

PEKING REVIEW

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*Special Message of Cambodian Head of
State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to
The People's Forces and Royal
Forces of National Liberation*

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

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

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Going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again; this should be done by all cadres except those who are old, weak, ill or disabled. Cadres at their posts should also go down in turn to do manual labour.

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Working hand in glove, Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism have done so many foul and evil things that the revolutionary people the world over will not let them go unpunished. The people of all countries are rising. A new historical period of struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism has begun.

Central Committee of Communist Party of China Sends Message to Central Committee of Viet Nam Workers' Party

— Commemorating the 80th anniversary of the birth of
President Ho Chi Minh

The Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party

Dear Comrades:

The 80th anniversary of the birth of President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people and close comrade-in-arms of the Chinese people, falls on May 19. We call to mind with respect and love the glorious life of President Ho Chi Minh.

President Ho Chi Minh, an outstanding proletarian revolutionary, dedicated his whole life to the cause of national liberation of Viet Nam and to the cause of communism. He applied Marxism-Leninism to the concrete practice of the Vietnamese revolution, founded the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and led the Vietnamese people in carrying out the war of resistance against France and the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. During the years of China's Revolutionary Civil War and the War of Resistance Against Japan, he came to China many times, shared weal and woe with the Chinese people and fought shoulder to shoulder with them. During China's War of Liberation, he actively supported the struggle of the Chinese people against U.S. imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang. He forged a profound militant friendship with the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people. President Ho Chi Minh did immortal deeds for the Vietnamese people and made important contributions to the world proletariat.

Of late, U.S. imperialism, having been driven to a tight corner by the Vietnamese people, has flagrantly invaded Cambodia and spread the flames of war of aggression to the whole of Indo-China. This crime of aggression committed by U.S. imperialism has met with strong opposition from the people throughout the world including the American people, and encountered heroic resistance by the people of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam. Now the three Indo-Chinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is

developing with the force of a thunderbolt and has entered a new stage. U.S. imperialism has been encircled ring upon ring by the three Indo-Chinese peoples.

President Ho Chi Minh made this appeal: **"For the defence of the independence of the fatherland and for the fulfilment of our obligation to the peoples struggling against U.S. imperialism, our people and army, united as one man, will resolutely fight till complete victory whatever the sacrifice and hardship may be."** We believe that following this teaching of President Ho Chi Minh's, the Vietnamese people with a tradition of heroic revolutionary struggle will persist in protracted war, maintain independence and keep the initiative in their own hands, persist in self-reliance and closely unite with the heroic Cambodian and Laotian peoples and support each other in a common fight, and then U.S. imperialism and its lackeys can in no way save themselves from complete failure no matter whether U.S. imperialism continues to enlarge the war, or makes use of the service of its accomplices and running dogs, or carries out intervention and sabotage through the United Nations or any international conference. The Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian peoples will certainly be able to drive U.S. imperialism out of Indo-China completely and realize national independence and liberation.

Resolutely following our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, the 700 million Chinese people pledge to provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian peoples and will most resolutely support the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

The people of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos will triumph! U.S. imperialism is bound to be defeated!

**The Central Committee of
the Communist Party of China**

May 18, 1970

May 22, 1970

Liuhu "May 7" Cadre School Trains New-Type Cadres

IN the two years since its founding, the Liuhu "May 7" Cadre School in China's Heilungkiang Province has persevered in using Chairman Mao's brilliant May 7 Directive as its guiding principle and trained a group of new-type cadres who have a high level of consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continuing the revolution. Up to now, more than 1,000 cadres who had studied in this school have taken on leading posts in the revolutionary committees at various levels, joined the Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda teams engaging in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the villages and factories, or settled down in the vast countryside. At their new militant posts, these cadres have preserved and carried forward the Party's fine traditions, conscientiously carried out the spirit of the May 7 Directive and brought into play their role as the backbone and vanguards in fulfilling the various fighting tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress. The workers and poor and lower-middle peasants in various places warmly welcomed them.

While studying at the Liuhu "May 7" Cadre School, both the veteran and new cadres have been educated in the Party's glorious tradition of hard struggle, the struggle between the two lines and in the proletarian world outlook. As a result of this education, cadres who left the school had a deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and enormously raised their consciousness of closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and implementing his revolutionary line. After arriving at their new work posts, the cadres who took on leading positions maintained their qualities of being ordinary workers and the cadres who settled in the villages continued playing their part as the backbone and vanguards in the three great revolutionary struggles — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. The masses praised them as good cadres who "hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, grasp class struggle as the key link, closely follow Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and take the lead in doing everything energetically." They said: These cadres serve as "officials," but they don't look like officials; when they remain as common people, they take the lead in continuing the revolution.

After being educated in hard struggle in the Liuhu "May 7" Cadre School, veteran Red Army men who had taken part in the Long March, veteran cadres

who had gone through the War of Resistance Against Japan and young cadres who had emerged during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution deeply understood: In the new situation in which the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has won great victories, if one discards the Party's glorious tradition of hard struggle, one still faces the possibility of peacefully evolving to capitalism. Only by guarding against arrogance and rashness and by hard struggle can one oppose revisionism and prevent its emergence and closely follow our great leader Chairman Mao in continuing the revolution.

A vice-chairman of the Pinchiang District Revolutionary Committee in Harbin was a Red Army man during the Long March. Closely following Chairman Mao, he fought north and south for the cause of liberating China. Influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi in the post-liberation years after he entered the city, this veteran cadre had gradually changed his ideology. The arduous training at the "May 7" Cadre School has helped him greatly raise his consciousness of continuing the revolution. He said: "To liberate China, I followed Chairman Mao in successfully undertaking the 25,000-li Long March. To carry the proletarian revolution through to the end, today I must closely follow Chairman Mao in undertaking a new 'Long March.'"

After returning to his work post, he firmly kept in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle." He set strict demands on himself and played the exemplary vanguard role of a Communist. Acting like an ordinary worker, he joined the masses in studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in a living way, in fighting self, criticizing revisionism and remoulding his world outlook, in contrasting the present happiness with the past misery and recognizing the importance of wielding political power through recalling past bitterness, and in doing collective productive labour. Thus, he became a cadre who took the lead in closely following Chairman Mao in continuing the revolution.

A vice-chairman of a county revolutionary committee is a new cadre who emerged in the Great Cultural Revolution. After studying at the "May 7" Cadre

School, she came to know that "those who cannot carry a load with their hands are unable to raise the revolutionary red banner; those who cannot shoulder a load are unable to shoulder the heavy duty of revolution." With the change in their positions, new cadres can also change their ideology and working style. If they fail to guard against the attack of "sugar-coated bullets" by the bourgeoisie, they may take the revisionist road. She made up her mind to inherit and carry forward the Party's fine tradition of hard struggle and be a thoroughgoing proletarian revolutionary and not a half-way revolutionary.

After going back to the county, she behaved like an ordinary worker, went deep among the masses to grasp the situation and worked vigorously. During the Spring Festival she did manual labour in a backward production team, made a great effort to grasp the struggle between the two classes and the two lines and helped the masses solve difficulties, thereby pushing forward struggle-criticism-transformation and production. The poor and lower-middle peasants praised her for being "a really good cadre who wields power for us."

"Historical experience merits attention." Through analysis in the light of the struggle between the two lines while at the "May 7" Cadre School, this group of cadres summed up the lessons they drew from their past experience of "only pulling the cart, but not seeing the road." They profoundly understood that consciousness of the struggle between the two lines was the fundamental consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They said: There are two roads in doing anything, and one's consciousness decides which road one takes. Only by both pulling the revolutionary cart and seeing the revolutionary road can one always follow Chairman Mao to make revolution without going astray.

After arriving at their new work posts, they persevered in recalling the history of struggle between the two lines in the Party and constantly making analyses in the light of the struggle between the two lines, so that they could clearly distinguish between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and undertake revolutionary mass criticism. Consequently, many of these cadres became vanguard fighters in consciously carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

A leading cadre of an organ under the old Heilungkiang Provincial Party Committee became the leader of the leading group of the province's machine-building industry bureau after leaving the school. To ensure that the new organization would not take the old road, he first organized all the bureau personnel to discuss how to "ensure a good start, handle the first steps well and follow the correct direction." This helped the personnel raise their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

For instance, because of sabotage by Liu Shao-chi and his agents, the production of diesel engine had long been a blank point in Heilungkiang's machine-building industry. To fill this gap, he led cadres to go among the workers and encouraged the masses to analyse this problem in the light of the struggle between the two lines and ruthlessly criticize Liu Shao-chi's "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace." This quickly helped put into effect the production plan for diesel engines. In less than four months after he began working in the bureau, he went to more than 20 plants in Harbin, Mutankiang, Chaotung and other places where he joined the masses in firmly grasping the struggle between the two lines. This was an impetus to both revolution and production. With deep feeling, he said: "Only by constantly joining the masses in making an analysis in the light of the two lines and making a distinction between the two lines can we closely follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

When they were studying at the Liuhu "May 7" Cadre School, the cadres constantly "dissected" their world outlook by using the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as the weapon and the method of analysis in the light of the struggle between the two lines. They profoundly understood: One's world outlook decides which line one will carry out; only by establishing the proletarian world outlook can one assuredly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and wield power well for the proletariat. Therefore, when they arrived at their new militant posts, they persevered in studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, and continuously destroyed self-interest and fostered their devotion to the public interest and consciously remoulded their world outlook.

A young cadre who later became vice-chairman of the Lopei County Revolutionary Committee has persevered in fighting self and criticizing revisionism every day and continued to raise his consciousness of continuing the revolution. In leading the work of running the county's "May 7" cadre school well, he helped cadres study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and remould their world outlook, and encouraged them to advance along the brilliant road pointed out by Chairman Mao in his May 7 Directive and temper themselves into good cadres who continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Tahsing Commune, Tailai County, returned to the commune from the cadre school on the eve of the Spring Festival. Recalling the brilliant example set by Comrade Chiao Yulu, he went that night to the production teams which had been affected by serious natural calamities. In that night alone, he visited more than 40 households of poor and lower-middle peasants and discussed with them the problem of how to overcome the difficulties. This greatly increased the fighting morale of the masses in overcoming difficulties.

The same holds good for the students too. While their main task is to study, they should also learn other things, that is to say, they should not only learn book knowledge, they should also learn industrial production, agricultural production and military affairs. They also should criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie. The length of schooling should be shortened, education should be revolutionized, and the domination of our schools and colleges by bourgeois intellectuals should not be tolerated any longer.

— MAO TSETUNG

Revolution in Education Guided by Chairman Mao's May 7 Directive

"Learning Industrial Production" in a City Middle School

by Our Correspondent

THE No. 22 Middle School is an ordinary middle school in the city of Sian. In carrying out proletarian revolution in education, the workers' Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team and the school's revolutionary committee led the revolutionary teachers and students in implementing Chairman Mao's May 7 Directive and unfolding the activities of "learning industrial production." In the course of working together with the workers and learning from the working class, the revolutionary teachers and students have been much tempered and their mental outlook has changed remarkably.

Training Reliable Successors to the Revolution

Tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary teachers and students of this school have boundless love for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. They have come to the profound understanding that it is necessary to train and bring up millions of reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat in order to safeguard our socialist state from changing its political colour, avoid the emergence of revisionism and prevent a capitalist restoration. During the struggle-criticism-transformation at the school, the revolutionary teachers and students, led by the workers' Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team and the school's revolutionary committee, conscientiously studied our great leader Chair-

man Mao's teachings concerning the revolution in education and scathingly criticized the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education. This has greatly raised their political awareness and their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education. The capitalist roaders at the school pushed Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education, feverishly advocating the revisionist trash of "putting intellectual training first" and "putting school marks in command" with the result that the students pored over books all day long in pursuit of personal fame and gain. The students thus trained became divorced from politics and practice. They lacked the feelings of the workers and peasants and did not know how to serve the people. Such young people are not the seeds of the revolution but the seeds of revisionism. Hitting the nail on the head, a student's parent, who is a worker, remarked: You are training students to be experts in one field or another, but they won't be members of the working class family!

Through revolutionary mass criticism, the teachers have deeply recognized that as revolutionary teachers their duty is by no means solely to instil cultural knowledge into the minds of the students, but that they must act according to Chairman Mao's teaching that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour" and train students so

that each can **"develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture."**

In October 1968, a workers' Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team entered the school. Under its leadership and following Chairman Mao's teaching in his May 7 Directive **"While their main task is to study, they [the students] should also learn other things, that is to say, they should not only learn book knowledge, they should also learn industrial production, agricultural production and military affairs. They also should criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie,"** the revolutionary teachers and students began, in March 1969, their activities of **"learning industrial production"** in the nearby factories. In the past year, all students in the first grade went to a factory where they stayed for one month **"learning industrial production."** Students in higher grades went to the factories twice and remained there for two months. They were accompanied by their teachers.

The workers warmly welcomed the arrival of the teachers and students at their factories. **"The arrangement for teachers and students to go to the factories,"** the workers said, **"is a revolutionary action in implementing Chairman Mao's May 7 Directive and an important aspect in carrying out the proletarian revolution in education. We must train the students into successors to the revolutionary cause in the image of the proletariat so that the imperialists' dream of pinning their hopes for a capitalist restoration on the third or fourth generation of our Party will never come true."**

An educational revolution group, composed of one leading member of the revolutionary committee of the Sian No. 2 Silk Mill, several outstanding veteran workers and representatives of the workers' propaganda team and of teachers and students, was formed to lead the activities of **"learning industrial production."** The group stipulated that in **"learning industrial production,"** the students should have the following aims:

To learn from the working class its boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tsetung Thought and to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, as well as its noble qualities;

To foster the proletarian world outlook of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers wholly and entirely;

In the process of working in the factory, to acquire a level of ability in certain production skills, increase their perceptual knowledge of socialist construction and raise it to rational knowledge; and do away with the phenomenon prevalent in the old schools of the separation of theory from practice.

Cultivating Proletarian Thoughts and Feelings Through "Learning Industrial Production"

By **"learning industrial production"** we mean, first of all, learning what the working class thinks and feels, as well as its noble qualities. The factory is the front-line of the three great revolutionary movements — class

struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. In factories, the teachers and students work, study and live together with the workers, and gradually remould themselves in conformity with the proletarian world outlook.

The students who participate in **"learning industrial production"** are all teenagers. Although born in the new society and being brought up under the red flag, they lack personal experience with regard to the meaning of **"classes"** and **"exploitation"** and therefore have but a rather vague idea of class struggle. It is necessary to conduct class education among them in order to help them understand why there is the need to make revolution and to raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. After one group arrived at the Sian No. 2 Silk Mill, a veteran worker first of all gave them a report on his sufferings in the old society and described the happy life he is now living in New China.

Wang Szu-fu, a machine-repair worker, related to the students the history of his family's great misery as a result of ruthless landlord exploitation in the old society and how his parents, driven by a hard life, with great distress, were compelled to sell his younger brother. Wang had been exploited by a capitalist since he became a worker in a factory at the age of 14. He toiled at backbreaking labour for well over ten hours a day. In addition, he was often beaten, abused and subjected to endless hardships and insults. Some of his brother co-workers, having endured intense suffering, died of illness. In those days, the workers waged heroic struggles for their emancipation. Worker Wang said: **"It's due to Chairman Mao's leadership that New China has come into existence, that we workers have been liberated and become masters of the country. After you young people have learnt how we suffered in the old society, you should treasure today's happiness."**

The old worker's bitter denunciation of the old society aroused profound proletarian feelings among the students. They realized why they should bitterly hate the old society, the landlords and the capitalists who had exploited and oppressed the working people, and that they should love New China and the industrious and brave working class. They began to understand the great truth that **"without knowing what classes are and without knowing what exploitation is, we will not be able to understand revolution."** They resolved to learn in earnest in order to defend the fruits of the revolution.

In the factories, the teachers and students studied Chairman Mao's works together with the workers, criticized revisionism, organized meetings to exchange experiences in their living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, held heart-to-heart talks to solve their ideological problems. These activities led them to the deep realization that the working class is most loyal to Chairman Mao, that it has achieved very fruitful results from their study of Chairman Mao's writings and is applying what it has learnt in a most



A veteran worker giving students a lesson in bleaching and dyeing at a workshop of the Sian No. 2 Silk Mill.

living way. They witnessed how the workers, in their study of Mao Tsetung Thought, strove hard to apply what they had learnt.

Veteran worker Hsieh Tseng-chi, a Communist Party member and activist in the study of Chairman Mao's works, was once a skilled textile worker. Now, following his transfer, he was working as a cook. In telling the students about his experience in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and how he used the brilliant "three constantly read articles" as maxims, he stated: "Chairman Mao has taught us that we should serve the people wholly and entirely. Like Chang Szu-teh, we should undertake any work that is required by the revolution; we should show the spirit of utter devotion to others without any thought of self, as did Norman Bethune. Since kitchen work is needed by the Party and the people, I should do it well, cheerfully and enthusiastically." Because Hsieh did work very hard and handled his cooking assignment well, he was highly praised by the workers. With worker Hsieh as their example, the students courageously fought selfish ideas in the light of Chairman Mao's teachings. One student observed: "Worker Hsieh is selfless, he works in compliance with the needs of the revolution whereas I, in the course of 'learning industrial production,' try to master more techniques and increase my ability for a selfish purpose. This is exactly the manifestation Chairman Mao has criticized in these words 'At every turn they think of themselves before others.' When one is infected with such an idea, one cannot serve the people whole-heartedly." With this recognition, he and other students studied Chairman Mao's works even more conscientiously, engaged in fighting self and criticizing revisionism and set strict demands on themselves in everything they tackled. During their "learning industrial production" they

worked cheerfully at the dyeing machine, silk looms and other machines. Their common opinion was: "Although we are doing many different kinds of work for the revolution, we are serving the people; though we are young, we can also make contributions to building socialism. How proud we are to do our bit at this task!"

Through working and living with the workers, the revolutionary teachers and students of this school have acquired a profound understanding of Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis that "**the working class . . . is most far-sighted, most selfless and most thoroughly revolutionary.**"

A new boiler was recently installed in the dyeing house. In order to put it into operation ahead of time, veteran worker Hsu Hai-hsiang, taking off his cotton-padded jacket, went into the boiler and busied himself with the welding of the blast inlet. His spirit of fearing neither dirt nor fatigue and engaging in selfless labour deeply moved the students. On one occasion the water-pipes in the boiler-room burst, flooding it with water. Without a moment's hesitation, the students joined the workers as they waded into the water to quickly drain it off.

Some students studied the technique of doffing. When they joined broken thread ends, they often threw away the particles of silk they had pulled off. An alert old worker walked around and picked up the discarded silk bit by bit. With feeling he said: "Practising frugality and economy is the duty of the working class. We must make every inch of silk serve socialist construction and the world revolution." This taught the students an important lesson. Thereafter they paid close attention to practising economy and taking good care of state property.

Through such words and deeds, the students learnt many noble qualities from the workers and they developed deep feelings for the workers. They earnestly understood the truth of Chairman Mao's teaching: "**The proletariat is the greatest class in the history of mankind.**" They determined to remould themselves according to the image of the working class and pledged to become successors to the proletariat and dedicate their lives to the revolution.

Doing Well in Socialist Cultural Courses While "Learning Industrial Production"

While they were "learning industrial production," the students devoted half a day to manual labour and the other half to attending some educational classes dealing with the actual needs of the factory. The work-

shops became their classrooms and the workers were invited to serve as teachers. Compared with their former classes in middle school, these educational classes have the distinguishing features of giving prominence to proletarian politics, integrating theory with practice, and study for the purpose of application, thus thoroughly reforming the old educational system under which students were trained divorced from politics and practice, and from the workers and peasants.

The students of the third grade, after hearing a report by a worker who recalled his bitter past and contrasted it with his present happiness, studied in their Chinese language class the subject: — "Who Was Responsible for My Nine Amputated Fingers?" — which detailed the ruthless exploitation of an old worker in Tientsin by the capitalists in the old society. In the company of an old worker who had bitter and deep-seated hatred for the old society, they received a particularly profound education while studying this lesson, strengthening even more their love and respect for the working class. After class, many students went to call on other such old workers, took notes on their bitter accounts and wrote them up in the form of family histories. This is a new lesson in writing articles.

The students of the third grade had a lesson in chemistry on bleaching and dyeing. First of all, an old bleacher and dyer named Hou Chen-tsai was asked to mount the platform from which he, filled with profound proletarian feelings, angrily denounced the old society in which the bleaching and dyeing workers led a miserable life. In those days, worker Hou and his mates engaged in backbreaking labour under very bad conditions. In winter, the water in the dyeing vats froze and the workers had to break the ice before they could get to and later dye the threads. Their hands cracked and were burnt by the acid, causing them great pain. Despite such hard work, they could not earn enough to feed themselves throughout the year. Comparing the past with today, worker Hou explained: "We are now working under entirely different conditions. We are provided with central heating in winter and electric fans in summer. The state gives us rubber gloves, boots, aprons and many other articles of protective clothing. We are developing production for the revolution and we feel this to be a great honour and happiness."

Then, worker Hou began his lecture on the process involved in bleaching thread, with which the students, through manual labour, have already become quite familiar, and he proceeded to explain one chemical reaction after another. Next, the factory's laboratory worker and the teachers made a theoretical analysis of these phenomena, gave a concrete explanation

of such principles as oxidization, reduction and neutralization and later they demonstrated an experiment.

Finally, worker Hou returned to the achievements scored by workers of the bleaching and dyeing workshop in making new machines through technical innovations. He had never had a chance to go to school in the old society, he remarked, and although he had acquired some knowledge after liberation, he still ran into difficulties in undertaking technical innovations and creating greater wealth for the state. So he encouraged the students to strive hard to master scientific and cultural knowledge so as to make still greater contributions to socialist construction.

Afterwards, the students reflected that throughout the class the workers had held high the red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought because the lessons they gave were in both socialist culture and class struggle.

The students of the second grade had their physics lesson on electricity which took them 18 hours. The class began with electric worker Liu Hai-ming's description of the extreme backwardness of the city's power industry before liberation. At that time, electric lamps in Sian were dim and the telephone system was defective. There was only one power plant and it, too, was in the hands of the bureaucrat-capitalists. Liu Hai-ming then proceeded to talk about the rapid development of China's power and electric appliances industries since the founding of New China. "The Chinese working class," he said, "produced in only 150 days last year a 125,000 kilowatt steam turbo-generating set with inner water-cooled stator and rotor, the first of its kind in the world. The tremendous achievements in our socialist

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Students at the Sian No. 22 Middle School are doing productive labour in a workshop.

Special Message of Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to the People's Forces and Royal Forces Of National Liberation

- Extends warm greetings to the two contingents of patriotic forces for fighting courageously together and winning glorious victories during the past month and a half.
- Calls on all patriotic countrymen to unite and drive the U.S. imperialists and their south Vietnamese running dogs out of the country and overthrow the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitors' clique.

Dear Compatriots,

Allow me to address this Special Message to you in order to pay tribute, with my most profound gratitude, to the armed forces of our Khmer people and to the loyal and patriotic Khmer royal armed forces which have united with the former in the N.U.F.K.

First of all, I most sincerely congratulate and thank the heroic members of the two patriotic armed forces which have in the past one and a half months made tremendous sacrifices and carried out admirable military actions shoulder to shoulder with each other, winning numerous glorious victories over the enemy — the armed forces of the U.S. imperialist neo-colonialists, those of their Saigon lackeys (Thieu-Ky) and those of their Phnom Penh lackeys (the Lon Nol and Sirik Matak reactionaries).

However, the enemy has enormous effectives at its disposal (more than 50,000 men of the Lon Nol army, more than 60,000 men of the army of Thieu-Ky, more than 10,000 men of the "Khmers Serei" and more than 10,000 men of Uncle Sam). We can thus see that to repress our people and to carry out aggression against, occupy, destroy and colonize our country, the enemy has employed more than 130,000 men. These troops have received from the Washington government ultra-modern military equipment, arms and engines of war.

In order to crush our people and destroy our country, they have dispatched vast ground, air and naval forces against them.

Despite all this, our people's army, backed by the troops, provincial guards and police of the royal forces, which have gone to the jungles, has successfully inflicted daily defeats upon the enemy.

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Before the massive invasion of our national territory by the Americans, the armed forces of our N.U.F.K. had already won very brilliant victories over the wretched mercenaries of the traitors Lon Nol-Sirik Matak in Koh Thom, Saang, Koki, Chipou, Prasaut, Krek, Memot, Snoul, Angtassom, Takeo, Kep, Kamchay Mea, Chhlong, etc. . ., and our people's administration

had been established in many provinces and districts, particularly in Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kandal, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Speu, Takeo, Kampot, Mondolkiri, Ratanakiri, Kratie and Stung Treng.

Our people's army had already surrounded Phnom Penh and was on the point of taking the capital by assault.

In view of this, U.S. President Nixon, in order to save "the skin" of the regime of his vile lackeys Lon Nol-Sirik Matak, formally ordered his supreme command to dispatch without delay the Yankee troops, the south Vietnamese mercenaries and the "Khmer Serei" mercenaries (so-called Free Khmers) against our people.

At present, the Americans and their Saigon mercenaries are reducing to ashes our villages, districts and cities, particularly those in the provinces of Svay Rieng, Kompong Cham, Kratie, Prey Veng, Kandal, Ratanakiri and Mondolkiri. There, they raze everything to the ground: houses, compartments, fields, markets, etc. . . . There, they rob the inhabitants of their property. There, they mercilessly slaughter the common people, old people, women and children.

The only "crime" committed by these poor victims was their loyalty to the nation, to the throne and to their "Samdech Papa," their love for national independence, democracy and neutrality, and their refusal to serve the interests of big capitalist reactionaries and the interests of the U.S. imperialists.

The people of the world have expressed their reprobation and repulsion of these horrible acts of the American invaders and occupationists. Even the students of all the universities in the United States have vehemently protested against Nixon.

Only the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak gang has the impudence to express its joy at and great admiration of its U.S. master and its evils and crimes.

The Americans and their south Vietnamese mercenaries have come to our country to occupy our land, oppress our nation, reduce to ashes our cities, villages,

districts and provinces, and establish their dictatorial rule in our country, turning Cambodia into their colony. This fact has been presented to the world by the traitors to the Khmer motherland as an American intervention to "save" Cambodia and "preserve" its independence, freedom, neutrality and territorial integrity (*sic*)!

This is an abominable treason that our people and the history of our Kampuchea will never pardon.

On May 5, an AFP dispatch by Bernard Ullmann told the world that "the Cambodian premier, General Lon Nol, today expressed gratitude to President Nixon for helping him defend Cambodia's neutrality."

That's the limit! At a time when many U.S. Congressmen do not hesitate publicly to hold Nixon responsible for destroying the independence, neutrality and peace of Cambodia with the sole purpose of saving a handful of traitors from certain defeat in the face of the Khmer people's army, Lon Nol is unashamed to affirm that the intervention of its American masters is an act to "save" the neutrality of Cambodia!

The subordinates of Lon Nol are fellows without dignity and without shame like him.

According to an AP dispatch from Tokyo on May 7, "Cambodian premier Lon Nol's special envoy, Sim Var, said the Cambodian people support (*sic*) the U.S. intervention as a step to defend this country's neutrality (*sic*). Sim made the statement at a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi Wednesday evening. He asked for Japanese economic aid. . . ."

That is also the limit!

According to a UPI dispatch of May 8, "Cambodian ambassador Khimtit has informed U.N. Secretariat. . . the Cambodian government. . . referring to Nixon's April 30 message announcing the advance of U.S. forces. . . within Cambodia. . . notes with satisfaction that the President of the U.S.A. took into account in his decision the legitimate aspirations of the Cambodian people (*sic*). . . expressed its gratitude to President Nixon for this assistance in defending (*sic*) Cambodia's neutrality."

This despicable message to the United Nations is also a "summit" of treason to and slander against the Cambodian people.

American imperialism sends its troops to destroy independent and neutral Cambodia. The Lon Nol gang passes this "strangulation" of Khmer independence and neutrality off as an act "conforming to the legitimate aspirations of the Khmer people"!

The local press in Lon Nol's pay has aroused, for its part, the aversion and scorn of the Khmer people and of world opinion by its dithyrambic articles lauding without rhyme or reason the (American) "great patron."

According to an AFP dispatch by Bernard Ullmann on May 7, *Le Courrier Phnompenhois* showers

fulsome flattery on its master Nixon in the following manner: "We are assured of the support of a big nation thanks to the clear-sightedness of its president. . . this president's courageous decision will put him on an equal rank with other great presidents like George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, the paper added."

Such base and incongruous flattery like this has aroused the repulsion of all Khmer patriots and of world opinion.

World opinion scorns the Lon Nol gang all the more because Nixon is entirely contrary to what Washington and Lincoln had been.

Nixon has never been a hero of the independence or emancipation of the peoples; on the contrary, he has to his credit the aggression against a number of countries and peoples and the suppression of their independence and democracy, for example: south Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia which have lost everything, peace, freedom, independence, unity and territorial integrity.

Therefore, today the gang of Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Sim Var-Cheng Heng-Trinh Hoanh-Khimtit and company has completely unmasked itself before our Buddhist monks and our people who have recognized their true nature as traitors of the most despicable kind and who have recognized that both their policy and deeds are the very opposite of their propaganda, just as black is the opposite of white.

That is why today our citizens of both sexes and of all sections, especially our peasants, workers and other working people, those soldiers, provincial guards and policemen who are not traitors, our youth and intellectuals, our living forces are giving our people's National Liberation Army massive support.

Although the enemy possesses enormous military means, our Liberation Army has been winning victories, for example: the capture of the cities of Kratie, Sen Monorom, Stung Treng, Chhouk, etc. . . ; the encirclement and isolation of the cities of Prey Veng, Takeo, Kampot, etc. . . ; the cutting off of the communication, telegraphic and telephone lines between more than 20 urban centres and Phnom Penh. Meanwhile in 13 provinces (including Battambang) a large part of the population has been freed from the control of the Lon Nol administration.

In view of these very important successes and victories, permit me, heroic fighters, to extend to you in my own name and on behalf of our N.U.F.K., the Royal Government of National Union headed by Samdech Penn Nouth, and the Khmer nation our heartfelt gratitude, our warmest congratulations and our deepest admiration.

I extend in particular the same sentiments to my comrades Khieu Samphan, Minister of National Defence, Hou Yuon, Minister of Interior, and Hu Nim, Minister of Information, and their valiant assistants.

At the same time I have the honour to convey to all our heroic fighters of the National Liberation Armed

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Meets Le Duan, First Secretary of Central Committee Of Viet Nam Workers' Party

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, met Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, in Peking on May 12, according to an announcement made by the Office of

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

Present were Chan Youran, Minister of Popular Education and Youth of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia;

Thiounn Mumm, Minister of Economy and Finance of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; and Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Forces the most heartfelt congratulations and admiration from their excellencies the ambassadors and charge d'affaires of the socialist, non-aligned, progressive and anti-imperialist countries.

In conclusion, I most respectfully bow in sorrow in memory of our heroes fallen in battle against the enemies of our people, our nation and our Khmer country; I also respectfully bow in memory of our compatriots murdered by the Lon Nol gang, and of those who fell victim to the U.S. and mercenary forces or their savage air raids.

I call upon the soldiers, provincial guards, policemen and functionaries who are still under the command of Lon Nol to follow the lofty patriotic example set by the great majority of our nation which has already risen like one man to fight unyieldingly and uncompromisingly against the most ferocious enemies of our motherland and our race — the American imperialist neo-colonialists and their flunkeys, these unpardonable renegades, Asians who betray Asia, Indo-Chinese who betray Indo-China, Khmers who betray Kampuchea.

They should ponder over the facts which I revealed to them at the beginning of this message.

In addition, they should know that the Lon Nol clique holds them in great contempt: in order to "save the skin" of its regime, this clique does not trust them at all; it prefers to turn to the "Khmer Serei" mercenaries of Son Ngoc Thanh, paid by the American C.I.A. and trained by the notorious "Green Berets." These mercenaries are now stationed around Phnom Penh.

Lon Nol-Sirik Matak have openly begged the United States to dispatch "Free" Khmer troops from Saigon to Phnom Penh; "diplomatic" contacts are being made by these renegades with Bangkok, Saigon, Taipeh and Seoul whose "governments" are known to the world

as recognized flunkeys of U.S. imperialism; diplomatic relations are or will soon be established with these flunkeys — all these facts are glaring proof that their coup d'etat of March 18 was essentially aimed at "throwing" Cambodia and the Khmer nation into an abyss of disastrous bellicosity and U.S. enslavement.

They should see that clearly. All the people in the world have seen that clearly.

Thus a great number of European, Asian, Arab, African and Latin American countries have decided to sever all relations with the present regime of Phnom Penh and to establish diplomatic relations with the new Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the N.U.F.K. which they recognize officially and solemnly as the sole, only legal Government of Cambodia and its people.

Anti-imperialist countries which had embassies in Phnom Penh have decided to close these embassies and have ordered their personnel as well as all their experts and technicians to leave the city where a despicable clique reigns, a clique which has allowed U.S. imperialism to colonize the Khmer motherland and put her to fire and sword, while congratulating and thanking U.S. imperialism for it.

In the future only the countries subservient to or friendly with the United States will maintain or establish their embassies in Phnom Penh in an attempt to consolidate the shaky foundations of the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak regime.

They (soldiers, guards, policemen and functionaries) should consequently cast away all illusions from their minds and act as good Khmers who are concerned with the supreme interests of the nation and their own dignity. To act as good Khmers means that they should completely quit the service of the traitors who have sold their own country to the Americans and allowed

them to destroy it. If they have not enough courage to go and live in the jungles, they should turn over their arms to the National Liberation Army. After that, they can return to their native cities or villages to live as peaceable citizens.

Many of our young peasants to whom the Lon Nol regime had issued rifles hurried off to the jungles with their rifles. Others who were unwilling to abandon their paddy fields and farmland showed their patriotism by turning over their rifles to the people's troops in the jungles.

I got this stirring news from dispatches of the U.S. press itself.

They (the soldiers, guards and policemen) should follow the lofty example of our peasants.

* * *

If I ask all our compatriots of combat age to accept such sacrifices, it is not for the sake of the interests of Sihanouk, but for the sake of the supreme interests of the motherland which must be liberated at all costs, and also for the sake of people's own interests, for the sake of building for themselves and their children a new life conforming to the just and legitimate aspirations of the working people, of all our people.

As far as I am concerned, if I am fighting by your side, that is simply because it is my duty as a Khmer citizen to do so and also because I have a debt to discharge, my gratitude to all those who have always affectionately trusted me.

As to my future, I desire nothing other than the satisfaction of having my duty accomplished.

With regard to the managing of the country (education of the people, organization and defence of national territory, administration of the liberated townships, districts, provinces and cities, etc. . .), I have entrusted it entirely to the patriotic persons who are now leading the national resistance in the country, particularly Comrades Khieu Samphan, Hou Yuon and Hu Nim.

Thus, all of you who participate in the struggle are fighting for the motherland, for yourselves and for your families.

I am convinced that with the protection and support of our Buddhist monks, all our compatriots who faithfully love the motherland and refuse to sell it out will rise and unite to fight and drive out of our beloved Kampuchea all the American arch criminal invaders and their no less criminal south Vietnamese lackeys, and to mercilessly overthrow the gang of traitors, sellers and destroyers of the country and the nation, a gang headed by Lon Nol and Sirik Matak. Let these hideous devils go to hell and never return to haunt our people and the motherland.

Long live the people's National Liberation Army!

Long live the patriotic soldiers, provincial guards and policemen who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the people's army against the enemies of the motherland!

Down with U.S. imperialism and its Phnom Penh and Saigon lackeys!

May 12, 1970, Peking

(Continued from p. 9.)

construction are rooted in invincible Mao Tsetung Thought."

This lesson on electricity broke with the old practice of usually taking electrostatics and direct current as the main content. Now stress is placed on the principles and application of the alternating current, involving commonplace, daily usage. During the class, worker Liu first gave a general picture of the lighting and power circuit of the mill, explaining as he demonstrated. The students observed his operations and they themselves engaged in practice.

Another major aspect of the lesson on electricity was dismantling and assembly of three-phased induction motor. The lecture proceeded in the same fashion as that on the circuit, and was based on the actual conditions of the factory. Explanation and operation were conducted simultaneously until the students acquired an initial mastery of the method of operation and maintenance.

On this basis, the teachers of the school explained the basic idea of electricity and the laws concerning electric current.

The students welcomed such lessons in physics and declared: "In our class, we learnt theory and engaged in practice, so we were enabled to apply what we have learnt!"

A group of lecturers, composed of more than 30 outstanding workers, was formed in the course of "learning industrial production." The workers lectured at both the factory and the school. They said: "We workers not only have to dye and weave silk but what is more, we have to shoulder the glorious historic mission of training successors to the revolution and give leadership to the proletarian revolution in education."

* * *

The proletarian educational revolution in Sian No. 22 Middle School is developing in depth. The splendid achievements they have scored in the "learning industrial production" movement are only the preliminary results of exploration and practice. The workers and the school's proletarian revolutionaries are determined to follow our great leader Chairman Mao's May 7 Directive to carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end and train more workers "with both socialist consciousness and culture" for the state.

May 22, 1970

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Statement by Command of Cambodian National Liberation Army

Calling on the patriotic armed forces and people of Cambodia to advance courageously and defeat the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen; declaring that the Joint Declaration adopted by the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples is the programme of action and immediate combat objective of the Cambodian National Liberation Army and pledging to unite closely with the fraternal armed forces and peoples of Viet Nam and Laos in jointly fighting to defeat the U.S. imperialists' schemes of aggression.

The Command of the Cambodian National Liberation Army in the liberated area of Cambodia issued on May 3 a statement on the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, according to a VNA report quoting the Information Bureau of the National United Front of Kampuchea. The statement reads in full:

In face of the betrayal by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique and the danger of armed aggression by the U.S. imperialists against Cambodia's territory, the entire Khmer people have risen up at the same time to wage a courageous struggle against the acts of aggression of the U.S. imperialists and to overthrow the reactionary clique, their henchmen. It is in this high tide of struggle of the Khmer people that the Cambodian National Liberation Army came into being.

The Cambodian National Liberation Army comprises the sons of the patriotic Khmer people of all strata, victims of oppression and repression by the reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique. Every cadre and fighter of the Cambodian National Liberation Army, nurturing profound hatred for the traitors and aggressors, is holding firm his gun to fight beside the entire people till final victory for the liberation of the motherland and the people and for the building of an independent, democratic, genuinely neutral and prosperous Cambodia.

Responding to the call of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, the Cambodian National Liberation Army has, together with the entire people, repeatedly attacked the enemy and liberated hundreds of hamlets and villages, dozens of sub-sectors and district towns together with tens of thousands of people from the grip of the reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, and set up committees of the National United Front of Kampuchea (N.U.F.K.) at various levels in the newly liberated areas.

While the offensive of the Khmer people against their enemy was going full steam, a historic event of extreme importance took place: the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples was held and yielded brilliant success.

All officers and men of the Cambodian National Liberation Army consider the great success of the conference as a great stimulus to the fighting spirit of our armed forces. The Joint Declaration unanimously

adopted by the conference will be the programme of action and immediate combat objective of our Cambodian National Liberation Army. Together with the people of all strata at home, we pledge ourselves to unite closely with the fraternal armed forces and peoples of Viet Nam and Laos in fighting resolutely to defeat all schemes of aggression of the U.S. imperialists, overthrow the reactionary regime of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique and build a new, really independent and free Cambodia.

The U.S. imperialists masterminded the coup d'etat that deposed Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. It was also they who secretly supplied weapons to the reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique to repress our people's movement for justice, peace, independence, neutrality and genuine democracy. But the reactionaries are isolated at home and in the world and the mighty waves of struggle of the people have inflicted heavy losses on them, dooming them to certain and complete defeat.

To save his henchmen from their dangerous situation, U.S. President Nixon brazenly announced on April 30 the dispatch of U.S. troops to Cambodia and openly supplied weapons to the reactionary Lon Nol troops to repress the struggle of our compatriots.

At present, tens of thousands of U.S. and south Viet Nam puppet troops have invaded Cambodia's territory from south Viet Nam. This is a flagrant act of aggression by the U.S. imperialists against our beloved Cambodian motherland. The Cambodian National Liberation Army and the entire Khmer people vehemently condemn this towering crime of the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists have been defeated in Viet Nam and Laos, they will certainly sustain ignominious defeat in Cambodia, too, in face of the resolute and vigorous fight of our armed forces and people, the strength of militant solidarity of the Cambodian, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples and the worldwide protest of the peace-loving and progressive peoples.

To greet the success of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples in a most practical way and defeat the U.S. imperialists' new schemes of aggression, the command calls on all officers and men of the National Liberation Army throughout the country to

carry out resolutely and courageously the following tasks:

1. Quickly develop our forces in all three categories: militia and guerrilla, regional forces and regular army. We must in the course of fighting build up the strength of our armed forces in order to win more victories and grow up quickly in battle.

2. Attack with determination and at the same time enemy troops of all types — the reactionary troops of Lon Nol, the American aggressor troops, the south Viet Nam puppet troops and the “Khmer Serei,” etc. so as to whittle down and annihilate the enemy effectives, in close co-ordination with the uprising of the people to expand the liberated areas and set up the people’s power.

3. Carry out well political work among the enemy troops by explaining to them our just line, disintegrate them, making them refuse to collaborate with the reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique and to serve as henchmen of the United States as already made clear in Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk’s appeal, actively help individuals or units of the enemy troops cross over to the people’s side and fight beside us under the banner of the N.U.F.K. to wipe out the common enemy of the nation.

4. Unite closely with the people of all strata at home and foreign residents, especially Vietnamese and Chinese residents. Strictly observe discipline concerning our relations with the masses and refrain from any encroachment upon the life and property of the people.

Realize the “army-people one-mindedness,” the army being the fish and the people the water, defend the life and property of the people against the repression and exploitation by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique and the U.S. aggressors.

The command is convinced that under the glorious fighting banner of the motherland, inspired by the success of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, with the strength of the militant solidarity of the three peoples of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos, with the sympathy and support of the peace-loving and progressive people in the world, our Khmer people and armed forces will certainly attain our immediate fighting objectives. Since the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen are still hatching many perfidious and cruel plots, many difficulties and hardships are still ahead of us, but it is certain that in the end the enemy will be defeated by the peoples and armed forces of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos and we will win total victory.

We will certainly win!

The U.S. aggressors and the clique of traitors will certainly be defeated!

Long live really independent, neutral and democratic Cambodia!

Long live the National United Front of Kampuchea!

All our officers and men, march forward courageously under the glorious fighting banner of the motherland!

Statement by Khieu Samphan, Hou Yuon and Hu Nim, Representatives of Cambodian People’s Movement of United Resistance Under Leadership of National United Front of Kampuchea

- Calls on the Cambodian people to step up armed struggle and defeat U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.
- Expresses firm support for the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples.

Khieu Samphan, Hou Yuon and Hu Nim, three representatives of the Cambodian People’s Movement of United Resistance under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea, issued a statement on May 1, according to VNA quoting from the Information Bureau of the National United Front of Kampuchea. It reads in full as follows:

The Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples was held on April 24 and 25 and issued a Joint Declaration on April 27.

This is a great and important success of historic significance for the peoples of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos now united in a struggle to wipe out their

common enemy — the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen.

For us Cambodian people, the brilliant outcome of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples enhances our confidence in the strength of militant solidarity of our people and in the great strength of militant solidarity of the Indo-Chinese peoples now spearheading their struggle at their enemies — the U.S. imperialists and their flunkys.

The Cambodian people are all the more confident in the solidarity and warm support they enjoy from the socialist countries as well as the peace-loving and justice-loving countries and people all over the world.

In the light of the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, the people of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos are strengthening their relations of mutual trust and reciprocal respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity on the basis of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China and the 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos and on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence.

Non-interference in each other's internal affairs and sincere assistance between the peoples of the three countries are emphasized in the Joint Declaration which said that in conducting their fight as well as in their future national construction, each country proceeds mainly from its position of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance. Mutual assistance is necessary but it rests on the basis of voluntariness, equality and mutual benefit. The settlement of problems of common interest must be based on the spirit of friendly negotiations, peace and mutual understanding.

The spirit and contents of the Joint Declaration of the conference fully conform to the aspirations and fundamental interests of the Cambodian people. They have the effect of encouraging our people to fight valiantly and in unity within the National United Front of Kampuchea with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as Chairman, with a view to smashing the interference, aggression and sabotage by the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, defending the independence, peace, neutrality, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the people's right to genuine freedom and democracy, and ultimately building up an independent, democratic, prosperous and strong Cambodia.

Right after the Joint Declaration of the conference was made public, U.S. President Nixon, the bellicose ringleader and initiator of the doctrine to make "Asians fight Asians" and "Indo-Chinese fight Indo-Chinese," blatantly declared on April 30, 1970 to supply weapons to the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, and openly ordered American troops and troops of U.S. lackeys in Saigon to conduct blatant air and ground aggression against Cambodian territory, massacre our people in the border

areas and repress the people's patriotic struggle, in an attempt to save the reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique from its precarious position and expand the war to the whole Indo-China.

This shows even more clearly the clear-sightedness, judiciousness and great importance of the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples which the Indo-Chinese peoples should actively carry out.

In our capacity as representatives of the Cambodian People's Movement of United Resistance under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as Chairman, and in our own names, we solemnly declare full and resolute support for the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples and energetically condemn all acts of interference and aggression by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen.

To safeguard the successes recorded in the past period and to achieve more and still greater ones, to develop the success of the conference and foil in time all acts of interference, aggression and sabotage by the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, we, on behalf of the members of the Cambodian People's Movement of United Resistance, call on all our fellow countrymen, the N.U.F.K. committees at various levels in the country, cadres of various services and branches and the People's Liberation Armed Forces, the guerrillas and regional forces to unite closely around the N.U.F.K. committees of different levels to fulfil the following concrete tasks:

- 1) To enhance the leadership, step up the armed and political struggle of the people in order to foil all schemes of intervention, aggression and sabotage by the U.S. imperialists and to set up the people's administration at all levels from the *phum khum* to the *xnok* and *khet* in order to ensure public security and the democratic freedoms of the people.

- 2) To promote propaganda, training and organizational work to turn the forces of the masses into solid revolutionary organizations, enhance the people's solidarity in fighting in all fields, encourage the people to give mutual assistance, morally and materially.

- 3) To strengthen the building of the armed forces including all the three categories: The guerrilla and militia, the regional force and the main force, both in number and in quality so as to have enough strength to annihilate the enemy, expand the liberated zone and defend the life and property of the people.

- 4) To step up the movement of developing and protecting production, the movement of savings in support of the resistance according to one's abilities and voluntariness.

- 5) To strengthen the militant solidarity with the peace-loving and justice-loving countries and organizations in the world, especially with the fraternal Viet-

(Continued on p. 39.)

Peking Review, No. 21

Statement of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia

- The United States has no right to intervene militarily in Cambodia.
- The Cambodian people will not tolerate the so-called Asian conference engineered by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to interfere in the internal affairs of Cambodia.

The Private Secretariat of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, issued to the press in Peking on April 30 a statement of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, dated April 30. The text of the statement reads in full as follows:

1. Certain imperialist or pro-imperialist circles have tried to minimize the importance of the resolutions of the recent Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, stressing that in these resolutions there is neither the formation of a "united front of the Indo-Chinese peoples," nor the establishment of an organ of "co-operation," nor the expression of the determination to intensify the efforts of struggle against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism.

Actually, the united front of the Indo-Chinese peoples exists de facto. Proof of this can be found in the following passages of the Joint Declaration signed on April 25, 1970:

"The conference . . . arrived at a unanimous appraisal . . . of the struggle of the three Indo-Chinese peoples against the common enemy, the American imperialist aggressors and their lackeys." . . .

"In the face of this common enemy, the peoples of Indo-China have fought side by side in defence of their sacred national rights."

. . . "The conference calls on the three peoples to redouble their vigilance, strengthen their solidarity and intensify the struggle against the common enemy — American imperialism and its flunkies in the three countries — until complete victory."

. . . "The different parties undertake to do everything possible to render mutual support in accordance

with the desire of the interested party and on the basis of mutual respect."

In this respect, an organ of liaison or co-operation is unnecessary because our four parties are in constant touch through diplomatic channels or at frequent meetings at the summit or at lower levels among responsible Khmer, Laotian and Vietnamese officials: "The parties agree," says the declaration, "that meetings will take place whenever it is necessary between their highest-level leaders or between competent representatives for exchanges of views on problems of common interest."

. . . "The parties affirm their determination to . . . give mutual support in the struggle against the common enemy and to co-operate in the future and on a long-term basis in the building of each country following the road which it finds appropriate."

As to the intensification of the efforts of struggle, it finds expression in the concluding part of the Joint Declaration:

"They (the three peoples) have forged an indestructible solidarity . . . they possess greater strength . . . the three Indo-Chinese peoples on their victorious advance will make full use of their position of having the initiative and being on the offensive and persistently carry on and intensify the struggle in all fields, . . ."

2. Being aware that the regime of their valets Lon Nol-Sirik Matak is beset with mounting difficulties resulting from its unpopularity, its atrocious and unpardonable crimes and the series of military defeats inflicted upon it by the Khmer People's Liberation Army, the U.S. imperialists have ordered certain governments of their "allies" and satellites to launch

several "schemes" designed to save the tottering Phnom Penh regime from its inevitable doom.

It is necessary to mention among these "schemes":

- (a) A so-called Asian conference on Cambodia;
- (b) Formation of a so-called coalition government in Phnom Penh;
- (c) Internationalization of the civil war in Cambodia which has become "a foreign invasion" in the mouths of President Nixon and his lackeys, Adam Malik, Thanat Khoman and company.

In the name of the Khmer people who are now fighting against the pro-American traitors and their master, U.S. imperialism, I have the honour to set forth our official position with regard to these three "schemes" as follows:

(a) We deny in advance the right of the de-Asianized and Americanized governments of Bangkok, Seoul and Saigon and the non-Asian governments of Canberra and Wellington to interfere in whatever manner in the internal affairs of the Indo-Chinese peoples, of the Khmer people in particular.

Indo-China belongs to the Indo-Chinese alone. The affairs of Cambodia concern only the Cambodians. The three Indo-Chinese countries know only one foreign invasion, that is, the invasion by the United States, the sole violator of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 on Indo-China and that of 1962 on Laos.

Therefore, if the de-Asianized Asians, Americanized Asians and servile Asian dependents of the United States as well as the sham Asians are to meet at a conference, they should put on the agenda of this conference the sole question of unconditional, total and immediate withdrawal of the ground, naval and air forces of the United States and its satellites from Indo-China.

We recall that among the future participants in the projected sham Asian conference are those like Thailand, south Korea, Australia and New Zealand which, by sending their soldiers, have invaded and are committing aggression against south Viet Nam on the orders of U.S. imperialism.

The conference to be convened by Mr. Adam Malik, the well-known servant of the United States, should therefore limit its "ambition" to bringing about a halt to this invasion and aggression.

(b) We condemn in advance all solutions to be concocted by the United States directly or through intermediary "friendly" governments for the govern-

mental problem of Phnom Penh with a view to giving Lon Nol a new chance of maintaining its power.

Unless this regime of the sanguinary traitor resigns totally and the arch traitors go into exile abroad, there will be no question of the Khmer people and their Liberation Army accepting any "modus vivendi" with the corrupted Rightist and ultra-Rightist criminals and servants of U.S. imperialism.

The Khmer people and their National United Front of Kampuchea and Liberation Army will continue to fight guns in hand, even if it should take them several years, till the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak regime is crushed, the traitors and their chief accomplices are punished and U.S. imperialism is rendered unable to engineer another coup against Cambodia like that of March 18, 1970.

(c) We resolutely condemn the attempts made by the Washington government and other governments acting as its accomplices to describe the Khmer people's armed resistance to the fascist and traitorous Lon Nol regime as "foreign invasion" so as to justify the intervention in Cambodia by the imperialist and satellite forces.

At present, with the support of the other brother peoples of Indo-China, the Khmer people alone, under the banner of the National United Front of Kampuchea, assume the responsibility of liberating Cambodia.

This conforms to the April 25 Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples in letter and in spirit. The declaration says:

"Inspired by the principle that the liberation and defence of each country is the affair of its own people, the different parties undertake to do everything possible to render mutual support in accordance with the desire of the interested party and on the basis of mutual respect."

We therefore declare that neither the United States nor any other country or government outside Indo-China has the right to intervene militarily in Indo-China in general and in Cambodia in particular.

As far as our country Cambodia is concerned, we draw the attention of the powers outside Indo-China to the very grave consequences of their present or eventual intervention, for which they alone are to be held responsible.

signed: N. Sihanouk

Peking, April 30, 1970

Peking Review, No. 21

Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Strongly Condemns "Asian Conference on Cambodia"

The Declaration of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia vigorously denounces the so-called Djakarta Asian Conference on Cambodia.

The composition of the participants reveals that it is an undertaking inspired and manoeuvred by the United States of America. Four countries are the lackeys of the United States in its war against the Indo-Chinese peoples, and the rest consists of governments closely subordinated to America politically and economically.

This so-called Asian conference has no other aim than to confirm the illegal authority of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique rejected by the Khmer people and condemned by the international community for its methods of tyrannical, racist, sanguinary and barbarous rule.

It is impermissible that a group of countries assume the right to handle the Cambodian affairs without the knowledge of and against the will of the Cambodian people. It is a grave interference in the internal affairs of another state and a flagrant violation of its sovereignty. This is contrary to the U.N. Charter.

It is alleged that this so-called conference intends to find some solutions aimed at safeguarding the independence and neutrality of Cambodia, while the members of this conference are the servile lackeys of the

United States which is committing monstrous crimes against the independence and sovereignty of this country. This is the peak of nonsense and hypocrisy. This massive invasion of Cambodia by the American troops and the troops of their Saigon lackeys has been condemned by the whole world and, first of all, by the American people.

If it really wanted to safeguard the independence and neutrality of Cambodia, it should in the first place condemn the United States and its lackeys for this open aggression against the sovereignty of a member state of the United Nations. The United States is the ferocious destroyer of the peace of the Cambodian people and of world peace.

The Cambodian problem concerns no one other than the Cambodian people. It can be settled easily by the latter after the complete withdrawal of the troops of the United States and their lackeys, and this withdrawal should be immediate.

The Royal Government of National Union, on the other hand, thanks the countries which have refused the invitation to participate in this so-called conference. By their correct attitude they contribute to the effort of not making the Cambodian and Indo-Chinese affairs complicated. These countries are Burma, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Afghanistan and Nepal.

Peking, May 17, 1970

Statement of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

Statement of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the N.U.F.K.

The Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the N.U.F.K. reiterates that it is not a "government in exile." Moreover, it reiterates that three of its members continue to lead our armed forces in battle in our own country; this proves that the Government of National Union has deep roots in Cambodia. With the extension of the liberated areas, the other members of the Government will return to our beloved motherland to carry on the fighting and organize the administration of the country in conformity with the Political Programme of the N.U.F.K.

Furthermore, the swiftness with which the Cambodian people have responded extensively to the March

23, 1970 historic appeal of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, and the vigour with which the National Liberation Army of the N.U.F.K. has dealt blows at the American troops and the mercenary troops of Saigon, which dared to trample on the soil of our country, and at the troops of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak apprentices-dictators, lackeys of the C.I.A. — all this clearly shows that the Royal Government of National Union has the full and enthusiastic support of the Cambodian people.

Since the American imperialists have the impudence to attack the sovereignty, peace and neutrality of our motherland, the Cambodian people will assuredly counter-attack them triumphantly.

Peking, May 10, 1970

May 22, 1970

Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Severs Diplomatic Relations With United States

Statement of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the N.U.F.K. on the Rupture of Diplomatic Relations With the Government of the United States of America

Experience shows that the American imperialists were and remain to be the most ferocious, most implacable, most treacherous and most dangerous enemies of the Cambodian people, of their policy of national independence, peace and neutrality, and of their leader Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State.

The American imperialists refused to sign the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China.

They created the aggressive SEATO pact. They flagrantly bombed and strafed our frontier villages, rendering thousands of women, children and old people innocent victims in addition to grave material damage.

Finally the C.I.A., on Nixon's orders, started a course of action culminating in the military coup d'etat of March 18, 1970, and the installation in Phnom Penh of a fascist and racist dictatorial regime at the U.S. imperialists' disposal headed by Lon Nol-Sirik Matak.

In the past few days, trampling underfoot their solemn statement of recognizing and respecting the policy of national independence, peace and neutrality of Cambodia, and the territorial integrity of our country within its present borders, the American imperialists have invaded our country on a large scale and savagely bombed our defenceless cities and villages.

This typical intervention of the American imperialists in our internal affairs runs counter to all international laws. Its sole purpose is to save the tottering Lon Nol-Sirik Matak regime unanimously spurned by

the Cambodian people, because the whole world has come to see and is aware that without this criminal, large-scale intervention, the armed forces of the N.U.F.K. would already be in Phnom Penh at this moment.

This extension of the war on the Indo-Chinese Peninsula is a direct threat to national independence and peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

In the face of this grave escalation, all the people and countries cherishing peace and freedom and in solidarity with our people heroically fighting to regain their sacred rights, have most severely denounced and condemned the invasion of Cambodia by the American-south Vietnamese troops.

In view of these crimes and this unjustifiable invasion committed by the American imperialists and in view of their typical violations of the solemn statements which had led to the resumption of diplomatic relations between Cambodia and the United States, the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the N.U.F.K., the sole legal and legitimate Government of the Cambodian people, decides to sever from this day all diplomatic and consular relations with the Government of the United States. The responsibility for this rupture rests entirely and solely with the American Government.

The Royal Government of National Union avails itself of this occasion to renew its appeal to the peace- and freedom-loving people and countries in the world to firmly support the just cause of the Cambodian people by refusing to recognize and co-operate with the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak puppet regime.

Peking, May 10, 1970

Cambodian Royal Government of National Union Severs Diplomatic Relations With Israel

Statement of Royal Government of National Union Under Leadership of National United Front of Kampuchea

It is common knowledge that the American imperialists are responsible for the aggression and war in the world against the peace- and freedom-loving people and that they support the regimes devoted to them in this criminal and barbarous undertaking.

In the Middle East, the fraternal Arab and Palestinian people have been victims of American imperialism, whereas the government of Israel is its instrument and bridgehead for invading and occupying the Arab territories in defiance of all principles of international law.

Considering that it is the duty of all peoples and governments aspiring to justice, peace and freedom to support the struggle of the Arab people, the Palestinian

people in particular, for regaining their national rights and opposing the Israeli aggressors in the pay of American imperialism, the Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea decides to sever from this day Cambodia's diplomatic, consular and other relations with the Israeli government.

On this occasion, it desires to emphasize the fraternal and militant solidarity which binds the Khmer people and the Arab people, particularly the Palestinian people, together against the common enemy, American imperialism.

Peking, May 14, 1970

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Receives Diplomatic Envoys Accredited to China

SAMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, received in Peking on May 11 the diplomatic envoys accredited to China and had a long talk with them.

Those received were the envoys from the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Albania, Rumania, Algeria, Syria, Sudan, Yugoslavia, Iraq, Cuba, South Yemen, the People's Republic of the Congo, Mauritania, Hungary, Nepal, Ceylon, Yemen, Mali, Czechoslovakia, Zambia, Sweden, Guinea, France, the United Arab Republic, Tanzania, the Soviet Union, Morocco, Mongolia, Bulgaria, Laos, Poland, the Democratic Republic of Germany and Pakistan, and the Chief of the Office of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking.

Han Nien-lung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, was also received.

Present on the occasion was Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

Also present were: Chan Youran, Minister of Popular Education and Youth, Ngo Hou, Minister of Public Health, Religious and Social Affairs, Thiounn Mumm, Minister of Economy and Finance, Major-General Duong Sam Ol, Minister of Military Equipment and Armament, and Huot Sambath, Minister of Public Works, Telecommunications and Reconstruction, of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Ker Meas, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary

and Plenipotentiary of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia to China.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in his talk cited numerous facts to thoroughly lay bare U.S. imperialism as the sworn enemy of the three Indo-Chinese peoples. U.S. imperialism has sabotaged the Geneva Agreements, violated international law and the United Nations Charter, undermined peace, unity and independence of the three Indo-Chinese countries, and trampled on the policy of peace, neutrality, independence, non-alignment and national harmony which Cambodia has pursued for 15 years.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk indignantly denounced U.S. imperialism and its south Vietnamese lackey, the traitorous Nguyen Van Thieu-Nguyen Cao Ky clique, for their towering crimes in flagrantly sending troops to invade Cambodia on a large scale to suppress Cambodia's patriotic resistance forces and to massacre Cambodia's peaceful residents. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk pointed out that these savage crimes committed by U.S. imperialism have aroused and are arousing extremely deep indignation among the people of the world, including the people of the United States.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk went on to expose a host of crimes committed by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak Rightist coup clique which, taking the enemy as its father, acts willingly as a lackey of U.S. imperialism. The Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk pointed out, has further sold itself out to its U.S. master in an effort to shore up its tottering reactionary regime. The clique has not only requested weapons and aid from the United States, but also openly asked for the sending of U.S. troops to Cambodia to directly suppress and massacre the Cambodian people. Grateful beyond words, the clique even shamelessly

expressed its "thanks" to the Nixon government for the U.S. armed invasion of Cambodia. The Lon Nol-Sirik Matak gang has thus completely exposed its hideous features before the people of the whole world as a clique which has betrayed the Cambodian people and as a willing stooge of U.S. imperialism.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk pointed out that at present, the Cambodian patriotic armed forces are dealing severe blows at the U.S. invaders, and have badly battered the U.S. aggressor troops. The Cambodian people under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union will, without doubt, completely defeat the U.S. invaders and overthrow the reactionary rule of the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, in his talk, expressed heartfelt thanks to the countries which have formally recognized the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea since the announcement of its formation on May 5. He pointed out that the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea is not an "exile government" but a government of the people with solid foundation in Cambodia, which has taken roots in the

Cambodian people and on the soil of Cambodia. At present, Khieu Samphan, Minister of National Defence, Hou Yuon, Minister of Interior, Communal Reforms and Co-operatives, and Hu Nim, Minister of Information and Propaganda, of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia are in the home country leading the Cambodian people to carry out a heroic struggle. The cause of the Cambodian people's just struggle has received the support of the people of Laos, Viet Nam and the rest of the world. For their common interests, the three Indo-Chinese peoples who are united as one family are counter-attacking their common enemy — U.S. imperialism. The traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique is discredited.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk expressed his confidence that there will surely be more countries to recognize and support the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea. He appealed to all peace-loving countries and people of the world to denounce and expose the barbarous crimes of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

The reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Central Committee of Communist Party of Burma

Statement on U.S. Imperialist Invasion Of Cambodia and Expansion Of War in Indo-China

ON March 18, U.S. imperialism instigated the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak Rightist clique to stage a coup d'etat in Cambodia. On April 30, Nixon personally declared that U.S. troops and south Viet Nam puppet troops had invaded Cambodia. On May 1 and 2, the United States resumed bombing of north Viet Nam. The U.S. imperialists made use of their air force bases in Thailand to bomb Laos. They dispatched numerous Thailand mercenary troops to invade Laos and massacre the Laotian people.

All these facts have laid bare once again the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism and shown that it

will not stop the Viet Nam war. Not only so, it has even expanded its aggressive war to the three Indo-Chinese countries, combining the three battlefields there into one.

U.S. imperialism's dispatch of troops to invade Cambodia has proved once again that the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique's coup d'etat was engineered by it.

The expansion of the war in the three Indo-Chinese countries by U.S. imperialism is another threat to the people in Burma, Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries who are struggling for their own liberation. It is also a serious provocation

against socialist China, the great rear area of world revolution, and a further provocation against the anti-imperialist people the world over.

In face of this situation, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma, on behalf of all members of the Communist Party of Burma, the People's Army, various armed forces and all the anti-imperialist people of Burma, issues the following statement:

1. We resolutely oppose the coup d'etat staged by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique. We express extreme indignation at the bloody massacres of patriotic Cambodian people and Vietnamese and Chinese residents in Cambodia by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique. We completely support the just struggle of the Cambodian people. We are overjoyed at the victories won one after another by the Cambodian patriotic armed forces and people. We are fully convinced that victory certainly belongs to the Cambodian people, despite the fact that the war is going to be arduous and protracted.

2. We sternly condemn U.S. imperialism for its direct invasion of Cambodia. This invasion only shows the brutality of U.S. imperialism and its desperate last-ditch struggle. No matter whether it conducts direct invasion or uses "Asians to fight Asians," U.S. imperialism is doomed to defeat and the Cambodian people are bound to win.

3. We support the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples which was held by the four parties of the three Indo-Chinese countries on April 24 and 25, 1970. This declaration accords with the stand of the people of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam, further strengthens the militant solidarity and fighting spirit of the people of the three countries who are fighting against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, and deals a powerful blow at U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The formation of the anti-U.S. imperialist united front of the three Indo-Chinese peoples has inspired the people in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world who are struggling against U.S. imperialism.

4. We resolutely support the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea proclaimed by Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on May 5. This Government is the sole legal Government of the state of Cambodia, a Government born in the raging flames of armed struggle waged by the Cambodian people against U.S. imperialism and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique. We believe that this Government can surely lead the Cambodian people in their armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique till victory is won.

5. Since U.S. imperialism engineered the coup d'etat in Cambodia, invaded the country and expanded its war in the three Indo-Chinese countries, the Soviet revisionist clique, though compelled to issue a statement containing pretentious denunciation, dares not denounce the counter-revolutionary Lon Nol-Sirik Ma-

tak clique by name, and has not dared up to now recognize the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia as the sole legal Government of Cambodia. This has once more exposed the real features of the Soviet revisionist clique.

6. Chairman Mao says: "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." We will follow Chairman Mao's teaching and strive for the further unity of the people of Burma and the three Indo-Chinese countries who have the great tradition of struggle against imperialism, and for the further unity against U.S. imperialism of the people of Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. We will for ever unite with the great Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world and fight together with them to defeat U.S. imperialism completely.

In Burma, the Ne Win military government not only does not support the war waged by the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression but even suppresses the Burmese people's mass movement in support of the Vietnamese people's resistance to U.S. imperialism. Up to now, the Ne Win military government has said nothing about the just war waged by the Cambodian people now, about the just war of the three Indo-Chinese peoples, about the coup d'etat staged by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique and about the establishment of the anti-U.S. imperialist Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia proclaimed by Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. This shows that the so-called "neutrality" of the Ne Win government is only one that meets the need of U.S. imperialism.

In these circumstances, the Burmese people must further unite to wage struggle against the increasingly frantic U.S. imperialism. They must give vigorous support to the just struggles of the Cambodian, Laotian and Vietnamese peoples. They must resolutely fight against the Ne Win military government, lackey of U.S. imperialism, and defeat it completely.

Sure defeat for U.S. imperialism confronted with all-round crises!

The Burmese people who have a great anti-imperialist tradition, unite more closely to struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys!

Long live the militant unity of the three Indo-Chinese peoples!

Sure victory to the struggle against U.S. imperialism waged by the three Indo-Chinese peoples!

People of the world, unite to defeat U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs!

Central Committee of
the Communist Party of Burma

May 10, 1970

Smash U.S. Imperialist Aggression, the Revolutionary Armed Struggle of the Three Indo-Chinese Peoples Is Bound to Triumph!

— Statement by the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia

ON April 30, chieftain of U.S. imperialist pirates Nixon brazenly ordered U.S. aggressor troops and south Vietnamese puppet troops to make a massive invasion of Cambodian territory. This is an extremely wanton atrocity! The U.S. imperialists have completely trampled underfoot the sovereignty of the Cambodian people. At the same time, U.S. imperialism has resumed its barbarous bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The Indonesian Communists and the Indonesian people most strongly condemn U.S. imperialism for extending its savage war of aggression to the whole of the Indo-China Peninsula.

For a long time, U.S. imperialism — the most ferocious common enemy of the people throughout the world — has been conducting the most brutal war of aggression against the Vietnamese people and extending this aggressive war to Laos and, at the same time, carrying out various activities of sabotage and intervention in Cambodia. On March 18, 1970, it instigated its lackey, the fascist Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, to launch a counter-revolutionary coup d'état against Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. This clique has established a fascist military regime, massacred Cambodian people and carried out cruel massacre and persecution of the Vietnamese and Chinese residents in Cambodia.

However, U.S. imperialism and its puppets are "lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet." The counter-revolutionary coup d'état in Cambodia has swiftly promoted the development of the whole situation of revolution. Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on March 23, 1970, solemnly issued his five-point declaration which expresses the Cambodian people's determination to resist U.S. imperialist aggression and overthrow the fascist coup d'état clique by armed struggle. The Cambodian people's armed struggle is rapidly developing and has merged with the struggle of the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples.

From April 24 to 25, 1970, the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples attended by leaders of the four sides of the three countries of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam was convened. The Joint Declaration issued by the conference expresses the firm determination, mutual support and militant solidarity of the people

of the three countries of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam who are resolved to carry to the end the struggle for the liberation of their fatherlands and against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

The Indonesian Communists and the Indonesian people warmly hail the brilliant results achieved by the Summit Conference and resolutely support the Joint Declaration issued by the conference.

On May 4, 1970, the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea with Samdech Penn Nouth as the prime minister was formally set up. This is an important step taken by the Cambodian people in their patriotic struggle to oppose U.S. imperialism and overthrow the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak counter-revolutionary rule.

Confronted with the mounting resistance of the Cambodian people, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique is clamorously begging for aid from U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The Suharto regime, loyal lackey of U.S. imperialism, impatiently jumped forth to serve its master by recognizing and supporting the rule of this coup d'état clique. They sent "military advisers" and shipped weapons to the reactionary regime in Cambodia and even prepared to dispatch troops to help suppress the Cambodian people.

Adam Malik, Foreign Minister of the Indonesian fascist regime and faithful broker and agent of U.S. imperialism, has been busy hurrying here and there in his effort to call a so-called "conference of Asian countries" on the Cambodian question in May. This sinister scheme entirely conforms with the interests of U.S. imperialism which is at the end of its tether, and therefore, it has immediately won the applause of other lackeys of U.S. imperialism, such as the reactionaries in Thailand, "Malaysia" and Japan. The aim of this scheme is none other than to legalize the fascist Lon Nol-Sirik Matak regime in international relations, maintain this regime, and serve the U.S. imperialist purpose of suppressing the Cambodian, Laotian and Vietnamese peoples and the "Nixon doctrine" of using "Asians to fight Asians." This scheme, which is against the people and opposed by them, will certainly meet with

failure. And this so-called "conference of Asian countries" which will be participated in only by some big or small partners and puppets of U.S. imperialism will further expose that what U.S. imperialism can muster are only such creatures. It can neither save the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique nor its master, U.S. imperialism.

Traitors of the Suharto fascist regime! You have massacred hundreds of thousands of Indonesian patriots and Communists and thrown hundreds of thousands of Indonesian patriots and Communists into jails and concentration camps! You have sold out Indonesia, turning it into a new-type colony of the United States and the beautiful archipelago country into a hell on earth. Now, you are serving as a flunkey of U.S. imperialism and plotting to suppress and massacre the patriotic and friendly Cambodian people. In so doing you have committed a heinous crime and will definitely be duly punished! Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Indonesia, the Indonesian people have taken up arms and will smash your reactionary regime with a revolutionary war!

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique is not lagging behind in the vain attempt to save U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The representative of Soviet revisionism to the United Nations Yakov A. Malik declared the necessity to convene a "new Geneva conference." But U.S. imperialism has already torn to pieces the various agreements of the Geneva conferences of the past. The Soviet revisionist government was compelled to make a statement on the recent massive invasion of Cambodian territory by the U.S. aggressor troops and the south Vietnamese puppet troops. But it dared not directly denounce the fascist traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak coup d'etat clique, and deliberately shied away from the question of Soviet Union's recognition of the Royal Government of National Union, the formation of which was announced by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, as the sole legal Government of the Cambodian people. This ugly feature of Soviet revisionism is something it can never conceal.

All the Indo-Chinese people have risen up. The raging flames of people's war which will bury U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are burning furiously in the whole Indo-China Peninsula. This struggle has a far-reaching influence on the struggle of the peoples in Southeast Asia, and the Indonesian people in particular. It will lead to a high tide, pushing to a new stage the revolutionary struggles of the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America and other countries of the world against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction.

The Indonesian Communists and the Indonesian people resolutely support the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea, resolutely support the Cambodian people who have unfolded a heroic armed struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialist aggression and

overthrow the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak coup d'etat regime, and resolutely oppose the schemes of U.S. imperialism and its followers to undermine through the United Nations, any other international organizations or international meetings the Cambodian people's patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The Indonesian Communists and the Indonesian people resolutely support the Laotian people under the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front in their heroic struggle against aggression of U.S. imperialism and the Thailand reactionaries and for the liberation of their fatherland.

The Indonesian Communists and the Indonesian people resolutely support the Vietnamese people in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end, to liberate the south, defend the north, and further to reunify their fatherland.

The Indonesian people who have a revolutionary tradition will never allow the corrupt, degenerate and blood-stained Indonesian fascist military regime to continue to ride roughshod over the people and suppress them at will. They will never allow the regime to drag Indonesia, our fatherland, into the dirty war of U.S. imperialism.

Let us unfold the struggle against the counter-revolutionary adventurous acts of the Suharto fascist regime!

Indonesian workers, peasants, youth, students and all other patriots, use all means to oppose and frustrate its criminal scheme of sowing discord in the relations between the Indonesian people and the friendly Indo-Chinese peoples who love independence and peace!

Let us continue the struggle against the Suharto fascist military regime, wage revolutionary armed struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party of Indonesia, and unswervingly take the road of people's war which the great Chinese people have followed and through which they have attained splendid victories. This is the brilliant road now being taken by the people of the Indo-Chinese countries and other countries. This is the only road that will lead to the emancipation of the people from the cruel rule and oppression of U.S. imperialism and its henchmen.

Smash aggression, intervention and subversion by U.S. imperialism — the common enemy of the world's people!

The revolutionary armed struggle of the three Indo-Chinese peoples is bound to triumph!

Delegation of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of Indonesia

Leader of the Delegation: Jusuf Adjitorop
(signed)

May 6, 1970

U.S. Imperialist Aggression Against Cambodia Denounced Around the World

U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon's outrageous crime of brazenly sending troops to invade Cambodia and expanding the war in Indo-China has evoked the people's great indignation around the world. For days, people in various parts of the world held big rallies and powerful demonstrations to protest the U.S. imperialist invasion of Cambodia and support the just struggle of the people of the three Indo-Chinese countries against U.S. imperialist aggression and for national salvation. Like a fleeing rat being chased through the street by the people, the U.S. imperialists are being denounced all over the world.

Workers and agricultural co-op members in many places in Albania held meetings or adopted resolutions sternly condemning U.S. imperialism's full-fledged armed aggression against Cambodia. They unanimously endorsed the solemn statement of the Government of the People's Republic of Albania issued on May 4 supporting the Cambodian people's just struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their running dogs. They expressed their firm resolve to back up the just, anti-U.S. patriotic struggle of the three Indo-Chinese peoples. They pointed out that the U.S. imperialist armed aggression against the Cambodian people once more revealed U.S. imperialism's ugly features as a gendarme in suppressing the people of the world. They declared that in view of the strength, determination and courage of the Cambodian, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples who have united in their efforts in the struggle to win final victory, and in view of the powerful support by the world's people, U.S. imperialism was doomed to ignominious defeat.

People of all circles in Pyongyang, Korea, held a mass rally on May 3, resolutely denouncing the U.S. imperialist armed invasion of Cambodia and supporting the struggle of the Indo-Chinese peoples against U.S. imperialist aggression and for national salvation. In the name of the entire Korean people, the rally adopted a letter to the Indo-Chinese peoples which pointed out that the brazen armed attack on Cambodia by U.S. imperialism constituted a savage challenge and a threat to the peace and security of Indo-China and Southeast Asia. The letter said that the Korean people strongly condemned the U.S. aggressor's gangster-like armed attack on Cambodia, and warmly congratulated the Indo-Chinese peoples for

their brilliant victories in their fight against U.S. imperialist aggression and for national salvation.

At an emergency meeting on May 2, some 400 Tokyo college and middle school students and citizens angrily protested the invasion of Cambodia by U.S. troops and voiced their solid support for the Indo-Chinese people's just struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The speakers pointed out that U.S. imperialism, which had suffered crushing defeats in its war of aggression against Viet Nam, would only hasten its doom by sending troops to invade Cambodia. They condemned the reactionary Sato government for its crime of collaborating with U.S. imperialism in the invasion of Cambodia. A demonstration by the participants took place after the rally. On May 12, some 6,000 workers in Tokyo held protest meetings and demonstrations.

Shouting "U.S. get out of Cambodia!" "Long live the courageous Cambodian people!" students in Pakistan demonstrated for days in protest against the U.S. invasion of Cambodia.

A large-scale nationwide demonstration by Australian working people and students, over 100,000 in all, took place in Melbourne, Sydney and other cities on May 8. This was the Australian people's biggest demonstration against the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression. Many of those taking part carried portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin as well as those of Chairman Mao.

College students in New Zealand held the first nationwide strike on May 8 to protest the killing of the four Kent State University students by troops sent by U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon and against Nixon's war of aggression in Viet Nam and Cambodia. Chairman Mao's quotation: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" appeared on motor vehicles in a demonstration by college students in Wellington the previous day.

On May 10 several thousand demonstrating students in Aden forcefully protested the dispatch of troops by U.S. imperialism in a flagrant invasion of Cambodia. They shouted: "Resolutely support Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's new government!" "Resolutely support the armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges by the peoples of Cambodia, Laos and

Viet Nam!" "The Cambodian people will surely defeat U.S. fascism!"

In France, 200,000 people held an impressive meeting in Paris on May 10. Many of them carried red banners and flags of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. Some held aloft portraits of Chairman Mao. They denounced U.S. imperialism's war of aggression against the three Indo-Chinese peoples and demanded that the Nixon government immediately and unconditionally withdraw the U.S. aggressor troops from Indo-China.

More than 10,000 people, including workers, students, youth, and other sections of the British people, staged a big demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy in London on May 9. A number of banners and placards said: "Victory to the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia!" "Long live the Indo-Chinese people's struggle against U.S. aggression!"

Thrown into a panic by this mass demonstration, the reactionary British authorities called out thousands of policemen to put down those taking part. Shouting "Dare to struggle! Dare to win!" the demonstrators bravely counter-attacked, using clubs and flagpoles as weapons, and injured 50-70 policemen.

At a mass meeting called by the Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist), a resolution was adopted which called upon "all British people to act against the new murderous attack on Cambodia by U.S. imperialism."

In Bonn, the capital of West Germany, students and youths on the evening of May 5 staged a demonstration at which they distributed leaflets denouncing U.S. imperialist aggression. The next day some 2,000 West German youths demonstrated in front of an establishment for U.S. cultural aggression. On May 8, some 2,000 students and youths demonstrated in Munich. They sang *The Internationale* and shouted slogans protesting U.S. imperialist aggression in Cambodia and supporting the Indo-Chinese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The demonstrators furiously stoned American banks and firms as they marched along. Big demonstrations were also held in Frankfurt and other cities.

More than 230 policemen were injured on May 9 when more than 8,000 demonstrators in West Berlin courageously counter-attacked police bent on suppressing them.

There were rallies and powerful demonstrations for several days running by people of all strata in Italy. Despite rain, about 15,000 met in downtown Rome on May 6, shouting "Down with U.S. imperialism!" Carrying red flags and many placards, and singing *The Internationale*, they set off a powerful anti-U.S. demonstration after the meeting. Ignoring the rain the night

before, 5,000 Italians demonstrated near the U.S. Embassy, burning a "stars and stripes." In Milan, Italy's second largest city, over 10,000 demonstrated in front of the U.S. consulate.

College students in Barcelona, Spain, held demonstrations against the U.S. aggression in Cambodia and Viet Nam throughout May 8. A group of students set fire to an American flag and hoisted a red flag on a tree on the university campus.

About 5,000 demonstrated in downtown Amsterdam, capital of the Netherlands, in opposition to the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression in Southeast Asia.

In the Swedish capital, 10,000 marched in front of the U.S. Embassy in Stockholm on May 6. They shouted: "U.S., get out of Southeast Asia!" "Nixon, murderer!"

In Oslo, Norway, demonstrating students smashed the windows of the U.S. Embassy in protest over the U.S. imperialist invasion of Cambodia.

In Copenhagen, capital of Denmark, 6,000 demonstrators held a protest rally and demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy on May 9. Speakers at the rally harshly condemned the U.S. imperialists for expanding their war of aggression in Indo-China. Undaunted by police suppression, they stoned the embassy building.

In Helsinki, capital of Finland, thousands of people staged an anti-U.S. demonstration near the U.S. Embassy.

The biggest of its kind ever witnessed in the Austrian capital in recent years, a mighty anti-U.S. demonstration also took place in Vienna.

In Toronto, Canada, 10,000 met in front of the U.S. consulate and demonstrated all day on May 9. They angrily shouted: "U.S. imperialism get out of Cambodia!" "Down with U.S. imperialism!" and "Long live people's war!"

Student demonstrations against U.S. imperialist aggression in Cambodia have spread to almost every state in Venezuela, resulting in the closing of many universities. On May 12, one and a half million students all over the country began a general strike.

In San Juan, capital of Puerto Rico, thousands of people held a demonstration on May 3 to protest the U.S. invasion of Cambodia.

In Montevideo, capital of Uruguay, demonstrating students shouted: "Yankees get out of Viet Nam and Cambodia!" They courageously raided U.S. establishments for aggression despite suppression by the reactionary authorities.

Similar demonstrations also took place in Argentina, Ecuador, Mexico and other countries.

Still going strong, the storm of anti-U.S. struggle speaks fully and eloquently of the determination and strength of the people of the world in opposing the war of aggression launched by U.S. imperialism.

Successful Launching of China's First Man-Made Earth Satellite Warmly Greeted

Greetings From Kazimierz Mijal, General Secretary Of Communist Party of Poland

Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central
Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Central
Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State
Council of the People's Republic of China,

Peking

The Communist Party of Poland and all the Polish working people are overjoyed at the launching of China's man-made satellite to its orbit round the earth on April 24.

This is a great and illustrious achievement for Chinese science and technology. The entire Chinese people have the right to be proud of this; it has also filled the entire progressive mankind with joy because it is conducive to checking the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, and defending the victory of revolution and socialism in China and all over the world. This is a brilliant victory for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the revolutionary decisions of the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China. This victory becomes the great, industrious and heroic 700 million Chinese people. The Chinese people, under the Marxist-Leninist banner of the thought of Comrade Mao Tsetung, are marching forward irresistibly.

In contrast to the efforts of imperialism and reaction the world over, China, after overcoming all kinds of obstacles and difficulties and by relying on its own resources, has reached in the field of science and technology the highest peak of man's knowledge at a speed never seen before. The launching of China's

satellite to its orbit round the earth has testified to the all-round and rapid development of science and technology and the entire national economy and to the enormous increase in national defence capability.

The great China of Mao Tsetung has become a world power and an invincible bulwark and centre of the world revolutionary forces. Without the participation of the People's Republic of China, no important international question can be resolved, no matter it concerns Asia, Europe or the whole world.

Against the background that the shameless and deceptive words uttered by the contemporary renegades to communism in Moscow, Warsaw and the world flow like a flood into the ocean at the centenary of the birth of Lenin, the launching of China's satellite to its orbit round the earth is a Mao Tsetungist, powerful and revolutionary step forward made by the "real movement," to quote the words of Karl Marx.

Today the whole progressive mankind sings the song *Tungfanghung* (The East Is Red).

The great China of Mao Tsetung is invincible!

Long live the solidarity and unity of the international proletariat and the national liberation forces headed by the People's Republic of China!

Long live the immortal thought of Marx, Lenin and Mao Tsetung!

Kazimierz Mijal

General Secretary of the Central
Committee of the Communist
Party of Poland

April 26, 1970

Greetings From Swedish Communist League (Marxist-Leninist)

The Government of the People's Republic of China
The Central Committee of the Chinese
Communist Party

Comrades:

We have with great happiness shared the news that China has sent up a space satellite. This is a great victory for the Chinese people in their socialist construction and for Mao Tsetung Thought.

This is a great source of inspiration for the people of the whole world and for us, the Swedish revolu-

tionaries. We send the warmest congratulations to the scientists and workers who carried out this achievement and to the whole Chinese people.

With communist greetings,

The Swedish Communist League
(Marxist-Leninist)

Gunnar Bylin (Chairman)

April 25, 1970

Greetings From Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninists)

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China,

The State Council of the People's Republic of China:

"Unite to win still greater victories."

Comrades:

One year after the extremely great success of the Congress of the Communist Party of China, on the occasion of the centenary of the birth of the great leader of the proletariat V.I. Lenin, this instruction of Chairman Mao Tsetung's has won a new great victory: a Chinese earth satellite is sending the revolutionary message of *Tungfanghung* (The East Is Red) to the people all over the world. At a time when the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is hypocritically muttering the name of Lenin while in deed it is accelerating capitalist restoration, the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China headed by Chairman Mao Tsetung is inheriting Lenin's legacy.

The Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninists) greets the Communist Party of China, the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people on the successful launching of China's first earth satellite. This newest victory of Mao Tsetung Thought inspires Marxist-Leninists all over the world to hold the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought still higher, to be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.

Long live the Communist Party of China led by Comrade Mao Tsetung!

Long live the People's Republic of China, the invincible centre of world revolution!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany
(Marxist-Leninists)

(signed) Ernst Aust

April 26, 1970

Greetings From Secretariat of Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist)

The Secretariat of the Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist), in a message to the Office of the Chinese Charge d'Affaires in Britain, warmly congratulates China on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite. The message reads:

We congratulate the Chinese People's Republic led by Chairman Mao Tsetung on their triumph in the cap-

ture of space. This is a great advance for true socialism and peace.

On behalf of the Secretariat of
the Communist Party of Britain
(Marxist-Leninist)

Reg Birch

May 22, 1970

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Greetings From Leaders of Japanese Society for Studies Of Mao Tsetung Thought

The Central Committee of the Communist Party
of China:

China on April 24, 1970, eventually carried out the successful launching of a man-made satellite. This man-made satellite let *Tungfanghung* (The East Is Red), the music eulogizing Chairman Mao Tsetung, resound all over the world. This is a victory for Mao Tsetung Thought! A victory for Chairman Mao's political line! A brilliant achievement of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution! We earnestly extend hearty greetings to the Chinese people who won such a tremendous success.

China's man-made satellite has dealt a heavy blow at U.S. imperialism and its pawns in various countries. It has dealt a heavy blow at Soviet revisionism and its collaborators in various countries! Trying to extricate itself from its quandary, U.S. imperialism is conducting frantic massacres and waging aggression against Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia, Latin America and everywhere in the world; and moreover, it is preparing for a nuclear war. Betraying the Japanese nation, the traitorous Sato government has taken up the role as U.S. imperialist gendarme and revived militarism, and is foolishly trying to stretch its claws of aggression again towards China, Korea and other Asian countries. China's man-made satellite has dealt a head-on blow at the ferocious ambitions of U.S. imperialism and its

lackey, the traitorous Sato government. China's man-made satellite has struck fear into the heart of Soviet revisionism. The Japanese Miyamoto revisionist renegade clique was scared out of its wits and was dumbfounded by such a great success. China's man-made satellite has inspired the people of the whole world and increased infinitely the combat strength of the people of all countries.

Long live the successful launching of the man-made satellite!

Smash U.S. imperialism, the enemy of the people of the whole world!

Liberate Okinawa and Taiwan!

Smash the traitorous Sato government and the Miyamoto revisionist renegade clique!

Long live the victory of great Mao Tsetung Thought! A long, long life to it!

The Society for Studies of
Mao Tsetung Thought

Takaji Nishizawa
Matao Nagashima
Junichiro Ide

April 25, 1970

Greetings From Organization of Swiss Communists

Dear Comrades,

We learnt with joy that the great People's Republic of China had just launched her first satellite. In face of the policy of domination of U.S. imperialism and the betrayal by the bosses of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and in face of the U.S.-Soviet collusion, this achievement of the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and its outstanding leader Chairman Mao Tsetung is a great victory and a slap in the face to the international reaction.

In the context of the present revolutionary struggle in the world, the great success of the People's Republic of China is a new encouragement to the struggle of the

peoples of the world and a very great support to all Marxist-Leninists who are fighting implacably against imperialism and modern revisionism.

All the comrades of the Organization of Swiss Communists extend their total solidarity and warm greetings to the Chinese people and to the revolutionary workers and technicians who have realized this great success under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought.

In the name of the Organization
of Swiss Communists
Gilbert Etienne

Lausanne, April 28, 1970

Greetings From Spanish Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist)

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China

Comrade Mao Tsetung

Dear Comrades:

We wish to extend to you in this message the warmest congratulations of our Central Committee and the whole of our Party on the extraordinary success attained by the socialist science of your country in launching the first man-made satellite which was placed in orbit on last April 24.

Great are the joy and enthusiasm which the news of the said launching has aroused not only in the ranks of our Party but also among the masses of the Spanish people who regard the great People's China as the strongest and most powerful fortress of world revolution and of the peoples' struggles against U.S. imperialism, reaction and Soviet social-imperialism.

The launching of the man-made satellite by Chinese scientists, technicians and workers is a great victory of the revolutionary line formulated and guided by your Party and Comrade Mao Tsetung for developing revolution and promoting production and science, a line which has emerged victorious out of the battles of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and has been confirmed and reinforced at the Ninth Congress of the glorious Communist Party of China held last year.

In the meantime, the launching and putting into the earth orbit of China's man-made satellite deals a destructive blow to the policy of blackmail and monopoly pursued by U.S. imperialism as well as the Soviet revisionist clique in the field of space science to back up their policy of aggression and world domination and of dividing the so-called spheres of influence of theirs.

In face of this new and magnificent victory of the great People's China, the red bastion of revolution, the Spanish people, who are suffering and fighting under the yoke of the criminal fascist dictatorship of Franco, lackey of U.S. imperialism, feel elated and encouraged to continue their struggle for the overthrow of the dictatorship and the expulsion of the U.S. imperialists from our soil.

For us Spanish Marxist-Leninists, who for more than five years have held aloft the banner of struggle of

Marxism-Leninism, of Mao Tsetung Thought against modern revisionism of our country headed by the renegades Carrillo and Ibarruri, have held aloft the banner of struggle for national independence, and are reconstructing the Spanish Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), this new victory of the Chinese people is a reason for extraordinary happiness because we consider it a victory not only of your people and your Party but also of all the people and revolutionary forces throughout the world who are fighting against the same enemies.

Moreover, this new progress made by People's China in space science and technology has strengthened the defence capabilities of your great country to oppose the policy of constant threats and provocations by the U.S. imperialists and Soviet social-imperialists. This concerns vital interests of all the masses of people and revolutionary forces of the whole world who regard People's China as their firmest and most intransigent defender.

While the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet social-imperialists and all reactionaries in the world are trembling before this new victory of China's revolutionary science, the people all over the world are rejoicing over and are enthusiastic about this new proof of the correctness of the revolutionary line of Comrade Mao Tsetung and your Party in developing and consolidating the revolution based upon the dictatorship of the proletariat and the incessant struggle against the vestiges of old society.

Dear comrades, we wholeheartedly wish you new victories in building socialism and developing space science and technology under the correct leadership of your great leader, Comrade Mao Tsetung, and your glorious and heroic Party.

Long live Comrade Mao Tsetung, the Lenin of our era!

Long live the glorious Communist Party of China!

Long live the heroic Chinese people!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Executive Committee of the Spanish
Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist)

Madrid, April 27, 1970

Greetings From Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) Of Belgium

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China

Peking

We share the great joy of the Chinese people over the brilliant victory in launching their first earth satellite, a very heavy blow to Soviet-U.S. collabora-

tion. Glory to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist)
of Belgium

Vanderlinden
April 26, 1970

Brussels

Greetings From Organization of Greek Marxist-Leninists

Comrade Mao Tsetung,
Chairman of the Central Committee of the
Chinese Communist Party,

Comrade Lin Piao,
Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the
Chinese Communist Party,

Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party,

Dear Comrades,

At a time when the proletariat and the oppressed people and nations of the whole world are ready to celebrate May 1, an important news from red China, from great socialist China, has come to add to their joy and pride.

Dear comrades,

The successful launching of China's satellite was realized following other great achievements of the fraternal Chinese people who, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party with respected Chairman Mao Tsetung as its leader, are advancing from victory to victory; who are advancing in spite of and against the imperialist-revisionist encirclement and all kinds of sabotages by international imperialism headed by the United States and by modern revisionism headed by the leading clique of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The fraternal Chinese people are celebrating these days the first anniversary of the Ninth Congress, putting into practice the great instructions of Chairman Mao Tsetung: **"Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war," "relying on our own efforts" and "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands."** They have achieved great successes which are of great significance for the development and further strengthening of socialist China.

Among all these successes, those which put an end to the technological monopoly of the imperialists and the revisionists have a special significance, because, among other things, they strengthen the defence potential of red China, the inexpugnable fortress of socialism, the support and hope of the world revolution.

Besides, every achievement of China has an immense international importance, because every achievement, no matter in what field, deals a heavy blow to imperialism and revisionism, and at the same time constitutes the most essential and fundamental aid to the peoples who are fighting for liberty, national independence, people's democracy and socialism.

Thus, the vitality of the ever-victorious theory of Marxism-Leninism is affirmed once again. Developed to a new and higher stage by respected Comrade Mao Tsetung and assimilated by the Chinese people, it has become a material force which has transformed the economically underdeveloped China into the powerful People's China of today.

Dear comrades,

The Greek Marxist-Leninists, who are fighting under the most difficult conditions, together with all the Greek people, against the barbarous dictatorship imposed on them and supported by the American imperialists, congratulate the fraternal Chinese Communist Party and the fraternal Chinese people on their great victory, which constitutes an encouragement and a source of optimism to the Greek people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the militarist fascists. We are deeply convinced that this success will certainly be followed by other still greater and more brilliant successes.

Long live Chairman Mao Tsetung!

Long live the glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party!

Long live the heroic Chinese people!

May the militant friendship between the Chinese and Greek peoples live long and be strengthened!

May the militant friendship and solidarity among the revolutionary peoples of the whole world live long and be strengthened!

Organization of the
Marxist-Leninists of Greece
April 27, 1970

Greetings From Communist League (Marxist-Leninist) Of Denmark

Copenhagen, April 27, 1970

Chairman Mao Tsetung

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Dear Comrades:

The Central Committee of the Communist League (Marxist-Leninist) of Denmark warmly salutes China's new great success in launching its first man-made earth satellite on April 24, 1970.

This is a great blow against U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism and a tremendous encouragement and support to all oppressed people and all people engaged in revolutionary struggle.

The launching of the Chinese earth satellite is another proof of the great strength of People's China. It is a magnificent victory of the triumph of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and a victorious fruit of the great call of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China: "Unite to win still greater victories."

The Central Committee of the Communist League (Marxist-Leninist) of Denmark heartily wishes the great Chinese people under the wise leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China with Chairman Mao Tsetung as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader, new and still greater successes in the development of China's space technology, of the national defence, of the socialist construction to smash the aggressive designs of U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and all reaction.

Long live Chairman Mao Tsetung!

Long live the Communist Party of China!

Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live the militant unity of all revolutionary people!

Fraternal greetings,

The Communist League (Marxist-Leninist) of Denmark
The Central Committee

Finn Kejling
General Secretary

Greetings From Eastern Publishing House of Italy

The Central Committee of the Communist
Party of China

Peking

We are elated at the great success of the Chinese people in the application of Mao Tsetung Thought. This great victory encourages the revolutionary struggle of the people the world over. It is a resonant slap against the arrogance of imperialism and social-im-

perialism. Inspired by the victory, we will further disseminate Mao Tsetung Thought and carry on our work still better.

Long live Chairman Mao!

Edizioni Oriente
April 27
Milan

May 22, 1970

Comrade Le Duan Concludes Visit To China

Comrade Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, left Peking for home by special plane on May 13 after concluding his visit to China.

He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council; Comrade Kang Sheng, Member of the

Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and 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 Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet

Nam to China, left for home on the same plane.

At the airport were Ly Ban, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China, and Bui Tan Linh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in China, and other Vietnamese comrades.

Leading members of the Chinese departments concerned, including Comrades Shen Chien and Yang Yuheng, were also present.

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk, Accompanied by Premier Chou, See Performance of Chinese Model Revolutionary Theatrical Works

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Sihanouk, accompanied by Premier Chou

En-lai, recently saw in Peking *The Red Detachment of Women*, a revolutionary modern dance drama, and

Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy, a revolutionary modern Peking opera.

Other distinguished Cambodian guests in the capital also saw the two performances.

All rose to their feet and cheered when Samdech and Madame Norodom Sihanouk, accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai, and the other Cambodian guests of honour entered the theatre.

The superb performance by China's revolutionary theatrical workers was given a hearty welcome by the distinguished guests and the entire audience.

China's 1970 Spring Export Commodities Fair Closes

China's 1970 Spring Export Commodities Fair in Kwangchow came to a triumphant close on May 15. Held in an excellent situation both at home and abroad, the fair achieved tremendous success.

From beginning to end, the huge fair was a thriving, prosperous scene. It received more than 10,000 visitors and guests in one month. Among them were businessmen from scores

of countries and regions of the five continents, overseas Chinese and patriots from Hongkong and Macao who came for business purposes, and a great number of visitors from political, economic, cultural, journalist circles and friendly organizations of various countries.

In accordance with its consistent foreign trade policy of equality, mutual benefit and mutual and comple-

mentary exchange of goods, China's foreign trade corporations had extensive contacts with the guests who came for business and signed a large number of import and export contracts with them. This has helped promote and expand China's friendly trade relations with all parts of the world.

As a result of the development of its national economy, China has a thriving domestic market and prices in the country have always remained stable. The Chinese currency Renminbi [R.M.B.], established on a solid socialist economic foundation, enjoys

ever higher prestige in the world. It is one of the few exceptionally stable currencies in the world. In the face of the ever more grave financial and monetary crises of the Western capitalist countries, a rapidly increasing number of countries and regions have come to use the R.M.B. in trading with China. A large number of import and export contracts signed at the fair by Chinese corporations with businessmen from many countries and regions of the world quote prices and settle balances in R.M.B. Most of the businessmen from Britain, France, Switzerland and other countries in Western Europe used the R.M.B. in trading with China.

In the course of visits they made while attending the fair, friends from various countries saw with their own eyes China's new features in the midst of a new upsurge of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. Many foreign friends warmly praised the brilliant achievements of the great Chinese people who closely rally round the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, hold high the banner of unity and victory of the Ninth Party Congress, unswervingly carry out the general line of **"Going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism"** set forth by Chairman Mao and the great principle of **"Maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts."**

After visiting the Pavilion for Chairman Mao's Works at the fair, a Sudanese friend wrote in the visitors' book: "The fair clearly reflects the great victories won by the great Chinese people armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. These brilliant achievements are victories not only for the Chinese people but also for the revolutionary people throughout the world."

An African friend who came to China for the first time wrote: "I'll never forget what I have seen in such a wonderful country. I am very happy to have seen in my life the most suc-

cessful transformation in human history."

Before leaving China for home, a foreign friend who had worked in China for many years paid repeated visits to the fair. He wrote: "Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tsetung Thought." This historical truth has been proved by the revolutionary struggles of the revolutionary people of the world against U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and all reaction. The fair clearly shows us the wonders performed by the Chinese people by relying on Mao Tsetung Thought."

The stirring news of China's successful launching of its first man-made earth satellite was warmly acclaimed by foreign friends attending the fair. Those from Asia, Africa and Latin America regarded this great achievement made by China in developing space technology as a tremendous encouragement and support for the oppressed people and nations of the world. They heartily praised the achievement as a great victory for Mao Tsetung Thought. Overseas Chinese and Chinese compatriots from Hongkong and Macao at the fair, were overjoyed when they heard the good news and they cheered: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "Long live our great socialist motherland!"

The gangster move of the Nixon government in sending troops to invade Cambodia in its frenzied efforts to expand the war in Indo-China aroused strong condemnation among the businessmen of Asian and African countries at the fair. They pointed out: "The days are gone when the Asian and African peoples were ravaged and enslaved at will. U.S. imperialism will come to no good end in its war adventure." In expressing their desire to develop friendly trade with China, many representatives of friendly Japanese firms denounced the crimes of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries in stepping up their collusion and in reviving Japanese militarism.

The fair gave a reception marking its closing on the evening of May 15.

It was addressed by Chen Yu, Vice-Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee and Director of the China Export Commodities Fair. He strongly condemned the Nixon government for flagrantly sending troops to invade Cambodia and expanding the war in Indo-China. He declared: "Abiding by Chairman Mao's great teachings, the 700 million Chinese people are resolved to provide a powerful backing for the people of the three Indo-Chinese countries and give all-out support to them in carrying through the just, patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism till final victory."

Referring to the tremendous success of the fair, Chen Yu said: "The brave, industrious and intelligent Chinese people, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, will faithfully fulfil their internationalist obligations and make still greater contributions to mankind."

He said: "China consistently follows the foreign trade policy of equality, mutual benefit and mutual and complementary exchange of goods, persists in developing trade with all countries and persons friendly to us. There is a fundamental difference between this policy and the policy pursued by U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism which is a policy of economic infiltration and control, plunder, enslavement and aggression against other countries through trade. China's Export Commodities Fair, which fully embodies China's socialist foreign trade policy, is winning ever wider and warmer welcome from businessmen all over the world."

In conclusion, Chen Yu said that the fair would continue to promote friendly trade relations with different parts of the world.

Chou Hua-min, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, and leading members of the Kwangtung Provincial and Kwangchow Municipal Revolutionary Committees attended the reception.

The reception was rounded off by a showing of the full-length colour documentary film *Hail the 20th Anniversary of the Great People's Republic of China*.



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

Tremendous Socialist Revolutionary Emulation Drive on Metallurgical Front

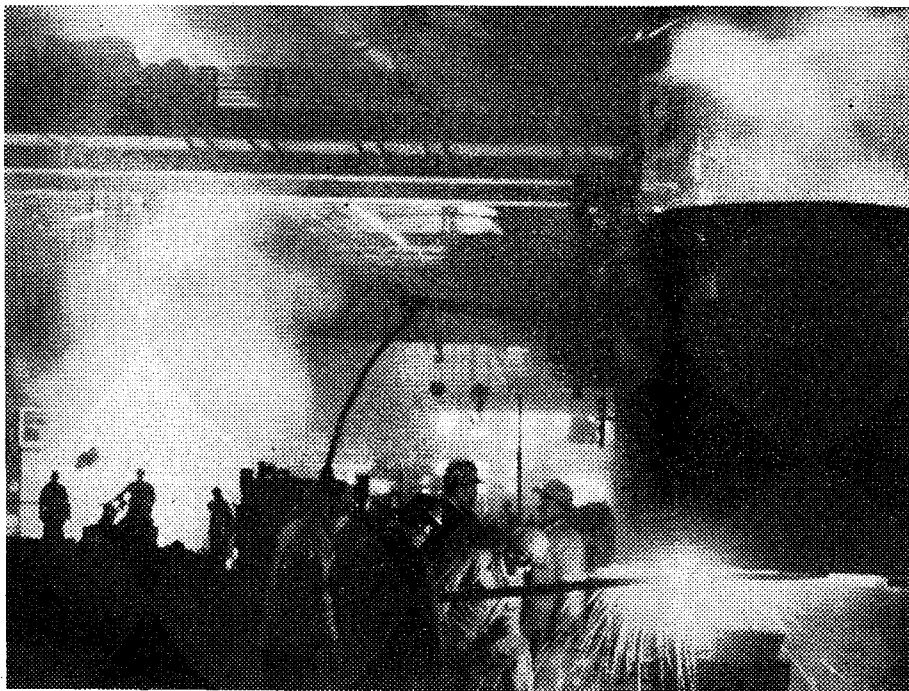
HOLDING high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and with the lofty aspiration of winning honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and our great socialist motherland, China's metallurgical workers have set off an upsurge in the tremendous socialist revolutionary emulation drive during the first spring of the 1970s. As a result, they have quickly raised steel, iron, rolled steel, iron ore and coke production to a new level. Compared with the corresponding period of 1969, the nation's output of these products all showed bigger increases. There has been further expansion in varieties of the steel and rolled steel urgently needed in industrial and agricultural production and construction. The amount of coke used to produce one ton of iron has de-

clined sharply and large numbers of technical innovations have appeared. A more vigorous new situation prevails in the metallurgical industry throughout the country.

The metallurgical workers have put the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought above everything else in their work and have persevered in studying and applying it in the course of struggle. This is the fundamental guarantee for ensuring that the iron and steel enterprises march forward triumphantly along the road of Mao Tsetung Thought and for rapid growth of production in this industry.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "China ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity."

"Grain and steel — with these, everything is easier." During the deepening of the socialist revolutionary emulation drive, China's metallurgical workers again and again studied these great teachings of Chairman Mao's, and were profoundly educated and greatly inspired by them. They said: Developing China's iron and steel industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results is a glorious task entrusted to us by our great leader Chairman Mao. It conforms to what is needed in implementing the principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people"; and it is necessary for the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Firmly grasping the struggle between the two classes, between the two roads and between the two lines as the key link, they have engaged in a deep-going and sustained revolutionary mass criticism, eliminated the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, persevered in carrying out Chairman Mao's great principles of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" and produced more and better iron and steel for the country, so as to win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and our great socialist motherland.



Putting revolution in command of production, the workers of the Penki Iron and Steel Company have continuously created new production records. Photo shows workers busily at work in front of a furnace.

Metallurgical workers in Shanghai successfully trial-produced hundreds of high-grade alloy materials for the country in the first quarter of 1970, thereby filling many gaps in China's industry. By using Chinese-made raw and other materials and making the designs themselves, the revolutionary masses of the Shanghai No. 5 Steel Plant succeeded in trial-producing a large vacuum refining furnace which surpassed the advanced world level, and produced fine-quality high-grade alloy steel. Since the beginning of the year, major products of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, such as steel, iron, rolled steel, coke and sintered ore, showed a continual rise in production. In the same period, the time needed for steel making has been generally reduced and consumption of raw and other materials and fuel has drastically declined. A

number of new varieties of rolled steel have been successfully trial-produced. By creating a new technique in using oxygen in open-hearth furnaces, workers in the No. 2 Steel Plant of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company halved the smelting period of open-hearth furnaces and thereby doubled output. By pooling their wisdom and efforts, the iron-smelting workers of the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company strove for high output while cutting down the amount of coke used to make one ton of iron. Month after month, they have succeeded in reducing coke consumption in ratio to iron output and have made outstanding achievements in developing iron smelting with greater, faster, better and more economical results. The revolutionary workers of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company set new production records in steel, iron, steel billets, rolled steel, coke and iron ore in the first quarter of 1970.

Guided by the general line of **"going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism"** put forward by Chairman Mao, the revolutionary masses in different parts of China, working hard and relying on their own efforts, built thousands of small and medium-sized local iron and steel plants in 1958. This was a tremendous boost to the development of the iron and steel industry. However, because of the frantic sabotage by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents, large numbers of these plants were later strangled. During the tremendous Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary masses all over China used invincible Mao Tsetung Thought to thoroughly repudiate the towering crimes of Liu Shao-chi and his agents in suppressing the fruits of the great leap forward. With great revolutionary initiative and creativeness, they unloosed a new high tide in building small and medium-sized iron and steel enterprises by self-reliance.

Making full use of the rich mineral resources throughout China, they have built hundreds of small and

medium-sized iron and steel plants with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Some of these plants have grown into small integrated iron and steel enterprises. With the exception of a few places, such plants are now to be found in nearly all provinces and municipalities throughout the country. The vigorous growth of the small and medium-sized local iron and steel plants has tremendously speeded up the development of China's iron and steel industry and given powerful support to the development of local industry and agriculture.

China's metallurgical workers at present are continuously deepening the socialist revolutionary emulation drive, persevering in blazing a trail by revolutionary mass criticism, further clearing away all obstacles on their road of advance and speeding up the pace of struggle-criticism-transformation. In this way they are valiantly striving to fulfil the various militant tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress and develop China's iron and steel industry with better and quicker results.

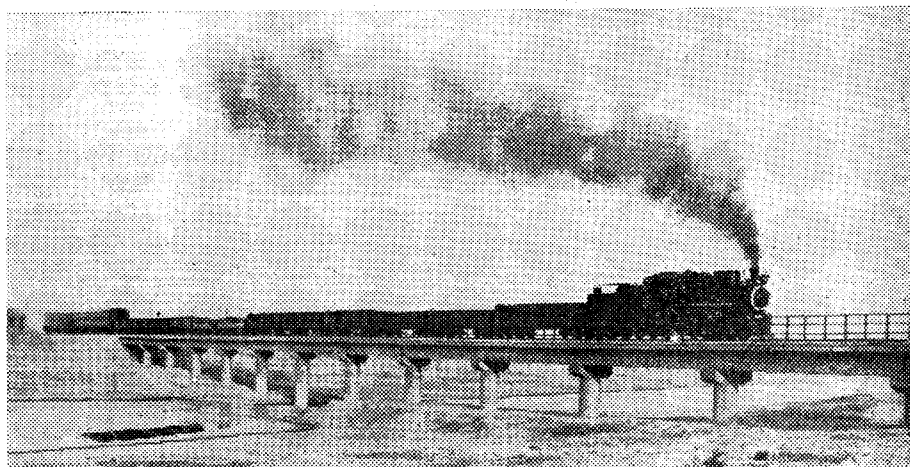
Local Railways Built by Over 20 Counties and Cities In Honan

GUIDED by the great leader Chairman Mao's great strategic principle **"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people,"**

the revolutionary masses in Honan Province have built a number of local railways by relying on their own efforts. This has played a big role in further facilitating the interflow of goods between the cities and the villages and in supporting industrial and agricultural production.

As of now, over 20 counties and cities in the province have built such railways, totalling more than 650 kilometres long, over half of which were completed during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. In addition, more than 100 kilometres of local railways are now under construction, while technical improvements are being made on those previously built. Thanks to these improvements and the rapid expansion of such railways during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the transport capacity of the province's local railways has increased over fourfold, as compared with the days prior to the Great Cultural Revolution.

The expansion of local railways in Honan's counties and cities has undergone a fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. Inspired by the general line of **"going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism"** put forward by Chairman Mao, the revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres built a number of local railways in 1959 by their own efforts. But the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents wildly opposed this



Transporting goods for agriculture along a local railway built self-reliantly by the people of Hsinhsiang area, Honan Province.

new-born phenomenon. Raving that "building local railways is not worthwhile" and that "the local railways are of little use," they tried to quash them altogether. However, their criminal action met with the resistance of the revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres scathingly criticized the monstrous crimes of Liu Shao-chi and his agents for pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. This further enhanced the enthusiasm of the masses for building local railways, and the upshot was a rapid expansion of such lines.

In the course of building, the revolutionary committees at all levels in the province mobilized the masses to adopt the method of concentrating their strength and waging battles of annihilation. At the same time, all the departments concerned throughout the province displayed the spirit of great socialist co-operation and actively supported the work. This greatly speeded up the building of local railways.

These railways which link up the various localities in Honan have played a tremendous role in socialist construction. Giving powerful support to industrial and agricultural production, these railways have since 1966 provided transport for 3.5 million tons of coal, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, agricultural means of production, grain and other goods, and the cost of transportation is only half of that by truck.

First Generation of Tibetan Workers Rapidly Maturing

THE first generation of Tibetan workers has matured rapidly, nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought. Holding aloft the banner of unity and victory of the Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, workers of various nationalities in Tibet have vigorously grasped revolution and promoted production, and they are determined to make greater contributions to building a new socialist Tibet.

Under the rule of criminal feudal serfdom before liberation, Tibet had neither a single factory nor worker. Tibet at that time could not produce even a screw. After liberation, under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party and after the democratic reform in Tibet, the emancipated serfs began to take an active part in industrial construction. Within just a few years, hundreds of small and medium-sized industrial and mining enterprises sprang up in Tibet. These include hydro-electric power stations, machine building and repairing plants, coal mines, lumber mills, and cement, textile, match and leather factories. With the vigorous growth of industrial construction, the first generation of Tibetan workers now numbers tens of thousands. United closely with their brothers, the workers of Han nationality, and caring for and learning from each other, the Tibetan workers have quickly become skilled. Many of them have been admitted into the Chinese Communist Party. Tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, a number of outstanding Tibetan workers born of poor serf and slave families have been elected members of revolutionary committees at all levels and are the backbone in both revolution and production.

The Tibetan workers, who knew every bitterness of cruel exploitation and enslavement in the old society, contrast that harsh time with the happiness of the new society. Tempered and tested in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines has been greatly heightened. With profound proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao, they eagerly studied Chairman Mao's works and used Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon to mercilessly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises, including such trash as "material incentives" and "putting profits in command," pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Tibet. They are working more vigorously, relying on their own efforts in

construction in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching. In the Machala Coal Mine in which Tibetans account for 70 per cent of the miners, the revolutionary miners of Tibetan and other nationalities did away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipated their minds. Despite the shortage of manpower, equipment and financial resources, they, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, used indigenous methods to break the coal seam and finally produced high quality coal. This concrete action is a criticism of the fallacy "there is no coal on the plateau" spread by the bourgeois "authorities." With high revolutionary spirit, the miners of various nationalities there are now busy building new shafts to produce more and better coal for the state.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great call "**Unite to win still greater victories,**" the workers of Tibetan and Han nationalities are now united more closely. With the great aim of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, they help each other and make common progress. Enthusiastically helped by Han technicians, many Tibetan workers of the Lhasa Power Plant can now handle rather complicated technical problems independently. Some of them have learnt business management.

Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the first generation of Tibetan workers are displaying high political enthusiasm and revolutionary drive in spurring industrial production in the Tibet region. Reports of success have kept pouring in from Tibet's coal, power, textile, lumber, match and other fronts since the beginning of 1970. Many factories and mines in Tibet have overfulfilled the state production targets for the first quarter of this year ahead of time. With lofty aspirations to implement Chairman Mao's teaching: "**China ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity,**" the workers in Tibet are determined to march along the course charted by the Ninth Party Congress so as to win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and our great socialist motherland with concrete actions.

(Continued from p. 16.)

name and Laotian peoples who are fighting in the same trench with us against the common enemy — the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen — in the spirit embodied in the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples.

6) We call on all Buddhist dignitaries, intellectuals, students, professors, patriotic employees and all other compatriots living in the areas under the temporary control of the enemy to unite and zealously take part in the patriotic organizations and, together with the army and people throughout the country, overthrow the reactionary administration of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique and build a new, genuinely independent, free and democratic Cambodia.

Let our compatriots, cadres and fighters march forward, overcome all difficulties and fear no sacrifice, attack the enemy resolutely in all parts of the country in order to enlarge the liberated areas and consolidate the rear, and let us hold our weapons firmly to win victory for our beloved fatherland.

Although the great movement of unity in the fight of our people for genuine independence, freedom and democracy still has to go through a long and arduous struggle, it will certainly be crowned with glorious victory.

The U.S. imperialists and the reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique are doomed to failure and annihilation.

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Just Off the Press

ON STANISLAVSKY'S "SYSTEM"

by Shanghai Revolutionary Mass Criticism
Writing Group

Stanislavsky was a reactionary bourgeois art "authority." His bourgeois theatrical "system" was dressed up by Khrushchov and Liu Shao-chi and their ilk as a socialist theatrical theory and used as a tool to oppose Marxism-Leninism and restore capitalism. Exerting a wide, pernicious influence, this reactionary "system" which once held sway in the theatrical and cinema circles in China remains dominant in the Soviet Union.

China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has brought Stanislavsky's "system" and its trumpeters before the bar of history. With Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers as well as revolutionary workers in literature and art have carried out revolutionary mass criticism of this reactionary "system."

With irrefutable facts, this booklet forcefully criticizes such fallacies as "acting out of himself," the "theory of germs" and "creating subconsciously" as advanced by the Stanislavsky "system," thus completely exposing its reactionary nature.

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