small group, and wielding power is regarded as a means for seeking fame and fortune for a person, a small faction or a small group. We must act on this question in line with Mao Tsetung Thought and resolutely resist the corrosion of proletarian political power by all reactionary bourgeois viewpoints.

"The sense of discipline grows stronger, and the revolution will be ever-victorious." This is a great truth. We must strengthen Party leadership, raise the consciousness of the Party and exercise unified leadership by Mao Tsetung Thought. We must hold aloft the banner of revolutionary mass criticism and use Mao Tsetung Thought to criticize the bourgeoisie, to criticize revisionism, to criticize and overcome all kinds of erroneous Right or ultra "Left" ideas which run counter to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, to criticize bourgeois individualism and to criticize the theory of "many centres," that is, the theory of "no centre." We must strengthen the proletarian revolutionary spirit, scientific approach and sense of organization and discipline and consciously use Mao Tsetung Thought to attain unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action.

### **Carry Out Fundamental Task of Consolidating Dictatorship of Proletariat in Every Basic Unit**

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a great political revolution carried out by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. It has thoroughly exposed and smashed the plot to restore capitalism hatched by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and company and seized back into the hands of the proletariat that portion of power of leadership they had usurped. The great victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has tremendously strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country politically, ideologically and organizationally. Just as our great leader Chairman Mao states penetratingly: "The current Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism." The Cultural Revolution has opened a bright road in the history of the international communist movement for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and carrying the socialist revolution through to the end.

As Chairman Mao has pointed out, the most important thing in consolidating and developing the tremendous achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural

(Continued on p. 35.)

# Second Message to the Nation by Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

- Calls on the people to struggle and liberate the Khmer nation from oppression by the reactionaries and their master, U.S. imperialism.
- Points out that the future of Indo-China and Asia will never be in the "hands" of the U.S. imperialists but belongs to the peoples of Indo-China and Asia and that the future of Cambodia belongs to the Khmer people.

**S**AMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, made public April 4 in Peking his second message to his compatriots. Full text follows:

Second Message to the Nation by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia

Your Venerable Majesty,

Respected monks (Buddhist),

Dear compatriots,

I am extremely grieved to learn the news of the most despicable and savage murder committed openly and in broad daylight by the infantrymen and armoured cars of Lon Nol, a murder of more than 300 of my compatriots (young and old, men and women and even children, whose only "crime" was to have demanded justice in my favour).

At this extremely sorrowful moment, I bow to honour the memory of the dear ones we have lost and I earnestly request from their families the honour to share their sorrow.

Allow me to vow to the memory of the fallen heroes, to whom I owe a lot, that I have never betrayed my people, my race and my motherland as what my enemies accuse me of.

In the past and at present, I have always formulated my domestic and foreign policies entirely in the short, middle and long-term interests of the Khmer nation and country.

But as a person who bears the name of Norodom and has never tarnished it (and King Norodom himself never betrayed his people or motherland, contrary to my enemies' allegations), I must from now on wage a struggle until honour and justice are given back to me.

I must above all fight to help the Khmer people and our country recover their dignity, which is being trampled on by the reactionary valets of the U.S. imperialists.

As a Khmer I have the duty to make all sacrifices, including that of my life should circumstances require, so that this clique of reactionaries, lackeys of the U.S. imperialists and Western monopoly capitalists, will be smashed in the near future. These reactionaries are carrying out unbridled demagogic propaganda in an at-

tempt to make people, our youth in particular, believe that they are new people, purer and more patriotic than anybody else. but actually they are arch criminals of **corruption, usurpers of constitutional power, bloody oppressors of the people and destroyers of the country.**

My great mistake with regard to my nation lies in the fact that I granted such people so much honour and power and that I was unpardonably naive in having blind faith in them, which led me to believe, for example, that the young progressive and socialist intellectuals betrayed the nation and damaged the interests of the people.

Today, my progressive and socialist young compatriots, whether living abroad or in the "jungle" of Cambodia, all pardon me for this blindness and erroneous judgement, because they are fully aware of the decisive role which the ultra-reactionary Lon Nol played in it.

Therefore, my duty is to "accompany" our people, youth and patriotic and progressive intellectuals on the "journey" they are going to make, that is, in their struggle, in their resistance and in their armed revolution. The aim of this revolution is to ensure our nation, for the first time in our history, a new life based on full social justice and a genuine people's democracy which grants that all power will be exercised directly by the people or through the progressive youth and the working people on the basis of national independence and territorial integrity and under the protection of the national religion — Buddhism.

I solemnly reaffirm that under such circumstances I will not exercise any power, and that my compatriots should not assume my having "nostalgia" for power. When a person has experienced so many humiliations, as is my case at present in the face of my detractors, he cannot have the least regret at losing state responsibilities.

I desire no other privilege than being a fellow-traveller of our people in their historic crusade for liberating the nation from oppression by the fascist-reactionaries and their master, U.S. imperialism.

In this connection, I request my compatriots not to hold peaceful demonstrations so as to avoid being easily and savagely strafed by Lon Nol's mercenaries.

Such peaceful demonstrations will unnecessarily cost us lives which would otherwise prove to be more useful if reserved for armed struggle.

This armed struggle, which should be started in the "jungle," is the only road which will lead our people to victory and enable them to realize their ideals.

It is with this conviction that I earnestly request my compatriots, who have been inspired by these ideals and are filled with courage, to go into the "jungle" and join the resistance forces already there.

The zones held by our guerrillas are numerous at present.

Please go there and our resistance fighters will be responsible for equipping you and arming you so that you will be able to fight for the motherland.

Besides, I want to speak particularly to my compatriots who serve in the army, the police, the provincial guard, the administration and the militia at present.

They should take pains to reflect on the character of the mission entrusted them by the reactionaries, a mission of oppressing and killing the people from whose ranks they themselves have come.

They should also think of the very near future in which the reactionaries will utilize them as cannon fodder in the service of the so-called "free" world and in particular its leader — U.S. imperialism and neo-colonialism.

They should know that in spite of its wealth this imperialism will not be able to continue to protect for at most another one or two years its lackeys, Thieu-Ky and company in Saigon, Souvanna Phouma and company in Vientiane, Kittikachorn and company in Bangkok, and Lon Nol-Sirik Matak and company in Phnom Penh.

The future of our Indo-China and Asia will never be in the "hands" of the Americans.

Their future will inevitably belong to the peoples of Indo-China and Asia.

The future of Cambodia will belong to the Khmer people.

And this very future will be stable and peaceful on the basis of independence, freedom and territorial integrity only when we Khmers are good at safeguarding our friendship and solidarity with our neighbours, the People's Republic of China and socialist Viet Nam in particular, and making them durable.

In saying so, I do not want to incite you to fear these neighbours or to "fall on our knees before them" as what my enemies accuse me of. I simply want you to guard against the fraudulent propaganda of the imperialist agents Sirik Matak and company, who are leading you into error with regard to the distinction between who mortally menaces our future and who on the contrary will ensure us happiness in dignity.

I am absolutely certain that our progressive young elite will have the required ability to ensure that our neighbours will always and fully respect our Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity within its existing frontiers. Socialist Viet Nam (north and south) has already recognized all this de jure and, upon the word of its very high-ranking leaders and in the presence of no less important witnesses, it has only recently again committed itself solemnly to make its nation, **people and youth** respect all this in the future.

Do not believe that the reactionaries who now employ you will have a future. They do not have any future.

But your own future will inevitably be "in the hands" of the Khmer people and youth who are fighting imperialism and its lackeys, the reactionaries of Phnom Penh.

Victory will certainly belong to our people and youth because they are not and will never be alone. They have and will always have faithful allies: the fighting peoples of Asia, both in our vicinity and in distant areas.

Therefore, you should show your loyalty to your people whom the reactionaries pay you to "liquidate."

But even if you try to suppress them, our people will never be exterminated.

Remember the tragic end of the anti-popular and reactionary army of Chiang Kai-shek.

Likewise, the Khmer reactionary army will inevitably be defeated and smashed by the people.

So if you take pains to think it over a little longer, your conscience will eventually make you feel ashamed of serving the cause of the enemies of your own people.

And if you acknowledge this truth, you should have no regret at losing your present, little and ephemeral comfort.

You should make up your mind to go to the "jungle" where you will establish ties of patriotic friendship and solidarity with our pioneering resistance fighters.

When our people win complete victory over their domestic and foreign enemies, history will gratefully record your contribution to this victory.

\* \* \*

I now conclude my message to the nation.

I express my most faithful sentiments and extend my most affectionate greetings from afar to our Venerable Queen, to our Buddhist clergy and to our patriotic people, with the assurance that I shall soon return to our beloved motherland, that is to say, to the jungle of the popular resistance.

Long live Kampuchea!

Peking, April 4, 1970

Peking Review, No. 15

# Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's

## April 2 Statement

**S**AMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, issued a statement in Peking on April 2. Full text follows:

Statement by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk,  
Head of State of Cambodia

The illegal Phnom Penh government has played the apprentice's sorcery in treacherously attacking a brotherly people fighting in difficult conditions for the liberation of the south of its country and in imposing a sanguinary dictatorship on its own people. Today it reaps what it has sown. It has just made a desperate appeal to the U.N.O. and the International Control Commission in order that the two international organizations may come to its rescue.

In my capacity as legal Head of State of Cambodia and as the exponent of the will of the progressive and anti-imperialist Khmer people, I state our official stand as below:

1. In the first place, it is necessary to recall that the so-called "government" headed by Lon Nol is illegal and has by no means been installed in power in Phnom Penh by the people because the parliament, which "deposed" me and invested the "government" with full powers on March 18, voted at bayonet point and avoided resorting to a free and normal referendum for the Khmer people to settle, in conformity with the spirit of our constitution, the suit the clique of pro-imperialist reactionaries brought against the Head of State.

The U.N.O. and the I.C.C. therefore have no right to accept the request of a government which has usurped the constitutional power. That government itself created a state of "alert" to which it wishes to draw the attention of the two international organizations by murdering in broad daylight, publicly, more than 300 of its own unarmed compatriots (including women, elderly people and children in two weeks.)

2. It is I, as is recognized throughout the world, who succeeded in ensuring my motherland and my peo-

ple a joyous life in peace and stability for 14 years (1955-1969).

It is not I, and never will it be, who would wish, with a light heart, to plunge my country and my people into disaster.

It is the Lon Nol clique, and it alone, that deliberately brought about this disaster by staging the violent demonstrations preceding the coup d'etat and the coup itself.

I declare once again that I am not interested in power and that I only await the moment when people's power is established in Phnom Penh so as to tender to the people, without regret, my resignation from the position of legal Head of State.

Therefore, if the Lon Nol clique is not interested in power, it, too, should vow to resign and tender its resignation to the people. The people cannot exercise their "legitimate power" unless the antagonistic forces are disarmed or . . . after an armed struggle between the people on the one hand and their oppressors and murderers, the fascists, on the other.

If the I.C.C. could come to our country to put an end to this bloody dispute and to guarantee, as in 1955 and in conformity with the 1954 Geneva Agreements, the real restoration of peace as well as of freedom and normal conditions in which new general elections can be held without the threats of Lon Nol's mercenary army, I myself and the progressive and anti-imperialist Khmer people would only be too glad and would heartily thank the I.C.C., because peace is priceless to us on the condition that democracy is not trampled upon as it is today.

But if the I.C.C. should come only to "legalize," by way of its presence, the Phnom Penh "power" of the usurpers under the pretext of "detecting" the presence of Vietnamese forces fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggressors in south Viet Nam, my people and I myself maintain that the resumption of I.C.C. activities

in our country would absolutely not conform to the spirit of the 1954 Geneva Agreements.

3. If the U.N.O. and I.C.C. should genuinely and sincerely wish to bring about peace in Cambodia in particular and in Indo-China in general (this peace is indivisible for our three peoples of Khmer, Viet Nam and Laos); they should have the courage to face the fact that the only cause of the "evil" lies in the absolutely illegal armed intervention in Indo-China by the U.S. imperialists and neo-colonialists.

The 1954 Geneva Agreements restored peace, a complete peace, in Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos.

And according to these same agreements, independent Viet Nam should be re-unified in July 1956 following general elections that should be conducted freely and normally under the supervision of the I.C.C.

But since 1955 the U.S.A. has brutally intervened in Indo-China and committed aggression against it by sending its armed forces there, thus trampling upon the 1954 Geneva Agreements which have therefore become mere "scraps of paper."

The U.S.A., with the backing of its huge armed forces, deprived south Viet Nam of its independence, subjected its people to the sanguinary dictatorship of Ngo Dinh Diem and his clique, opposed the reunification of Viet Nam, committed aggression against north Viet Nam by means of extremely despicable and savage bombing; in Laos, the U.S.A. has violated the 1962 Geneva Agreements by changing the policy of independence and neutrality of the Souvanna Phouma government into a policy of alignment with the U.S.A., a policy which even allows the latter to extend the war and air raids to the national territory of the neighbouring brotherly kingdom; in Cambodia, the U.S. imperialists, after having failed in their repeated attempts to make me a "second Souvanna Phouma," have employed all the most dishonourable means in order to do away with me physically, and if this fails, to eliminate me politically. They have just succeeded in their March 18, 1970 "coup" in collusion with the renegades Lon Nol and Sirik Matak.

So if there is a foreign power responsible for the misery of the three peoples and countries of Indo-China and for their political and social crises, instability and absence of peace, it is no other than the United States of America, and it alone.

The day when the U.S.A. agrees to respect the 1954 and 1962 Geneva Agreements in spirit and in letter, that is to say, to withdraw all its troops from south Viet Nam, the whole world will see that from that day on

there will be no more war, misery, instability, crises in our three countries of Indo-China. As regards my country, in such circumstances, there will be no more problem of the presence of the anti-imperialist Vietnamese forces (and the presence of the pro-U.S. Vietnamese forces, which the Lon Nols have concealed painstakingly) within our frontiers, which have already been recognized de jure by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet Nam. At the same time, our internal political crisis will instantly disappear, because when left alone and without the "backing" of the U.S. imperialists, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique (just like the Thieu-Ky clique in Saigon) will not be able to maintain its rule for more than 24 hours in the face of the real people, our progressive and anti-imperialist people.

So if the U.N.O. and the I.C.C. as well as the "Geneva" powers sincerely wish to help Cambodia restore peace and stability, they should all enjoin the U.S.A., a permanent member (What a mockery!) of the Security Council, to leave the Indo-Chinese alone and leave Indo-China to the Indo-Chinese themselves without delay.

Without daring to attack the country (the U.S.A.) which is the principal and sole culprit responsible for the war and political instability in the three countries of Indo-China, the U.N.O., the I.C.C. and the "Geneva" powers absolutely have no right to poke their "nose" into the affairs which concern the Indo-Chinese only and much less the right to control or condemn the struggle which the peoples of Khmer, Laos and Viet Nam are compelled to wage together from now on till final victory, against the U.S. aggressors and interventionists and their lackeys — the only violators of the Geneva Agreements on Indo-China.

Besides, the U.N.O. absolutely has no right to intervene or let its "blue helmets" intervene in Indo-China because first, only the "Geneva", (1954) powers are legally qualified to be concerned with the destiny of Indo-China, and second, because it (U.N.O.) is still far from being a "universal" organization owing to the fact that it has always refused to return to the People's Republic of China its seat in the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council. And it is known that the problems of peace and security concerning the world, Asia and particularly Indo-China, cannot be discussed and settled in a satisfactory way without China's participation.

Norodom Sihanouk

Peking, April 2, 1970

*Peking Review*, No. 15

# Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Message to Premier Kim Il Sung

— Thanking Korean Government and people for their support to  
Cambodian people's struggle

**S**AMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, sent a message on April 5 to Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He expressed thanks for the full support of the Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the Korean people to the Cambodian people, the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Head of State of Cambodia in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

The message stated: "The D.P.R.K.'s support so firm, so clear-cut, so complete, and in a word, so full, as well as its **no less total and unequivocal condemnation of the fascist clique which has usurped power in Phnom Penh and serves the interests of the U.S. neo-colonialist imperialists are an invaluable encouragement to all the Khmer patriots and all our fighters, a new evidence of Korea's consistent and noble friendship for and your militant and effective solidarity with the people's and sovereign Cambodia.**"

Prior to this, the Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China had written a letter to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, in which the Ambassador conveyed Premier Kim Il Sung's friendly greetings.

The letter said: "Our people resolutely condemn with burning indignation the coup d'etat engineered by

U.S. imperialism and the Right-wing reactionary forces who have destroyed the independence and sovereignty of Cambodia.

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people oppose the interference by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the Right-wing regime, and fully support the March 23 five-point statement of Your Royal Highness expressing the noble desire and the firm determination to safeguard the national interests of Cambodia."

The letter added: "The struggle waged by the Khmer people in response to the call of Your Royal Highness is a just struggle for genuine freedom and liberation of the country and a sacred struggle to maintain peace and security in the regions of Indo-China and Asia."

The letter declared: "The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people have always upheld Cambodia's independence, neutrality and territorial integrity within its existing frontiers as elucidated by Your Royal Highness, and in the future will also give active support and encouragement in every possible way and by every means at their disposal to the just struggle of the Khmer people against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and for rebuilding a democratic Cambodia."

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*(Continued from p. 30.)*

Revolution is to carry out the fundamental task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in every basic unit. To achieve this, it is necessary to grasp firmly the building of leading bodies at the basic level and promote their revolutionization. The leading body means political power. Where there is a good leading body and the power of leadership at the basic level is truly in the hands of the proletariat, it is possible to arm the revolutionary masses with Mao Tsetung Thought, establish the class hegemony of the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants, closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and victoriously fulfil all tasks in struggle-criticism-transformation. The key to this is using Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to consolidate and build primary Party organizations. In his political report to the Ninth Party Congress Vice-Chairman Lin points out: "Departing

from the dictatorship of the proletariat and from continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is impossible to solve correctly the question of Party building, the question of building what kind of Party and how to build it." The victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution can be consolidated and developed still further only by having as the core of the leading bodies vigorous Party organizations composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat and capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in fighting against the class enemy. We must act according to our great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, do the work of consolidating and building the Party well, carry out to the letter the fundamental task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in every basic unit, and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

*(Abridged translation of an article published in "Hongqi," No. 4, 1970)*

# Japanese Reactionaries and Soviet Revisionism Step Up Counter-Revolutionary Collaboration

- An article published in "Jinmin Shimbun," a newspaper put out in Japan by the Society for Studies of Mao Tsetung Thought, points out that "Japan-Soviet economic co-operation" is part of "U.S.-Soviet collaboration" and part of the U.S. imperialist scheme of aggression against Asia and opposition to China.

A RECENT article in *Jinmin Shimbun*, a newspaper published by the Society for Studies of Mao Tsetung Thought, exposes the crime of intensified counter-revolutionary collaboration between the Japanese reactionaries and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

The article says: Headed by Shigeo Nagano, President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and President of the Fuji Iron and Steel Company, the Japanese delegation to the fourth Japan-Soviet Joint Economic Committee meeting held in Moscow in February was made up of representatives of the Mitsubishi, Mitsui and Sumitomo monopoly capital groups, officials of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry of the reactionary Sato government and important members of the Export-Import Bank. Surely it was a delegation carefully selected by Japanese monopoly capital and the traitorous Sato government. This shows how "enthusiastic" Japan's traitorous reactionary forces are about "Japan-Soviet economic co-operation."

The Soviet side did everything it could to extend its "hospitality" to the Japanese delegation, with Kosygin stepping into the arena himself, to say nothing of the ministers concerned. This in turn reveals the Soviet side's great "enthusiasm" regarding "co-operation" with Japanese monopoly capital and the traitorous Sato government.

The article notes that trade between Japan and the Soviet Union increased sharply last year, with total volume exceeding 700 million U.S. dollars.

Raw materials such as ginned cotton, timber, coal and petroleum, which Japanese monopoly capital badly needs at present, make up a large share of Japan's imports from the Soviet Union. Japanese monopoly capital has long cast covetous eyes on Siberia's subterranean industrial resources which have yet to be exploited.

"Japan-Soviet economic co-operation" is part of global "U.S.-Soviet collaboration" and part of the U.S. imperialist scheme of aggression against Asia, the article points out.

Continuing, it says that Japanese monopoly capital and militarist forces, which serve as the U.S. imperi-

alist watch-dogs, again showed their great interest in Soviet territory Siberia following World War II and waved the flag of "Japan-Soviet co-operation" in 1956.

The article brings to light the fact that this was precisely the year Khrushchov made a big fanfare at the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union about the "development of Siberia." His successors Brezhnev and Kosygin and company, who have given in more subserviently to U.S. imperialism and the reactionary forces of all countries, have not only betrayed the Soviet Union's national interests and sovereignty, but bartered away the country's territory. They began inviting foreign capital into Siberia for the "development" of that region, thus giving Japanese monopoly capital the green light to break into Siberia.

For Japanese monopoly capital groups to be exploiting Soviet forest resources without much ado would have been unimaginable in the days of Lenin and Stalin, says the article. The first Japanese airliner with the ensign of Japan on it began regular flights to Moscow on March 28 by arrogantly flying across Soviet territory.

The article notes that at the Japan-Soviet Joint Economic Committee meeting, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique even implored the Japanese side to help in the "development of Siberia." It asked Japanese monopoly capital to take on singly the project for laying a pipeline from the Yakut Autonomous S.S.R. in the interior of the Soviet Union to the Pacific coast so as to facilitate the export of natural gas to Japan. In addition, the Japanese side accepted the Soviet request to build a port in Vrangelya which is located near Nakhodka.

If it were the case of a colony, there would be an excuse for all this. But, for an independent country to rely on foreign monopoly capital in building a port is something which one has never heard before. One can see here to what depths Soviet revisionism has sunk.

The article goes on to point out: The enormous interest in "Japan-Soviet economic co-operation" shown

(Continued on p. 38.)

## Ceremony in Peking to Pay Last Respects To Anna Louise Strong Before Her Portrait and Ashes

A ceremony at which last respects were paid to the noted progressive American writer Anna Louise Strong before her portrait and ashes was held in Peking on April 2.

The ceremony took place in the hall where her portrait and the urn containing her ashes were. Above them, running the width of the hall, was the inscription: "May Anna Louise Strong Live For Ever in Our Memory."

Anna Louise Strong's portrait was flanked by wreaths presented by our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao. The white ribbons on the wreaths bore this message: "To the progressive American writer Miss Anna Louise Strong, a friend of the Chinese people." There were also a wreath from Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng and Chiang Ching, a wreath from Comrade Li Hsien-nien, a wreath from Comrade Kuo Mo-jo, a wreath from Comrades Tsai Chang, Teng Ying-chao and Tsao Yi-ou, a wreath from Comrade Shih Shao-hua and wreaths from the departments concerned.

Among those who presented wreaths were: Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; the Embassy of the D.R.V.N. in China; the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation; Jusuf Adjitorop, Head of the Delegation of the Indonesian Communist Party Central Committee; the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association; the Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau; Ceylonese Ambassador to China D.B.R. Gunawardena, and comrades and friends in Peking from the United States and other countries.

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Comrade Teng Ying-chao, Member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, paid their last tribute to Anna Louise Strong before her portrait and ashes in the afternoon. Among the more than 500 people who came to bid her a final farewell were leading members of the departments concerned: Ting Chiang, Ting Hsi-lin, Tang Ming-chao, Tien Yu, Yang Chi and Kao Fu-yu, and other revolutionary people in Peking.

Among those attending the ceremony were: Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China; Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China; Comrade Jusuf Adjitorop; D.B.R. Gunawardena, Ambassador of Ceylon to China; Djawoto, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association and other members of the A.A.J.A. Secretariat; Kinkazu Saionji, acting head, ad interim of the Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau and other members of the secretariat; and comrades and friends in Peking from the United States and other countries including Frank Coe and Ruth Coe, Ma Hai-teh (George Hatem), Julian Schuman and Donna Schuman, Sol Adler and Patricia Adler, and Rewi Alley.

Kuo Mo-jo, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, made a speech at the ceremony. He said: "Comrade Strong was a fine daughter of the American people and a genuine and devoted friend of the Chinese people. She sought progress all her life and well knew whom to love and whom to hate. She strug-

gled against imperialism and revisionism. She resolutely supported the peoples' noble cause, the cause of national liberation and social emancipation. And she made great efforts to enhance understanding and friendship between the Chinese and American peoples."

"From her early days," Kuo Mo-jo said, "Comrade Strong dedicated herself to progressive social activities. She took an active part in opposing World War I which was unleashed by imperialism, and joined the Seattle general strike against monopoly capital in 1919."

He continued: "In 1921, she went to the Soviet Union for the first time. In the more than twenty years that followed she did a lot of work in informing the American people and the people of the world about revolution and construction in the socialist Soviet Union under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin. During this period, she also extensively covered the revolutionary struggles of the people in other parts of the world.

"Comrade Strong visited China six times. She cherished boundless admiration for our great leader Chairman Mao. Her works are imbued with ardent love for Chairman Mao and firm conviction in the certain victory of the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people. With profound feeling, she said that China is fortunate in having Chairman Mao Tsetung with his great genius.

"In 1925, Comrade Strong came to Kwangchow on her first visit to China, and she reported on and supported the great and famous Hongkong strike. In 1927, she went deep into the rural areas of Hunan Province, where she saw with her own eyes the raging flames of the peasant struggle personally kindled by Chairman Mao. She praised it as 'the power of the new forces arising in China among workers and peasants' and acclaimed the fact that 'the actions of the peasants had been rational and good.' She enthusiastically predicted: 'It will be such peas-

ants and workers who will have the courage to carry their country out of the feudal ages into the modern world.'

"During the War of Resistance Against Japan, Comrade Strong twice visited China. She zealously reported the brilliant and heroic fight waged against the enemy by the people's forces under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and forcefully exposed the crimes of the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek clique in wantonly opposing the Communists and sabotaging the war of resistance.

"Flying to China in 1946, Comrade Strong came for the fifth time and visited Yenan, the sacred heartland of the Chinese revolution, and other liberated areas. It was during this visit that Chairman Mao received her and made public the celebrated thesis which is of such far-reaching historic significance: 'All reactionaries are paper tigers.' She praised this wise thesis of Chairman Mao's as 'the great truth of our present epoch' that 'illuminated the course of world events.'"

"In 1958, after overcoming numerous obstacles and difficulties, she arrived in China for the sixth time at the advanced age of 72," Kuo Mo-jo said. "With soaring enthusiasm, she reported with her eloquent pen to readers throughout the world China's brilliant achievements in socialist revolution and socialist con-

struction and propagated the fact that invincible Mao Tsetung Thought has gone deep into the hearts of the people. She praised the three red banners, namely, the great leap forward, the general line for building socialism and the people's communes; she acclaimed the new birth of the million serfs in Tibet; she rejoiced in the triumph of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution; and she denounced U.S. imperialism for its aggression and the Soviet revisionists for their betrayal. At the same time, she always showed deep concern for the revolutionary struggles of the American people and the oppressed nations and peoples."

Kuo Mo-jo declared: "The life of Anna Louise Strong was a glorious life, a fighting life. Her passing is a loss not only to the American people, but also to the people of China and other countries."

"The present world situation is excellent," he said. "The days of U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and all reactionaries are getting harder and harder."

In conclusion, Kuo Mo-jo said that it was certain that a new world would come into being, a world that Anna Louise Strong had fought for all her life, a world that would bring emancipation to all mankind.

## Premier Chou En-lai and Chief of P.L.A. General Staff Huang Yung-sheng Receive People's Front for Liberation of Occupied Arabian Gulf (Dhofar) Delegation

Premier Chou En-lai and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Huang Yung-sheng received April 2 afternoon all members of the Delegation of the People's Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arabian Gulf (Dhofar) and had a cordial and friendly talk with them. The delegation was led by Talal Saad Mahmoud, Member of the Executive Committee of the General Command of the Front.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and

Wu Hsiao-ta, a leading member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

The delegation which came to China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries arrived in Peking on February 28 and had visited Shanghai, the Chingking Mountains, Shaoshan and other places. The delegation left Peking for home on April 4.

(Continued from p. 36.)

by traitorous Japanese monopoly capital and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is not for economic purposes only, but for political and military ones.

The restoration of capitalism has led the Soviet economy up a blind alley. Brezhnev, Kosygin and their kind are obviously trying to extricate themselves from their dilemma by betraying the national interests to foreign imperialist powers.

Under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung, China holds aloft the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and is strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, the article declares. For Brezhnev, Kosygin and their kind, the development of such a powerful socialist country is the biggest fear. For the Soviet people, socialist China is a magic mirror showing up the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in its true colours.

To oppose socialist China is the hope as well as the task U.S. imperialism has placed on Brezhnev, Kosygin and company. The latter are sure to put on the agenda their "co-ordination and co-operation" with Japanese monopoly capital and militarist forces, the storm troopers of U.S. imperialism in its aggression against Asia and opposition to China. The essence of "Japan-Soviet economic co-operation" is to be found here.

The article asks: Who dares to say that the Japanese reactionaries will not cherish again the fond dream of "occupying Siberia"?

Japan-Soviet trade will absolutely not benefit the Japanese people, it says.

In conclusion, the article calls on the Japanese people to smash U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the Japanese reactionary forces and the Miyamoto renegade clique by taking concrete action in the patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism and revisionism.

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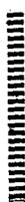
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