

PEKING REVIEW

20

May 15, 1970

**Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin
Receive Comrade Le Duan, First
Secretary of C.C. of Viet Nam
Workers' Party**

**Proclamation of the Royal Govern-
ment of National Union Under
Leadership of N.U.F.K.**

**Chinese Government Formally Recognizes
Royal Government of National
Union of Cambodia**

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

All our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use.

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People of the whole world, unite still more closely and launch a sustained and vigorous offensive against our common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and against its accomplices! It can be said with certainty that the complete collapse of colonialism, imperialism and all systems of exploitation, and the complete emancipation of all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world are not far off.

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The imperialist wolves must remember that gone forever are the days when they could rule the fate of mankind at will and could do whatever they liked with the Asian and African countries.

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Receive Comrade Le Duan, First Secretary of Central Committee of Viet Nam Workers' Party



Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin receive Comrade Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party

Our great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, received Comrade Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, in the afternoon of May 11.

Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao had a very cordial and friendly conversation with Comrade Le Duan. When Comrade Le Duan came to the reception hall,

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao warmly shook hands with him in welcome.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Ly Ban, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; and Comrade Ngo Thuyen, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China.

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao were accompanied at

the reception 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.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng and Huang Yung-sheng Hold Talks With Comrade Le Duan

Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng and Huang Yung-sheng held talks with Comrade Le Duan on May 11.

The talks proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion on the Chinese side were leading comrades of the departments concerned, including Li Chiang and Shen Chien.

Present on the Vietnamese side were Comrade Ly Ban, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the

Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and Comrade Ngo Thuyen, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China.

A banquet was given after the talks.

Comrade Le Duan arrived in Peking by special plane on May 10. He was welcomed at the airport by Comrade Kang Sheng and leading members of the departments concerned.

Anti-Imperialist Comrades-in-Arms of Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam and China See Vietnamese Amateur Art Ensemble

The Amateur Art Ensemble of the 4th Zone of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam gave a splendid performance on May 7 at a soiree sponsored by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. The Viet Nam art ensemble, which came from the anti-imperialist front, is on a visit to China and is playing to audiences in China.

Present at the soiree were Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Sihanouk; Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.K. Central Committee and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth; Phoumi Vongvichit, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front; Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China; and Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China.

Present on the occasion were: 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; 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; 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; Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Premier; Wu Fa-hsien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Kuo Mo-jo, Member of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The programme presented by the ensemble warmly sang the praises of the great victories won by the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, gave expression to the militant unity of the three Indo-Chinese peoples and reflected the revolutionary friendship between the Chinese people and the Vietnamese people and the other peoples of Indo-China. It opened with the chorus *Tungfanghung* (The East Is Red) and was rounded off with a Vietnamese folk dance *Uncle Ho's Letter Arrives at Isle Con Co*. The songs *Longing for China* and *Phnom Penh*, composed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and performed on a single-stringed instrument, won round after round of warm applause. *The Song of Unity*, a Laotian song which expresses the determination of the Laotian people to unite as one and defeat the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, also evoked very warm acclamations.

During the interval, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk, Prime Minister Penn Nouth and Madame Penn Nouth, General Secretary Phoumi Vongvichit, Premier Chou En-lai, Comrade Kang Sheng, Chief of the General Staff Huang Yung-sheng and others met the leader and deputy leaders of the ensemble Pham Dinh Sau, Ho Thi-Lien and Vinh An and principal artists of the ensemble and had cordial talks with them. Ambassador Ngo Thuyen and Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang were present on the occasion.

At the end of the performance, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk, Prime Minister Penn Nouth and Madame Penn Nouth, General Secretary Phoumi Vongvichit, Ambassador Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang and others, accompanied by Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng, Huang Yung-sheng, Li Hsien-nien, Wu Fa-hsien, Kuo Mo-jo and other comrades, mounted the stage and cordially shook hands with the artists and congratulated them on their successful performance. The house rose to its feet and gave them a standing ovation.

Model Revolutionary Theatrical Works Restaged

— Commemorating 28th anniversary of Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art"

The 28th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art* — an epoch-making document in the Marxist-Leninist ideological-cultural movement — is being marked by the restaging of model revolutionary theatrical works which shine with the brilliance of Mao Tsetung Thought. Beginning May 2, they are being performed for the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers by the Peking and Shanghai revolutionary theatrical workers.

The works performed on this occasion are the revolutionary Peking operas on contemporary themes

Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy, *The Red Lantern*, *Shachiapang* and *On the Docks*, revolutionary dance dramas on contemporary themes *The Red Detachment of Women* and *The White-Haired Girl*, the revolutionary symphonic composition *Shachiapang* and the piano music *The Red Lantern* with Peking opera singing.

These model revolutionary theatrical works have been warmly welcomed by the masses. Having received the considerate attention of the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader and with the warm support of the workers, peas-

ants and soldiers, these productions have been constantly improved and perfected with care.

Audiences will also have an opportunity to hear the piano concerto *The Yellow River* — another new variety of proletarian revolutionary art.

Prior to these performances, the revolutionary art and literary workers concerned went to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, thereby further enhancing their consciousness in serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. During the rehearsals and performances, they study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, striving to depict well the heroic images of the proletariat with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm in order that Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in literature and art will shine ever more brightly.

Premier Kim Il Sung Presents Premier Chou En-lai With Documentary Film

Comrade Hyun Joon Keuk, Korean Ambassador to China, on April 29 called on Vice-Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei at the Foreign Ministry and handed him a colour documentary *Envoy of Friendship From Fraternal Chinese People*, which Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, presented to Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

The film records Premier Chou En-lai's recent friendship visit to the D.P.R.K. at Premier Kim Il Sung's invitation.

On the evening of April 28, Ambassador Hyun Joon Keuk gave a film reception at the Korean Embassy to entertain all those who had accompanied Premier Chou En-lai during his recent visit to Korea and leading members of the Foreign Ministry and other departments concerned.

Chinese Workers' Delegation On Visit to Albania

The Chinese Workers' Delegation headed by Wang Hung-wen, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, visited Albania during April 26-May 6 at the invitation of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions to attend celebrations of May Day, Inter-

national Labour Day, and pay a friendship visit to the country.

Members of the delegation were: Hu Pao-ling, a diver of the Nanking Yangtse River Bridge project, and Kao Shu-lan, a gas welder of the Peking February 7th Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant.

The delegation was given a very warm reception during its visit to

Albania. All members of the delegation were on the reviewing stand to watch the march-past of the mass parade in Tirana, the capital, on May Day. On May 5, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, received the delegation. Comrade Enver Hoxha had a most cordial and friendly conversation with the Chinese comrades and, at the end of the reception, had a photo taken with them.

The delegation was received respectively by Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania, and Comrade Rita Marko, Chairman of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions, on April 30. The Presidium of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions gave two dinner parties, one on April 27 and another on May 5, to honour the Chinese delegation.

A meeting of Albanian-Chinese friendship was held on May 5 by the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions and the Council of Tirana Regional Trade Unions to welcome the delegation. Present on the occasion were hundreds of workers,

(Continued on p. 39.)

Proclamation of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, made public at a press conference in Peking on May 5 a proclamation of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea. Full text follows:

Proclamation of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea

In his solemn message to the Khmer nation, dated March 23, 1970, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, announced the forming of a new Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the N.U.F.K.

Today, following the extraordinary congress which brought together in Peking the qualified representatives of different circles of Khmer society, the new Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the N.U.F.K., of which Mr. Penn Nouth is the Prime Minister, is formed.

Just as it was defined in the aforesaid message of the Head of State, the essential mission of the new Government is to faithfully and entirely execute the Political Programme of the N.U.F.K.:

1. Unite all our people for fighting against all the manoeuvres and aggression by the American imperialists and overthrowing the dictatorship of their valets headed by Lon Nol-Sirik Matak.

2. After complete victory, build an independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous Cambodia.

On this occasion, the new Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the N.U.F.K. reaffirms solemnly its qualification as the sole legal and legitimate government of the entire Khmer nation excluding the fascist and racist reactionary regime of Phnom Penh.

On this score, it proclaims solemnly:

1. The condemnation by the Khmer people of the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique which has sabotaged and destroyed the independence, peace and neutrality of Cambodia for the benefit of American imperialism whose troops, supported by those of Saigon, have invaded and occupied on a large scale the national territory, in defiance of all the international laws, in order to repress our people.

2. That the foreign policy of Cambodia is and will remain that of national independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment, of solidarity and friendship with all the peace-loving and justice-loving peoples and governments.

In this spirit, the new Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the N.U.F.K. proclaims its absolute respect for all the international treaties, accords and conventions which Cambodia has signed before the date of March 18, 1970.

Considering moreover that the Cambodian people are in the struggle for the recovery of its sacred rights of independence and national sovereignty, against oppression by the American imperialists and their lackeys of Phnom Penh, and that this struggle is common to all the Indo-Chinese peoples, victims of American imperialism,

and confident of the correctness of the struggle being waged at present against the open and massive aggression by the armed forces of the American imperialists, and of final victory, the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the N.U.F.K. is certain of the encouragement, militant sympathy and fraternal support, as from today, on the part of all the peoples and governments in the world who uphold independence, peace and justice.

This encouragement, sympathy and support would find expression in the recognition of our Government as the sole legal and legitimate Government of Cambodia by more and more friendly peoples and governments.

For their part, the Khmer people, under the leadership of the N.U.F.K. and its Chairman Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, are ready to make all sacrifices for achieving final victory over the American imperialists and their lackeys, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, for the present struggle determines the liberty and dignity of our future generations and it is fundamental for the independence, liberty and progress of the Indo-Chinese peoples and the peoples of the world.

Long live the N.U.F.K.!

Long live Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the N.U.F.K.!

The Khmer people will win!

May 4, 1970

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Political Programme of National United Front of Kampuchea

Following is the full text of the Political Programme of the National United Front of Kampuchea released by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, at a press conference in Peking on May 5:

Political Programme of the National United Front of Kampuchea (N.U.F.K.)

The Cambodian people established an organized society more than 2,000 years ago, and the light of the Angkor civilization shone throughout Southeast Asia for many centuries, making an appreciable contribution to world civilization.

During that period, Cambodian society honoured moral and intellectual values, cultivated traditions of struggle and the sense of honour and of dignity and looked upon state power as a mission to serve the people and placed the general interest in priority over the interests of the individual. The happiness and well-being of the people were the aim of all state power. The evidences of this civilization, the marks of a popular conception of state responsibilities and the refinement of philosophy are perceptible everywhere, on the bas-reliefs of historical monuments, in inscriptions, on gravestones, on the remains of hospitals, barrages, causeways, bridges, etc. . . and in all the details of the habits and customs in the life of our people.

As with other peoples, through the centuries the Cambodian people passed in the course of their historical development crises, accidents and misfortunes as well as periods of prosperity, victorious struggles and splendour. During the past century, just as the other peoples on the Indo-China Peninsula, the Cambodian people suffered from the rule of French colonialism. But loyal to their long tradition of struggle and inspired by the heritage of Angkor splendour, the Cambodian people never ceased, even during the darkest moments of their history, to carry on a stubborn fight against colonialist occupation and to undergo supreme sacrifices in order to safeguard their national independence. Our history is filled with glorious pages and the lineage of our ancestors is rich in heroes. That is why, guided by the noble traditions of their ancestors and inspired by their rich national heritage, the entire Cambodian people, united as one in a heroic struggle against the French colonialists who were already supported by the American interventionists, finally won complete national independence recognized and guaranteed by the Geneva Agreements of 1954.

May 15, 1970

Since then, the Cambodian people, in conformity with their temperament and profound aspirations, chose a policy of national independence, peace and neutrality, and adopted the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence of Bandung of 1955 in international relations. But experience has shown that the American imperialists are the most dangerous, the most implacable and the most treacherous enemy of our people and our policy. As a matter of fact, they fomented a number of plots, of which the most important were that in 1959 with the participation of the Cambodian general Dap Chuon, Sam Sary and a member of the Embassy of the United States of America in Phnom Penh, which was followed by the sending of a time-bomb to the Royal Palace; the plot in 1963 organized by Songsak, a banker and an agent of the C.I.A. with the complicity of Sirik Matak aimed at sabotaging our economy and our policy. During the past ten years, the armed forces of the Saigon government serving the United States and often supported by American troops and planes have been openly and on an intensive scale committing aggression against our frontier villages and inhabitants, causing major losses in property and the death of hundreds of our compatriots, the greater part of whom are defenceless civilians, men, women and children. But seeing the political maturity of the Khmer people who were able to defeat all the plots and acts of aggression, the agents of the American imperialists and their flunkies consisting of a group of traitors headed by Lon Nol and Sirik Matak, manoeuvred to undermine openly the nationalized sector of our economy and increased arrests, arbitrary detentions and assassinations of patriots and stepped up vilifications and distortions of the truth against honest intellectuals, monks, partisan elements standing firmly for neutrality and progressive patriots, and excluded them from serving the state. The culmination of this plot was the military coup d'etat of March 18, 1970 which permitted the American imperialists to install in Phnom Penh a fascist and racist regime headed by the traitors Lon Nol-Sirik Matak. And the fact is, one month after that event, the entire world has come to know that the policy of national independence, peace and neutrality of our country is dead and that the traitors Lon Nol-Sirik Matak are more and more openly associating themselves with the other flunkies of the American imperialists in Indo-China and in Asia in order to impose on the Cambodian people a fascist and racist dictatorship. The whole world also knows that Cambodia has become a new "Viet Nam" where the American forces are openly and savagely intervening in order to suppress our people.

Responding to the historic call of March 23, 1970 of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, the

Cambodian people of one mind have conducted with enthusiasm and ardour political, armed and other forms of struggles both at home and abroad, in the capital, urban centres and in the countryside, including the most remote places, shaking the morale and the already precarious authority of the traitors in the country. The aim of the present Political Programme of the N.U.F.K. is to realize the broadest national union for fighting against all the manoeuvres and aggression of the American imperialists, overthrowing the dictatorship of their flunkeys headed by Lon Nol-Sirik Matak and for defending the national independence, peace, neutrality, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country within her present frontiers and for building a free and democratic regime of the people progressing towards the construction of a prosperous Cambodia conforming to the profound aspirations of our people.

Part One

Unite the Entire People for Fighting Against All the Manoeuvres and Aggression of the American Imperialists and Overthrowing the Dictatorship of Their Flunkeys Headed by Lon Nol-Sirik Matak and for Building an Independent, Peaceful, Neutral, Democratic and Prosperous Cambodia

During the last 15 years, the Khmer people have been able to safeguard an independent, peaceful and neutral Cambodia, they have defeated all the manoeuvres of encirclement, provocation, subversion and aggression by the American imperialists and thus have frustrated their plans of aggression aimed at establishing a system of military bases from south Viet Nam to Thailand, including Laos and Cambodia and transforming our country into a new-type colony. The coup d'état of March 18, 1970 engineered by the American imperialists brutally destroyed the independence, peace and neutrality of our country. That is why, responding to the historic call made by Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on March 23, 1970, the Khmer people, deeply adhering to these ideas and to their traditions, rose en masse to carry out political, armed and all other forms of struggles against the American imperialists, their satellites and particularly those of south Viet Nam and their Cambodian flunkeys headed by Lon Nol-Sirik Matak. In these circumstances, desiring to develop the five-point declaration of Samdech, the Head of State, the N.U.F.K. proposes the following tasks:

— Unite and mobilize all social classes and strata, all political parties, all professional or religious organizations, all patriotic personages either at home or abroad, irrespective of their political opinion, sex and religious belief, so as to safeguard Cambodia's national independence, peace, neutrality and territorial integrity within her present frontiers, oppose American imperialist

schemes and aggression, and overthrow the fascist and racist dictatorship of the American imperialists' flunkeys headed by Lon Nol-Sirik Matak.

— Welcome as brothers the masses of the people, and all functionaries, policemen, officers, non-commissioned officers and men in the armed forces of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, intellectuals, students and other personages, who have decided to join the N.U.F.K. Those people who for various reasons cannot as yet join the N.U.F.K. but oppose the American imperialists and their flunkeys can co-ordinate their efforts with those of the N.U.F.K., and they will also be welcomed with understanding by the N.U.F.K.

— As the American aggression against Cambodia is a component of the plan for the expansion of the war which the American imperialists are losing in south Viet Nam and Laos, the N.U.F.K. co-ordinates its struggle with that of the fraternal peoples of Viet Nam and Laos on the principle that the liberation and defence of each country are the affairs of its own people and the principle that the mutual support among the three peoples must be based on mutual respect and the legitimate aspirations of each people concerned.

— Create and strengthen the National Liberation Army (N.L.A.) comprising guerrilla units, partisans, those elements in the Royal Khmer Army who refuse to submit to the dictatorship of Lon Nol-Sirik Matak, flunkeys of the American imperialists, and those elements in the mercenary troops of the traitors Lon Nol and Sirik Matak who will decide in the future to join the ranks of the N.L.A.

— The mission of the N.L.A. is to destroy to the maximum the enemy armed forces and to defend and expand the liberated areas, the solid rear for our struggle. In the course of struggle, the N.L.A. must develop the spirit of patriotism, raise its political level and foster utter devotion to the cause of the people.

— Those army units now serving the reactionary regime, which for various reasons cannot join the N.L.A. at present but which are struggling against the American imperialists, can co-ordinate their actions with those of the N.L.A. in striking at the American imperialists and their flunkeys.

— Severely punish the reactionaries guilty of crimes against the people, but show leniency to those criminals who have sincerely repented.

— The wounded and the prisoners of war will be looked after and treated humanely.

Part Two

Build a Democratic and Prosperous Cambodia

The Cambodian people are unanimously determined to liberate the country from the dictatorship of Lon

Nol-Sirik Matak, valets of the American imperialists, and from all other forms of American imperialist domination.

The Cambodian society, which will be established in the liberated zone and then in the whole country, will be rid of all defects impeding its rapid and full bloom: elimination of depraving customs, corruption, all sorts of illicit trading, smuggling and means of inhuman exploitation of the people. The N.U.F.K. declares that, "power is, and will always be, in the hands of the progressive, industrious and genuine working people who will ensure our motherland a bright future on the basis of social justice, equality and fraternity among all the Khmers" (Solemn Declaration of Samdech, Head of State, on March 23, 1970). The people are the source of all power.

The democratization of Cambodian society is being carried out in the liberated zone at present and will be carried out in the whole country later in the following ways:

— Guarantee to all Cambodians, except traitors known to the country, the freedom of vote, the freedom of standing for election, the freedom of speech, the press, opinion, association, demonstration, residence, travel at home and going abroad, etc. . . . Safeguard the inviolability of the person, property, wealth and privacy of correspondence.

— Guarantee effective equality to both sexes, strive to wipe out backward traditions discriminating against women. Encourage by all means the cultural and professional development of women to enable them fully to participate in the common struggle. Give primary importance to training and educating women cadres at all levels in the national life. Abolish polygamy.

— Buddhism is and will remain to be the state religion. But the N.U.F.K. recognizes and guarantees the freedom of all other religions and beliefs: Islamism, Brahmanism, the belief of the Khmers-Loeur, Catholicism, Protestantism, Caodaism, etc. . . . Places of worship are protected.

— Look after with greatest solicitude the needs of our disabled servicemen and the families of our fighters who gave their lives for the country, and reserve privileged treatment for them.

— Ensure the protection of the legitimate rights and interests of foreign nationals who respect our laws and customs, the independence and sovereignty of Cambodia.

— See to it that the legitimate rights and interests of the minority nationalities and Cambodian nationals living abroad are respected.

The N.U.F.K. is devoted to building up and developing an independent national economy by relying principally on the resources and productive forces of Cambodia.

This economic policy finds concrete expression in:

— Freeing the national economy from persons who engage in profiteering, smuggling, blackmarketeering and inhuman exploitation of the people.

— Protecting and guaranteeing the rights of ownership of land and property in accordance with the laws of the state.

Confiscating the land and property of traitors who are active accomplices in the pay of the American imperialists and who have committed crimes against the people. The land and property seized will be distributed among the needy peasants.

— Guaranteeing to the peasants the right of ownership of the land they cultivate. Establishing a fair system on land rent and rates of interest on loans.

— Helping the peasants resolve the agrarian problem through a fair solution of unreasonable debts.

— Helping the peasants increase production and labour productivity. Protecting and developing co-operation and the good customs of mutual aid in the countryside.

— Ensuring conditions of safe and rational management and ensuring the marketing and economical transportation of products.

— Encouraging the formation of trade unions. Guaranteeing security of employment and reasonable remuneration to the labouring classes. Improving working conditions. Ensuring a system of social insurance.

— Developing the industrialization of the country and carrying out a rational industrial policy so that production will meet the principal needs of the people to the maximum. Studying adequate measures for the elimination of faults in the administration of state or joint enterprises.

— Encouraging the national bourgeoisie to run well and set up enterprises beneficial to the people in conformity with the laws concerning wage-earners. Ensuring rational and uninterrupted sale of manufactured goods.

— Helping the handicraftsmen raise labour productivity and diversify their products and ensuring the sale of their products on the best conditions.

— Developing communication lines and the means of transportation.

— Safeguarding the interests of school and university students, intellectuals and functionaries; providing employment for "those without occupation" and the unemployed in accordance with their ability and helping them develop further their ability to serve the motherland.

— Maintaining the nationalization of the banks and foreign trade.

— With regard to foreign trade, encouraging and developing export, limiting imports to equipment and products necessary to the national economy. Protecting national products from foreign competition.

— Safeguarding the purchasing power of the *riel* and paying attention to improving the public finance.

Alongside with the democratization and the realization of the above-mentioned economic policies, the N.U.F.K. pays attention to the training of persons capable of correctly applying these objectives. The policy of the N.U.F.K. concerning education and culture is based on the following points:

— Develop the good traditions of the Angkor civilization handed down to us till now. Build a national culture on the basis of patriotism and love for work well done and love for art. Protect historical relics and monuments.

— Khmerize gradually the curricula for the different stages of education, including higher education.

— Adopt the national language as the sole official language in the public services.

— Adapt the educational programmes and methods to the needs of the country.

— Encourage and assist scientific research and experimentation and encourage the efforts of those who wish to deepen their studies.

— Promote the research in our national history which is often distorted by foreign authors, and include our national history in the educational programmes.

— Ensure continuous education through regular school terms or practical training.

— Develop pre-school education: nurseries, kindergartens and pre-school classes.

— Ensure free education and provide scholarships for the needy children and youth.

— Ensure and support an extensive political, civic and cultural education among the people and the youth. Help every citizen realize his duties to himself, to society and to the people. Instil actively the ideas of public interests and love for service to the community and of making himself useful to the people. This political, civic and cultural education should be carried out at all levels, in the ministries, public services and administrations, factories, shops, co-operatives, in the capital, provinces, districts, villages and families. Develop the ideas of morality, honour, national dignity, patriotism, mutual aid, usefulness of collective labour, the sense and nobleness of rendering sacrifices for the people's cause, the spirit of working conscientiously and practising economy, and the respect for public property.

Part Three

Foreign Policy

The foreign policy of the N.U.F.K. is one of national independence, peace, neutrality, non-alignment, solidarity and friendship with all peace-loving and justice-loving peoples and governments. The N.U.F.K. maintains relations of friendship and co-operation with all countries according to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations irrespective of their political system and ideology. It will not participate in any military alliance, nor does it allow any foreign country to set up military bases or station troops and military personnel on the territory of Cambodia for the purpose of aggression against other countries. The N.U.F.K. does not accept the protection of any country or of any military alliance. In the common struggle against American imperialism, the N.U.F.K. pursues a policy of friendship, militant solidarity and co-operation with Laos and Viet Nam according to the principle that the liberation and the defence of each country are the affair of her own people and that the three peoples pledge to do their best to support one another according to the desire of the interested country on the basis of mutual respect. In addition, Cambodia is ready to make concerted efforts with Laos and Viet Nam to make Indo-China genuinely a zone of independence, peace and progress, where each nation preserves its integral sovereignty with the sympathy and support of the peoples and governments of the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and peace-loving and justice-loving countries in the world, including the American people.

The N.U.F.K. expresses full support for the struggle of the peoples of the world for peace, independence, democracy and social progress, against the aggressive and warlike American imperialists, against old and new colonialism in all its forms; it expresses full support for the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for independence and freedom, the struggle of the Chinese people for the recovery of Taiwan, an integral part of the People's Republic of China, the struggle of the Korean people against the American imperialist aggressors and for the liberation of the southern part of their country and the reunification of Korea, the struggle of the Arab people, the Palestinian people in particular, for their fundamental national rights against the Israeli aggressors in the pay of the American imperialists, the struggle of the American people against the war of aggression, against racial discrimination and for peace and their genuine interests, etc. . . .

The Khmer people, under the leadership of the N.U.F.K., are prepared to make all sacrifices to win final victory over the American imperialists and their lackey, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, for the present struggle is decisive to the freedom and dignity of our future generations and is essential to the independence, free-

dom and progress of the peoples of Indo-China and the rest of the world.

In this spirit, the N.U.F.K. pays warm tribute to the political organizations, the various religious and cultural organizations, patriots and progressives who have approved or will approve the five-point declaration of Samdech, Head of State, dated March 23, 1970, and who have joined or will join the organizations of the N.U.F.K. or remain outside these organizations to fight against the aggression of the American imperialists and their local flunkies.

For its part the N.U.F.K. strengthens and unfolds political activities with a view to raising the patriotic level and the determination of the Khmer people in the current struggle for national salvation. Our whole people will certainly rise like one man to march gloriously towards final victory over the American ag-

gressors and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique in their pay.

The N.U.F.K. will certainly prove itself worthy of the confidence and sympathy of all the Khmer patriots and their foreign friends in the world.

Long live the N.U.F.K.!

Long live independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous Cambodia!

Adopted unanimously by the congress held in Peking on Sunday, May 3, 1970.

Members of the Bureau,

Thiounn Mumm

Chan Youran

Hak Seang Layny

Chairman of the Session

Penn Nouth

List of Members of Political Bureau of Central Committee Of National United Front of Kampuchea

Mr. Penn Nouth	Chairman	Mr. Hu Nim	member
Mr. Chau Seng	member	Mr. Huot Sambath	member
General Duong Sam Ol	member	Mr. Khieu Samphan	member
Mr. Chan Youran	member	Mr. Sarin Chhak	member
Mr. Chea San	member	Mr. Thiounn Mumm	member
Mr. Hou Yuon	member		

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

Prime Minister Mr. Penn Nouth	Minister of National Defence Mr. Khieu Samphan
Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Sarin Chhak	Minister of Military Equipment and Armament Major-General Duong Sam Ol
Minister Charged With Special Missions Mr. Chau Seng	Minister of Information and Propaganda Mr. Hu Nim
Minister of Popular Education and Youth Mr. Chan Youran	Minister of Public Works, Telecommunications and Reconstruction Mr. Huot Sambath
Minister of Public Health, Religious and Social Affairs Mr. Dr. Ngo Hou	Minister of Interior, Communal Reforms and Co-operatives Mr. Hou Yuon
Minister of Economy and Finance Mr. Thiounn Mumm	Minister of Justice and Judicial Reforms Mr. Chea San

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the N.U.F.K., Holds Press Conference in Peking For Chinese and Foreign Reporters

- The Political Programme of the National United Front of Kampuchea was announced and the formation of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia was proclaimed.
- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk made an important speech at the conference. He stressed that the National United Front of Kampuchea would never retreat. Like our Vietnamese and Laotian brothers, he said, we will fight. The people of our three countries have resolved to fight shoulder to shoulder in the common struggle against American imperialism and its lackeys. Even if it would take 10, 20 or 30 years, we are determined to fight on and defeat American imperialism and its lackeys.

SAMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea (N.U.F.K.), held a press conference, attended by Chinese and foreign reporters, on May 5 in the Great Hall of the People in Peking. He announced at the press conference the Political Programme of the N.U.F.K. and the list of Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and, at the same time, proclaimed the formation of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the N.U.F.K. He made public a statement by the Government and announced the Government's composition.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk made an important speech at the press conference. He stressed that the N.U.F.K. would never retreat. He said: Like our Vietnamese and Laotian brothers, we will fight. The people of our three countries have resolved to fight shoulder to shoulder in the common struggle against American imperialism and its lackeys. Even if it would take 10, 20 or 30 years, we are determined to fight on and defeat American imperialism and its lackeys. We will never retreat.

This statement by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk was greeted with warm and prolonged applause.

Among those present at the press conference were Princess Monique Sihanouk, wife of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Mr. Penn Nouth, President of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union, and his wife; Prince Norodom Sihanoni and Prince Norodom Yuvanath, sons of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Princess Norodom Soriya Roeungsy, daughter of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Princess Norodom Ket Kanya, aunt of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Mr. Chan Youran, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and Minister of Popular Education and Youth of the Royal Government of National Union; Mr. Dr. Ngo Hou, Member of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and Minister of Public

Health, Religious and Social Affairs, and his wife; Mr. Thiounn Mumm, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and Minister of Economy and Finance; Major-General Duong Sam Ol, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and Minister of Military Equipment and Armament, and his wife; and Mr. Huot Sambath, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and Minister of Public Works, Telecommunications and Reconstruction, and his wife.

Before the press conference started, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister Penn Nouth and other Cambodian leaders shook hands with over 100 people who attended the press conference, including Chinese and foreign reporters, leading members of the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association and press officers of various embassies in China.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk announced to the press conference the composition of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the N.U.F.K. and the members of the Government. He pointed out that a National Congress of the Cambodian People was recently convened in Peking and the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the N.U.F.K. was established in conformity with the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The members of the Government were unanimously elected by the National Congress, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. He said: This Government is not a government in exile because it has its basis at home. We have our army at home. Whenever we liberate a village, a county or a city, we will set up a legitimate administration there. From now on, we will implement the new programme which is of great benefit to the Cambodian people.

As he announced the composition of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the audience applauded time and again.



Samdech Norodom Sihanouk holds press conference for Chinese and foreign correspondents in Peking on May 5.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk pointed out that it was a gross violation of the Constitution of Cambodia for the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, to depose him from his office as Head of State of Cambodia. He cited numerous facts to expose the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique as running dogs groomed by U.S. imperialism. This clique conspired with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency against him on a series of occasions. The Lon Nol-Sirik Matak coup, he said, was not the first, but the 10th, the 20th, nay, the 50th plot engineered by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. These plots were jointly cooked up by the U.S. Pentagon, the Saigon regime and the Bangkok regime. They have plotted against me, he said, because I am a neutralist who refuses to side with the United States and constitutes a threat to U.S. imperialism and SEATO. They made up their minds long ago to get rid of me physically or, if this should fail, politically. So they have recruited the "Free Khmer" troops to launch frequent attacks from south Viet Nam, Laos and especially from Thailand to oppose me.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk recalled the achievements Cambodia had made in the 15 years preceding March 18 by pursuing a policy of peace, neutrality, independence, non-alignment and national harmony. Since the March 18, 1970, coup staged by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak gang at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, he said, the free, beautiful Cambodia had become miserable, hellish Cambodia. The United States was imposing a colonial rule on her. The Lon Nol-Sirik Matak gang had set up a dictatorial regime and carried out genocidal, racist massacres of the people. They exposed their most hideous features and committed heinous crimes.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk condemned the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, whose hands, he said, were dripping with the blood of the Cambodian people, of the innocent people and of the patriots. They had destroyed many of the Cambodian people's achievements. He condemned the U.S. imperialists for sending

B-52s to bomb Cambodia day and night. He said that practically all the construction projects Cambodia had built in the past 15 years had been destroyed.

The Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, he added, had slaughtered 300 to 400 Cambodians, alleging that they were "Vietcongs" and "Vietminhs." He said: They caught poor Cambodians, blindfolded them, bound their arms and shipped them in batches by helicopter to Saigon and passed them off as so-called Vietcong prisoners.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk pointed out that Cambodia had become a U.S. colony, and even a sub-colony because Cambodia was also oppressed by Nguyen Van Thieu-Nguyen Cao Ky who were lackeys of U.S. imperialism. Lon Nol was a lackey of those U.S. imperialist lackeys, he said.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk declared that Lon Nol had perpetrated a racist massacre unheard of in contemporary history. He said: This is a dishonour to our nation. It will never be forgotten by our posterity. This grieves me. It is not my loss of power that grieves me. It is because I am a Khmer that I feel ashamed.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk stated: Can countries which love peace, justice and democracy recognize such a regime? Governments that maintain diplomatic relations with such a regime are betraying the interests of their people, because this regime is made up of a gang of pirates, gangsters and criminals who have delivered over the country to the Americans and made Cambodia a U.S. colony. It is necessary for all governments that love democracy, justice, equality, legality and independence, and especially those governments that are progressive and anti-imperialist, to abandon the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak regime and isolate it. It is not enough just to condemn it.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk called on foreign governments to withdraw their diplomatic missions, em-

(Continued on p. 15.)

Chinese Government Formally Recognizes Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

Formally severs all diplomatic relations already long severed with the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak Rightist traitorous clique and will withdraw the Chinese diplomatic mission, personnel and experts from Phnom Penh.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on May 5 sent a letter to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea, expressing, on behalf of the Chinese Government, formal recognition of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea. The letter reads in full as follows:

Peking, May 5, 1970

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

Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea,

On the occasion of the formal establishment of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea, I express, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, warmest congratulations and highest respect to you and, through you, to the valiant Cambodian people.

The Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea is established at a grave juncture when U.S. imperialism has brazenly invaded Cambodia. It is born amidst the raging flames of the armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackey — the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique — waged by the Cambodian people in response to the March 23 solemn call and

five-point declaration of Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. Its establishment marks a new historical stage in the Cambodian people's patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The Chinese Government hereby solemnly declares: The Chinese Government formally recognizes the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea as the sole legal government of the Cambodian people, formally severs all diplomatic relations already long severed with the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak Rightist traitorous clique and will withdraw the Chinese diplomatic mission, personnel and experts from Phnom Penh.

The Chinese Government is deeply convinced that, under the leadership of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian people and the Royal Government of National Union, uniting closely with the fraternal Vietnamese and Laotian peoples as well as with all peace-loving countries and people throughout the world and persevering in armed struggle and protracted struggle, will surely win complete victory in their patriotic struggle against U.S. aggression.

U.S. imperialism is bound to be defeated!

The Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique is bound to fall!

The heroic Cambodian people are sure to win victory!

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

(signed) Chou En-lai

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

Chinese Leaders Warmly Congratulate Formation of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

ON behalf of our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and the Chinese People's Liberation Army under the Party's leadership, Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and Premier of the State Council; Chen Po-ta, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee; 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; 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; and Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Premier, on May 5 warmly congratulated Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Samdech Penn Nouth, President of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the N.U.F.K., and other Cambodian government members now in Peking, on the formal establishment of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the N.U.F.K. and handed them a message of greetings in which the Chinese Government expressed its formal

recognition of the new Royal Government of National Union.

An atmosphere of solidarity and friendship between the two Governments and the two peoples of China and Cambodia prevailed throughout the occasion. Premier Chou En-lai and the other Chinese leaders had very cordial and friendly talks with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Samdech Penn Nouth and others. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk asked Premier Chou En-lai and the other Chinese leaders to convey to Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and to the Government and people of China his deepest respect and gratitude and that of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the N.U.F.K.

Present on the occasion were: Mr. Chan Youran, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and Minister of Popular Education and Youth of the Royal Government of National Union; Mr. Dr. Ngo Hou, Member of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and Minister of Public Health, Religious and Social Affairs; Mr. Thiounn Mumm, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and Minister of Economy and Finance; Major-General Duong Sam Ol, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and Minister of Military Equipment and Armament; and Mr. Huot Sambath, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and Minister of Public Works, Telecommunications and Reconstruction.

(Continued from p. 13.)

bassies and consulates from Phnom Penh. He said: It is in such a period that one can distinguish exactly who are the friends of Cambodia and who are its enemies. I am referring here to a People's Cambodia.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk condemned Malik, Thanom and Nguyen Van Thieu-Nguyen Cao Ky for throwing in their lot with the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk declared: Our people are determined to strike at the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak regime. We are doing this and will continue to do this until that mad dog is killed.

Replying to questions, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk pointed out: No one has any right to convene any international conference on the question of Cambodia because Cambodia belongs to the Cambodians only. If in the course of struggle we ally ourselves with the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples, it is our right, our

sacred right, just as it is the right of the Arab people to unite against Israel, against American imperialism. We, the three Indo-Chinese peoples, are in our own homes and we are brothers. It is the Americans alone who are the aliens. It is the Americans alone who invade Cambodia. They should and must withdraw from Cambodia. If they remain in Cambodia, we will wipe them out.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk added: We only want the Americans to go back to America, to go back to their home. Their home is not in Cambodia. Their home is not in Viet Nam, not in Saigon, not in Vientiane. Their home is in Los Angeles, in San Francisco, in Chicago, in New York, etc. . . . If they want to play gangsters, they can play it in Chicago, but not in Phnom Penh or in Saigon. They must let us live in peace in Indo-China.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's speech was time and again punctuated with warm applause.

700 Million Chinese People Pledge to Provide a Powerful Backing for the Three Indo-Chinese Peoples

With profound militant friendship for the Indo-Chinese peoples, Chinese army men and civilians most warmly hail the establishment of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and firmly support the three Indo-Chinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. They express firm support for the solemn statement issued by the Chinese Government and strongly condemn U.S. imperialism for its heinous crimes of sending its troops to invade Cambodia and further expanding its war of aggression against Indo-China.

FILLED with profound militant friendship for the Indo-Chinese peoples, Chinese army men and civilians in their hundreds of millions have, through various activities over the past few days, most warmly greeted the establishment of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea (N.U.F.K.) with Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its chairman, and the great success of the Summit Conference of Indo-Chinese Peoples. The army men and civilians of China have expressed firm support for the solemn statement issued by the Chinese Government on May 4 and strongly condemned U.S. imperialism for its heinous crimes of flagrantly sending its troops to invade Cambodia and further expanding its war of aggression against Indo-China.

Army men and civilians in all parts of China have solemnly declared that the 700 million Chinese people, following their great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, pledge to provide a powerful backing for the three Indo-Chinese peoples and give all-out support and assistance to the fraternal peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam in carrying the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to complete victory.

The outrageous invasion of Cambodia, a heinous crime perpetrated by U.S. imperialism in expanding its war of aggression, has filled Chinese army men and civilians in their hundreds of millions with great wrath. The slogans "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "U.S. imperialism will surely be defeated!" "The heroic Indo-Chinese peoples will surely be victorious!" now resound in all parts of the country. Meetings and demonstrations have been held in factories and mines, people's communes, offices, schools and army units in China's pro-

vinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The participants of these meetings and demonstrations voiced firm support for the Chinese Government's solemn statement of May 4, for the three Indo-Chinese peoples' just struggle and for the establishment of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the N.U.F.K. with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, as its chairman.

The broad masses of army men and civilians unanimously pointed out: The May 4 statement of the Chinese Government and the message of greetings sent by Premier Chou En-lai on behalf of the Chinese Government to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, fully express the indomitable will and the views of the 700 million Chinese people. The formation of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia signifies that the Cambodian people's patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism has entered a new historical stage. It is a heavy blow to U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia is the sole legal government of the Cambodian people. The Chinese people resolutely support the Chinese Government's solemn announcement of its formal recognition of that government and formal severance of all diplomatic relations already long severed with the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique. They firmly believe that, with the support of the Vietnamese people, the Laotian people and all peace-loving countries and peoples of the world, the Cambodian people, by persevering in protracted struggle, will certainly win complete victory in their patriotic struggle against U.S. aggression.

The workers, peasants and soldiers all over China have voiced strong support for the firm determination to resist U.S. aggression and for national salvation expressed by the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the N.U.F.K. with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, as chairman.

The formation of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia was welcomed as happy news by the revolutionary workers and poor and lower-middle peasants of the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company, the Peking No. 2 Steel-Rolling Mill, the China-Viet Nam Friendship People's Commune, the Anshan, Wuhan, Paotow and Chungking iron and steel companies, the Shanghai No. 3 Steel Plant, the Kweiyang Cotton Mill, the Tungfanghung Silk Mill in Hangchow, and the Shaoshan People's Commune in Hunan. They said that they would resolutely support the Cambodian people in their just struggle to resist U.S. imperialism and its lackey — the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak gang. As soon as they heard the news from the radio, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Shaoshan Brigade of the Shaoshan People's Commune held a meeting to discuss its significance. They said that the success of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, the May 4 statement of the Chinese Government and the establishment of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia had greatly heightened the morale of the revolutionary people of the world and deflated the arrogance of imperialism, revisionism and all reaction. By expanding its war of aggression to the whole of Indo-China, U.S. imperialism was bound to be drowned in the vast ocean of people's war waged by the people of the three Indo-Chinese countries. Victory would certainly be won by the peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam.

Members of an air defence unit of the navy who had performed meritorious service by shooting down a U.S. imperialist pilotless high-altitude reconnaissance plane in the first spring of the 70s and the commanders and fighters of the Red Outpost Company under the P.L.A. Kwangchow units guarding China's southern gate day and night also voiced firm support for the just struggle of the three Indo-Chinese peoples and for the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. They gave the pledge to provide strong support for the peoples of Indo-China.

With deep hatred for U.S. imperialism, army-men and civilians in all parts of China have held meetings over the past few days to protest against and repudiate U.S. imperialism. They also exposed the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism and strongly condemned its heinous crimes. They said that the invasion of Cambodia by U.S. imperialism and its crime of enlarging the war of aggression in Indo-China were a frantic provocation

not only to the three peoples of Indo-China but to the Chinese people, the Southeast Asian peoples and the revolutionary people the world over. The latest war adventure of the Nixon government laid bare its nature as a paper tiger and showed that it was beset with internal and external difficulties and had landed in a blind alley. The more desperate its struggle, the nearer its doom.

In the frontier areas of Kwangsi and Yunnan, which border on Viet Nam and Laos, demonstrations and protest meetings were held by the poor and lower-middle peasants and militiamen of various nationalities of many people's communes. They said that U.S. imperialism would never change its aggressive nature. But however fierce a beast might be, it was no match for a good hunter. U.S. imperialism now running amuck would certainly be badly battered by the iron fists of the three Indo-Chinese peoples.

In Fukien Province, many returned overseas Chinese said angrily that the gangsterism of the Nixon government in sending large numbers of troops to invade Cambodia had stripped it of all its "peace" camouflage. The peoples of Cambodia, Indo-China and the whole world now saw more clearly the predatory nature of U.S. imperialism. Those who had returned from Southeast Asia said that they had cemented a close militant friendship with the people there in the prolonged struggle against imperialism. "U.S. imperialism," they declared, "has now stretched its claws of aggression into Cambodia and is madly expanding its war of aggression in Indo-China. This we can never tolerate."

The workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals throughout China pledged to render full support to the three Indo-Chinese peoples in their just struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation by following Chairman Mao's great teaching "**Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland**" and taking concrete actions in **grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war**. They pointed out: The three Indo-Chinese countries are close neighbours of China and there is a profound militant friendship between the Chinese people and the three Indo-Chinese peoples. We regard the Cambodian, Laotian and Vietnamese peoples' great struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and their victory as our own. We shall give powerful support to the three Indo-Chinese peoples in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation by scoring still greater victories on all fronts. We are convinced that the three Indo-Chinese peoples will strengthen their unity, defy all difficulties, advance wave upon wave, persevere in protracted war and defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and all their lackeys. Victory will certainly belong to the heroic people of the three Indo-Chinese countries.

Letter of Gratitude From Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to Premier Chou En-lai

Peking

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

Mr. Premier,

It is with greatest enthusiasm that the National Congress, the Central Committee and the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea have acknowledged Your Excellency's noble letter in which the Government of the People's Republic of China extends, in the name of the glorious Chinese people led by their most respected and beloved Chairman His Excellency Mao Tsetung, its formal recognition of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

We hereby express, Mr. Premier, the most profound and lasting gratitude of all the patriotic Khmers to your great country, to the most respected Chairman Mao Tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms His Excellency Lin Piao, to you and to the Chinese Government and heroic people for this just action taken by the People's Republic of China towards the Khmer people who on March 18 witnessed a handful of traitors usurping the constitutional power and plunging the country into a blood bath so as ultimately to put it under the enslavement of U.S. imperialism, and who today have the duty to be endowed with a legal government and a liberation army to wage a life-and-death struggle against this imperialism, our worst enemy.

Our people have always considered the People's Republic of China their No. 1 friend. So it is not surpris-

ing to them that she is the first sovereign state to extend recognition de jure to the new legitimate government of independent Cambodia.

The People's Republic of China is also known throughout the world as the champion of uncompromising struggle against U.S. imperialism and neo-colonialism and against the regimes of traitors in its pay.

Nor are our people surprised to learn that their best friend is the first power to decide to sever all relations once and for all with the illegal and traitorous Lon Nol government and to withdraw all her diplomatic personnel, technicians and experts from Phnom Penh and from the areas not yet liberated in Cambodia.

This noble gesture on the part of China will surely be inscribed in gold in the annals of Kampuchea.

It gives our fighting people a priceless encouragement and it also tremendously encourages all the other peoples in the world, especially those of the third world, who are fighting for the triumph of the same ideals of national independence, freedom, justice and peace, and whose No. 1 enemy is U.S. imperialism.

It is with these sentiments that I request you, Mr. Premier, to accept the assurance of my highest and fraternal consideration together with the very grateful salutations from the Government of Cambodia and its head Samdech Penn Nouth.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk
Head of State of Cambodia

May 6, 1970, Peking

Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Appoints Ker Meas Ambassador Extraordinary And Plenipotentiary to China

The Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea has appointed Mr. Ker Meas Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the People's Republic of China. The Government of the People's Republic of China has agreed to the appointment.

President Ton Duc Thang and Premier Pham Van Dong Warmly Greeting Establishment Of Royal Government of National Union Of Cambodia

Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, and Pham Van Dong, Premier of the D.R.V.N. Government, on May 6 sent a message to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, warmly greeting the establishment of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea. The message reads in full as follows:

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

We rejoice greatly at learning that the Congress of the National United Front of Kampuchea presided over by Samdech Head of State has closed in complete success. The congress has adopted a political programme and set up the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

This is a historical event of cardinal significance.

This event reflects fully the profound aspirations of the Khmer people and their unshakable determination to strengthen their unity and intensify their fight against the American imperialist aggressors and the latter's henchmen — the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique — in defence of their sacred national rights.

This event marks a great victory recorded by the Khmer people with the strong support of the peoples the world over in the past period. It proves the cor-

rectness and strength of Samdech Head of State's March 23, 1970 five-point appeal for national salvation. It also signifies the great vitality of the policy of independence, peace and neutrality which Samdech Head of State has promoted and which the Khmer people have defended with perseverance in the last 15 years.

This event constitutes a mighty and resolute blow to the U.S. imperialists' impudent aggression against Cambodia.

This great success also further exposes the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique as traitors on the pay-roll of the U.S. imperialists. At the same time, it indicates the utter isolation and weakness of that clique which nothing can save from defeat.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, faithful interpreters of the will and aspirations of the Khmer people of all social strata and political tendencies rallying around the N.U.F.K., and having at their disposition strong armed forces and vast liberated areas, are the only legitimate and legal representatives of the Khmer people. The setting up of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia constitutes a decisive factor of victory and a strong encouragement to the patriotic struggle of the Khmer people.

The Vietnamese people, the Viet Nam Fatherland Front and the D.R.V.N. Government warmly welcome this great success of the fraternal Khmer people and consider it their own success.

Loyal to the sacred commitments contained in the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the

Indo-Chinese Peoples, the Vietnamese people, the Viet Nam Fatherland Front and the D.R.V.N. Government pledge their utmost to strengthen the militant solidarity with the brother Khmer people, till total victory.

The Vietnamese people, the Viet Nam Fatherland Front and the D.R.V.N. Government firmly believe that under the clear-sighted leadership of Samdech Head of State, the Political Bureau of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and with the militant solidarity of the brotherly Indo-Chinese peoples and the strong support from the world people, the just struggle of the Khmer people will triumph gloriously.

We wish Samdech Head of State the best of health.

Please accept, Samdech Head of State, the assurance of our highest esteem.

Ton Duc Thang,

President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front

Pham Van Dong,

Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

May 6, 1970, Hanoi

D.R.V.N. Government Recognizes Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, on May 6 sent on behalf of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam a message to Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, recognizing the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea as the only legitimate and legal Government of Cambodia. The message reads in full as follows:

Samdech Penn Nouth,

Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia:

On the occasion of the formation of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam recognizes the Royal Government of National Union headed by Your Excellency as the only legitimate and legal Government of Cambodia, and to extend to Your Excellency and to the other members of the Government our best congratulations.

The formation of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia as well as that of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front is a great success for the fraternal Khmer people's struggle against the American aggression and for national salvation, and a powerful manifestation of their unshakable determination to unite and fight to defeat the American imperialist aggressors and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitors, with a view to building a really independent, peaceful and neutral Cambodia. The formation of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia is a hard and resolute blow to the present

impudent aggression by the American imperialists against Cambodia.

We are convinced that under the clear-sighted leadership of Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, with the strength of unity of the seven million Khmers rallying around the National United Front of Kampuchea, with the solidarity and the struggle of the fraternal Indo-Chinese peoples, and with the sympathy and vigorous support from the socialist camp and the peoples of the world, including the progressive people in the United States, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia will fulfil its historic mission in leading the Khmer people's struggle against the U.S. aggression, for national salvation to total victory.

True to the commitments inscribed in the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, the Vietnamese people pledge to do their best to reinforce the militant solidarity with the brotherly Khmer people, till total victory.

May the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Khmer peoples last for ever!

I wish Your Excellency success in the accomplishment of your lofty task.

Please accept, Your Excellency, my best wishes for your good health, and the assurance of my highest consideration.

Pham Van Dong

Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

May 6, 1970

President Nguyen Huu Tho, President Huynh Tan Phat Warmly Congratulate Success of Congress of National United Front Of Kampuchea

Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and Huynh Tan Phat, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, on May 6 sent a message to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, congratulating the success of the Congress of the National United Front of Kampuchea, according to the South Viet Nam "Giai Phong" Press Agency. The message reads in full as follows:

On the occasion of the Congress of the National United Front of Kampuchea which has ended in success by adopting the Political Programme, electing the top leading body of the Front and setting up the Royal Government of National Union, on behalf of the south Vietnamese people, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and in our own names, we have the honour and gratification to express to the Samdech, the other leaders of the National United Front of Kampuchea, the Royal Government of National Union and the entire heroic people of Cambodia our warmest greetings and our best wishes for success.

At a time when the U.S. imperialists are conducting an overt aggression in Cambodia and when the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique are openly inviting the U.S. and Saigon puppet troops to sabotage the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, peace and neutrality of Cambodia, the success of the Congress of the National United Front of Kampuchea constitutes a heavy blow dealt at the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen. This is a historic event marking a new and very important development of the heroic struggle of the brotherly Khmer people in the defence of their sacred national rights and the building of an independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous Cambodia.

Responding to the March 23 appeal for national salvation by Samdech the Head of State, the Khmer

people throughout the country, from the countryside to the towns, united closely in the National United Front of Kampuchea, have risen up like a storm, waging a valiant struggle in all forms and winning brilliant victories. We firmly believe that the fraternal Khmer people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the National United Front and Samdech the Head of State, with the wholehearted support of the peoples of Viet Nam and Laos as well as the peoples and governments of peace- and justice-loving countries all over the world, will surely attain yet bigger successes and win glorious final victory. The U.S. aggressors, however perfidious and brutal, will be swept away by the Khmer people from their country. The Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, for all the support and assistance they receive from the United States, can in no way avoid the doom that history reserves for the traitors.

We would like to assure the Samdech that as a close neighbour of the Khmer people, the south Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, fully supporting the Joint Declaration of the Indo-Chinese Peoples' Summit Conference, will step up their sacred war of resistance, strengthen further their militant solidarity with the heroic Khmer people and do everything they can to give effective support to the just cause of the people of the friendly country. We will consistently strengthen our good-neighbour relations with the Kingdom of Cambodia on the principle of full respect for the sovereignty, independence, neutrality, political regime and territorial integrity of Cambodia within her existing borders.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express once again the profound gratitude of the people, the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam to the extremely precious support that the Samdech and the fraternal Khmer people have always reserved for the south Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

We wish to renew to the Samdech the assurance of our highest considerations,

P.R.G. of Republic of South Viet Nam Recognizes Cambodian Royal Government of National Union

President Huynh Tan Phat of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam on May 6 sent a message to Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea, extending, on behalf of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, recognition to the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea, according to a report of the South Viet Nam "Giai Phong" Press Agency. The message reads as follows:

We rejoice very much at the setting up of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with the Samdech as Prime Minister. We have the honour to inform the Samdech that the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has recognized the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia as the only legal and legitimate Government of Cambodia.

On this occasion, on behalf of the people, the National Front for Liberation, and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and in my own name, we convey to the Samdech and, through the Samdech, to the National United Front of Kampuchea, the Royal Government of National Union, and the Cambodian people our warmest greetings and our full support.

At present, the U.S. imperialists are carrying out direct aggression against Cambodia, brazenly sabotaging the sovereignty, independence, peace and neutrality of Cambodia. In face of this grave situation, the valiant Cambodian people, under the glorious banner of the National United Front of Kampuchea headed by Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, are rising up and fighting heroically, liberating many large areas and driving the aggressors and the traitors into predicament.

Along with these big victories, the passing of the Political Programme by the Congress of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the founding of the supreme organ of the Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia are a great historic event marking a new important development of the Cambodian people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and for their own sacred national rights. This certainly will encourage and strengthen the patriotic fight of the Khmer people and the common struggle of the Indo-Chinese peoples against the brutal aggression by the U.S. imperialists.

As a neighbour and companion-in-arms of the Khmer people, we once again assure the Samdech of the militant solidarity and full support of the people, the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam to the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. We will fight shoulder to shoulder with the brotherly Khmer people against the U.S. aggressors and their flunkies till final victory.

We firmly believe that, in the light of the Joint Declaration of the Indo-Chinese Peoples' Summit Conference, under the clear-sighted and determined leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and with a correct Political Programme, the heroic Cambodian people, strongly supported by the peace- and freedom-loving people the world over, will win total victory. The U.S. imperialists and their stooges will be defeated ignominiously.

* * *

According to another report of the "Giai Phong" Press Agency, Nguyen Thi Binh, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, has on the same day sent a message to Mr. Sarin Chhak, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

Prince Souphanouvong Warmly Greets Formation of Cambodian Royal Government of National Union

Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front, sent on May 6 a message to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, extending warm congratulations on the formation of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National

United Front of Kampuchea, according to a report of the "Khaosan Pathet Lao" News Agency. The full text of the message reads:

On the occasion of the holding of the Congress of the National United Front of Kampuchea to adopt its Political Programme and set up its Political Bureau and

the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, on behalf of the Laotian Patriotic Front and the Laotian people and in my own name, I wish to convey to Samdech the Head of State my warmest congratulations.

This is an event of great importance, marking a new step forward of the Khmer people's heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen — the reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique. It is a brilliant victory of the line of genuine national independence, peace and neutrality clearly expounded in the proclamation of March 23, 1970 of Samdech the Head of State. This constitutes a powerful blow dealt at the U.S. imperialists' brazen and barbarous aggression against Cambodia, and, at the same time, lays bare the ugly, traitorous nature and miserable isolation of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique which is being faced with powerful opposition from the Khmer people throughout the country now rising up en masse.

The publication of the Political Programme of the Front, the formation of its Political Bureau and the setting up of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia — the only authentic and legal representative of the Khmer people — will certainly stimulate strongly the Khmer people of all strata to march forward staunchly and smash all aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and duly punish the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak

clique of traitors, to defend successfully their sacred fundamental national rights.

The Laotian people and the Laotian Patriotic Front pledge their wholehearted support for the Khmer people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. They are striving to materialize the commitments inscribed in the historic Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, and pledge to strengthen their solidarity and stand shoulder to shoulder with the brotherly Khmer and Vietnamese peoples in stepping up the fight against the common enemy — the U.S. imperialist aggressors — to sweep them away from the territory of the three Indo-Chinese countries.

I am confident that under the clear-sighted leadership of Samdech the Head of State, the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and with the Khmer people's tradition of solidarity and indomitable struggle against foreign aggressors, with the firm and lasting militant solidarity among the Indo-Chinese peoples and the increasing sympathy and support of the peace- and justice-loving people in the world, the struggle of the Khmer people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation will surely be crowned with complete victory.

I wish Samdech the Head of State good health and assure the Samdech of my highest consideration.

Albanian Government Recognizes Cambodian Royal Government of National Union

Haxhi Lleshi, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania, sent a telegram to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and to Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea, recognizing the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea, according to ATA. The telegram reads in full as follows:

The Albanian people and the Government of the People's Republic of Albania welcomed with particular pleasure the meeting of the Congress of the National United Front of Kampuchea, the adoption of the programme of the Front at this congress and the formation of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia appointed by Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. On this occasion, on behalf of the Albanian people, of the Government of the People's Republic of Albania and in our own names, we extend to you and, through you, to the friendly Cambodian people and

their Government our most cordial greetings and our best wishes for still greater new successes in strengthening the just struggle of the Cambodian people against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs.

The Government of the People's Republic of Albania recognizes the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia headed by Samdech Penn Nouth as the sole legal Government of Cambodia and expresses its desire and its readiness to maintain and develop with it close friendly relations in the interests of the people of our two countries and of their common cause, the struggle against U.S. imperialism and international reaction. The Government of the People's Republic of Albania, as it publicly announced in its declaration of April 11, 1970, does not recognize and considers as illegal the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak puppet government, traitorous tool in the hands of U.S. imperialism, and it will not have any relation with it.

The Albanian people and their Government support by all their forces the just heroic struggle which the Cambodian people are waging against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and traitors to the country and they are deeply convinced that by strengthening their mili-

tant solidarity, cohesion and co-operation with the heroic Vietnamese and Laotian peoples and the other peoples of the Indo-China Peninsula, and by carrying out in practice the important decisions of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples and of the Congress of the National United Front of Kampuchea, the Cambodian people will resolutely carry forward their armed struggle, firmly advance towards complete victory and completely smash the U.S. aggressors and their servants. In this just struggle, the Cambodian people and the other peoples of Indo-China are not alone. They enjoy the sympathy and the all-round backing of all the freedom-loving peoples and of the anti-imperialist forces of the world.

The Albanian people and the Government of the People's Republic of Albania, once more expressing their solidarity with and their full and resolute support for the struggle of the Cambodian people, wish Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, headed by Samdech Penn Nouth, full success in the still broader organization and mobilization of all the Cambodian patriotic forces for the realization of the decisions of the Congress of the National United Front of Kampuchea and your people's profound aspirations to freedom, independence and national sovereignty.

(Hsinhua News Agency May 5 dispatch from Tirana)

D.P.R.K. Government Recognizes Cambodian Royal Government of National Union

Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on May 5 sent a message to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, wholeheartedly greeting the formation of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea. The message reads in full as follows:

Peking

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

With regard to the formation of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea with Samdech Penn Nouth as its Prime Minister, I, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people and in my own name, warmly welcome it as the only legitimate Government of Cambodia and extend wholehearted felicitations to you and the friendly Cambodian people.

The proclamation of the Political Programme of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the formation of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea at this moment when the U.S. imperialists are perpetrating large-scale armed invasion of Cambodia, marks an event of great significance in more powerfully rousing the entire Cambodian people to the sacred struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressor and the Right-wing reactionary clique of Cambodia, his lackey, and firmly uniting the patriotic, democratic forces of Cambodia.

The war of resistance against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation the Cambodian people are now

waging under the leadership of Your Highness Samdech and the National United Front of Kampuchea is a just struggle for defending the sovereignty of the nation and winning genuine freedom and liberation of the country and a sacred struggle for peace in Indo-China and the rest of Asia.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people sternly denounce the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion of Cambodia as a most heinous, brigandish act of aggression and once again manifest firm militant solidarity with the Cambodian people in their courageous fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressor and the Right-wing clique, his lackey.

The Korean people regard it their due international duty to actively support and encourage with might and main the Cambodian people in their just struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressor, the common enemy.

Expressing the belief that the courageous Cambodian people, rallied close round the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea, in warm response to the call of Your Highness Samdech and the National United Front of Kampuchea, will certainly win the struggle for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressor out of their soil and overthrowing the Right-wing reactionary clique and building an independent, free, peaceful, neutral and prosperous Cambodia, I sincerely wish the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea great success in its future work.

Kim Il Sung

Premier of the Cabinet
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

May 5, 1970, Pyongyang

Peking Review, No. 20

Cambodian Rightist Coup Authorities Unreasonably Obstruct Withdrawal and Return Home of Chinese Personnel

ON May 5, the Chinese Government declared that it formally severed all diplomatic relations already long severed with the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak Rightist coup d'etat authorities in Phnom Penh and that it decided to withdraw the Chinese diplomatic mission, personnel and experts from Phnom Penh. However, in violation of universally accepted international practice, the Phnom Penh coup d'etat authorities have gone to the length of making the Chinese personnel in Phnom Penh "hostages" and obstructing them from returning to their motherland.

Before making public its decision to withdraw its personnel from Phnom Penh, the Chinese side informed the former Cambodian Ambassador to China Nay Valentin of this decision. The Chinese side told him that we had chartered a special plane of Air France which would fly to Phnom Penh on May 7 from Paris to bring back all the 64 Chinese personnel to Shanghai and that the 19 personnel of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Cambodia would fly to Shanghai in the same plane. At the same time, the Chinese side expressed its willingness to assist all the 40 members of the former Cambodian Embassy in China to return to Phnom Penh. Apart from providing every facility such as visas and exemption from customs inspection, the Chinese side would send them free of charge from Peking to Shanghai and then free of charge to Phnom Penh in the above-mentioned special plane of Air France. After that, all the 13 members of the former Cambodian Embassy in Korea arrived in Peking from Pyongyang, and the Chinese side further expressed its willingness to assist them to return to Phnom Penh in the same way. Valentin expressed complete agreement to these arrangements of the Chinese side and repeatedly thanked the Chinese side for providing such facilities and assistance.

However, when the Air France special plane chartered by China flew from Paris to Phnom Penh on the 7th, the Phnom Penh coup d'etat authorities put

up unreasonable obstructions, refusing it permission to land at the Phnom Penh Airport so that it was compelled to change its route and fly to Singapore where it still remains. At the same time, the Phnom Penh coup d'etat authorities issued a statement and a communique on the 7th and 8th respectively in which they went so far as to say that only when the members of the former Cambodian Embassy in China returned to Phnom Penh would the Chinese personnel be allowed to leave Phnom Penh. This action of the Phnom Penh coup d'etat authorities in flagrantly making the Chinese personnel "hostages" is most peremptory and arbitrary. It is a serious infringement on the diplomatic privileges of the Chinese Embassy, a crude violation of accepted international practice and a grave provocation against the Chinese people.

It must be pointed out that the arrangements proposed by the Chinese side for the withdrawal of the personnel of both sides are entirely reasonable. The Chinese side now decides to extend the lease of the Air France special plane to May 11 and asks the Phnom Penh coup d'etat authorities to accept the said plane at the Phnom Penh Airport before the above-mentioned date so that it may bring back the Chinese and Korean personnel in Phnom Penh and then send all the personnel of the former Cambodian Embassies in China and Korea from Shanghai back to Phnom Penh. If the date of May 11 is passed, the Chinese and Korean personnel will leave Phnom Penh for Shanghai by the Air France scheduled flight of May 12. And all the personnel of the former Cambodian Embassies in China and Korea may take the same airliner back to Phnom Penh from Shanghai. In accordance with its stand and promise, the Chinese side would still be ready to render assistance and provide them with free plane tickets. The Chinese side demands in all seriousness that the Phnom Penh coup d'etat authorities change their utterly unreasonable attitude.

(Hsinhua News Agency, May 9 dispatch)

In Commemoration of the 28th Anniversary of "Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art"

Powerful Ideological Weapon in Revolutionary Mass Criticism

— Studying the "Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art"

by the Writing Group of the Tientsin Municipal
Revolutionary Committee

MARXISM is, in essence, critical and revolutionary. Our great leader Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*, an epoch-making work published 28 years ago, is a critical and revolutionary Marxist document. With penetrating Marxist-Leninist analysis, Chairman Mao has in this work thoroughly criticized the bourgeois line in culture represented by Wang Ming, smashed the fallacies spread by Chou Yang and his ilk, a bunch of counter-revolutionary revisionists who had sneaked into the revolutionary ranks, fully exposed the manifestations of the bourgeois world outlook in the ideological and cultural spheres, put forward a most comprehensive and correct proletarian revolutionary line in literature and art, and developed the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and theory on literature and art creatively and with genius.

Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art* is a programmatic document of the proletariat in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere, and it has set a brilliant example for the proletariat and revolutionary people in criticizing revisionism and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. At present, when the socialist revolution is deepening with each passing day, it is of extreme importance for us to restudy this work and use it as our powerful ideological weapon to carry out a deep-going and sustained revolutionary mass criticism in order to fulfil in an all-round way the fighting tasks set forth by the Ninth

Party Congress, conscientiously do a good job in the struggle-criticism-transformation in the realm of the superstructure and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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In his *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*, Chairman Mao put forward the great historical task of "launching a struggle of proletarian ideology against non-proletarian ideology." Chairman Mao pointed out that if the proletariat should refrain from criticizing the ideology of the bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie and accommodate itself to them, this would "actually be to yield to the big landlord class and the big bourgeoisie and to run the risk of undermining our Party and our country. Whom then must we yield to? We can mould the Party and the world only in the image of the proletarian vanguard." Chairman Mao has raised the struggle of criticizing bourgeois ideology to the level of a matter of principle concerning the fate of the Party and the state; this is a great contribution to the theory of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Literature and art as well as the entire ideological and cultural fronts serve the politics and economic base of definite classes. The exploiting classes' old ideology and culture serve their purpose of ruling over the broad masses of the working people, and the proleta-

riat's new ideology and culture serve its purpose of seizing and consolidating the political power. Should the proletariat, after seizing political power, persist in using the proletarian world outlook to transform the world and exercise proletarian dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the ideological and cultural spheres, or should it use the bourgeois world outlook to transform the world and let the bourgeoisie exercise dictatorship over the proletariat? This is a major question of whether the proletariat can consolidate its political power and prevent the exploiting classes from staging a come-back.

Working in co-ordination with Chiang Kai-shek's counter-revolutionary policy of "combating," "corroding" and "restricting" the Communist Party, the handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists represented by Wang Ming wildly opposed, 28 years ago, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and pushed a Right capitulationist line. Catering to the needs of this counter-revolutionary line, Chou Yang and his ilk advocated reactionary and decadent views on literature and art such as "art for art's sake," the so-called "theory of human nature," "love of humanity" and "exposing the dark," in a vain attempt to use these ideas, which were in essence the culture and ideology of the Kuomintang reactionaries, to benumb the people, corrode the revolutionary ranks and liquidate the struggle of the people of the whole country, led by the Chinese Communist Party with Chairman Mao as its leader, against imperialism, the big landlord class and the big bourgeoisie. In the *Talks*, Chairman Mao exposed the counter-revolutionary features of Chou Yang and his gang and criticized their reactionary literary and art views, thereby enabling revolutionary literature and art to develop along the correct proletarian line and ensuring the triumphant advance of China's new-democratic revolution.

After China had entered the stage of socialist revolution, the "four villains" Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, Tien Han and Yang Han-sheng, on orders from the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, frenziedly opposed Chairman Mao's *Talks* and used a counter-revolutionary revisionist sinister line on literature and art to exercise dictatorship over the proletariat. In co-ordination with the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries abroad, they trotted out, in a different guise, the bourgeois literary and art views which Chairman Mao had criticized in his *Talks*, and unscrupulously propagated their theories on "truthful writing," on "the broad path of realism," on "the deepening of realism," on opposition to "subject-matter as the decisive factor," on "middle characters," on opposition to "the smell of gunpowder," on "the merging of various trends as the spirit of the age," and on "discarding the classics and rebelling against orthodoxy." Their criminal aim

was to create counter-revolutionary public opinion to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

History has proved that the bourgeoisie and the handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists will never give up the ideological and cultural positions long under their domination simply because the proletariat has seized political power. Under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the criticism of bourgeois ideology must be strengthened and not weakened. If the proletariat does not carry out a deep-going and sustained criticism of bourgeois ideology, the bourgeoisie will use the old ideas and culture to launch frantic attacks on the proletariat.

Chairman Mao attaches great importance to the class struggle on the ideological and cultural fronts under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. After the completion of the socialist transformation of ownership of means of production in China, Chairman Mao has earnestly instructed us to launch a struggle against bourgeois ideology and direct our attention to "criticizing revisionism." (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.*) At the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Chairman Mao specially pointed out: "In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle." He added: "To overthrow a political power, it is always necessary first of all to create public opinion, to do work in the ideological sphere. This is true for the revolutionary class as well as for the counter-revolutionary class." In his brilliant May 7 Directive, Chairman Mao again pointed out that the workers, peasants, soldiers, students and those working in commerce should all "criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie." All these teachings of Chairman Mao's proceed from his great strategic concept of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and carrying the socialist revolution through to the end.

To "criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie" is an important component part of Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. If, after seizing political power, the proletariat should ignore or negate the criticism of, and the struggle against, the bourgeoisie on the ideological and cultural fronts, there would be the danger of its losing the political power it had seized. Loss of ideological and cultural positions would mean the loss, sooner or later, of political power. In order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is imperative to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the ideological and cultural spheres, and in order to carry the socialist revolution through to the end, it is imperative, in the ideological sphere, to carry

the struggle to eliminate bourgeois ideas and foster proletarian ideas through to the end.

Chairman Mao has not only formulated the principle and policy to **"criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie"** for us, but has also led the criticisms of the reactionary film *The Life of Wu Hsun*, of the Hu Feng counter-revolutionary clique and of the *Studies of "The Dream of the Red Chamber,"* thereby dealing telling blows to the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, is a great criticism movement on a scale unknown before in history. With invincible Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, the 700 million Chinese people have followed the great teaching of our great leader Chairman Mao: **"Hold high the great banner of the Proletarian Cultural Revolution, thoroughly expose the reactionary bourgeois stand of those so-called academic authorities who oppose the Party and socialism, thoroughly criticize and repudiate reactionary bourgeois ideas in the sphere of academic work, education, journalism, literature and art and publishing, and seize the leadership in these cultural spheres."** They have launched powerful attacks against the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes in the ideological, cultural, political and economic spheres and smashed Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters. In this tremendous struggle, great Mao Tsetung Thought has been spread on an unprecedented scale and the dictatorship of the proletariat has been enormously consolidated and strengthened.

But it should be noted that the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, based on private ownership, has a history of several hundred and even several thousand years. Its roots are deep and it has been extensively spread, penetrating every sector and every corner of the ideological sphere. The thorough sweeping away, liquidation and criticism of the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes cannot be accomplished in one or two campaigns, but require protracted and arduous struggles. Though we have overthrown Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the literary and art circles, Chou Yang and company, the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line is still far from completely liquidated. It will rise again and counter-attack when it has the opportunity to do so. Fang Chi of Tientsin, a sworn member of the Chou Yang gang and of the Hu Feng counter-revolutionary clique, produced large quantities of anti-Party and anti-socialist poisonous weeds. After Liu Shao-chi, Chou Yang and their gang had been overthrown, this counter-revolutionary revisionist, with the support of counter-revolutionary double-dealers and bourgeois careerists, colluded with

and mustered a handful of renegades, enemy agents and counter-revolutionaries to stage a sinister play and hold conspiratorial meetings in a futile counter-revolutionary attempt to seize power from the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader.

All this fully shows that the class struggle on the ideological and cultural fronts will not cease as long as there are classes and class struggle at home and as long as imperialism, revisionism and reaction exist in the world. As the "Summary of the Forum on the Work in Literature and Art in the Armed Forces With Which Comrade Lin Piao Entrusted Comrade Chiang Ching" has incisively pointed out: "After this black line is destroyed, still others will appear. The struggle will have to go on. Therefore, our struggle is an arduous, complex and long-term struggle demanding decades or even centuries of effort." We must continue to hold high the *Talks'* banner of revolutionary criticism and launch offensives against the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes without any let-up.

(2)

Chairman Mao pointed out in his *Talks* that Marxism **"definitely destroys creative moods that are feudal, bourgeois, petty-bourgeois, liberalistic, individualist, nihilist, art-for-art's sake, aristocratic, decadent or pessimistic, and every other creative mood that is alien to the masses of the people and to the proletariat."** **"They should be utterly destroyed. And while they are being destroyed, something new can be constructed."** This teaching of Chairman Mao's has shown us the direction to correctly solve the question of destruction and construction during revolutionary mass criticism.

Old ideas and old culture which reflect the interests of the exploiting classes and the new ideas and new culture which reflect the interests of the proletariat are diametrically opposed and irreconcilable. Bourgeois ideas and culture have always been opium, poisoning the minds of the proletariat and other working people. In establishing its own rule, the bourgeoisie can make the feudal ideas and culture or even the ideas and culture of the slave-owners an instrument for its rule over the working people. In the struggle for its own liberation and for the liberation of all mankind, the proletariat, however, must effect **"the most radical rupture with"** (*Manifesto of the Communist Party*) the ideologies of all exploiting classes as instructed by Marx and Engels and **"clear away the rubbish completely"** (*Introducing a Co-operative*) as Chairman Mao has taught us.

Therefore, with regard to all reactionary bourgeois, feudal and revisionist ideas and theories, whether they

are Liu Shao-chi's six sinister theories (the theory of "the dying out of class struggle," the theory of "docile tools," the theory that "the masses are backward," the theory of "joining the Party in order to climb up," the theory of "inner-Party peace" and the theory of "merging private and public interests" — Tr.) or the "four villains" eight sinister theories on literature and art (the theories on "truthful writing," on "the broad path of realism," on "the deepening of realism," on opposition to "subject-matter as the decisive factor," on "middle characters," on opposition to "the smell of gunpowder," on "the merging of various trends as the spirit of the age" and on "discarding the classics and rebelling against orthodoxy" — Tr.) as well as "the policy of concession" in the realm of history, the theory of "combining two into one" in philosophy and the trash of "putting profits in command" and "material incentives" in the economic sphere — all these must be thoroughly criticized and their counter-revolutionary pernicious influence must be completely eliminated.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"Only by destroying the old and the rotten can we build the new and the sound."** (*New-Democratic Constitutional Government*.) The proletarian new ideas, culture and arts are built in the tit-for-tat struggle against the reactionary ideas and culture. As Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"There is no construction without destruction."** Without "destruction," it is impossible to **"build the new and the sound."** Only when there is thorough "destruction" can there be firmly based "construction." To prostrate oneself before the bourgeoisie is class capitulationism.

The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in cultural circles, Lu Ting-yi and the "four villains" — Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, Tien Han and Yang Han-sheng — all were "the advocates of restoring what is ancient" and "worshippers of foreign things" who were always hostile to revolutionary criticism. In their eyes, anything that is ancient or foreign is good. Chou Yang even alleged that it was necessary to use "Chinese and foreign cultural legacies in feudal and capitalist society" to **"build socialism and communism."** This is sheer nonsense! We can build socialism and communism by depending only on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. How can we depend on feudal and capitalist culture which is opposed to socialism and communism! To put it bluntly, Chou Yang's so-called "building" socialism and communism is only a signboard to cover up his real purpose of using the utterly decadent feudal and capitalist dross to sabotage the socialist revolution and construction and undermine the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The model revolutionary theatrical works personally nurtured by Comrade Chiang Ching have set a brilliant example for us to correctly solve the question of

destruction and construction. It is precisely by using Mao Tsetung Thought as the weapon that the model revolutionary theatrical works were created through valiant and tenacious struggles against the feudal landlord class, the bourgeois and the modern revisionist literature and art, and against the sinister line in literature and art represented by Chou Yang. The emergence of these theatrical works marks a new height in the proletarian revolutionary literature and art which have exerted tremendous influence on the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Following the direction indicated by Chairman Mao, we must study the model revolutionary theatrical works, strive to expand the creation of the proletarian new culture and arts so as to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

(3)

Chairman Mao applied, in his *Talks*, the fundamental viewpoint of Marxism, that is, the method of class analysis, to criticize the bourgeois viewpoints and literary and art theories of all descriptions, which, whether cloaked as "supra-class" viewpoints and theories or couched in revolutionary terms and phrases, will all reveal themselves for what they are before the magic mirror of the *Talks*, with none of them allowed to escape.

Under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the class struggle in the ideological sphere is very complicated. The handful of class enemies resorted to manifold tactics in their attacks on the proletariat. Donning the cloak of Marxism, they often waved red flags to oppose the red flag, wrote counter-revolutionary articles in the style of revolutionaries and carried out counter-revolutionary activities in various disguises. So long as we master Mao Tsetung Thought and apply the method of class analysis, we will be able to strip them of their mantles, lay bare their real purpose and expose their reactionary features to the light of day.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"Mistakes must be criticized and poisonous weeds fought wherever they crop up. However, such criticism should not be dogmatic, and the metaphysical method should not be used, but efforts should be made to apply the dialectical method. What is needed is scientific analysis and convincing argument."** (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*.) The revolutionary mass criticism struggle which is being conducted in the sphere of ideology aims at solving the question of men's spiritual world. In this struggle it is necessary to expose and attack the enemies and at the same time educate and unite with the masses. Therefore, in the course of revolutionary mass criticism, only by applying

(Continued on p. 38.)

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

Greetings From Communist Party of Burma

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China

Comrades:

We learn with great excitement the happy tidings that the People's Republic of China successfully launched her first man-made earth satellite on April 24, 1970.

This victory deals heavy blows to U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism. It is a powerful check to the moves of these imperialists to carry out nuclear war threat and redivide and dominate the world, and once again shatters their monopoly over nuclear weapons and rockets.

This victory will immensely inspire the oppressed people all over the world who are struggling against U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism.

This victory demonstrates once again with concrete action that to the people armed with great Mao Tsetung Thought, nothing is impossible.

We extend our warm greetings, through you, to the Chinese scientists, engineers and technicians, workers and militia who, armed with great Mao Tsetung Thought, have seized this victory. At the same time, we extend, through you, our warm congratulations to the great Chinese people who are standing at the forefront of all countries in waging struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism.

We wish socialist China continuous successes in conducting nuclear weapon tests, nuclear weapon production and rocket tests to counter the nuclear war of imperialism and social-imperialism.

Long live great Mao Tsetung Thought, Marxism-Leninism of our era!

Long live Chairman Mao, a long, long life to him!

Central Committee of the Communist
Party of Burma

April 27, 1970

Greetings From Communist Party of Thailand

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China

Dear Comrades:

We have learnt the exceptionally happy news of the successful launching of a man-made satellite into an orbit in space on April 24 by the People's Republic of China. We, on behalf of all Party members, fighters of the People's Liberation Army and all the revolutionary people of Thailand, extend our warmest congratulations to the great Communist Party of China and Chinese people on this tremendous achievement.

This brilliant achievement is a great victory of Mao Tsetung Thought, a great victory of Chairman Mao Tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line, another rich fruit of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution,

and a result of the holding aloft by the great Chinese people of the banner of unity and victory of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, turning into reality Chairman Mao Tsetung's great call, "We too should produce man-made satellites."

This great victory of China's in developing space technology fills the revolutionary people of the whole world with extreme joy while, at the same time, it throws imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries into a panic. It also deals a heavy blow at U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism which are pursuing feverishly their policies of aggression and war.

China's rapid development in science and technology helps to make socialist China, the bulwark of

world revolution, stronger and more powerful, and gives immense support and encouragement to the revolutionary people of the whole world who are struggling for independence, democracy and socialism. We the people of Thailand who are waging arms in hand a bitter struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen, the traitorous Thanom clique, consider this achievement and victory of our great brotherly Chinese people as our own achievement and victory and as an immense encouragement and support to our struggle.

We wish the great Communist Party of China and Chinese people more spectacular successes.

Long live the unbreakable militant friendship between the Thai and Chinese peoples!

Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

Long live invincible Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live Chairman Mao Tsetung, great teacher of the proletariat of the whole world!

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Thailand

April 26, 1970
Thailand

Greetings From Communist Party of Malaya

Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party
Respected and Beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung,

Dear Comrades:

On hearing the news that China has successfully launched her first man-made earth satellite, we, on behalf of all members of the Communist Party of Malaya, all fighters of the National Liberation Army of Malaya and the Malayan people, most enthusiastically extend to you and, through you, to the 700 million Chinese people our warmest congratulations.

The successful launching of China's first man-made earth satellite is a great victory of invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and another tremendous achievement of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It signifies a gigantic leap of socialist China in the field of science and technology and a new contribution to mankind made by the industrious and intelligent Chinese people who, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, are holding high the banner of unity and victory of the Chinese Communist Party's Ninth National Congress.

This successful launching of China's satellite is the first great victory scored by the great Chinese people and all the revolutionary people of the world in their victorious march into the brilliant 1970s. This victory has given tremendous inspiration to the proletariat and oppressed people and nations in the world. It is a telling blow to U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and all reaction.

We most heartily wish the Chinese people, who are holding high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, new and greater victories in the great 1970s under the wise leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader.

Long live the great teacher of revolution Chairman Mao, a long, long life to him!

Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Malaya

April 26, 1970

Greetings From Comrade Hill, Chairman of Communist Party Of Australia (M-L)

Chairman Mao Tsetung
Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Premier Chou En-lai

Peking

China

Warmest congratulations on the great achievement in space flight. This is a further great blow against the war threats of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. It greatly assists in building, strengthening

and encouraging the united struggle of the world's people against their No. 1 enemy, U.S. imperialism. All workers, working people and oppressed people hail this further triumph, product of the Chinese people's initiative and independence inspired by Mao Tsetung Thought and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

(signed) Hill

Communist Party of Australia
(Marxist-Leninist)

May 15, 1970

31

Greetings From Comrade Wilcox, General Secretary of Communist Party of New Zealand

The Central Committee of the Communist
Party of China

Peking

Please convey to the Chinese people and Government the profound congratulations from the Political Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand on the successful launching of the Chinese space satellite. We hail the achievement as an expression of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the confirmation of the success of the Cultural Revolution. This outstanding achievement of the Chinese people is an inspiration to the revolutionary peoples of the whole world and deals a resounding blow to U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism and world revisionism.

The achievement of the Chinese people and Party will inspire the International May Day celebration. We convey warm fraternal greetings to the Chinese people and their Government and the leadership of the Communist Party of China on the occasion of May Day.

Long live the fraternal relations between the Communist Party of New Zealand and the Communist Party of China!

V.G. Wilcox

General Secretary
The Communist Party of New Zealand

April 29, 1970

Auckland

Greetings From Comrade Sanmugathan, General Secretary Of the Ceylon Communist Party

The Central Committee of the Chinese
Communist Party

Dear Comrades:

The revolutionary-minded and progressive people of Ceylon have been thrilled at hearing the joyous news that the great People's Republic of China has successfully launched an earth satellite.

It is a reflection of the tremendous scientific and technological advance in such a short space of time under the correct guidance of the Chinese Communist Party and the great slogan advanced by Comrade Mao Tsetung at the historic Ninth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party to "unite to win still greater victories." It is a great victory for the concrete application of Mao Tsetung Thought which is the Marxism-Leninism of today and a vindication of the correct principles of independence, self-reliance and holding the initiative in one's own hands.

The whole world rejoices at your achievement and hails it as a step against the nuclear blackmail sought to be imposed on the whole world by U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism. It is a great blow for world peace and socialism.

On behalf of the Ceylon Communist Party and all revolutionaries we send our heartiest congratulations to the heroic Chinese people, to the glorious Communist Party of China and to its matchless leader, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era, Comrade Mao Tsetung.

We salute you and wish you many more successes.

Yours fraternally,

(signed) Sanmugathan
General Secretary

April 29, 1970

Peking Review, No. 20

Greetings From Leader of Delegation of Central Committee Of Communist Party of Indonesia

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China

Peking

Dear Comrades:

The People's Republic of China successfully launched on April 24 her first man-made earth satellite. With boundless joy, we, on behalf of the Indonesian Communists and the Indonesian revolutionary people, extend our warmest greetings and highest respect to you, our comrades, and through you to all the workers, engineers and technicians, scientists, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, people's militia and other personnel who have taken part in the research, manufacture and launching of the satellite. We extend our warmest greetings and highest respect to the entire great Chinese people who, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and with Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, have attained this brilliant victory.

The successful launching of China's first man-made earth satellite embodies the high level of the development of Chinese science and technology and testifies to the powerfulness of socialist China as the most reliable bulwark of world revolution. This achievement is also a victory of the revolutionary people of the whole world who are striving for their own emancipation, and a heavy blow to the world people's enemies — imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism headed by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, and the reactionaries of various countries.

The launching of China's first man-made earth satellite demonstrates to the whole world the correctness of Chairman Mao Tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line on socialist construction and on strengthening

national defence, and it is a result of the thorough implementation of the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and the line of "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war." It is a new great victory for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, a fruit of the correct line of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, and a magnificent victory of Mao Tsetung Thought.

The new achievement of China is, in particular, a most tremendous encouragement and impetus to the Indonesian people, who, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Indonesia, are now launching a revolutionary armed struggle to overthrow the Suharto-Nasution fascist military regime and to establish people's democratic state power in Indonesia. It strengthens our confidence and determination to hold high for ever the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and to carry the revolution through to the end.

Long live the great People's Republic of China — the most reliable bulwark of world revolution!

Long live invincible Mao Tsetung Thought — Marxism-Leninism of our era!

Long live Chairman Mao, great leader and great teacher of the proletariat and revolutionary people of the whole world!

(signed) Jusuf Adjitorop

Leader of the Delegation of the Central
Committee of the Communist Party of
Indonesia

April 30, 1970

Greetings From Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile

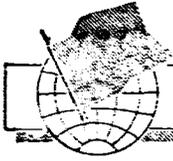
Following is a message from the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile warmly congratulating China on the successful launching of her first man-made satellite:

"The Chilean people and the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile warmly congratulate the People's Republic of China on the launching to the orbit of a man-made earth satellite. This is a great support to the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the world against U.S. imperialism, the reactionaries and the revisionists headed by the leadership of the C.P.S.U. The Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist

Party of China headed by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Mao Tsetung and guided by Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought, have been advancing with firm steps along the road of revolution, defeating all those enemies opposing their advance. Your firm stand of proletarian internationalism and your correct advance in the socialist construction have enabled the People's Republic of China to win the honourable title of the principal base of world revolution. Your example is a great inspiration and support to the revolutionary peoples and a powerful impulse for pushing forward their struggle for liberation."

May 15, 1970

33



Indonesian Fascist Clique Will Come to No Good End in Serving U.S. Imperialism

SINCE U.S. imperialism instigated the reactionary coup d'état in Cambodia, the fascist military clique in Indonesia has been running errands everywhere, exerting itself to the utmost to serve the U.S. imperialist conspiracy of aggression against Indo-China. After a series of secret conspiratorial activities, Adam Malik, Foreign Minister of the Indonesian fascist clique, recently put forward a "proposal" trumpeting the convening of a so-called "conference of Asian countries" "on the situation in Cambodia." This is out-and-out American stuff, a new despicable plot hatched by U.S. imperialism to further expand its war of aggression in Indo-China and disrupt and suppress the Cambodian people's patriotic and just struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Malik claimed that his proposal for a "conference of Asian countries" was aimed at "maintaining the neutrality of Cambodia." What a shameless lie! The Suharto fascist military clique of Indonesia is itself a running dog of U.S. imperialism. Just like the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak Rightist clique, it came to power by means of a counter-revolutionary coup staged with the support and at the instigation of U.S. imperialism and through the murder of several hundred thousand revolutionary people at home, and it has maintained its fascist rule by relying on U.S. imperialist support. It follows the policies of aggression and war of U.S. imperialism and is frantically selling out the sovereignty and national interests of Indonesia. Since U.S. imperialism instigated the Cambodian Rightist clique to stage the reactionary coup d'état, the Indonesian fascist regime has strained every nerve to give support and encouragement to the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, offering advice and counsel, and, at the bidding of U.S. imperialism, it has secretly sent military "advisers" and weapons to the coup clique of Cambodia to help suppress the Cambodian people's revolutionary struggle. It has even attempted to send its troops to serve as cannon-fodder for U.S. imperialism in the latter's war of aggression against Indo-China. Is it not ridiculous that such a fascist clique should now be talking glibly about maintaining the "neutrality" of Cambodia?

The present serious situation in Cambodia has been created solely by U.S. imperialism. It is none other than U.S. imperialism that has instigated the Cambo-

dian Rightist clique to stage the reactionary coup d'état against Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, thereby completely undermining the independence, peace, neutrality and sovereignty of Cambodia, subjecting the Cambodian people to a fascist blood bath under the butcher's knife of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique and expanding the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Viet Nam and Laos to the whole of Indo-China. Now the Indonesian fascist clique has come forward to muster a number of U.S. imperialist puppets, accomplices and lackeys for a "conference" on the "situation" in Cambodia. This move is entirely aimed at serving the criminal scheme of aggression by its master — U.S. imperialism — against Cambodia and the rest of Indo-China.

The so-called "proposal" of the Indonesian fascist clique was actually concocted at the instigation and bidding of U.S. imperialism. Shortly after this sinister stuff was dished up, U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia Galbraith admitted that it "conformed with the attitude of the U.S. Government." U.S. Secretary of State Rogers said recently that "it is encouraging to note" that Indonesia, Thailand and Japan had decided to "take action" "in the international community" on the question of Cambodia. Under the heavy blows of the Cambodian people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle, U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the Cambodian Rightist coup clique, are filled with panic and are in utter confusion. In these circumstances, U.S. imperialism, in the name of "maintaining the neutrality of Cambodia," is trying to call together the reactionary cliques of various Asian countries to intervene in the Cambodian people's patriotic armed struggle against U.S. imperialism so as to save itself and its lackey from the dangerous situation now confronting them in Cambodia and to expand the war of aggression in Indo-China. This is the vicious and venomous trick of "using Asians to fight Asians" usually resorted to by U.S. imperialism.

Today, however, an excellent revolutionary situation is emerging in Cambodia and the rest of Indo-China, where the people have taken up arms in a valiant struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. In their common struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggression, the three Indo-Chinese peoples are now more closely united than ever, supporting and helping

each other, and are determined to drive the U.S. aggressors out of Indo-China. Neither U.S. imperialism itself nor its lackeys in Asia can obstruct the onrush of the torrent of the people's anti-U.S. patriotic struggle in Cambodia and the rest of Indo-China and save themselves from complete defeat in Cambodia.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "A flunkey who allows himself to be led by the nose by U.S. imperialism will only end up in the same grave as his master."

The resolute struggle of the Cambodian people has landed U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, in a tight spot and made the going tougher and tougher for them. If the Indonesian fascist clique and other reactionaries in Asian countries should dare to pull chestnuts out of the fire for U.S. imperialism on the Cambodian question, they would only end up ignominiously in the same grave in Cambodia and the rest of Indo-China as their U.S. imperialist master.

("Renmin Ribao" commentary, May 2)

It Is the American People Who Are Really Strong

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

THE raging tide of the American people's struggle against the Nixon government's sending troops to invade Cambodia and expansion of the war in Indo-China is sweeping the United States. Several hundred thousand students in 400 universities and colleges have held strikes, rallies and demonstrations in vehement protest against U.S. imperialism's new war adventure.

Persecution of the American students by the Nixon government has become extremely frenzied. Four students were killed in cold blood; "rifles and bayonets replaced textbooks" as large numbers of fully armed troops and police were sent to universities and colleges. The reactionary American authorities pinned their hopes on bloody suppression to check the American people's struggle against the war of aggression. However, the result is contrary to their wishes. Militant slogans such as "Down with Nixon!" and "Four more dead and many more to go!" resounded everywhere — on campuses and in the streets. A new storm is gathering momentum throughout the United States.

While aiming its guns at the Cambodian, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples, the Nixon government aims its guns at the American people as well. To launch an aggressive war abroad, imperialism without fail will discard the mask of "democracy" and adopt barefaced fascist measures to deal with the people at home. Running counter to the people's vital interests, such a war is bound to arouse strong resistance and cannot win the least support from the people. In a vain attempt to stabilize the rear, the monopoly capitalist groups must necessarily resort to bayonets, using counter-revolutionary violence to intensify suppression of the people. The Nixon government's savage persecution of the American students has once again revealed the inner relationship between the reactionary policy of imperialism at home and its policy of aggression abroad.

Nixon took office at a moment when U.S. imperialism was beset with difficulties at home and

abroad. In the face of the ever worsening political and economic crises in the country, he has for more than a year racked his brains and stopped at no trick to come up with one prescription after another for the "solution" of domestic problems and make one promise after another concerning the so-called "reform of welfare," in an attempt to pacify the indignant American people and ease the increasingly acute class contradictions. Now, with his own blood-stained hands, Nixon has torn to pieces his swindler's cloak. Baring its fangs, the Nixon government looks arrogant and ferocious; but in reality it is in an impasse and at its wit's end.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "It will be proved that the U.S. reactionaries, like all the reactionaries in history, do not have much strength. In the United States there are others who are really strong — the American people." Fearing neither brute force nor sacrifice, the broad masses of American students are struggling unswervingly. With their valiant spirit, they have overwhelmed the counter-revolutionary arrogance of the U.S. reactionaries. This demonstrates that an extremely powerful revolutionary force is latent in the hundreds of millions of American people.

U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the world's people. The struggle of the American people against the Nixon government's policy of aggression and war is an important component part of the struggle by the people of the world against U.S. imperialism. The American people are standing on the same battle front with the people in Cambodia, Indo-China, Asia and the rest of the world. So long as they are united, support and assist one another and launch a sustained and fierce attack on U.S. imperialism, the American people and the people of all countries who are subjected to U.S. imperialist aggression, control, intervention and bullying will certainly win final victory.

(May 9, 1970)

May 15, 1970

The Mighty Revolutionary Mass Movement In the United States

THE revolutionary mass movement of the American people protesting the Nixon government's aggression on Cambodia and its bloody suppression of student demonstrators is sweeping the United States with thundering momentum.

For days, the protest movement has been rolling forward, growing in vehemence and in magnitude and embracing broader sections of the people. This revolutionary storm marks a new awakening of the American people.

Mammoth Demonstration in Washington

More than 100,000 university and high school students and other sections of the people from various parts of the United States gathered in Washington on May 9 and held a mammoth demonstration vehemently protesting the U.S. imperialist invasion of Cambodia, the expansion of the U.S. war of aggression in Indo-China and the slaughter of student demonstrators in cold blood.

This gigantic demonstration has pushed to a new high the protest movement which has been developing rapidly in the country since the U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon announced the sending of U.S. troops to invade Cambodia.

The rally started at noon on the square in front of the White House. Speakers at the rally strongly protested against the crime of the Nixon government in ordering troops to invade Cambodia and expanding its war of aggression in Indo-China. At the same time they sternly condemned its bloody slaughter of the student demonstrators of Kent State University in Ohio. The demonstrators shook their fists at the White House and loudly denounced Nixon as a war criminal. Some demonstrators shouted: "Dump Nixon!" and "Bury Nixon!" At a meeting by another group of demonstrators at a park near the White House, speakers called on the students to hold a nationwide general strike, smash the U.S. war machine and put an end to the war of aggression in Indo-China.

The Nixon government was frightened out of its wits by this fast rising and increasingly furious storm of mass movement against its war of aggression abroad and sanguinary suppression at home. On the eve of the powerful protest demonstration in front of the White House in Washington by tens of thousands of people from various parts of the country, Nixon hastily called a press conference, once again playing his tricks in a

vain attempt to pacify the anger of the American people. However, the American people refused to be taken in. At the very moment Nixon was speaking, tens of thousands of young Americans who had come to Washington to join in the demonstration gathered at the Washington Monument and angrily denounced the Nixon government. They shouted again and again: "We don't want your war!" Near the Washington Monument the infuriated masses painted a swastika on a television set showing Nixon's press conference and later smashed it to pieces.

In face of the tremendous mass demonstration, the Nixon government mobilized large numbers of troops ready to suppress the masses. Before the demonstration rally began, Nixon had called up some 6,000 National Guardsmen and policemen to "defend" the White House, and set up a triple barricade of bumper-to-bumper police cars and buses in a tight phalanx to prevent the demonstrators from approaching the White House. In addition, on orders from the U.S. Defence Department, 28,000 fully armed troops were on the alert in the city.

Despite all this, the big protest rally of more than 100,000 people took place as scheduled and lasted three hours. Several thousand demonstrators once crossed the barricade of cars and charged at the White House. After the rally, many groups of demonstrators marched through the streets of various parts of the city. One of the groups marched to the Department of Justice and fought with rocks and bottles against the reactionary police "guarding" the department. Another group marched to the district where the "embassy" of the south Vietnamese puppet clique is located and fought back when the armed police attacked them.

More Than 600 Colleges On Strike

Nixon's brazen announcement in the evening of April 30 to send troops to invade Cambodia immediately touched off a vigorous protest wave in many U.S. universities, dealing head-on blows at this U.S. imperialist chieftain. The killing of four Kent State University students during a demonstration on May 4 by National Guardsmen at government instigation stirred up vehement nationwide protests by the students.

According to reports, more than 200 universities and colleges were closed throughout the United States, with another 400 partially closed. Many high school students also joined in the strike, with over 360 high

schools involved in various parts of the country. The entire educational system in New York City was paralyzed. Apart from the university students, one million high school and grade school students went on strike. As announced by the U.S. national strike information centre on May 8, several million students stayed away from classes.

On the morning of May 7, the Congress was besieged by 8,000 students in Washington. By noon, more than 1,000 students bravely stormed into the senate building where they lodged complaints and protests with the senators. Following their example, 1,000 more students went into a senate auditorium the next day and held a protest meeting there. A number of demonstrators stormed into the national headquarters of the "peace corps" near the White House, which serves U.S. imperialism's policy of aggression. They occupied the Asian regional office of the "peace corps" and took over the Cambodian desk. The demonstrators issued a statement demanding the withdrawal of all U.S. and puppet troops from Southeast Asia. They hung a large national flag of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam from the windows.

At Berkeley, California, more than 12,000 students held a protest rally at which one speaker called Nixon a "war criminal" and described the United States as an "international outlaw." Similar protest rallies were held by students and faculty members of California's Whittier College where Nixon had studied. The speakers sharply hit Nixon's policy of aggression and his fascist crime of slaying students, and pointed out that "he is the head of the system that is killing young men in Viet Nam, Cambodia and now Kent State University."

To voice their protest against the Nixon government's murder of four students at Ohio's Kent University, 10,000 students from 20 universities and colleges in the state gathered in Columbus and demonstrated in front of the state capitol. The members of the state legislature had all fled and the doors of the state capitol were closed and locked. In New York, thousands of students surrounded Governor Rockefeller's New York city office and held a protest meeting there. At a protest meeting in Syracuse University in New York State, 1,000 students angrily burnt effigies of Nixon and Vice-President Agnew. Students of Tallahassee University held an all-night vigil for the four students killed at Kent. In Philadelphia, more than 12,000 students held a big protest meeting at which one of the speakers said, "If they continue to mess with our brothers and sisters like they did at Kent State, we won't just close universities, we'll burn them down." He added: "And if they continue to make war on our brothers and sisters in Viet Nam and Cambodia, we won't just go to the White House, we'll burn it down."

Nixon Government in a Turmoil

Faced with the powerful mass protest, the Nixon government was in a turmoil and resorted to unbridled

counter-revolutionary dual tactics. It has, on the one hand, continued to send large numbers of troops and police to savagely repress the demonstrating masses, while on the other, it has schemed to undermine the mass protest campaign by sowing dissension, through deceit and cajolery.

In the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, Maryland, Oklahoma and New Mexico, National Guardsmen were ordered into universities to put down the students "with mounted bayonets and live ammunition." As a reward, the chief of the National Guard Bureau of the Nixon government gave the guardsmen on "duty" "special pay." As a result, many parts of the United States have witnessed reactionary troops and police using truncheons and tear-gas bombs to suppress student demonstrations. At the University of Wisconsin, the reactionary troops and police injured students with pepper gas from canisters. At the University of Alabama, mounted police sent by the reactionary authorities charged into the student demonstrators. In Washington, New York, Urbana, Columbus and other cities, the reactionary troops and police continued to unjustifiably arrest students en masse. The governors of California and Ohio even decided to close down all universities in the two states and compelled the students to go home, vainly trying to scuttle their protest struggle.

Meanwhile, Nixon government big shots came out in person to undermine the student struggle by sowing dissension and other deceptive means. On May 6, Nixon himself held a "meeting" with six student representatives from Kent University and hypocritically pledged to "investigate" the killing of the four students, in an attempt to absolve himself from responsibility for the crime. In the evening of that day he summoned the presidents of eight universities to plot jointly against the students' protest campaign. Before and after this, William Rogers, Henry Kissinger and other accomplices of Nixon were busy holding "meetings." Following these manoeuvres, White House spokesman Ronald Ziegler publicly vilified the students' just struggle as "trouble" which "a minority of militants may have stirred up." This was nothing but the usual practice of a thief crying "stop thief!" aimed at shirking its criminal responsibility, because it was crystal clear that it was the Nixon government which had used violence in suppressing the student protest campaign and murdered its participants in cold blood.

Using Revolutionary Violence Against Counter-Revolutionary Violence

From this lesson learnt in blood, the American university students have come to see more clearly the reactionary nature of the Nixon government. They fought back heroically at its bloody suppression. Some 24,000 students of Southern Illinois University fought fiercely with the state troopers called out by the reactionary authorities. The troopers injured nine students, but the students also severely punished a number of

troopers, the hounds of the reactionary government. At the University of Buffalo, hundreds of students fought the police for two consecutive nights. About 2,000 students of the University of Wisconsin used paving stones as weapons in an overnight fight with some 2,000 troops and police.

The students continued to use revolutionary violence in attacks on the buildings of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (R.O.T.C.) which forces them to take fascist military training. Students of Case Western Reserve University set fire to the R.O.T.C. headquarters on the campus. Students of the University of Nevada hurled fire bombs at the R.O.T.C. building. Fire bombs were thrown at the R.O.T.C. buildings by students at the University of San Francisco, Colorado College and Ohio University. The students of the University of New Mexico occupied the air force R.O.T.C. building.

The students waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the arbitrary decision to close down universities and colleges announced by the reactionary authorities. In defiance of a decision of the reactionary governor of California to shut down all state campuses, about 2,000 students stormed into the Los Angeles campus of the University of California and held a meeting there.

* * *

The American people are marching forward. The mass movement of the American people to protest the expansion of the war of aggression in Indo-China and the suppression of the people at home by the Nixon government is developing in depth. This struggle is bound to merge with the struggle of the world's people against U.S. imperialism and will deal still heavier blows to the reactionary rule of U.S. imperialism.

(Continued from p. 29.)

the method of class analysis can we effectively attack the enemies and educate the masses. Only thus can we direct our criticism accurately at the targets, carry out thorough destruction and firmly based construction. Only through scientific analysis and by presenting convincing arguments can the broad masses be enabled to draw a clear line of demarcation between the two classes, the two lines and the two ideologies, to distinguish between Marxism and revisionism, between socialism and capitalism and between fragrant flowers and poisonous weeds. Moreover, when these poisonous weeds crop up in different forms on different occasions in the future, the broad masses of people will be able to discern them in good time and criticize them consciously.

Chairman Mao pointed out in his *Talks*: **"Our stand is that of the proletariat and of the masses. For members of the Communist Party, this means keeping to the stand of the Party, keeping to Party spirit and Party policy."** This demands that we must, in the course of revolutionary mass criticism, draw a clear line of demarcation between the enemies and ourselves, make a strict distinction between the two different types of contradictions and master the Party policies. We have to mercilessly expose and criticize the handful of class enemies and their reactionary ideas, to **"expose their duplicity and cruelty and at the same time to point out the inevitability of their defeat."** While we keep to the principle in criticizing the mistaken ideas and erroneous tendencies existing among the people, **"we must truly take the stand of the people and speak out of whole-hearted eagerness to protect and educate them,"** and adhere to the principle of **"unity — criti-**

cism and self-criticism — unity." To fail to adopt the method of patient persuasion or to one-sidedly raise the matter up and above the level of principle will be unfavourable to the unity within the revolutionary ranks and to the isolation of and attack against the handful of the absolutely diehard class enemies.

To keep our revolutionary mass criticism going successfully, we must grasp the weapon and study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way in the course of struggle. The process of revolutionary mass criticism is one in which we engage in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and translate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought into concrete revolutionary actions of the masses in their hundreds of millions in the course of struggle. Only by studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way in the course of revolutionary mass criticism can we deal crushing blows to the bourgeois, revisionist and other ideologies of all exploiting classes and give the broad revolutionary masses a profound education. Revolutionary mass criticism pushes forward the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, and this in turn, will surely raise revolutionary mass criticism to a new level.

In commemorating the 28th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's *Talks*, we must take this programmatic document as the guiding principle, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of **"seizing the day, seizing the hour,"** bring about a high tide in the deepening movement of revolutionary mass criticism on various fronts and in different spheres so as to win new and still greater victories!

(Translation of an article published in "Hongqi," No. 5, 1970)

(Continued from p. 5.)

Heroes of Socialist Labour of factories in Tirana and activists of trade union organizations. In his speech at the meeting, Comrade Tonin Jakova, General Secretary of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions, pointed out: China's Great Cultural Revolution is a great source of inspiration to the people the world over. The ties of revolutionary friendship between the Albanian working class and people and the Chinese working class and people have been forged in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet

revisionism. In his speech, Comrade Wang Hung-wen said: The great beacon of socialism in Europe is shining with increasing brightness. The militant friendship between the Chinese and Albanian working class and people is the greatest friendship which can stand the test of any violent storms.

The meeting gave full expression to the great revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the Albanian and Chinese working class and people.

On April 29, the Trade Unions Councils of Berat Region and Stalin City staged a friendship rally in

Stalin City to give the Chinese Workers' Delegation headed by Wang Hung-wen visiting Stalin City and Berat Region a warm welcome.

The delegation left Tirana for home on May 6 afternoon amid joyous shouts by the crowd at the airport: "Enver — Mao Tsetung!" and "People's China!" The delegation, carrying away the boundless and profound proletarian sentiments of the fraternal Albanian working class and Albanian people for Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, the Chinese working class and the Chinese people, returned to Peking on May 7 afternoon.

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IN THIS ISSUE

THE WEEK

- Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Receive Comrade Le Duan, First Secretary of Central Committee of Viet Nam Workers' Party
Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng and Huang Yung-sheng Hold Talks With Comrade Le Duan
Anti-Imperialist Comrades-in-Arms of Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam and China See Vietnamese Amateur Art Ensemble
Model Revolutionary Theatrical Works Restaged
Premier Kim Il Sung Presents Premier Chou En-lai With Documentary Film
Chinese Workers' Delegation On Visit to Albania

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

- Proclamation of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea
Political Programme of National United Front of Kampuchea
List of Members of Political Bureau of Central Committee of National United Front of Kampuchea
Composition of Royal Government of National Union Under Leadership of National United Front of Kampuchea
Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the N.U.F.K., Holds Press Conference in Peking for Chinese and Foreign Reporters
Chinese Government Formally Recognizes Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia
Chinese Leaders Warmly Congratulate Formation of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia
700 Million Chinese People Pledge to Provide a Powerful Backing for the Three Indo-Chinese Peoples

3

Letter of Gratitude From Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to Premier Chou En-lai 18

Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Appoints Ker Meas Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to China 18

President Ton Duc Thang and Premier Pham Van Dong Warmly Greeting Establishment of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia 19

D.R.V.N. Government Recognizes Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia 20

President Nguyen Huu Tho, President Huynh Tan Phat Warmly Congratulate Success of Congress of National United Front of Kampuchea 21

P.R.G. of Republic of South Viet Nam Recognizes Cambodian Royal Government of National Union 22

Prince Souphanouvong Warmly Greets Formation of Cambodian Royal Government of National Union 22

Albanian Government Recognizes Cambodian Royal Government of National Union 23

D.P.R.K. Government Recognizes Cambodian Royal Government of National Union 24

Cambodian Rightist Coup Authorities Unreasonably Obstruct Withdrawal and Return Home of Chinese Personnel 25

Powerful Ideological Weapon in Revolutionary Mass Criticism — Studying the "Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art" 26

Successful Launching of China's First Man-Made Earth Satellite Warmly Greeted 30

Indonesian Fascist Clique Will Come to No Good End in Serving U.S. Imperialism — *Renmin Ribao* Commentary 34

It Is the American People Who Are Really Strong — *Renmin Ribao* Commentator 35

The Mighty Revolutionary Mass Movement in the United States 36

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