

# PEKING REVIEW

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April 3, 1970

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# **QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG**

**Unite to win still greater victories.**

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**Politics is the commander, the soul in everything.**

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**In socialist revolution and socialist construction we must adhere to the mass line, boldly arouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements.**

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**The Soviet Union was the first socialist state and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was created by Lenin. Although the leadership of the Soviet Party and state has now been usurped by revisionists, I would advise comrades to remain firm in the conviction that the masses of the Soviet people and of Party members and cadres are good, that they desire revolution and that revisionist rule will not last long.**

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**U.S. imperialism is our common enemy, and we all stand on the same front and need to unite with and support each other. The people of the world, including the people of the United States, are our friends.**

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

- **The Chinese Government and people firmly support the just statement of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front, and strongly condemn the U.S. and Thai reactionaries for stepping up the expansion of the war of aggression against Laos.**
- **The Chinese Government and people are closely watching the development of a whole series of grave events in which U.S. imperialism is stepping up intervention and the expansion of its war of aggression in Laos, Cambodia and other parts of Southeast Asia.**
- **Laos is China's close neighbour. The Chinese and Laotian people share weal and woe and have common interests. The Chinese people absolutely will not sit idly by while U.S. imperialism does what it likes in Laos.**

On March 21, 1970, a spokesman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front issued a statement, strongly condemning the criminal acts of U.S. imperialism stepping up the expansion of its war of aggression against Laos and of the reactionary authorities of Thailand flagrantly sending more accomplice troops into Laos in the service of the United States. **The Chinese Government and people firmly support this just statement of the Laotian Patriotic Front.**

While intensifying its wanton bombing of Laotian territory, U.S. imperialism has ceaselessly introduced Thai accomplice troops into the battlefield of its war of aggression against Laos to step up attacks on the Laotian people's liberated areas in co-ordination with the Laotian Rightist troops. This is a grave military adventure and war escalation. U.S. imperialism has

already suffered disastrous defeat in its war of aggression against Viet Nam. The Nixon government is now resorting to the intensification of its war of aggression against Laos as an important measure to co-ordinate with the "Vietnamization" of its war of aggression against Viet Nam. This is an important component of its criminal scheme in nakedly intensifying its aggression and intervention in Indo-China. The numerous crimes committed by U.S. imperialism in Laos and the rest of Indo-China fully prove that it will never change its aggressive nature and designs. U.S. imperialism is the root cause of all aggression, intervention and subversion in Indo-China and the implacable enemy of the Indo-Chinese peoples.

The Chinese Government and people are closely watching the development of the whole series of grave

events in which U.S. imperialism is stepping up intervention and the expansion of its war of aggression in Laos, Cambodia and other parts of Southeast Asia. Laos is China's close neighbour. Sharing weal and woe, the Chinese and Laotian peoples have common interests, and the Chinese people absolutely will not sit idly by while U.S. imperialism acts wantonly in Laos. Serving as willing accomplice of U.S. imperialism, the reactionary authorities of Thailand will definitely come to no good end either. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the Laotian people in their just struggle against the invasion of Laos by U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of Thailand and firmly support them in carrying to the end the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

March 26, 1970

# Palestine National Liberation Movement (Fateh) Delegation Ends Visit to China

The Delegation of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Fateh) led by Yasser Arafat, Official Spokesman for the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Fateh) and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has concluded its visit to China. On the morning of March 28, the delegation left Peking by special plane to begin a visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The Palestinian friends were given a warm send-off at the airport by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Chiu Hui-tso and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo, and several thousand revolutionary people in the Chinese capital.

**Premier Chou En-lai Receives Delegation.** Premier Chou En-lai received Yasser Arafat and members of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Fateh) Delegation led by him the afternoon before their departure from Peking. Premier Chou En-lai had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation. Among those present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Chiu Hui-tso and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chi Peng-fei. Housni Younes, Head of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking, was also present.

**Diplomatic Envoys of Arab Countries to China Give Banquet in Honour of the Delegation.** The diplomatic envoys of Arab countries to China gave a banquet in the evening of March 27 in honour of the Delegation of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Fateh)

led by Chairman Yasser Arafat now visiting China.

Present on the occasion were Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien, Chiu Hui-tso and Kuo Mo-jo, and leading members of the departments concerned.

Mohamed Cherif Sahli, Algerian Ambassador to China, Chairman Yasser Arafat, and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien spoke at the banquet which proceeded in an atmosphere of militant friendship between the Chinese people and the Palestinian people and the people of all Arab countries.

On behalf of the diplomatic envoys of the Arab countries to China, Ambassador Mohamed Cherif Sahli said: "Although all kinds of international plots have been or are being hatched with the purpose of denying the Palestinian people and their motherland the right to existence, the Palestinian people have risen in struggle. They are not willing to remain refugees any longer. They have taken up arms and are prepared to die for the liberation of the motherland.

The Ambassador said: "We treasure very much the manifest and firm friendship of the Chinese people and their government for the people of Palestine and other Arab people. We highly evaluate the stand taken by the great Chinese people and their government in supporting the struggle of our nation against Zionism and imperialism.

"The fact that the Fateh Delegation and the Delegation of the People's Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arab Gulf are visiting China simultaneously provides the best proof of the stand of support taken by this great country. The letter by Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, to President Nasser is another piece of evidence of this stand which is well-known to the Arab people. And we still cherish the memory of the warm reception accorded to the Delegation of the Algerian National Liberation Front when it visited this country 11 years ago."

In his speech, Chairman Arafat praised the profound friendship between the Chinese people and the Palestinian people and the people of all Arab countries. This friendship built on a solid basis, he said, had been forged and developed by the Chinese and Arab peoples fighting on the same front and in the same



Premier Chou En-lai has a cordial talk with Chairman Yasser Arafat.

trench with the common goal of opposing Zionism, imperialism and colonialism.

Chairman Arafat added: "The great Chairman Mao has said: **The oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the "sensibleness" of imperialism and its lackeys. They will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle.**"

"Our Arab nation is carrying on a fierce fight against the Zionist and colonialist forces of aggression and oppression, which are trying to enslave our motherland and home villages and continue to make our motherland a place for achieving their aim of monopoly, greed and ambition. In this struggle, U.S. imperialism is doing its utmost to support Zionism which has occupied our Palestine and other Arab land, and provide it with arms, military equipment and other material aid and recently even with technical personnel including pilots, specialists and technicians.

"With the unreserved support of U.S. imperialism and world Zionism, Israel has begun to attack our villages and cities, residents and other civilians."

Chairman Arafat said: "The great Chairman Mao has said: 'As far as our own desire is concerned, we don't want to fight even for a single day. But if circumstances force us to fight, we can fight to the finish.' Today our Arab nation and the Palestinian Arab people are suffering from new, barbarous aggression. We must fight, and fight valiantly, until our Arab people are victorious. We are proud of the fact that our Arab people are carrying on the fight unflaggingly at this difficult moment."

Yasser Arafat said: "We Arab people, revolutionaries and fighters will never forget the great stand taken by the great Chinese people in support-

ing the people of our country to persevere in struggle and revolution.

"Imperialism, colonialism and their accomplice — world Zionism will never give up their attempt to undermine the struggle of the militant people of all countries for freedom, justice and equality. The many current attempts and plots against the revolution of our Arab nation and Palestinian people are a living example of this intrigue. It is precisely this kind of attempt and sinister hand which committed aggression against the Cambodian people in the recent intrigue, and which has been committing aggression every day against the militant and heroic Vietnamese people, and against the oppressed people of Africa and Latin America.

"But the will of the people of all countries are unconquerable. The sun of freedom will shine bright and the banner of victory crimson with the blood and lives of revolutionaries and fighters will fly on high."

In his speech, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: Chairman Arafat is leading the Palestinian people in their valiant struggle against the Israeli aggressors who are backed by

U.S. imperialism. While he is busy with all kinds of work, he is leading a delegation to pay a visit to China and has received warm welcome from our government and people. This visit has made an important contribution to promoting the mutual understanding and militant friendship between us.

"At present," he said, "the flames of revolution of the Arab people's struggle against imperialism are raging ever fiercer. Your struggle has gained ever greater sympathy and support from the people of all countries. U.S. imperialism, which is accustomed to using counter-revolutionary dual tactics, invariably resorts to political deception when it fails in military aggression. But, no matter whether imperialism resorts to military threats or political deception, its plots are doomed to failure in the face of the heroic Palestinian people and the people of all Arab countries. We are convinced that as long as the Palestinian people and the people of all Arab countries strengthen their unity, heighten their vigilance and persevere in struggle, they will certainly defeat U.S. imperialist aggression and Israeli Zionism and win final victory!"

## Anna Louise Strong, Noted American Progressive Writer, Dies in Peking



Anna Louise Strong, noted American progressive writer, died of arteriosclerotic heart disease in the evening of March 29 in Peking at the age of 84, after she failed to respond to long medical treatment.

During her illness, Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, as well as comrades and friends from the United States and other countries who are in Peking had gone to see her at the hospital.

# Advance From Victory to Still Greater Victory Along the Course Charted by Ninth National Congress of Communist Party of China

**T**ODAY marks the first anniversary of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China which our great leader Chairman Mao personally presided over.

The Ninth Party Congress was a congress with a far-reaching influence in the history of our Party. It summed up our Party's historical experience in the previous 48 years, especially the historical experience of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It thoroughly liquidated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. It elected a new Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader and made Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat the basic thinking guiding all Party work. The far-reaching influence exerted by the Ninth Party Congress on the Chinese revolution and the international communist movement has manifested itself more and more fully.

Chairman Mao issued the great call "Unite to win still greater victories" at the Ninth Party Congress. He declared: "Unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This must be fully achieved in every factory, village, office and school." The year since the congress has been a year of unity, a year of victory, a year in which the dictatorship of the proletariat has been further consolidated.

During this past year, people throughout the country have furthered the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. Chair-

man Mao's great thinking on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat has found its way deep into the hearts of the people. Proceeding from the great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," the whole Party, the whole army and people throughout the country have linked their work closely with the revolution as a whole. Their ideological level has become higher and their revolutionary enthusiasm greater. Our Party and our country have been solidly unified on the basis of invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and vigorously rallied around the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader.

Under the banner of unity for victory of the Ninth Party Congress, the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has been developing step by step. The tasks set by Chairman Mao for the different stages of struggle-criticism-transformation and his proletarian policies are being carried out in region after region, unit after unit. Revolutionary mass criticism is going deeper in all spheres. The struggle to purify the class ranks has made class alignments clearer and dealt blows to the handful of class enemies. The great work of Party consolidation and Party building has made the Party organizations purer, more consolidated and more vigorous. Millions of cadres and educated young people have gone to the countryside to integrate with the workers, peasants and soldiers, bringing profound changes to the look of society. Everywhere over our vast country new socialist things with boundless vitality have come into being. Guided by Chairman Mao's great principle "Grasp

**revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war,"** our country's industrial and agricultural production is thriving and a new upsurge in the national economy is emerging.

A review of our experience in the course of struggle over the past year leads us to one conclusion: We must resolutely act upon Chairman Mao's instructions. In his political report to the Ninth Party Congress, Vice-Chairman Lin pointed out: "The entire history of our Party has borne out this truth: Departing from the leadership of Chairman Mao and Mao Tsetung Thought, our Party will suffer setbacks and defeats; following Chairman Mao closely and acting on Mao Tsetung Thought, our Party will advance and triumph." The struggle during the past year has once again confirmed this great truth. "We act as Chairman Mao instructs, and advance in the direction he points out" has become the firm pledge of hundreds of millions of revolutionary people. When we act upon Chairman Mao's instructions, we have a clear and definite orientation and correct methods, are able to unite the broadest masses, and are filled with inexhaustible strength. In a word, acting upon Chairman Mao's instructions means victory.

Whether one acts upon Chairman Mao's instructions is a matter of whether one has proletarian Party spirit. Chairman Mao's instructions represent the fundamental interests of the proletariat. Only when one keeps to the proletarian Party spirit, can one resolutely act upon them. It is impossible to act upon Chairman Mao's instructions if one is motivated by selfish ideas, is obsessed with bourgeois factionalism or is not willing to give up the interests of a small faction or group. We should continue to strengthen our proletarian Party spirit, overcome incursions by sectarianism, anarchism and the reactionary theory of "many centres," that is, the theory of "no centre," and ensure that Chairman Mao's instructions are completely carried out.

In celebrating the first anniversary of the Ninth Party Congress, we should again study Chairman Mao's extremely important speeches during the congress, Vice-Chairman Lin's political report to the congress and the new Party Constitution. We should, in connection with the concrete situation in a given locality or unit, think things over carefully: Have we conscientiously, resolutely and strictly acted upon our great leader Chairman Mao's latest instructions on bringing about the revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary three-in-one combination, carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, purifying the class ranks, consolidating and building the Party and so forth? How can we conscientiously carry

out struggle-criticism-transformation from now on? And how can we do a better job in even more fully implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian policies and in accomplishing the fighting tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress? We should conscientiously sum up experience, carry our achievements forward, discover our shortcomings and take measures to win even greater victories.

Chairman Mao points out: "We have won great victory. But the defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and this class still exists." We should firmly grasp the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key link, strengthen our dictatorship over the handful of class enemies in the political, economic, ideological and cultural fields and root out those counter-revolutionaries who have concealed themselves craftily so as to remove the hidden danger and educate the younger generations. We should continue the revolutionary mass criticism of imperialism and social-imperialism, of modern revisionist ideology and all bourgeois reactionary ideologies and of all erroneous tendencies which run counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We should raise the consciousness of the revolutionary masses higher in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Fulfilment of all the fighting tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress calls for further strengthening of Party leadership. The Party exercises its leadership through the Party organizations at all levels leading the revolutionary masses in carrying out the line and general and specific policies formulated by Chairman Mao. All Party members and the revolutionary masses should fully understand the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought on the inter-relationship between leader, political party, political power, class and masses, and consciously safeguard unified Party leadership. As Chairman Mao teaches and the new Party Constitution stipulates, Party organizations at all levels must maintain close ties with the masses, constantly heed their opinions and demands and bring into full play their initiative and creativeness. The better the situation, the greater the need for us to be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness.

Let us hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and advance from victory to still greater victory along the course charted by the Ninth National Congress of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

(*"Renmin Ribao" editorial, April 1*)

# The Nation Warmly Celebrates the First Anniversary of the Ninth Party Congress

**P**EOPLE of all nationalities in China, filled with the joy of victory, are warmly celebrating the first anniversary of the successful convening of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, which has a far-reaching influence, in this first spring of the great 1970s, when the situation is excellent both at home and abroad and when China's socialist revolution and socialist construction are in the midst of a new upsurge. They eulogize the wise leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao and the greatness, glory and correctness of the Chinese Communist Party, and sincerely wish Chairman Mao a long, long life.

Over the past year, inspired by Chairman Mao's great call "**Unite to win still greater victories**" and led by the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, our great socialist motherland has become still more prosperous, invincible Mao Tsetung Thought has found its way deeper into the hearts of the people, the revolutionary great unity of the people of all nationalities has become ever stronger, the dictatorship of the proletariat has been further consolidated, and the situation has been getting better and better as regards revolution and production on all fronts. In reviewing the fighting course in which they have won victory after victory under the banner of unity and victory of the Ninth Party Congress, the entire Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities have arrived at a deeper understanding that closely following our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader means victory. They are determined to hold the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought still higher and rally still more closely around the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader. They pledge themselves to carry forward the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, deepen and persevere in revolutionary mass criticism, continue to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian policies, conscientiously do a good job in struggle-criticism-transformation, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, fulfil the fighting tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress with better and faster results and strive for new victories, so as to win honour for

our great leader Chairman Mao and our great socialist motherland.

## **Mao Tsetung Thought Shines Bright All Over the Motherland; Hundreds of Millions of Armymen And People Stride Forward Along the Road of Continuing the Revolution**

"Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tsetung Thought." Since the Ninth Party Congress, the great mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought has vigorously deepened and broadened. The whole country has become a great classroom for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought.

With profound proletarian feelings for our great leader Chairman Mao, the masses of the revolutionary workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals, young Red Guard fighters and commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, who have made tremendous contributions in defending the motherland and in the work of "three supports and two militaries" (i.e., support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the Left, military control, political and military training), conscientiously study Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the extremely important speeches Chairman Mao made during the Ninth Party Congress, Vice-Chairman Lin's political report and the new Party Constitution, and the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in the Party. This has elevated the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought to a new level. New achievements have been made in the study and application and new experience has been accumulated.

Led by the Party, the revolutionary committees at all levels and the leading organs of the P.L.A. units in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country quickly launched a mass campaign among the armymen and people to conscientiously study, profoundly grasp and resolutely carry out the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress after its convening. Great numbers of various types of Mao Tsetung Thought study classes have been run in the country. It is a common and vivid phenomenon for a family

of three generations to attend study classes. Members of the leading bodies at all levels take the lead in the study and application. The revolutionary committees and P.L.A. units in many places sent propaganda teams to acquaint the revolutionary masses with the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress. These teams went to factories, mines, outlying hilly regions, fishing villages and islands. They brought home to everyone Chairman Mao's great call **"Unite to win still greater victories."**

In the course of carrying out the fighting tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress in an all-round way, the entire Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities have been repeatedly and penetratingly studying and applying Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in a living way and studying the documents of the Ninth Party Congress. This has been done in close connection with new trends in class struggle, with the tasks for each period and with people's thinking. As a result, the Party, army and people have greatly heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution. They have strengthened their consciousness of the Party and of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Bringing into play the revolutionary style of linking theory with practice, the masses of the workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals have coupled mass study with mass criticism, and combined fighting self with criticizing revisionism. The more they study, the deeper their proletarian feelings for our great leader Chairman Mao, the warmer their love for the Party, the firmer their determination to follow Chairman Mao closely in continuing the revolution, and the higher their consciousness in using Mao Tsetung Thought to attain **unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action.**

In greeting the first anniversary of the Ninth Party Congress, conferences in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought have been convened in many parts of the country to review the successes of the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought over the past year. Many activists and advanced collectives in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought have emerged on all fronts. Mao Tsetung Thought shines bright all over the motherland. People's mental outlook has undergone profound changes. The great mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought has spurred China's socialist revolution and socialist construction on and enabled them to win one great victory after another.

### **Great Mass Movement for Struggle-Criticism-Transformation Surges Ahead and Dictatorship of Proletariat Is Further Consolidated**

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

This great call of Chairman Mao's has been translated into conscious action by the revolutionary masses throughout the country. The tremendous mass movement for struggle-criticism-transformation has deepened on all fronts. Firmly grasping the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key link, the leading bodies at all levels have led the revolutionary masses in waging class struggle victoriously in the political, ideological, cultural and economic fields and in fulfilling the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in every factory, every school, every commune and every other unit in a deep-going, meticulous, down-to-earth and proper way. As a result, the revolutionary situation in the advanced areas has become still better while some backward areas and units have swiftly taken on a new look and joined the ranks of the advanced. The revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary three-in-one combination have been further consolidated and developed in all parts of the country. The new-born revolutionary committees have fully demonstrated their great vitality. The dictatorship of the proletariat has been consolidated still further.

Illuminated by Chairman Mao's great programme for consolidating and building the Party and the new Party Constitution, the work of consolidating and building the Party has been carried out throughout the country. In this mass movement, Communist Party members conscientiously study Chairman Mao's great thinking on Party building and Vice-Chairman Lin's political report and the new Party Constitution, and criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on Party building pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. Their consciousness of continuing the revolution has never been as high as today and their consciousness of the Party and their proletarian revolutionary spirit, scientific approach and sense of organization and discipline have been greatly strengthened. Thanks to Party consolidation and building, the Party organizations have emerged as still more vigorous militant bastions and Party members and revolutionary masses have come to understand better the greatness, glory and correctness of the Chinese Communist Party personally founded and nurtured by the great leader Chairman Mao, and the great truth of Chairman Mao's teachings: **"The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party"; "Without the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party no revolution can succeed."** They resolve to carry on the revolution and continue to advance under the leadership of the Party.

In the past year, the masses of the workers, peasants and soldiers have held high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism and undertaken revolutionary mass criticism everywhere throughout the course of struggle-criticism-transformation. This has become a powerful motive force in fulfilling every task. The revolutionary masses have used invincible Mao Tsetung Thought to criticize the bourgeoisie, revisionism and the erroneous Right and extreme "Left" ideas which

run counter to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. They have made further efforts to eliminate the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and hit hard at the corruption and sabotage of a handful of class enemies. In this way, great Mao Tsetung Thought has firmly occupied all positions and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line has struck root in the minds of the revolutionary masses.

In the great mass movement for struggle-criticism-transformation, the revolutionary masses on all fronts throughout the country have closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan in unswervingly implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian policies, drawing a strict distinction between the two different types of contradictions, bringing all positive factors into play and uniting with all the forces that can be united so as to isolate a handful of the most obdurate class enemies to the maximum and attack them. With soaring revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness, the revolutionary masses, cadres and intellectuals have made new contributions at their fighting posts.

### **A New Upsurge Appears in Industrial and Agricultural Production; Magnificent Ideological and Political Flowers Result in Rich Economic Fruit**

Since the Ninth Party Congress, a new upsurge of grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war has come into being throughout the country. The working class, poor and lower-middle peasants and other revolutionary people throughout the country have firmly implemented Chairman Mao's great strategic concept of **"be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people"** and carried out in an all-round way the general line of **"going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism"** put forward by Chairman Mao and Chairman Mao's great principle of **"self-reliance" and "hard struggle."** The situation is excellent as regards industrial and agricultural production. China's total industrial output value reached an all-time high last year. Large-scale capital construction made rapid progress. The amount of work done in this field throughout the country was much greater than in 1968. Good harvests of grain and cotton were gathered last year following on good harvests for many years running. There are large numbers of advanced units which achieved high yields in both grain and cotton. A great many outstanding results of scientific research and technical innovations reached or surpassed advanced world standards. The market is brisk and prices are stable. Our great socialist motherland thrives and prospers.

On entering the great 70s, the revolutionary masses on the industrial and agricultural fronts all over the country have continued to firmly grasp the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and

the two lines as the key link and criticize Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in a deep-going way to eliminate its pernicious influence in the economic field. They have unfolded a vigorous mass movement for increasing production and practising economy and ensured that Chairman Mao's great principle of **"self-reliance" and "hard struggle"** is carried out in every basic unit. All this has made it possible for industrial and agricultural production to develop along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The whole country, urban and rural areas alike, is seething with enthusiasm. On the industrial front, the workers have made the Taching Oilfield their example and are holding high the brilliant banner of the **Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company.** With lofty aspirations they are striving to scale the heights in science and technology and catch up with or surpass the advanced world standards in all branches of industry. Capital construction is being undertaken on a much larger scale. On the agricultural front, the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members have made the Tachai Production Brigade their example and are farming for the revolution. They have pledged to wrest new good harvests this year. A socialist revolutionary emulation campaign is sweeping the country with the aim of winning honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and for our great socialist motherland. The revolutionary masses are determined to fight bravely for the fulfilment of the 1970 national economic plan and the strengthening of national defence and the building up of a powerful socialist motherland.

While celebrating the first anniversary of the Ninth Party Congress, the entire Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities are studying again Chairman Mao's great teaching that **"China ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity."** Cherishing the motherland and keeping the whole globe in view, they are filled with pride and enthusiasm. They are determined to rally more closely around the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader. They resolve to hold the great banner of unity and victory of the Ninth Party Congress still higher and use Chairman Mao's great strategic principles of **"heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland"** and **"be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people"** as their criteria for viewing, checking up on and doing everything. They are determined to take the victories already won as a new starting point for continuing the revolution and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. They have pledged themselves to accomplish the fighting tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress with still faster and better results so as to build our great socialist motherland into a still more powerful country and make new contributions to the Chinese revolution and the world revolution.

# Long Live Victory of Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company

by the writing groups of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry  
and of the Anshan Municipal Revolutionary Committee

**I**N the first spring of the 1970s, our great socialist motherland, under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought, is continuing its advance along the broad road of socialist revolution and socialist construction. Vigorous and thriving scenes are present everywhere. Our socialist industry is also triumphantly marching along the course charted in the **Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company** which was personally formulated by our great leader Chairman Mao.

The **Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company** is proletariat's fundamental law for running enterprises and a great programme for the exercise by the proletariat of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the economic sphere. The conscientious study and implementation of this constitution is of the utmost practical significance in continuing to carry out Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "**Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people,**" and in deepening the struggle-criticism-transformation on the industrial front.

## **Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company Emerges in China and the Far East**

After the Chinese proletariat seized political power throughout the country, there appeared two diametrically opposed lines on the question of how to run industrial enterprises. The **Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company** formulated by our great leader Chairman Mao guides our country's industrial enterprises in their advance along the socialist road, whereas the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents on the industrial front devised a set of revisionist regulations in an attempt to misdirect our enterprises on to the evil road of capitalist restoration.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, by **whole-heartedly relying on the working class**, we confiscated the bureaucrat-comprador capitalist enterprises after China's liberation, and quickly rehabilitated industrial production which had been virtually ruined by the Kuomintang reactionaries. We repulsed the rabid attacks of the bourgeoisie and accomplished step by step the socialist transformation of the capitalist industry. At the same time we embarked on large-scale construction of

socialist industry in accordance with Chairman Mao's principle "**Maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts.**" Consequently, China's socialist industry was built and expanded rapidly.

From the very beginning, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi attempted to strangle our country's young socialist industry in the cradle. He feverishly advocated relying on the bourgeoisie, extending capitalist exploitation and taking the capitalist road. Later Liu Shao-chi and his gang copied from abroad and vigorously pushed the "sacrosanct" revisionist system of running enterprises. They maintained that since the big enterprises were already modernized there was no need for a technical revolution. Moreover, they opposed the launching of vigorous mass movements, opposed the principles of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations and of close cooperation among workers, cadres and technicians. They opposed putting proletarian politics in command, advocated the "system of one-man leadership" and opposed Party leadership in enterprises. All in all, they tried to change the socialist orientation of industrial enterprises, disintegrate the socialist economic base and restore capitalism.

In 1956 Chairman Mao made his famous report on "ten major relationships," and the following year he made public *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*. In these two epoch-making documents, Chairman Mao analysed in a scientific, systematic and penetrating way the contradictions, classes and class struggle existing in socialist society, mapped out a great programme for China's socialist revolution and socialist construction, and pointed out the road for China's industrialization. In 1958 our great leader Chairman Mao laid down the general line of "**going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism**" and a whole set of policies of walking on two legs.

Guided by Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking and holding high the banner of the general line, the broad masses in their millions on the industrial front were inspired, militant and daring and launched the rev-

olutionary mass movement of the great leap forward. The tidal waves of this revolutionary mass movement heavily battered at foreign stereotypes, old conventions and the old order that impeded the development of the productive forces, and gave a tremendous impetus to China's industrial growth. The tremendous victory of the great leap forward of 1958 compelled those who had blind faith in foreign stereotypes to think twice and to begin to have faith in the masses, to doubt the "system of one-man leadership" and to cast a sceptical eye at the revisionist method of running enterprises.

The brilliance of the general line and the surging mass movement struck terror in the hearts of the class enemies at home and abroad and aroused their deep hatred. Dovetailing the evil trend against China whipped up internationally by imperialism, revisionism and reaction, Liu Shao-chi, Peng Teh-huai and their like could wait no longer and rushed forth with wanton attacks on the general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune. They did their utmost to oppose and slander the great revolutionary mass movement on the industrial front in a vain attempt to hold back the wheel of history.

Chairman Mao sharply pointed out at the Lushan Meeting of the Party in 1959: **"The struggle at Lushan is a class struggle, a continuation of the life-and-death struggle between the two major antagonistic classes, the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, a struggle which has been going on in the socialist revolution for the last ten years."** Under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country smashed the frenzied attacks by Right opportunism and successfully defended the Party's general line for building socialism. The socialist revolution went deeper and economic construction developed by leaps and bounds. At that time, the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, a large socialist industrial enterprise in China, started a surging movement for an economic and technical revolution. The political-ideological revolution and economic-technical revolution burst into full bloom across the vast expanse of our motherland.

Our great leader Chairman Mao summed up with genius the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat at home and abroad and experience of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction, particularly the great creations of the revolutionary mass movement during the great leap forward, and issued on March 22, 1960 his great instruction, the **Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company**. In this great constitution Chairman Mao laid down a series of fundamental principles for the proletariat in running enterprises: **Keep politics firmly in command; strengthen Party leadership; launch vigorous mass movements; institute the system of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations, and of close co-operation among**

**workers, cadres and technicians; and go full steam ahead with the technical innovations and technical revolution.** This announced the bankruptcy of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents on the industrial front.

The **Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company** emerged in China and the Far East. Like a rising sun it illuminates the brilliant future of the socialist industrial enterprises; like a bright beacon it points out clearly the direction of advance for the socialist industrial enterprises.

### **Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company Is Proletariat's Fundamental Law For Running Enterprises**

The five fundamental principles of the **Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company** comprehensively, scientifically and incisively reflect the objective laws of the proletarian running of enterprises and are a creative development of Marxism-Leninism.

**Keep politics firmly in command**, placing Mao Tsetung Thought in command of everything, is the soul of socialist enterprises. **Strengthen Party leadership** is the fundamental guarantee for the working class to hold leadership of enterprises firmly and for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. **Launch vigorous mass movements**, trusting and relying on the revolutionary masses, is the source of strength for socialist enterprises in winning victories in the revolution and construction. **Institute the system of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations, and of close co-operation among workers, cadres and technicians** — this creatively solves the relations between the superstructure and the economic base, between leadership and the masses and among the masses in socialist enterprises and points out the orientation for managing enterprises. **Go full steam ahead with the technical innovations and technical revolution** reflects the high aspirations of the Chinese working class in maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts, following their own road in developing industry, and catching up with and surpassing advanced world standards.

The **Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company** reflects the will of the Chinese working class and has the firmest support of the workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals. Guided by the constitution, revolutionary mass movements have gained momentum and effectively sustained the leap forward of industrial production in China. The major industrial targets of the Second Five-Year Plan were successfully fulfilled two years ahead of time.

The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his gang were not reconciled to their failure

and repeatedly plotted and counter-attacked. They spared no effort in playing vile counter-revolutionary tricks and did all they could to block the constitution from reaching the masses and to resist it. Taking advantage of the temporary difficulties in China's industrial construction, caused by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's perfidious withdrawal of its "specialists" and its tearing up of agreements and by the effects of serious natural disasters to agriculture, Liu Shao-chi's sinister right-hand man Po I-po concocted a set of revisionist regulations. These revisionist regulations downgraded the important position of socialist industrial enterprises to pure "economic organizations," "units for management of production," deliberately negating the serious class struggle in industrial enterprises. They trumpeted the "power of decision" by "one man" (the director), opposed Party leadership and the launching of vigorous mass movements. They advocated "putting profits in command" and "material incentives" and opposed giving prominence to proletarian politics. Liu Shao-chi and his gang churned out these revisionist regulations because they wanted to counterpose them to the great **Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company** formulated by Chairman Mao.

Confronting the ferocious counter-attacks by Liu Shao-chi and his gang, the working class of our country waged resolute struggles in defence of this constitution.

The essence of the struggle is the question of political power. The struggle centres on the following questions.

### **(1) Strengthen Party Leadership or Oppose It?**

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. Without this core, the cause of socialism cannot be victorious."** The great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China is a party armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Leadership by the Party means leadership by our great leader Chairman Mao and leadership by Mao Tsetung Thought. Vice-Chairman Lin points out: "In the new historical period of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the proletariat enforces its dictatorship and exercises its leadership in every field of work through its vanguard the Communist Party." Without Party leadership, there will be no working class leadership and no dictatorship of the proletariat. Socialist industrial enterprises are an important position for the dictatorship of the proletariat and an important position for class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, so they must be under Party leadership. All attempts to weaken or abolish leadership of enterprises by the Communist Party are serious challenges to the proletariat by the bourgeoisie.

The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi was the chief backer of the bourgeoisie in its attack against the Party. He wildly pushed the

"system of one-man leadership," alleging that the director of a plant should have "the power to make final decisions" and the Party "committee is an organ which guarantees the fulfilment of the tasks of the director, a business office under the director." This is an out-and-out fallacy peddled by a scab. Let us ask: If the director of a plant does not accept the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and does not rely on the working class, but lords it over others and is arbitrary in doing things, then, which class and what state power does his "power to make final decisions" represent? If the Party committee is relegated to "a business office under the director," is this not openly distorting the Party's character as the vanguard of the proletariat, and at one stroke eliminating unified leadership by the Party? These counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies spread by Liu Shao-chi and his gang had long been sharply criticized by the Party and the revolutionary masses. But when this gang concocted those revisionist regulations in 1961, they let off once more the "system of one-man leadership" after embellishing it in a new garb.

Liu Shao-chi and company stubbornly insisted on having the "system of one-man leadership" because this signboard could greatly benefit them in building independent kingdoms and would serve his bourgeois headquarters in usurping leadership of the Party and the state and restoring the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

Through the tempering of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the consolidation and building of the Party, Party leadership over industrial enterprises has been strengthened, whereas the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and the anti-Party bourgeois careerists have become filthy and contemptible dregs of history.

### **(2) Proletarian Politics or Bourgeois Politics in Command?**

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Politics is the commander, the soul in everything."** **"Political work is the life-blood of all economic work. This is particularly true at a time when the social and economic system is undergoing fundamental change."** Class struggle requires putting proletarian politics firmly in command. This is the fundamental measure put forward in the light of the law of development of socialist society and its economic base. Putting proletarian politics firmly in command requires that we firmly grasp class struggle and not deviate from this orientation. Socialist industrial enterprises have always been the battleground of fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. Using every means to "send their men into our ranks" or "drag our men to their side," the overthrown class enemies always try to find agents in their attempt to usurp the leadership of the enterprises. They invariably try to replace the proletarian revolutionary line in managing and running enterprises with the capitalist, revisionist

line, and to use "sugar-coated bullets" to corrupt and sap the will of the working class.

The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi spread the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" and babbled that classes and class struggle no longer existed in China, that "capitalists, landlords and rich peasants will all enter socialism," and that "from now on, there will be no revolutionary struggles." It was with this theory of "the dying out of class struggle" that Liu Shao-chi and company tried to benumb the will of the proletariat and other revolutionary people, letting the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists to attack the proletariat frantically. If Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary plot had succeeded, then a counter-revolutionary come-back would have been unavoidable and the working class would have lost its political power and everything else. Even if the workers turned out mountains of products and 100 million tons of steel, such production would only provide wealth for a capitalist restoration and would not be in the possession of the proletariat.

Lenin put it well: "Politics cannot but have precedence over economics. To argue differently means forgetting the ABC of Marxism." There has never been anywhere in the world pure economics that is not subordinate to politics. The relation between politics and economics, between revolution and production, is always that between the commander and the commanded. In industrial enterprises, either proletarian politics or bourgeois politics is in command. This is an objective law independent of man's will. We must consciously put proletarian politics in command of economics, revolution in command of production, and revolutionization in command of mechanization, so as to develop the socialist economy with greater, faster, better and more economical results. The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents on the industrial front clamoured that they would use "economic methods to manage the economy." What are their "economic methods"? They are: "Putting profits in command," in an attempt to misdirect socialist enterprises into capitalist profit-seeking; using "material incentives" to corrupt the working class; "relying on experts to run the factories," for exercising the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the working class; using "production first" to camouflage their plot to develop capitalism. These are not "economic methods" at all, but are obviously out-and-out bourgeois politics in command! They are not meant to "manage economy," but obviously to wilfully disintegrate the socialist economy!

Putting proletarian politics in command means putting Mao Tsetung Thought in command. Arming the masses with Mao Tsetung Thought in order to promote constant revolutionization of people's thinking is the politics of politics, the soul of soul. This is the fundamental guarantee against revisionism and against capitalist restoration. Vice-Chairman Lin has pointed

out to us: "It is essential to imbue the workers and peasants with Mao Tsetung Thought through the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works. Only thus can the mental outlook of the working people be changed and spiritual force be transformed into tremendous material force." We must bring about a new upsurge in the mass movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works on the industrial front, and use invincible Mao Tsetung Thought to command, direct and transform everything. Let the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought fly for ever over our socialist industrial positions!

### (3) Launch Vigorous Mass Movements or Rely on a Few People to Work in Solitude?

Chairman Mao put it in a nutshell when he said penetratingly: "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." Our Party's fundamental line for all work is to trust the masses, rely on them, respect their initiative and adhere to the mass line in all kinds of work.

In the new historical period of socialist revolution, Chairman Mao has taught us over and over again: "In socialist revolution and socialist construction we must adhere to the mass line, boldly arouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements." "The mass movement is necessary in all work. Things won't go without the mass movement." These teachings give the orientation for launching vigorous mass movements on the industrial front.

The revolutionary mass movement is conscious action by the masses to transform society and nature and to remould their subjective world under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought. It is the great practice in which consciousness turns to matter and matter to consciousness. The socialist revolution can be carried through to the end and socialist construction carried out with greater, faster, better and more economical results only when socialist enterprises are run by wholeheartedly relying on the working class, uniting with all the forces that can be united, bringing all positive factors into play and launching vigorous mass movements. As Lenin pointed out: "Living, creative socialism is the product of the masses themselves." Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, every high tide in the revolutionary mass movement on our industrial front has brought fruitful political and economic results.

Vice-Chairman Lin points out: "Fear of mass movement is characteristic of Right opportunists and bourgeois revolutionaries." The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi completely revealed his counter-revolutionary nature when faced with the great revolutionary mass movement. He was frightened to death and bitterly hated the surging revolutionary mass movement of the great leap forward, and he viciously slandered it as having been "brought about in a rush," thereby throwing cold water on it. Waving the black flag of "overcoming disorder to re-

store order," Liu Shao-chi and his agents on the industrial front rallied reactionary bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" in a vain attempt to exercise the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat!

In denunciation of those people who opposed the launching of vigorous mass movements on the industrial front, Chairman Mao pointed out: **"They describe the mass movement on the industrial front as 'irregular,' depreciating it as 'a rural style' or 'a guerrilla habit.' This is obviously incorrect."**

Chairman Mao's instruction has greatly heightened the morale of the working class and deflated the arrogance of the bourgeoisie. The revolutionary mass movement is by nature rational.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao himself has smashed the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. Holding aloft the great banner of revolutionary mass criticism, the Chinese working class has criticized and utterly discredited Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and his "sacrosanct" revisionist methods. The brilliant light of the great **Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company** is shining brightly over the motherland.

### **Hold High the Brilliant Banner of the Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and Advance With Big Strides**

Under the powerful impetus of the magnificent victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and inspired by the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress, the Chinese working class is holding aloft the brilliant banner of the **Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company**, **"grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war,"** and bringing about a new upsurge in industrial production. The mighty spiritual force engendered by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is being transformed into a tremendous material force.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"For a very long historical period after the proletariat takes power, class struggle continues as an objective law independent of man's will."** The struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines will continue over a long period of time in the industrial enterprises of our country. We must hold high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism, **"carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously,"** and continue our efforts to implement the **Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company**.

Under the leadership of the Party's Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, we must continue to strengthen the Party's unified leadership of the enterprises.

We must always give prominence to proletarian politics, place Mao Tsetung Thought in command of everything, and vigorously grasp class struggle without deviating from this orientation. We should not only take a firm hold of class struggle on the political and ideological front but also grasp class struggle in the economic sphere well.

A mighty, deep-going and sustained mass movement for increasing production and practising economy on the industrial front is rising with vigour and vitality. The socialist revolutionary emulation drive to win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and our great socialist motherland is developing in depth.

The Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership over the movement to increase production and practise economy, take class struggle as the key link, fully arouse the masses and unfold revolutionary mass criticism.

An important task of the enterprises in the struggle-criticism-transformation is to implement further **"the system of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations, and of close co-operation among workers, cadres and technicians."** Cadres must persevere in participating in collective productive labour, and workers must participate in managing enterprises and occupy the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure, give full play to the role of the working class as the main force, and pay particular attention to bringing into play the role of veteran workers. It is essential to carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian policies. In organizing the three-in-one combination forces for management of enterprises and scientific experiments, it is necessary to have the workers as the main force and the revolutionary leading cadres as the backbone, and at the same time bring into full play the role of the technicians.

The reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations is a revolution. In the course of this reform, it is necessary to fully arouse the masses, consult them and ask for their opinions, and carefully examine the existing rules and regulations from the viewpoint of **one dividing into two**. We should uphold everything that conforms to Mao Tsetung Thought, and do away with everything that does not. At the same time, new rules and regulations should be established and perfected in accordance with the needs of the revolution and production.

Inspired by Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking **Go full steam ahead with the technical innovations and technical revolution** and his great call **"Catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future,"** the mass technical innovation and technical revolution movements in the industrial enterprises are at present in a new high tide. Party organizations and

*(Continued on p. 38.)*

# Message of Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to Peoples And Governments Friendly to the Khmer People

- Appeals to all governments and peoples to render support to the struggle for the liberation of the three countries of Indo-China from the aggression, interference and occupation by the U.S. imperialists.
- Points out that U.S. imperialism is the chief culprit responsible for the troubles, crises, calamities and misery of the peoples of Indo-China.
- Asks all governments and peoples to give their support to and diplomatic recognition of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

Message of Cambodian Head of State  
Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

To all peoples and governments friendly to the Khmer people:

I have the honour to draw your high attention both to my statement issued on March 20, 1970, which points out that my being "removed" from the position of Head of State of Cambodia by the parliament of Phnom Penh is absolutely illegal and unconstitutional, and, to my solemn declaration addressed to the Cambodian nation on March 23, 1970, announcing the dissolution of this parliament and of the government of General Lon Nol by the Head of State, the forthcoming establishment of a new National Union Government, the forthcoming creation of a Consultative Assembly, and the building of a National Liberation Army and the setting up of a National United Front of Kampuchea (Cambodia).

These new establishments belong to the progressive and anti-imperialist Cambodian people who constitute the great majority of the Khmer nation.

These establishments are the basis for organizing national resistance in my country to U.S. imperialism and to the oppression of the Khmer people and the life of the Khmer nation by the pro-imperialist fascist reactionaries. The same establishments are the basis for launching a widespread movement of struggle both at home and abroad in the near future so as to, on the

one hand, re-establish constitutional legality and thereby set up in our country a genuine people's power to which I will tender without fail my resignation and which will appoint a new Head of State of Cambodia, and, on the other, help hasten the defeat of U.S. imperialism, the culprit responsible for the troubles, crises, calamities and misery of the three countries and peoples of Indo-China.

I appeal to all the governments and peoples friendly to the Cambodian people in particular and to the peoples of Indo-China in general to render unequivocal support to our struggle for the liberation of our three countries from the intolerable aggression, interference and occupation by the U.S. neo-colonialist imperialists.

The U.S. neo-colonialist imperialists were the first to recognize de jure the unconstitutional and anti-popular Lon Nol regime, thus evidently showing that they are the donors of funds, if not the instigators, of the March 18 coup d'etat in Phnom Penh.

As everybody knows, none of the military governments of Thieu-Ky in Saigon, Kittikachorn in Bangkok, Chiang Kai-shek in Taiwan (an island belonging to the People's Republic of China), Pak Jung Hi in Seoul, has a popular, democratic or constitutional basis. They keep themselves going solely by relying on the imperialists and, consequently, they can only serve the interests of these imperialists to the detriment of the interests of their own nations and of the freedom and dignity of their peoples.

The Lon Nol government is no different from the above-mentioned governments which are known in the world as anti-national and anti-popular.

I am sure that the friendly powers will not recognize such governments and regimes because I know that they respect their own people. The people of these powers will certainly support the peoples who are oppressed by the imperialists and their lackeys, and who aspire to dignity and genuine independence.

These friendly powers know perfectly well that to recognize such governments means to retard the liberation of the oppressed peoples, to side with imperialism and to damage the ideals of freedom, peace and justice of mankind.

Therefore, to recognize the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Cheng Heng regime — these persons are so mean as to humiliate and depose de facto an old, sick queen, a very dignified widow who has never ruled over the country or engineered any intrigue, a "maman" respected by all her people and the people the world over, including the people of the communist countries and the American people, and whose sole "crime" was

that she had disapproved the wanton destruction of a Vietnamese church by Lon Nol's hatchetmen — would mean not only to stand on the side of imperialism but also on the side of barbarity.

Therefore, in the name of the Khmer people, I would like to ask the governments and peoples friendly to my Khmer people to give their support to and diplomatic recognition of the National United Front of Kampuchea while drawing their attention to the consequences if they make any diplomatic or political decision favourable to the usurpers, a decision which can only most unfortunately damage the relations between them and the future progressive and people's Cambodia.

There is no doubt about the victory of that Cambodia, because it will be an integral part of the inevitable victory of the peoples of Indo-China and of all the anti-imperialist peoples of the third world over U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

With high considerations,

Signed: N. Sihanouk  
Peking, March 24, 1970.

## Message of Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

— Addressed to the Stockholm Conference in Support of Viet Nam and the  
Preparatory Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in Dar-es-Salaam

**S**AMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, sent on March 30 identical messages to the Stockholm Conference in Support of Viet Nam and the Preparatory Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries in Dar-es-Salaam.

Full text follows:

I extend to you my greetings and those of the Khmer people. I draw your kind attention to the tragic situation of my country. The treacherous government and parliament of Phnom Penh, taking advantage of my prolonged stay in France for reasons of health, illegally deposed me for "crimes of high treason" which I had not committed and without asking me beforehand to give my defence before the people. But my personal destiny has only little importance in comparison with the destiny of the Cambodian people and that of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples both of whom have been living to this day in good friendship and in peace with my compatriots. The Lon Nol gov-

ernment denounces my so-called "tyranny" and proclaims its "love for democracy and people." But the first measure taken after its coup d'etat was to suspend indefinitely the application of the constitution, to deprive the citizens of all freedoms guaranteed in the constitution, to proclaim the motherland "in danger" and to trample on the motherland under the rule of an inhuman martial law which has already cost the lives of many Cambodians, Vietnamese and Chinese who have committed no more than the "crime" of demanding peacefully my return to Cambodia to restore peace and harmony among all. This government pretends to be the defender of "genuine neutrality." However, it does not hesitate to carry on, in open co-operation with the U.S.-Saigon ground forces and the U.S. air force, military operations against the patriotic Vietnamese forces who are struggling heroically and in difficult conditions to liberate south Viet Nam from the oppression of the U.S. imperialists and neo-colonialists and their lackeys. In addition, the U.S. bel-

licose elements and Thieu-Ky clique have just informed the world brazenly that from now on they will have the right to send at any moment their armed forces to the interior of Cambodia and to bombard any part of the national territory of my motherland.

The Lon Nol clique on its part has put me to public prosecution, accusing me of "selling out my country" to China and to Viet Nam, whereas I, as faithful exponent of the will of my people, have only defended our friendship with these two neighbours and also, I admit with pride, to have given Cambodia's all possible help and support to Viet Nam which is fighting. This is because we are an anti-imperialist people, because we are people of Indo-China and because we have the right to be recognized by socialist Viet Nam which has solemnly and many times assured our nation of her recognition and her complete and unfailing respect for our independence and our territorial integrity. The Lon Nol clique has just taken an official attitude of hostility against Viet Nam and even the People's Republic of China which the clique brands as "enemies" of Cambodia in its press and radio. Such a policy shows itself to be not only the sign of despicable treason to the cause of anti-

imperialist peoples but also the source of very dangerous development of the already explosive situation in our Southeast Asia. Peace-loving peoples must be conscious of this. That is why I would like to ask all the peoples who have sent delegates to this noble conference to do all in their power so that their governments cease or avoid co-operating with the fascist, anti-popular and pro-imperialist Lon Nol government because to recognize this government or co-operate with it in whatever respect means to betray the peoples of Indo-China in their struggle for the liberation of their respective countries, means to obstruct seriously the struggle of other oppressed peoples of the third world against imperialism, neo-colonialism and fascism; it means to vote for war and misery, against peace, justice, freedom and progress of mankind.

I wish your conference all the success it merits. I wish it above all to attain the lofty and essential aims it has set itself.

Norodom Sihanouk  
of Cambodia

Peking, March 30, 1970

## **Government of Democratic Republic of Viet Nam Issues Statement on the Patriotic Struggle of the Cambodian People**

- **D.R.V.N. Government fully supports Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's 5-point statement.**
- **The people of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos will defeat U.S. imperialism by strengthening their unity.**

**T**HE Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued on March 25 a statement on the present patriotic struggle of the Cambodian people. It reads in full as follows:

### **Statement of the D.R.V.N. Government on the Present Patriotic Struggle of the Cambodian People**

For many years now, the Khmer people, in order to safeguard their sacred national rights, have followed the road charted by Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk: national independence, peace, neutrality and territorial integrity within her present borders, solidarity between the Indo-Chinese peoples who are all struggling against the common enemy, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, and have contributed to the safeguarding of peace in Asia and the world.

While committing aggression against Viet Nam and intervention in Laos, the U.S. imperialists have stopped

at no manoeuvre, however vile and wicked, to oppose the correct policy of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. In spite of the encirclement and threats by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, the Khmer people have waged a tenacious and courageous struggle, foiling all their sinister plans to build a system of military bases stretching from south Viet Nam to Thailand through Cambodia and Laos. As a result, the Kingdom of Cambodia has been able to maintain firmly her independence, freedom, peace, neutrality and prosperity, and her prestige has risen ever higher in the international arena.

Since President Nixon took office, the United States has made every effort to realize the so-called "Vietnamization of the war" in an attempt to prolong the war in south Viet Nam, escalated the war in Laos, and at the same time intensified its intervention in Cambodia, with a view to rescuing itself from its ignominious

failure in south Viet Nam. The Lon Nol-Sirik Matak group, henchmen of the United States, has staged a coup d'etat to oppose the Cambodian people, oppose the patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese people, and are endeavouring to create an anti-Vietnamese psychosis in the service of the U.S. scheme to intensify and expand the war in Indo-China, turn Cambodia into a military base and new-type colony of the United States, in furtherance of the wicked design of President Nixon to use Asians to fight Asians. The coup-makers group in Cambodia has thus betrayed the supreme interests of the Khmer people, opposed the correct policy of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, sabotaged the intimate friendship and the militant solidarity between the Khmer people, the Vietnamese people and the Laotian people, seriously threatening peace and security in this area.

The Khmer people of all strata and various political tendencies have expressed high indignation at the coup d'etat staged by the reactionaries in Cambodia, henchmen of the imperialists. On March 23, in a solemn declaration, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, in his capacity as legal Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, declared the dissolution of the government of General Lon Nol, the National Assembly and the Royal Council for crimes of high treason. Samdech has voiced the iron determination to defend the supreme and long-term interests of the Cambodian fatherland, and called on the Khmer people to unite in the National United Front of Kampuchea, to strengthen their solidarity with the Vietnamese people, the Laotian people and the other popular and anti-imperialist forces of the brotherly countries, to resolutely rise up in arms against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen.

With regard to the Kingdom of Cambodia, the unswerving policy of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has always been: maintenance and strengthening of the relations of brotherly friendship and good neighbourliness on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China, strict respect for the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia within her present borders, and non-interference of one side in the internal affairs of the other.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam affirms its unshakable support for the policy defined by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, a policy of independence, peace, and neutrality for the Kingdom of Cambodia, solidarity and friendship with the other peoples in Indo-China struggling against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. It considers this a clear-sighted policy which ensures the national interests of the Khmer people and contributes effectively to the maintenance of peace in Indo-China and Asia. Facts have shown that to the Vietnamese, Khmer and Laotian peoples, militant solidarity is an important factor for victory which guarantees to each country genuine independence and

freedom and the possibility to develop along the path of its own choice.

Proceeding from the principle that the liberation of Cambodia is the work of the Khmer people, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam declares its total support for the Five-Point Proclamation of March 23, 1970 of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, firm support for the struggle waged by the Khmer people under the leadership of their Head of State Norodom Sihanouk against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, for the defence of their sacred national rights. In the spirit of mutual respect, solidarity and mutual assistance, the Vietnamese people will wholeheartedly support the just struggle of the Khmer people till final victory.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is firmly convinced that the peace-loving and freedom-loving governments and people in the world will extend their most profound sympathy and vigorous support to the just cause of the Khmer people's struggle to defend their national interests and peace in this part of the world.

The Khmer people, endowed with a glorious history and one of the most brilliant civilizations, is also endowed with a tradition of indomitable struggle against U.S. imperialism. The Vietnamese people who have dealt hard blows to the U.S. imperialists and the Saigon puppets, will firmly persevere in and intensify their war of resistance against U.S. aggression. They will surely win total victory and will inevitably liberate the south, defend the north and proceed to the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Laotian people are winning resounding victories, inflicting a new defeat on the "special war" of the U.S. imperialists. All this constitutes a vigorous support for the fraternal people of Cambodia. The more the U.S. imperialists intensify and expand the war and the more they resort to perfidious manoeuvres to divide the Indo-Chinese peoples, the tighter the Vietnamese, Khmer and Laotian peoples will close their ranks and the higher will be their determination to fight and defeat them, and the stronger will be the support accorded by the world's people, including the American people, to the surely victorious struggle of the Indo-Chinese peoples. The coup d'etat of March 18, 1970 in Cambodia can in no way save the U.S. imperialists, but will on the contrary cause them to sink deeper in the quagmire of a still more disastrous defeat.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam are deeply convinced that the Khmer people of all strata, responding to the sacred appeal for national salvation issued by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, will heroically surmount all difficulties and persevere in their struggle.

The just cause of the Khmer people will win glorious victory!

# Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic of South Viet Nam Issues Statement on Cambodian Situation

- Firm support for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's solemn declaration.
- The people of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, united in struggle, will defeat U.S. imperialism.

**T**HE Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam issued a statement on March 26 on the situation in Cambodia. The statement reads in full as follows:

For several decades now, the U.S. imperialists have unceasingly carried out a policy of interference and aggression against the Indo-Chinese countries, scheming to turn them into their new-type colonies and military bases. They have suffered staggering blows in Viet Nam and repeated setbacks in Laos and Cambodia, but remain very obdurate and perfidious.

The Nixon administration is trying to prolong the aggressive war in south Viet Nam with the "Vietnamization of the war" plan, and at the same time has blatantly escalated the war in Laos, repeatedly encroached upon the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and is doing its best to undermine the militant solidarity of the Indo-Chinese peoples.

Especially since early March 1970, the henchmen of U.S. imperialism in Cambodia headed by Lon Nol and Sirik Matak have whipped up a frenzied campaign against the Vietnamese people, sown enmity between the two peoples and ganged up with the Saigon puppet administration in opposing the south Vietnamese people's war of resistance to U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

At the same time, they have carried out a campaign of odious slanders to create a pretext for overthrowing Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, an outstanding statesman who has resolutely defended the independence, peace, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity of Cambodia within her present borders, has persisted in the policy of solidarity, friendship and mutual assistance among the Indo-Chinese peoples, and actively supported the south Vietnamese people in their resistance to U.S. aggression. The correct and clear-sighted policy pursued by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has allowed Cambodia to live in independence and peace and secure an ever higher position in the international arena.

It is obvious that the U.S. imperialists and the coup-makers group in Cambodia are betraying the

vital interests of the Khmer people, sabotaging the solidarity and friendship among the people of the three Indo-Chinese countries, opposing the wars of resistance of the people in south Viet Nam and Laos to U.S. aggression and for national salvation, scheming to turn Cambodia into a U.S. military base and new-type colony, intensifying and expanding the aggressive war to the whole of Indo-China, in furtherance of the so-called "Asian doctrine" of making Asians fight Asians advocated by U.S. President Nixon.

On March 23, 1970, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, legal Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, issued a solemn declaration announcing the dissolution of the government of General Lon Nol, the National Assembly and Royal Council for the crime of high treason. He called on the valiant Khmer people to rise up and closely unite in the National United Front of Kampuchea, unite with the popular and anti-imperialist forces of the brotherly countries, resolutely fight against the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Cheng Heng group and their U.S. masters so as to liberate the country and defend the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia.

The national salvation appeal of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has opened a new stage in the history of the struggle of the Cambodian people to defend their noble interests and sacred aspirations and is certain to enjoy warm response from the Khmer people and sympathy and broad support from the world's people.

The Republic of South Viet Nam and the Kingdom of Cambodia are close neighbours. The south Vietnamese people and the Khmer people are brothers and comrades-in-arms, who have always supported and encouraged each other in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys — the Thieu-Ky clique and the "Khmer Serei."

Right after its founding in June 1969, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam stated clearly its policy towards the Kingdom of Cambodia in these terms: "To maintain friendly relations and to carry out a good-neighbour policy with the Kingdom of Cambodia on the basis of respect for her independence, sovereignty and neutral-

ity, to recognize and pledge respect for the territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia in her present borders." The two parties have always shown mutual respect and refrained from interfering in each other's internal affairs.

Proceeding from this unswerving policy, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the south Vietnamese people warmly welcome and fully support the correct undertakings for national salvation set forth in the March 23, 1970 historic declaration of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia. They resolutely support the just and noble struggle of the Cambodian people to defend their sacred national rights against the U.S. imperialists and their flunkys and to make contributions to the defence of peace in Indo-China and the rest of Asia.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the south Vietnamese people highly prize and are for ever grateful to the unreserved support and assistance given by the Cambodian people and Head of State Norodom Sihanouk to their cause of resistance to U.S. aggression and for national salvation. They pledge to spare no effort to

strengthen the time-honoured tradition of solidarity and friendship between the Vietnamese and Khmer peoples and make it everlasting.

The south Vietnamese people and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam are resolved to persevere in and step up the war of resistance to U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and pledge to stand shoulder to shoulder with the brotherly Cambodian people, support and assist one another, and fight together against their common enemy till complete victory.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the south Vietnamese people are convinced that with their tradition of valiant and indomitable struggle against imperialism and their militant solidarity under the national salvation banner of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian people will certainly win glorious victory. The peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos who are united in struggle and enjoy the sympathy and support of the world's people including the American people, and the governments of the peace-loving and justice-loving countries, will surely defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors—the most ferocious enemy of the Indo-Chinese peoples and the whole progressive mankind.

## Laotian Patriotic Front Issues Statement

- Gives full support to Cambodian people's just struggle.
- The Laotian, Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples will fight side by side to defeat U.S. imperialism.

**T**HE Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front in a statement on March 27 expressed support for the message to his compatriots issued by the Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on March 23, 1970. The statement reads in full as follows:

In execution of their scheme of aggression against the Indo-Chinese countries, the U.S. imperialists have long been grossly trampling upon the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China and the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, unceasingly interfered in and carried out aggression against Laos, sabotaging the peace and neutrality of the Kingdom of Laos, while carrying out an aggressive war in Viet Nam. At the same time, the United States has sought every way to threaten Cambodia including the direct use of the U.S. air force and its puppet armies in south Viet Nam and Thailand for repeated attacks against Cambodian territory.

The Khmer people, keeping to the line of the Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, have united closely and struggled courageously to foil all dark manoeuvres of the United States and its henchmen, firmly maintained the independence, sovereignty, peace and neutrality of the Kingdom of Cambodia, thus making a great contribution to the struggle of the peoples of the Indo-Chinese countries against the U.S. imperialists.

Recently, in an attempt to make up for its ever heavier failure in Laos and Viet Nam, the Nixon administration has intensified its war escalation in Laos and the use of the modern air force of the United States, including B-52, to make savage raids on the liberated zone of Laos and openly used Thailand troops in its aggression in Laos. At the same time it is seeking to prolong the war in south Viet Nam through the "Vietnamization of the war" plan.

Along with these acts, the United States has increased its threats against Cambodia, and finally, through the agency of its henchmen, staged a coup d'etat on March 18, 1970 in Phnom Penh against Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, brazenly sabotaging the line of peace and neutrality pursued by Cambodia, torpedoing the long-standing friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of the Indo-Chinese countries with a view to turning Cambodia into a new colony and military base of the United States in furtherance of its scheme of war intensification in Indo-China and the so-called Nixon doctrine of making Asians fight Asians. These feverish acts taken by the United States and its henchmen have caused great tension in the Indo-Chinese situation and posed a direct threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia.

On March 20 and 23, 1970, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, issued declarations vehemently condemning the coup d'etat in Phnom Penh staged by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Cheng Heng reactionary clique, henchmen of the United States, and calling on the Khmer people to rise in struggle to overthrow them.

With regard to the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Laotian Patriotic Front always undertakes now as in the past, to build relations of friendship and good neighbourliness on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the principles of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China and the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos. In its 12-point political programme and 5-point political solution, the Laotian Patriotic Front has clearly reaffirmed its unchanged policy towards the Kingdom of Cambodia: to respect the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia within her present borders.

In that spirit and proceeding from the reality that they have the same enemy as the Khmer and Vietnamese peoples, the Laotian people have been standing shoulder to shoulder with them in the struggle against the U.S. aggression in Indo-China. The Laotian people and the Laotian Patriotic Front fully support the declarations of March 20 and 23 of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. They roundly condemn the adventurous acts of the Nixon administration and the reactionary clique headed by Lon Nol, Sirik Matak and Cheng Heng, U.S. henchmen in Phnom Penh, who are steering the Khmer people and the peaceful and neutral Kingdom of Cambodia into an extremely dangerous path.

The Laotian people and the Laotian Patriotic Front pledge to do everything in their power to support the just struggle of the Khmer people as defined in the March 23, 1970 solemn proclamation of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, which reaffirmed the determination of the Samdech and the Khmer people to struggle to the end to overthrow the reactionary clique, henchmen of the United States, and

to defend the independence, sovereignty, peace and neutrality of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The Laotian Patriotic Front reaffirms the Laotian people's unshakable friendship and militant solidarity with the brotherly Khmer people. The Laotian people and the Laotian Patriotic Front are determined to smash all U.S. acts of war escalation in Laos, deal more well-deserved blows at the United States and its henchmen in Laos to defend the liberated zone, and coordinate with the brotherly Khmer and Vietnamese peoples in the struggle against the common enemy as pointed out by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in his proclamation on March 23: "To struggle against the U.S. imperialists who have invaded our Indo-China and are oppressing its peoples and breeding injustice, war and all kinds of calamities, hostility and disunity, troubles, crises and misery among our three peoples — the Khmers, Vietnamese, and Laotians; and this struggle will be waged side by side with the socialist, progressive, anti-imperialist countries or peoples, far and near, with their complete support."

In its just struggle against the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen, the Laotian Patriotic Front headed by Prince Souphanouvong, fighting with determination and perseverance for national independence and the happiness of the people along a correct line, has succeeded in uniting the people, won support and assistance from the socialist countries and peace-loving people all over the world, overcome all difficulties, and won ever bigger victories and will certainly build an independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos.

In their struggle, the Laotian people have been strongly encouraged by the splendid victories won by the Vietnamese people in both zones. The more and more victorious fight of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, is an extremely important contribution to the struggle of the Indo-Chinese peoples against the common enemy — the U.S. imperialist aggressors. These victories have brought bitter failure to the U.S. scheme to invade the Indo-Chinese countries and created favourable conditions for the struggle of the Laotian and Khmer peoples for independence, peace and neutrality.

The Laotian people and the Laotian Patriotic Front are firmly confident that the brotherly Khmer people, with their valiancy and indomitableness, united closely in the "National United Front of Kampuchea," with the correct line of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, allying themselves with the Laotian and Vietnamese peoples in their fight, and enjoying the sympathy and support of the world's peoples, will surely stand all trials and win complete victory in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen and in defence of their sacred national rights.

The liberation struggle of the Laotian, Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples will certainly be crowned with glorious victory.

# Premier Pham Van Dong Sends Cable To Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

—Firm support for the policy of peace and neutrality and of friendship and militant solidarity with the Vietnamese people pursued by Samdech Sihanouk

**S**AMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, has made public to the press in Peking a cable sent him by Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Full text follows:

Message to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk,  
Head of State of Cambodia

For many years the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Kingdom of Cambodia have unceasingly strengthened their friendship and solidarity in the face of their common enemy, the U.S. imperialists, for the sake of defending their independence and freedom. This unshakable friendship and solidarity constitute a factor of success for our two peoples and a contribution to the maintenance of peace in this part of the world.

The Vietnamese people are deeply grateful for the generous support which Samdech and the Cambodian people have all along given them in their struggle against the U.S. aggressors.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam reaffirms its determination to pursue

invariably its policy of fraternal friendship and good neighbourliness with the Kingdom of Cambodia on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the 1954 Geneva Agreements on the question of Indo-China.

In the light of the recent events in Cambodia, the policy of peace and neutrality, of friendship and militant solidarity with the Vietnamese people which Samdech has pursued consistently, shows more than ever its correctness. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam reaffirms its firm support for this wise policy and expresses the conviction that this policy will stand all trials and continue to bear fruit for the sake of the prosperity of the Kingdom of Cambodia and for the benefit of the friendship between our two peoples.

I am glad to convey to Samdech the assurances of my most respectful and most fraternal consideration and my respectful regards to Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk.

Pham Van Dong  
Hanoi, March 19, 1970

# President Nguyen Huu Tho and President Huynh Tan Phat Send Cable to Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

—Firm support for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's just policy of independence, neutrality and active solidarity with Vietnamese people

**S**AMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, has made public to the press in Peking a cable sent him by Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, and Huynh Tan Phat, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. Full text follows:

Message to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of  
State of Cambodia

In the name of the Presidium of the N.F.L. and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and in our own names, we would like to assure Samdech of our feelings of unflinching friendship and of our firm support for his just policy of independence, neutrality and active solidarity with

the Vietnamese people. Samdech knows how the N.F.L., the P.R.G. and the people of south Viet Nam appreciate this clear-sighted policy which allows the constant tightening of the fraternal relations between our two countries and effectively contributes to the success of the peoples of Indo-China in the struggle against the aggressive intrigues of U.S. imperialism and for the safeguarding of their independence and freedom.

Allow us to express once again to Samdech the deep gratitude of the people, the N.F.L. and the P.R.G. of the Republic of South Viet Nam for the firm and effective support that Samdech and the friendly Khmer people have always rendered to our struggle of resistance to the U.S. and for national salvation.

In the present circumstances in which U.S. imperialism and its agents plot to prolong the war of aggression in south Viet Nam, to sabotage the wise policy of independence, peace and neutrality of Samdech and to expand the war in Indo-China, the consolidation of the friendship and solidarity between our two peoples is proved to be most imperative. In the face of the manoeuvres of provocation and splitting by our common enemy, U.S. imperialism, which is the source of the troubles and sufferings of our peoples, we are certain that if we both sides are animated by the spirit of

understanding and mutual assistance, we shall be able to frustrate the perfidious acts of U.S. imperialism and bring to success the cause of fraternal and lasting friendship between the Vietnamese and Khmers in the spirit of mutual respect.

Samdech may be assured of our will to safeguard at any cost our ties of friendship and solidarity on the basis of respect for independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia within its existing frontiers. The P.R.G. of the R.S.V.N. wants to adhere to this policy and do its utmost to maintain the relations of lasting good neighbourliness between our two countries.

We are convinced that the temporary obstacles in the way of Samdech will be removed and we wish Samdech every success in the defence of his noble ideals of independence, peace and neutrality.

We would like to ask you, Samdech, to accept our highest consideration and kindly convey our respectful compliments to Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk.

Nguyen Huu Tho

Huynh Tan Phat

South Viet Nam, March 20, 1970

## Letter and Cable of Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to Premier Pham Van Dong

SAMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, made public to the press in Peking his March 21 letter and March 26 cable to Premier Pham Van Dong of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Following are the texts:

### March 21 Letter

Your Excellency,

The cordial and friendly expressions in your message of March 19, 1970, and the noble sentiments you reaffirm in the message towards Cambodia and the Khmer people in the midst of the test it is undergoing have deeply moved me and cheered me up. I thank you most sincerely for that.

The latest events that have taken place in Cambodia, alas, are darkening the sky of friendship which has always united our two peoples.

Throughout these changes, the supreme interest of Cambodia, like before, remains to be the maintenance

and strengthening of this friendship with socialist Viet Nam and it is advisable to regulate in the spirit of peace and mutual respect the possible disputes or other problems that may arise between our two countries. It is because I have always held this view and continue to do so that I am today slung mud at and defamed by the traitorous Phnom Penh government and parliament under the wild accusation that I have betrayed my country and my people.

Meanwhile I remain confident in the future, because I know that the great majority of my compatriots share and will share my convictions and my line of action.

We may therefore hope that peace, friendship and solidarity between Cambodia and Viet Nam will soon be restored on the basis which has been consolidated through test, and in the spirit of mutual respect of each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity within the existing frontiers.

I would like to ask you, Your Excellency, to accept the assurances of my highest, most friendly and fraternal consideration.

Norodom Sihanouk  
Peking, March 21, 1970

### March 26 Cable

In the name of the Khmer people and of the National United Front of Kampuchea and in my own name, I would like to ask the Government and the valiant people of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to accept our warmest gratitude for the declaration of your Government on March 25, 1970, in which your Government declares that it fully supports the five-point declaration issued on March 23, 1970, by the Head of State of Khmer, and that it resolutely supports the Khmer people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and in defence of the Khmer people's sacred national rights until final victory.

In view of this I express my fraternal gratitude to Your Excellency for the fact that in the name of your Government and the heroic Vietnamese people, you quite recently solemnly assured me that, after the common victory of our three peoples of Indo-China over our common imperialist enemy and its valets, Viet Nam

will strictly and always respect Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity within its existing frontiers and the regime of Cambodia.

I am convinced that on this basis of intangible and mutual respect, the friendship between Cambodia and fraternal Viet Nam will constantly bloom, the future of our two peoples will be bright, and a co-operation between them in social, cultural and economic fields will be able to develop harmoniously for their greater good and the greater good of our Indo-China and our region.

In this grave hour in which U.S. imperialism, served by its lackeys, plunders a part of Viet Nam, a part of the Laos and my motherland Cambodia, the people of Khmer, Viet Nam and the Laos are closing their ranks and enhancing their determination to fight U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and win victory over them.

The U.S. imperialists and their valets have done this "wonderful feat" by uniting and cementing forever the solidarity of our three peoples in a united front of struggle for the liberation, honour and happiness of our Indo-China.

Norodom Sihanouk  
Head of State of Cambodia  
Peking, March 26, 1970

## Letters of Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to President Nguyen Huu Tho And President Huynh Tan Phat

**S**AMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, made public to the press in Peking his March 24 and March 28 letters to Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Liberation Front, and Huynh Tan Phat, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. Following are the texts:

### March 24 Letter

Your Excellencies,

In the grave crisis which shakes Cambodia at present, your noble, cordial and friendly message of March 20 has brought me great consolation and deeply moved me. In my own name and in the name of my people, I thank you most sincerely for that.

April 3, 1970

If the events which have occurred recently, alas, are darkening the sky of friendship which has always united our two peoples, the supreme interests of the Cambodian nation remain, as before, to be the maintenance of and strengthening of this friendship with the fighting people of south Viet Nam. It is therefore advisable to regulate, in a spirit of peace and mutual respect, the possible disputes and other problems which may arise between our two countries. It is because I have always held this view and continue to do so that I am today subjected to the treacherous slanders and outrageous accusations of treason levelled by the treacherous government and parliament of Phnom Penh.

But I am sure that things will become better in the future and that peace, friendship and solidarity between our two peoples will soon be restored in the

spirit of mutual respect of each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, within the existing frontiers because the great majority of my compatriots share and will share my convictions.

I would like to ask you, Your Excellencies, to accept the assurances of my highest, most friendly and most fraternal consideration.

Norodom Sihanouk

Peking, March 24, 1970

### March 28 Letter

In the name of the Khmer people, the National United Front of Kampuchea and in my own name, I would like to ask the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the valiant fraternal people of south Viet Nam to accept our warmest thanks for your Government's declaration of March 26, 1970, in which your Government and your people express full support for the March 23 declaration of the Head of Khmer State and for the struggle waged by the Khmer people in defence of their sacred national rights against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique in particular.

I extend fraternal thanks to Your Excellencies and the Republic of South Viet Nam for expressing once again in the March 26 declaration the lasting gratitude of the P.R.G. of the R.S.V.N. and the people of south Viet Nam for the unreserved support and assistance

rendered by the Khmer people and myself to their resistance to U.S. aggression, and for reaffirming therein that your Government and your heroic people will spare no effort to strengthen the solidarity and the ties of friendship that has traditionally united our two peoples on the basis of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity within each other's existing frontiers.

All the patriotic, progressive, anti-fascist and anti-imperialist Khmers and myself are pleased with the fact that the Phnom Penh coup d'etat perpetrated by the corrupt reactionaries in the pay of the C.I.A. of the U.S. imperialists has forced us "manu militari" to abandon our neutralist passivity and made us join the ranks of the peoples fighting with arms in hand against the imperialism and the renegades who, like Thieu-Ky and Lon Nol-Sirik Matak, are of our race but out of greed and personal ambition serve the interests of this imperialism to the detriment of the supreme interests of their own people and motherland.

We Khmers therefore fully agree with you in declaring that we will march hand in hand with the fraternal Vietnamese and Laotian people, that we will support each other and give aid and assistance to each other, and that we will fight together against our common enemy and their lackeys, the renegades, till final victory.

Norodom Sihanouk

Head of State of Cambodia

Peking, March 28, 1970

## Letter and Cable of Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to Prince Souphanouvong

**S**AMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, made public to the press in Peking his March 25 letter and March 29 cable to Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front. Following are the texts:

### March 25 Letter

Your Highness,

With emotion, I thank Your Highness, the Laotian Patriotic Front and the fraternal Laotian people who are so heroic in the face of the U.S. imperialist aggressors for your historic message of support. The Khmer people were proud of their neutrality in a state of peace, but the clique of the corrupt reactionaries Lon

Nol, Sirik Matak and Cheng Heng has just destroyed this neutrality and peace. In so doing, this clique, while carefully hiding the fact from our nation, aims to integrate our country with the circle of the satellites of the U.S.A. and thereby lead her to the war in which Indo-Chinese are forced to shed blood and die for the foreign imperialists.

In view of this detested treason of the Lon Nol clique, the Khmer people and I myself have no other way out but join the Laotian and Vietnamese people in forming a united front of struggle for completely liberating our three countries from oppression by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. In the name of my people, I reaffirm our complete support for the just cause of the fraternal Laotian people so valiantly

represented by Your Highness and the Laotian Patriotic Front.

Your Highness, please accept the assurances of my most affectionate consideration.

Norodom Sihanouk

Peking, March 25, 1970

### March 29 Cable

In the name of the Khmer people, the National United Front of Kampuchea and in my own name I would like to ask Your Highness, the Laotian Patriotic Front and the fraternal people of the Laos to accept our affectionate gratitude for the statement of your Central Committee on March 27, 1970, conveying your fraternal and firm support for our struggle for the triumph of the sacred rights of the Khmer nation which are being trampled underfoot today by the reactionaries, the lackeys of U.S. imperialism.

It is this imperialism which is responsible for the war embracing a large part of our Indo-China and bringing disaster to our three peoples.

But this imperialism will be inevitably vanquished by the heroic fighters of the people's Laos and of the people's Viet Nam with whom the patriotic, progressive and anti-imperialist Khmer people are joining forces today, to raise in their turn the banner of the struggle against the common enemy and its lackeys who have despicably betrayed the cause of their people and that of the fraternal peoples of Indo-China and of the third world.

In their turn our fighters assure their valiant Laotian brothers their solidarity and full support for the triumph of the noble ideals of the Laotian Patriotic Front and for the birth of a sovereign Laos.

Norodom Sihanouk

Peking, March 29, 1970

# U.S. Imperialism Is the Backstage Manager of The Right-Wing Coup d'Etat in Cambodia

—Commentary of the Korean Central News Agency

**T**HE Korean Central News Agency in its March 24 commentary condemns U.S. imperialism for instigating and manipulating the Right-wing forces in Cambodia into staging a coup d'etat against Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia.

Judging from the developments, the commentary said, it is as clear as day that the backstage manager of the coup d'etat has the aim of wrecking the independence and neutrality of Cambodia, detaching her from the anti-imperialist front and swaying her to the right.

Of late, the commentary added, the U.S. imperialists mustered Right-wing elements, terrorists and gangs whom they had hired and instigated them to hold demonstrations and create social disorder in a number of cities and provinces of Cambodia, perpetrating most despicable criminal acts to undermine the friendly relations between the people of Cambodia and Viet Nam and create national enmity and discord between them, while maliciously slandering the policy of independence, neutrality and territorial integrity pursued by the Government and people of Cambodia under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

It pointed out that after instigating the Right-wing forces to stage the coup d'etat and seize power, the U.S. imperialists declared before anyone else that they "recognized" this group as "a legitimate government." Facts have proved with ample clarity that the U.S. imperialists are the very ones who undermine, trample underfoot and obliterate the independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia. These beasts are the chief criminals who engineered the coup.

The criminal intrigues of the U.S. imperialists against Cambodia, it added, are an open challenge to the Cambodian people fighting for the independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of the country and a provocative act never to be condoned, an act which menaces peace and security in Asia and, furthermore, in the rest of the world.

No plot of the U.S. imperialists can ever stave off their doom of miserable defeat. If they attempt to find a way out of their defeat by spreading the flames of war against the entire people of this region, including the heroic Vietnamese people, the U.S. imperialist aggressors will meet with ever heavier retaliatory blows from the people of Indo-China, the commentary said in conclusion.

# Futile Attempt by Cambodian Right-Wing Group to Drive Wedge Between China And Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

Hsinhua reporters refute the rumour spread by the Right-wing group in Cambodia at the instigation of U.S. imperialism and for the purpose of extricating itself from an impasse. They point out that the Chinese Government and people have consistently respected and supported the policy of peace, independence, non-alignment and maintenance of territorial integrity as advocated by Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, that the solemn stand taken by the Chinese people in support of Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is well known, and that nobody can undermine the profound friendship between the Chinese people and the Cambodian people.

**T**HE coup d'etat directed against Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, which was staged by the Cambodian Right-wing group at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, has aroused dissatisfaction and resistance among more and more people in Cambodia. To extricate itself from this impasse, the Cambodian Right-wing group has instructed its hirelings to spread rumours by which it has tried to keep itself going.

According to a March 28 UPI dispatch from Phnom Penh, Trinh Hoan, a "deputy" of the Cambodian "National Assembly," said that Nay Valentin, former Cambodian Ambassador to China, had mentioned in his report to the Phnom Penh coup d'etat authorities that he had been told by China's Foreign Ministry that China "was 'embarrassed' by the presence of Prince Norodom Sihanouk in China."

To clarify this matter, Hsinhua reporters went to see Nay Valentin on the afternoon of March 30. When asked whether he had made the statement that China "was 'embarrassed' by the presence of Prince Norodom Sihanouk in China," Nay Valentin denied it. He said: "I have never said so, never. Neither has the Chinese Foreign Ministry told me so." Nay Valentin then said that he would make a "denial."

Hsinhua reporters told Nay Valentin that the Chinese Government and the Chinese people have consistently respected and supported the policy of peace, independence, non-alignment and maintenance of territorial integrity as advocated by Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. The Chinese Government has all along received Samdech Norodom

Sihanouk as Head of State. How could China be "embarrassed"? Such a rumour was completely unfounded.

In the face of the iron-clad fact, Nay Valentin admitted that such a rumour "is unfounded." He added: "Your Government has received Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as Head of State and a distinguished guest. We know that."

Now the truth has come out. The Chinese Foreign Ministry has never told Nay Valentin that China "was 'embarrassed' by the presence of Prince Norodom Sihanouk in China." That was a sheer rumour spread with ulterior motives. In the light of the difficulties besetting the Cambodian Right-wing group, one may see that it is not accidental for Trinh Hoan, a so-called "deputy" of the Cambodian "National Assembly," to spread such a rumour to an American correspondent. The rumour was entirely and deliberately fabricated by the Cambodian Right-wing group at the instigation of U.S. imperialism. It was obviously aimed at driving a wedge between China and Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, undermining the profound friendship between the Chinese people and the Cambodian people and diverting people's attention in an attempt to extricate the Right-wing group from its predicament. But all this will be to no avail. The solemn stand taken by the Chinese people in support of Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is well known. Nobody can undermine the profound friendship between the Chinese people and the Cambodian people. Rumour-mongering will only serve to expose still further the ignominious features of the Cambodian Right-wing group.

# U.S. Imperialism — Arch Criminal Undermining Cambodia's Sovereignty, Independence, Neutrality and Territorial Integrity

**F**OR a long time now, U.S. imperialism has been bent on undermining Cambodia's national sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity. The recent coup d'etat staged by the Cambodian Right-wing clique against Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk at the instigation of U.S. imperialism is a glaring exposure of the ferocious features of U.S. imperialism.

Pursuing the policies of aggression and war in Asia, U.S. imperialism has always considered the Kingdom of Cambodia, which followed a policy of peace and neutrality, a stumbling block. To remove this "obstacle," it has resorted to many sinister tactics and unscrupulously carried out interference, aggression and subversion against Cambodia in a vain attempt to turn her into a U.S. base for aggression and its colony. For more than the past decade, despite their regular changes, the masters of the White House — from Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson to Nixon — all followed the identical policy of aggression and subversion against Cambodia.

As early as the end of 1958, U.S. Central Intelligence Agency special agent Ngo Trong Hieu colluded with Cambodian traitor Sam Sary and a meeting was held in Bangkok, capital of Thailand, to plot a coup d'etat in Cambodia and an attempt on the life of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. The coup was aborted because their conspiracy was exposed. Working from inside and outside the country, Victor Matsui, a "diplomat" in the U.S. Embassy in Cambodia, conspired in January 1959 with the same Ngo Trong Hieu and colluded with Sam Sary and two other Cambodian traitors, Son Ngoc Thanh and Chhuon Mochulpich, to launch an armed rebellion in Siem Reap Province. But their plot was unearthed by the Royal Government of Cambodia and the rebellion was thwarted. Refusing to give up its vicious design after this attempted rebellion failed, U.S. imperialism hired lackeys to engineer the incident in which an explosion took place at the Cambodian Royal Palace in August 1959. When the Royal Government of Cambodia broke a U.S. espionage case in August 1962, of the six arrested, four were Americans, including the "secretary" of the head of the U.S. "military advisory group" in Cambodia. In May 1963, U.S. imperialism and its stooges again shipped in high explosives from Saigon in an attempt to create another explosion incident and murder Samdech Sihanouk.

After the Cambodian traitors carrying out subversive and rebellious activities under U.S. imperialist instructions fled the country, they were maintained, paid and provided with weapons, ammunition and radio stations by the U.S. and were organized into the so-called "Free Khmer Committee." On the one hand, these traitors to the Cambodian nation built up traitorous armed forces in Thailand and south Viet Nam and organized so-called "Free Khmer troops," biding their time to launch an armed invasion; on the other hand, they recruited bandits in Cambodia to collect information and create disorder by assassination, kidnapping, robbery, etc., and used them as a force to subvert the Kingdom of Cambodia from within. At the same time, the United States and its lackeys set up the so-called "Free Khmer" radio in south Viet Nam and Thailand to engage in vicious subversive propaganda.

Moreover, U.S. imperialism has since 1956 continuously instructed its henchmen in south Viet Nam and Thailand to violate Cambodia's air space and territory and undermine the national independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia. In 1958, U.S. imperialism ordered more than 1,000 south Vietnamese puppet troops to intrude into Stung Treng Province in Cambodia. In league with the south Vietnamese puppet clique and the reactionary authorities of Thailand, it has since 1962 stepped up armed provocations and aggression against Cambodia. Incomplete figures show that from 1962 to 1969, U.S. and Saigon puppet clique troops made about 7,000 intrusions into Cambodian territory, and, as a result, 1,000 Cambodian civilians were killed or wounded.

The bloody crimes of aggression and subversion against the Kingdom of Cambodia and of massacring the Cambodian people by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys have aroused tremendous indignation among the Cambodian people. Undaunted by brute force, they have fought back again and again against the sinister activities of U.S. imperialism to safeguard their national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. The masses in Phnom Penh, the capital, and other places in Cambodia have held many powerful anti-U.S. demonstrations. The Royal Government of Cambodia at the end of 1963 announced the rejection of all U.S. "aid" and drove out the U.S. "military advisory group." In May 1965, Cambodia announced that it severed

diplomatic relations with the United States, and thus the U.S. Embassy there which had engaged in all kinds of evil practices was formally closed.

U.S. imperialism, however, is not reconciled to its defeat. Since coming to power last year, Nixon has unscrupulously used counter-revolutionary dual tactics against Cambodia. Under the pretence of U.S. "recognition of the sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia within its present boundary," he restored diplomatic relations with Cambodia last July, four years after they had been broken. Since then U.S. imperialism has gone in for more insidious and cunning tactics to subvert and undermine Cambodia. Two months after the resumption of U.S.-Cambodian diplomatic relations, Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said: "The Americans have come to sabotage the unity of Cambodia because there are U.S. intelligence officers among them. . . . The United States attempts to inveigle the Lon Nol government into becoming its representative, make it oppose me and cause me to step down or die."

Recently, U.S. imperialism went so far as to use the opportunity of his being out of the country to instigate the Right-wing group of Cambodia to stage a coup d'etat against Cambodian Head of State Norodom Sihanouk. All these facts show that U.S. imperialism is the Cambodian people's most ferocious enemy and the arch criminal in undermining Cambodia's sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity.

The great leader Chairman Mao has said, "The oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the 'sensibleness' of imperialism and its lackeys. They will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle." The Cambodian people who have gone through a long period of struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys will certainly surmount all difficulties in their struggle, defeat the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism and win final victory in safeguarding the country's national sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity.

(Hsinhua correspondent, March 26)

## Cambodian Ambassador to U.A.R. Expresses Support for Head of State Samdech Sihanouk

SARIN CHHAK, Ambassador of Cambodia to the U.A.R., in a statement at a press conference in Cairo on March 25 denounced U.S. imperialism for instigating the Cambodian Right-wing clique to stage the coup d'etat against Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. He declared that he refused to recognize the illegal Lon Nol government, and expressed his allegiance to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. The statement announced that the Cambodian Embassy in the United Arab Republic now has taken the name "The Embassy of Progressive Cambodia in the United Arab Republic."

Sarin Chhak said in the statement, "My country, the peaceful and neutral, Buddhist and quiet Cambodia, has witnessed during these days the gravest and most gloomy hour in her history. Utilizing their henchmen, the Lon Nol-Cheng Heng-Sisowath Sirik Matak clique, the U.S. imperialists had struck a mortal blow at the peaceful Cambodian people and at Khmer neutrality which until March 18 has enabled this country to live in peace, even though a relative peace."

The statement said, "According to a Japanese press correspondent in Phnom Penh, the Lon Nol-Cheng Heng-Sirik Matak clique made the deputies vote, with soldiers holding bayoneted guns standing behind, for the 'deposition' of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, who was on a trip abroad. The Samdech is the symbol of Khmer neutrality and anti-imperialism."

The statement said, "The three ringleaders of traitors in the pay of U.S. imperialism wanted to destroy national independence by the coup d'etat and keep the people in a state of ignorance and poverty so as to enable them to exploit the people." It said that to realize their base ambitions, these traitors strove to stir up feelings against the Vietnamese people who, longing for freedom and independence, are waging a resolute struggle against the U.S. aggressors.

The statement said, "The March 18 coup d'etat in Phnom Penh was instigated by the Central Intelligence Agency and U.S. imperialism. Under the violent blows of the valiant fighters of the National Front for Liberation, U.S. imperialism has almost lost in the war in south Viet Nam and it senses its coming defeat in Laos under the powerful blows of the Pathet Lao brothers, therefore it desperately seeks to create a last and fragile Saigon-Phnom Penh-Bangkok resistance front."

The statement said, "But traitors Lon Nol, Cheng Heng, Sirik Matak and their masters the U.S. imperialists would be grossly mistaken if they think that victory will last."

Sarin Chhak's statement said, "As Samdech Norodom Sihanouk up to now is capable of defending the peace and neutrality of Khmer, and as the lines set down in the statements of March 21 and 23, 1970 are

the only lines capable of liberating the country from the U.S. imperialist clutches and leading Cambodia on to the road of development and progress, I refuse to recognize the power of the illegal Lon Nol government and reaffirm my allegiance to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of progressive Cambodia. The embassy takes from this moment the name 'The Em-

bassy of Progressive Cambodia in the United Arab Republic.' "

A similar statement was made by the First Counsellor of the Cambodian Embassy in the U.A.R. All diplomats and staff members of the embassy declared their allegiance to Samdech Sihanouk.

## **Cambodian Students in France Strongly Denounce U.S. Imperialism for Engineering Cambodian Coup**

**T**HE Union of Khmer Students in France called a meeting of Cambodian students and intellectuals residing in France on March 22. The meeting adopted a statement strongly denouncing the coup d'etat against Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, staged by the pro-U.S. Cambodian Right-wing clique with the U.S. imperialists pulling the strings.

The statement says: "For several years, the U.S. imperialists have always tried to undermine the policy of national independence, neutrality and peace of our country. Despite their repeated failures, they have never given up the attempt to impose on our people a dictatorial government which is completely devoted to them."

It points out that the U.S. imperialists have engineered and directed the recent coup d'etat against Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, because they suffered defeat after defeat in

Viet Nam and in Laos. They try to transform Cambodia into a support base in order to continue and extend their aggression in the entire Southeast Asia.

The statement denounces the Cambodian Right-wing clique for organizing criminal activities against the Vietnamese and Chinese residents. It notes that really this is only a smokescreen for plotting against the independence and neutrality of Cambodia.

The statement says, "United with our people, the Cambodian students and intellectuals residing in France are determined to fight by their side against this dictatorship which tends to make our country a U.S. new colony." It expresses the conviction that the struggle will be victorious.

The statement concludes with the slogans: "Down with U.S. imperialism and down with the fascist dictatorship of Lon Nol!"

## **Private Adviser to Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Makes Statement to the Press**

**— Refuting reports by certain Western news agencies that Cambodian diplomats rallied on the side of the Phnom Penh authorities**

**P**ENN NOUTH, Private Adviser to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, made a statement to the press on March 26 in Peking refuting reports by certain Western news agencies that Cambodian diplomats rallied on the side of the Phnom Penh authorities.

Penn Nouth told the press that these reports would have the readers believe that "the rallying is not only

almost unanimous, but is made with sincerity and enthusiasm. But the fact is totally different. The rallying can be considered to have been made out of two motives, for two very important reasons. The first very important factor is that our diplomats abroad have parents, children and the other members of their families in Cambodia, who are being subjected to oppression and even coercion by the Phnom Penh authorities. The latter, as you know, maintain their

rule with rifles and bayonets; they have every means to strike horrible terror among the parents and children of our diplomats. Therefore, it is under coercion that these diplomats have aligned themselves with the traitorous Phnom Penh government."

"The second very important factor," he said, "is that the present government pays salaries to our diplomats. This material consideration is also important. If they are willing to rally to the just cause of the legal Head of State of Cambodia, they will never be able to count on getting the salaries and all the privileges known to our diplomats to this day. In fact, as far as we are concerned, we do not have any fortune. We can only appeal to our diplomats' conscience, to their political courage for the sake of this just cause."

Despite the difficulties besetting this fine cause, Penn Nouth said, "we have, however, some diplomats who show most praiseworthy courage in the grave mo-

ments of our country. I cite in particular the case of Ambassador Chea San in Moscow, who declares that he is in favour of our struggle against the treason under U.S. imperialism. He considers it impossible for him to serve the Phnom Penh regime. We have another ambassador, that is, the Ambassador in Cairo, who too stands for our fine cause. There are also lesser diplomats who dare not declare openly in our favour for the moment as they are under the pressure not only of the Phnom Penh regime as I have described, but also of their own bosses. That is the case with certain diplomats of ours in Peking who have confessed to us that they are now subjected to ever greater pressure and that they could not do otherwise but align themselves for the time being with the Phnom Penh regime. Therefore, there is no reason to believe that the alignment of diplomats is made with general enthusiasm as it is believed."

Penn Nouth said he made the above statement to the press according to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's instructions.

## Cambodian People Demonstrate Against Right-Wing Clique

- Demonstrators of Kompong Cham Province defied violence, fought bravely with the reactionary troops, raided the provincial government headquarters of the coup d'etat clique and other organizations, and beat to death two "members of the National Assembly" of the coup makers.
- Two provinces in northeast Cambodia pledged support for Samdech Sihanouk.
- The coup d'etat clique is frightened. Extreme tension prevails in Phnom Penh.

**D**EMONSTRATIONS were held one after another by the Cambodian people in various parts of the country in the last few days to oppose the coup d'etat staged by the Cambodian Right-wing clique at the instigation of U.S. imperialism against Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. The coup d'etat clique is frightened, and extreme tension prevails in Phnom Penh. A mammoth mass struggle is developing.

The National Radio of Cambodia admitted on March 27 that a group of youths held a demonstration on March 26 in Kompong Cham Province. The demonstrators "sacked the offices of the government of salvation (the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak coup d'etat authorities), burnt documents, sacked its Kompong Cham provincial headquarters and then seized trucks with Phnom Penh as their destination."

Western news agency reports said that though the coup d'etat authorities sent troops to suppress the demonstrations and flagrantly shot down many demonstrators, the protest marchers, in defiance of violence, fought bravely with the reactionary troops. They not only raided the provincial government headquarters of the coup d'etat clique and other organizations and set ablaze files and documents but also indignantly beat two "members of the National Assembly" of the coup d'etat authorities to death with sticks.

One report said that thousands of demonstrators in Prey Veng Province headed for Phnom Penh on board automobiles and motorcycles on March 26. Three hundred people in Kampot Province demonstrated against the coup d'etat clique. They distributed leaflets in support of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and

called on the people to rise up in struggle against the coup d'etat clique. The masses in Skoun, northwest of Phnom Penh, also marched in protest to express their support for Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Reports say that tens of thousands of peasants in some districts of Kompong Cham Province, carrying hoes and sticks, held demonstrations on March 24 and smashed a number of district offices. They rushed into some schools and asked the school authorities to account for removing the portraits of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State. The school authorities were forced to join the ranks of the demonstrations, carrying Sihanouk's portraits with them.

AFP reported on March 27 that "two provinces in northeast Cambodia had pledged their support for Samdech Sihanouk."

In face of the daily increasing strong discontent and resistance from the Cambodian people, the coup

d'etat clique is extremely frightened. A Western news agency report from Phnom Penh on March 27 said: "Tanks and troops sealed off this Cambodian capital city Friday. No outsiders are allowed to enter." "Phnom Penh was under heavy security. All major routes to and from the city were closed by tanks. More troops were stationed at the airport, which was closed indefinitely to civilian aircraft." An AFP report said that the Cambodian coup d'etat clique announced on March 27 a "12-hour curfew" from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. in Phnom Penh. A UPI report said that "the measure apparently was aimed at preventing any demonstrations in the capital."

Even Western news agencies are worried about the plight of the Cambodian coup d'etat clique. An AP report stated uneasily on March 27 in commenting on the situation in Cambodia: "Signs of stress appeared Friday in Cambodia, casting doubt on how firm a grip the new government has on the country after nine days in power."

## Serious Economic Difficulties Make Things Harder for Soviet Revisionism

**T**HE escalated all-round restoration of capitalism and mad arms drive for war by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in 1969 have brought serious economic difficulties to the Soviet Union. Many major industrial branches failed to fulfil their plans, agriculture was on the verge of collapse, market supplies were in serious shortage and economic management was in a terrible mess. All this further shows that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique rots with every passing day and finds the going tougher and tougher.

### Renegade Clique Has the Jitters

The grave economic difficulties now gripping all of the Soviet Union have thrown the Soviet revisionist renegade clique into a great panic. In its editorial on the Plenary Session of the Soviet revisionist party's Central Committee held last December and on the seventh session of the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet revisionist mouthpiece *Pravda* shamefacedly disclosed on January 13 the "unfortunate" situation concerning the economic difficulties mentioned by chieftain of the Soviet revisionist renegades Brezhnev in his speech at the plenary session. The editorial hopelessly moaned that "we have met with difficulties" and "some departments have not fulfilled their targets year after year."

At the seventh session of the Supreme Soviet, seven major industrial ministries, including the chemical and petroleum-processing industries and several union republics were "criticized" by name. Ferrous metallurgy, coal, building materials, forestry and timber-processing and other industrial ministries were also "criticized" by name in the press. Following these two sessions, the Soviet revisionist authorities called a series of meetings of so-called party "activists" in various places. The Soviet revisionist press said that participants at these meetings pointed out that "shortcomings exist in capital construction, and labour productivity and efficiency in social production are growing slowly." The Soviet revisionist papers have wrung their hands over this. Of late, the leading organs of the Soviet party, government, trade union and youth league, in a joint letter, called on enterprises in many places to "tap potentialities" so as to cope with economic difficulties.

### Major Industrial Branches Fail to Fulfil Plans

The growth rate of the Soviet national economy targets witnessed an all-round drop in 1969 and plans for major industrial production were not fulfilled. According to data published by the Soviet Central Statistical Board, the annual growth rate in na-

tional income fell from 7.5 per cent in 1968 to 6 per cent in 1969, that of labour productivity in industry from 5.2 per cent to 4 per cent and that of the total value of industrial production from 8.1 per cent to 7 per cent. Instead of registering any increase, the total value of agricultural production dropped 3 per cent. The growth rates of such major industrial products as petroleum, automobiles, steel, electricity, gas, finished rolled steel, cement and mineral fertilizers also declined as compared with 1968. Annual production plans in six of the 15 union republics and in seven of the 24 industrial ministries referred to in the published data had not been fulfilled. Of the more than 70 products mentioned in the data, more than 30, including steel, iron, finished rolled steel, automobiles, tractors and cement, fell short of their original plan and the output of the 17 products, including power and metallurgical equipment, locomotives, meat and sugar, was even below 1968 figures.

Fuel production became still worse in 1969. N.K. Baibakov, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union, had to admit at the session of the Supreme Soviet that supplies of household and industrial fuel "met with difficulties" and that although measures have been taken to "reduce the reserves of consuming units," the "phenomenon of the interruption of the fuel supply still exists." *Pravda* also admitted that "many enterprises have had difficulties in fuel."

In the field of capital construction, data issued by the Soviet Central Statistical Board shows that investment in capital construction in 1969 was 1,900 million rubles less than planned and that "substantial shortcomings also exist in the building industry." P. Rozenko, Chairman of the Planning-Budgetary Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., admitted at the already mentioned session of the Supreme Soviet that "the elimination of defects in capital construction is still slow" and that "the volume of unfinished construction projects is great." K.M. Gerasimov, Chairman of the Planning-Budgetary Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet, revealed that "a number of enterprises have been under construction for ten years or even longer, instead of two or three years." The Chechen-Ingush cement plant, as reported by a Soviet revisionist paper, started construction in 1960, and "in nine years only 20.8 per cent of its planned construction volume has been fulfilled." The Ministry for Construction of Heavy Industrial Enterprises, the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of Rural Construction have all failed to live up to their plans.

Inferior quality industrial products, a high rate of rejects and a shortage of spare parts have reached astonishing proportions in the Soviet Union. This is another reflection of Soviet revisionism's grave economic difficulties. V.F. Garbuzov, Soviet Minister

of Finance, said that there are many rejected products in some industrial branches. The Soviet revisionist press revealed that "almost all the engines" of the "DT-75 M" tractors supplied to a certain farm by the Volgograd Tractor Plant "go wrong even in the first month of work." There are drastic shortages of different machines and spare parts and quality is low. On the average, 74,000 lorries a day cannot run in the Russian S.F.S.R. for lack of spare parts. In the Ukrainian S.S.R. motor transport system, some times motorcars became "idlers" because of the lack of spare parts which were worth only a few kopecks. "Over 14,000 lorries, more than 6,000 buses and over 2,000 taxicabs in the republic have to stop running daily for repair." Various enterprises had to send people to different parts of the country to "look for spare parts and thus spent a great deal of money on this." *Pravda* wailed that "the supply of spare parts in our enterprises is bad."

### Agriculture on the Verge of Bankruptcy

Soviet agricultural production in 1969 was on the brink of ruin. The agricultural question is an incurable disease of Soviet revisionism. Baibakov admitted that agriculture suffered "serious damage" in 1969, and above all, production plans for grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops and sugar beet were not fulfilled. The Soviet Central Statistical Board, which used to put out false figures to cover up the situation, had to admit that the total value of agricultural production in 1969 failed to reach the planned level and even dropped 3 per cent when compared with 1968. According to greatly doctored figures published by the Soviet revisionist authorities, compared with 1968, grain output in 1969 decreased by 9 million tons, raw cotton 240,000 tons, sugar beet 23.3 million tons, sunflower seeds 400,000 tons, potatoes 10.5 million tons, vegetables 800,000 tons, milk and dairy products 70,000 tons and wool 25,000 tons. The number of livestock also dropped: cattle by 1.5 million head including 400,000 milch cows, and pigs by 1.9 million.

### Commodities in Serious Short Supply

The grave economic difficulties in the Soviet Union have been shown most conspicuously in the serious shortage of market supplies and food and daily necessities. *Pravda* confessed editorially on January 13 that "difficulties have begun to appear in supplying inhabitants with animal products, especially in big industrial centres." Another Soviet revisionist paper *Trud* had to admit that "there is no meat" in many workers' canteens. Other papers and journals also lamented over the "insufficiency in the consumption of livestock products, in particular meat." It was reported that on the eve of the New Year's Day, a survey of 20 shops in Moscow, a city which gets priority in supplies, revealed that only three had beef on sale and none had eggs. In Kiev, the third biggest city in the Soviet Union, state-run shops had no pork, canned meat, poultry or eggs on sale. On the free markets in Moscow, a kilogramme of pork costs 3.5 to 4.5 rubles, a kilogramme of cabbage

half a ruble and a kilogramme of apples 1.5 to 2.5 rubles. Fresh vegetables are hard to get even in Moscow and other big cities. The Soviet press openly confessed that there are "no tomatoes, radishes and onions" on the market. To buy potatoes in Moscow, one has to go to the free market early in the morning. There is also an acute shortage of daily necessities. The Soviet revisionist press disclosed that in a number of Soviet cities the supply of clothes and shoes, as well as articles for cultural life and daily necessities, cannot meet the needs of the population; salt, matches and sugar supplies have often been interrupted.

### **Chaos in Economic Management**

In 1969 the Soviet revisionist ruling clique applied the capitalist "new economic system" with the principle of profit making as the nucleus to the whole national economy. This was also a year when it feverishly carried out arms expansion and war preparations. This has brought disastrous consequences to the Soviet economy. The Brezhnev renegade clique has been thrown into utter confusion in the face of the economic difficulties. The Soviet revisionists in the past tried their utmost to glorify the "new economic system" which is aimed at capitalist restoration, as if that was a cure-all for its ailing economy. But instead of saving the hopeless Soviet economy, the all-round application of the "new system" has caused greater confusion and harm to the management of production, prices and wages. Now even those Soviet papers and magazines and the "theorists" in the pay of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique who used to beat the drum for the "new system" and laud it to the skies can only mournfully complain that "during the past several years of economic reform, the increase rate of the basic indexes, first of all, labour productivity, has gone down," resulting in various new "unharmonious phenomena," that the "answer" to the problems emerging from the economy "has to be found in the existing system of economic incentives" and that "the defects of such a system have produced especially harmful effects." This in fact is an acknowledgement of the bankruptcy of the "new system" put into effect in 1965. *Pravda* exclaimed in alarm that it would not do to continue to "work in line with the old methods" and that "new methods and new decisions are needed." It put forth an ambiguous slogan "increasing the efficiency of social production," asserting that this is "indeed the key problem" and the "decisive strategic orientation." Nevertheless, as regards how to increase the efficiency of social production, opinions inside the Soviet revisionist ruling clique differed. Some stressed strengthening the "lever role of the state," others suggested giving "top priority" to the "vigorous acceleration of technical progress" while still others insisted on the "improvement of the new system structure." And there is endless controversy among them as to how the improvement is to be made and how "material incentive" is to be carried out. No conclusion can be reached about what the way out is — "lever," "incentives," or "technical progress."

### **Feverish Arms Drive for War Brings Disastrous Consequences**

To carry out aggression abroad, social-imperialism has been engaging in a mad arms drive for war and rapid expansion of munition production, thereby putting its economy on a war footing. Brezhnev shouted that huge sums should be used for arms expansion and war preparations, and that this problem "occupies first place in all our work." He had to admit that "expenditures for the armed forces and arms are a huge burden on our budget and national economy." The Soviet press also bellowed that "it is of great significance to prepare the economy for war in advance."

With a view to stepping up the militarization of their economy, the Soviet revisionists have recently called for centralized control. "Economic strength by itself cannot produce military strength," they said, therefore, it is necessary to learn from past "experience" and set up an organ "entrusted with the full power of the state" to enforce the "strictest centralized management" of the national economy so as to turn the whole Soviet Union into a "unified military camp."

### **Soviet People Will Not Let Chief Usurpers of State Power Go Unpunished**

The serious economic difficulties in the Soviet Union signal the approaching doom of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. This has struck terror into the hearts of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and made strife within it still fiercer. To ease the Soviet people's discontent and to absolve itself of its criminal responsibility, this clique has recently replaced a number of officials at central and local levels. The Minister of Food Industry and other officials have been made the scapegoats for the Soviet revisionist chieftains. Through the press, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is railing against those who, it said, have violated state discipline and discipline in planning and finance, and accusing them of being guilty of bureaucratism and localism. These persons, it cried, should be held "legally" responsible and "those who have made errors in defaming the Soviet leaders should not be forgiven" and those who have not lived up to the confidence of the clique "should be replaced by more competent persons," and so on and so forth. However, the Soviet people know perfectly well that it is none other than the Soviet revisionist renegade clique which is the arch criminal in undermining the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism in the country. It is precisely this handful of chief usurpers of state power who should bear the main "legal" responsibility for undermining the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system in the Soviet Union. It is also precisely they themselves who have trampled on the world's first socialist state in such a way that the people are impoverished and the economy has been ruined. It is certain that the Soviet people, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, will not let them go unpunished.



## SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

### **Nationwide Upsurge in Spring Farming Set Off in Good Time**

**G**UIDED by our great leader Chairman Mao's great strategic principles "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" and in high spirits and firmly determined, the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres in China's countryside have set off in good time a vigorous and solidly based upsurge in spring farmwork in the first spring of the great 1970s.

Illuminated by the splendour of great Mao Tsetung Thought, a vigorous and lively scene of grasping revolution and promoting spring farmwork prevails throughout the countryside. In all parts of the country, spring farmwork is going ahead more rapidly and being done better than in previous years. In southern China's provinces and autonomous regions where spring farmwork started first, early rice transplanting in many places has been completed and work is now centred on cultivation and field management. Rice seedlings along the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River are growing, sturdily on well-irrigated farmland. Ploughing is under way in preparation for transplanting, while transplanting is already in full swing in some places. The masses of commune members in the Yellow and Huai river basins are busy bringing fertilizer to the fields, irrigating, ploughing and harrowing

the land and, while sowing spring crops, are taking good care of the winter wheat. Spring wheat in north China's provinces and autonomous region has been sown and commune members are making strenuous preparations for sowing autumn harvest crops.

Farmwork this spring has been going ahead amid an excellent situation marked by the deepening of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, further consolidation of the socialist position in the countryside and successive good harvests. Taking the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key link, the revolutionary committees at all levels in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have, since the autumn harvest last year, organized the cadres and masses to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and conscientiously sum up their experience in grasping revolution and promoting production. They have also made all-round plans for this year's spring farming. As a result, many-sided preparations have been made, both ideologically and materially.

In carrying out spring farming, cadres and commune members everywhere have, in the light of the class struggle in the economic sphere in the countryside, turned the fields and work sites into a battlefield where they relentlessly criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. This has tremendously

heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and brought on new upsurges in farmwork.

The large-scale capital construction on farmland throughout the countryside last winter and this spring has resulted in tremendous achievements. The quantity and quality of the water conservancy projects for farmland completed or repaired in various places far exceeded those of previous years. Many are playing an important part in the current farming. In addition, levelling fields, accumulating and fermenting manure, selecting and nursing good strains and repairing farm machinery and implements, and other farmwork were done before the farming season, thereby laying a solid foundation for a good harvest this year.

The revolutionary committees at all levels and the revolutionary masses in different parts of the country are following Chairman Mao's great teaching "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" during the high tide of spring farming. They conscientiously learn the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, hard struggle and battling and transforming nature from the Tachai Brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants. At the same time, they are summing up local advanced experience in turning low-yielding land into high-yielding one and setting up local models for those in their own localities to emulate, so that the outstanding units of the Tachai type in each area will serve as an impetus to many of their neighbouring production brigades and teams and the Tachai spirit will blossom and bear abundant fruit everywhere.

Commune members everywhere give prominence to proletarian politics in organizing spring farming. They conscientiously carry out Chairman Mao's principle "Take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round

development." According to state requirements, they have put into practice plans for growing grain, cotton and other industrial crops in good time.

Following Chairman Mao's great teaching "**Leaders must march ahead of the movement, not lag behind it,**" the leading members of the revolutionary committees at all levels throughout the country and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army supporting agriculture have gone to work at the front-line of spring farming. They eat, live and work together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, enthusiastically propagate Mao Tsetung Thought among them, talk things over with cadres and commune members, work out plans for increasing production and concretely solve problems arising in farming together. The masses of educated youth who have settled in the countryside to work as commune members and cadres who have gone down to do manual labour are busy in the fields and undertaking scientific experiments alongside the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members. They are important spring farming reinforcements.

Revolutionary workers and other revolutionary masses in industry, finance and trade, communications and transport, medical and health work, and other departments regard supporting spring farmwork as a concrete action in implementing Chairman Mao's great principle "**Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor.**" Industrial enterprises in big, medium and small cities and towns have sent workers to the rural areas to repair farm machinery and implements for the communes and brigades. Food, finance and trade departments have rapidly transported seeds, chemical fertilizers and insecticides to the rural areas. Communications and transport departments have mobilized vehicles and ships to transport

materials for farming. To support spring farming, the medical and health departments have organized mobile medical teams to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants right in the fields.

To win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and our great socialist motherland, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres throughout the country are determined to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and acquit themselves well in the first battle of spring farming to reap a good harvest this year.

### **Large-Scale Campaign of Afforestation in South and North China**

**T**HE revolutionary masses in China's cities and countryside have scored remarkable achievements in the large-scale campaign for afforestation undertaken this spring in south and north China. So far, Kwangtung, Hunan, Hupeh, Fukien, Kiangsi, Anhwei, Honan Provinces and the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region have afforested more than 12 million *mu*, a figure much higher than that in the same period of last year.

Since last winter, the revolutionary committees at all levels in many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have organized the revolutionary masses to set up all types of Mao Tsetung Thought study classes in which they have repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teachings "**Cover the country with trees**" and "**Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry are inter-dependent; none of them can be dispensed with.**" They propagated the important role of afforestation in developing China's socialist construction and relentlessly denounced the crimes committed by the renegade, hidden

traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and disrupting the work of China's afforestation. This has greatly heightened the revolutionary masses' enthusiasm in tackling afforestation. The revolutionary masses have a deeper appreciation of the concept of planting trees for the revolution and look upon their initiative in doing so as a concrete action in implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "**Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people.**" Hence, they have brought about a new upsurge in afforestation.

In this spring's afforestation activities, the revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres in China's cities and countryside conscientiously carried out the great principles "**Self-reliance**" and "**hard struggle**" put forward by Chairman Mao and, proceeding from the actual circumstances in their own places, made full use of the local conditions for planting trees.

The revolutionary masses in north China and Huaipai Plains are utilizing fully the idle land by the side of irrigation ditches, dykes, roads and villages to plant fast-growing trees for charcoal and timber. Such planting is closely combined with the construction of water conservancy projects for the farmland. Gardens and villages are dotted with trees to provide timber for production and the daily needs of the masses. The revolutionary masses living in the hilly areas or in areas with good natural conditions fully utilized the favourable local conditions of waste mountain land and speeded up its afforestation. In the Hweichow Special Administrative Region of Anhwei Province, the revolutionary masses have taken full advantage of the many spacious mountain areas. According to a unified plan they have concentrated their strength to

afforest these areas section after section. Good results have been achieved: Expanses of timber land each covering an area of several thousand to ten thousand mu have now come into being. In carrying out the work of afforestation, Kwangsi's Kweilin Special Administrative Region firmly relied on the masses to collect seeds, nurse saplings, plant trees and take care of the forests. All this has effectively ensured the quantity and quality of the trees which were planted.

### **Kwangtung Province Self-Reliantly Develops Coal Production**

**T**HE revolutionary committees at all levels in Kwangtung Province have boldly mobilized the masses to develop coal production self-reliantly. As a result, the province's coal output has risen considerably. Combined total output in January and February was 51.5 per cent higher than that in the corresponding period of last year. Many counties which relied entirely on state supplies of coal have now become self-sufficient. Some can even supply coal to other areas.

Greatly inspired by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" put forward by Chairman Mao in 1958, the revolutionary masses of the province, relying on their own efforts, built a number of small and medium-sized coal mines and organized coal pro-

duction in such small mines. This led to a rapid development of the coal industry and contributed to the big leap forward of industrial and agricultural production at that time. But these efforts were soon obstructed and sabotaged by Liu Shao-chi and his agents. They whipped up an evil wind of closing down the local small coal mines, and many of them were forced to cease production.

However, tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary masses of Kwangtung Province, led by the revolutionary committees at all levels, conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teachings and sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary crimes committed by Liu Shao-chi in sabotaging the development of the local coal industry. They profoundly understood that it was necessary to strengthen the construction of local coal mines and to speedily change the situation of transporting coal from north to south in order to implement Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and to serve the rapid growth of industrial and agricultural production. Keeping the whole situation in mind and going all out, the revolutionary masses were determined to develop coal production through their own efforts. They strove hard to bring about a swift change in the situation of depending on coal from the north and to become self-sufficient in coal supply.

In places where the coal seams are thick and the reserves large, they built up mechanized coal pits with greater, faster, better and more economical results and at the same time paid great attention to tunnelling the existing pits, increasing the working faces for coal cutting, hence production capacity quickly rose. In 1969 the production capacity of the province's state-run coal mines was nearly double that of 1966. Dozens of coal pits are currently under construction and a number of mechanized pits are expected to be completed and put into operation this year.

In places where coal seams are thin and the deposits smaller and the construction of large coal pits unsuitable, members of rural people's communes have been mobilized to build small coal mines by using indigenous methods and the simple, available facilities. With such development, many counties have ended their long-standing dependency on state supplies of coal. Now self-sufficient in this respect, they can meet the needs of local industrial and agricultural production and the consumption requirements of the people.

To assist in the development of newly built small coal mines, many state-run mines dispatched technicians to help them solve their production and construction problems as well as to overcome their shortage of technicians. These efforts have greatly boosted production and construction in the coal industry.

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(Continued from p. 15)

revolutionary committees at all levels should pay close attention to the workers' inventions and creations, constantly sum up the experiences gained and popularize them. The Chinese people have high aspirations and the ability to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels. The proletariat of China not only has long prevailed over the decadent bourgeoisie in the West politically, but will also prevail over it in science and

technology, and make greater contributions to mankind!

Hold high the brilliant banner of the **Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company** and march forward in big strides!

Long live the victory of the great **Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company!**

(Slightly abridged translation of an article published in "Renmin Ribao" on March 24, 1970.)

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# Radio Peking's

## Daily English Language Transmissions

	Peking Time	Local Standard Time		Metre Bands	Kc/s	
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00	(Cape Town, Salisbury)	40, 30	7350, 9860	
	01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00	(Dar-es-Salaam)	40, 30	7350, 9860	
		19:00-20:00	(Cape Town, Salisbury)			
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	03:30-04:30	18:45-19:45	(Monrovia)	31, 30, 25	9440, 9965, 11695	
		19:30-20:30	(Accra, Freetown)			
		20:30-21:30	(Lagos)			
	04:30-05:30	21:30-22:30	(Cairo)	31, 30, 25	9440, 9965, 11695	
		19:45-20:45	(Monrovia)			
		20:30-21:30	(Accra, Freetown)			
EUROPE	04:30-05:30	21:30-22:30	(London, Stockholm, Paris)	45, 39, 33	6620, 7590, 9030	
		22:30-23:30	(London, Stockholm, Paris)	45, 39, 33	6620, 7590, 9030	
	05:30-06:30	22:30-23:30	(London, Stockholm, Paris)	45, 39, 33	6620, 7590, 9030	
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NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	08:00-09:00	19:00-20:00	(E.S.T.)	19, 16	15060, 17673	
	09:00-10:00	20:00-21:00	(E.S.T.)	42, 30, 19, 16	7120, 9780, 15060, 17715, 17855	
		20:00-21:00	(E.S.T.)	42, 30, 19, 16	7120, 9780, 15060, 17715, 17855	
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	11:00-12:00	22:00-23:00	(E.S.T.)	42, 30	7120, 9780	
	20:00-21:00	07:00-08:00	(E.S.T.)	25, 19	11685, 15095	
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00	(P.S.T.)	19, 16	15045, 15095, 15385, 17673	
	12:00-13:00	20:00-21:00	(P.S.T.)	19, 16	15045, 15095, 15385, 17673	
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	16:30-17:30	18:30-19:30	(Aust. S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835	
		20:30-21:30	(N.Z.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835	
	17:30-18:30	19:30-20:30	(Aust. S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835	
SOUTHEAST ASIA	20:00-21:00	19:00-20:00	(Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	252, 32	1190, 9290, 9340	
		19:30-20:30	(Singapore)	25	11600, 11675	
		20:00-21:00	(Saigon, Manila)	25	11600, 11675	
	21:00-22:00	18:30-19:30	(Rangoon)	25	11600, 11675	
		20:00-21:00	(Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	224, 32	1340, 9290, 9340	
		20:30-21:30	(Singapore)	31, 25, 19	9480, 11600, 11675, 15095	
		21:00-22:00	(Saigon, Manila)	31, 25, 19	9480, 11600, 11675, 15095	
	SOUTH ASIA	02:00-03:00	23:30-00:30	(Delhi)	248	1210
			19:30-20:30	(Delhi, Colombo)	41, 40, 19	7315, 7470, 15095
		22:00-23:00	19:00-20:00	(West Pakistan)	41, 40, 19	7315, 7470, 15095
20:00-21:00			(East Pakistan)	41, 40, 19	7315, 7470, 15095	
19:40-20:40			(Kathmandu)	41, 40, 19	7315, 7470, 15095	
23:00-24:00		20:30-21:30	(Delhi, Colombo)	41, 19	7315, 15095	
		20:00-21:00	(West Pakistan)	41, 19	7315, 15095	
	21:00-22:00	(East Pakistan)	41, 19	7315, 15095		
		20:40-21:40	(Kathmandu)	41, 19	7315, 15095	