

# PEKING REVIEW

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# **QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG**

**Liberate philosophy from the confines of the philosophers' lecture rooms and textbooks, and turn it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses.**

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

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**To defeat the reactionary rule of imperialism, it is essential to form a broad united front and unite with all forces that can be united with, excluding the enemy, and to carry on arduous struggles.**

## Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Arrives in Peking

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and his wife Princess Norodom Sihanouk arrived in Peking March 19 morning by special plane.

Welcoming them at the airport were Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premiers Li Hsien-nien and Hsieh Fuchih, and Wu Fa-hsien, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Among those at the airport were leading members of the various departments concerned, including Wang Hsin-ting, Li Chiang, Chien Chihkuang, Fang Yi, Huang Tso-chen, Yang Teh-chung, Tien Wei-hsin, Feng Yung-shun, Han Nien-lung, Ma Wenpo, Chen Teh-ho, Chung Ping-chang, Tsao Lu, Liang Chang-wu, Hsieh Hua, Ma Jen-hui, Ting Hsi-lin, Lin Chia-mei, Wang Chen, Tsao Ke-chiang and Han Hsu.

Accompanying Samdech Norodom Sihanouk were Madame Pemme Peang, mother of Princess Norodom Sihanouk; Princess Norodom Ket Kanya, aunt of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Samdech Penn Nouth, Private Adviser to the Head of State, and Madame Penn Nouth; Prince Sisowath Methavi, Cambodian Ambassador to the German Democratic Republic; Lieutenant-General Ngo Hou, Technical Adviser to the Head of State, and Madame Ngo Hou; and others.

At the airport were Cambodian Ambassador to China Nay Valentin and Madame Nay Valentin and diplomatic officials of the Cambodian Embassy; Duong Sam Ol, General Inspector of the Armed Forces of the Kingdom of Cambodia, Madame Duong Sam Ol and Um Amreth, Cambodian Ambassador to Korea, who were in Peking.

Also present at the airport were diplomatic envoys and officials of Hungary, Ceylon, Algeria, Afghani-



Premier Chou En-lai greets Samdech Norodom Sihanouk at the airport.

stan, Norway, Switzerland, Finland, Yemen, Mali, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Pakistan, the German Democratic Republic, Sweden, Guinea, France, the Republic of South Viet Nam, Syria, the United Arab Republic, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Tanzania, Albania, the Netherlands, Iraq, the Soviet Union, Southern Yemen, Morocco, India, Burma, Cuba, Mauritania, Yugoslavia, Mongolia, Poland, Zambia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Laos, Korea, the People's Republic of the Congo and Britain, and the Head of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking.

### Premier Chou En-lai Holds Talks With Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

Premier Chou En-lai held talks with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk,

Head of State of Cambodia, in a sincere and friendly atmosphere on the morning of March 19.

Taking part in the talks from both sides were Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Wu Fa-hsien, and Samdech Penn Nouth and General Ngo Hou.

Premier Chou En-lai gave a luncheon in honour of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife Princess Norodom Sihanouk and the other distinguished Cambodian guests. Present on the Chinese side were Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Wu Fa-hsien, Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung, and Comrade Teng Yingchao who welcomed the distinguished guests at the Guest House.

# Delegation of Palestine National Liberation Movement (Fateh) Arrives in Peking

A Delegation of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Fateh) led by Yasser Arafat, official spokesman for Fateh and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization arrived in Peking by special plane in the afternoon of March 21.

Among those welcoming the Palestinian guests at the airport were Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Chiu Hui-tso, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and leading members of the departments concerned.

Also at the airport, which flew the national flag of China and the flag of the Palestine National Liberation Movement, to welcome the distinguished guests were several thousands of P.L.A. commanders and fighters, militiamen and revolutionary people in the Chinese capital. The welcomers beat drums and gongs to warmly greet the envoys of the Palestinian people from the forefront of the struggle against imperialism in the Middle East.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet the same evening, warmly welcoming the delegation led by Chairman Yasser Arafat.

Speaking at the banquet, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, extended a warm welcome to Chairman Yasser Arafat and to the other distinguished Palestinian guests visiting China.

He spoke highly of the revolutionary armed struggle waged by the Palestinian people against the armed aggression by U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism. He said: Your struggle has set a heroic example for the people of all Arab countries and

opened a new chapter in the annals of the struggle of the Middle East people against imperialism. The Palestine National Liberation Movement led by Chairman Yasser Arafat has persevered in armed struggle, united with other anti-imperialist armed organizations of Palestine and dealt repeated blows at the enemy, thereby playing an active role in promoting the liberation cause of Palestine. Your struggles have won praise and admiration from the Chinese Government and people.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien strongly condemned U.S. imperialism for its intensified military adventure and political deception directed against the Palestinian people and the people of the Arab countries. He said: Recently Nixon clamoured time and again that the United States would continue to occupy the Middle East, continue to arm Israel and continue to commit aggression against the Arab countries in the 1970s. Only a few days ago, U.S. imperialism instigated Israel to drive all the 300,000 Palestinian people out of the Gaza Strip in a vain effort to perpetuate Israel's occupation of this Arab land. This is a new step taken by U.S. imperialism in attempting to strangle the revolutionary struggle of the Palestinian people, and a new crime committed by U.S. imperialism. The Palestinian people and the people of the Arab countries will never tolerate it.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, pointed out: **"The imperialist wolves must remember that gone forever are the days when they could rule the fate of mankind at will and could do whatever they liked with the Asian and African countries."** Protracted struggles have made the Palestinian people and the people of all Arab countries understand ever better that

perseverance in people's armed struggle is the correct road for the Arab people to defeat the aggressors and win national liberation and that only through armed struggle is it possible for them to defeat the U.S. imperialist and Israeli aggressors, recover their lost territory and achieve genuine independence and liberation. No matter what tactics the U.S. imperialists may employ, they will not be able to prevent the people of the Arab countries and the Palestinian people from winning final victory in the struggle against imperialism.

The Chinese Government and people, he said, have consistently opposed any imperialist aggression against the Middle East countries, opposed the control of the destiny of the Arab people by the imperialist-manipulated United Nations, and firmly supported the Palestinian people and the people of all Arab countries in their just struggle. The Chinese people will always remain the most reliable friends of the Palestinian people and the people of all Arab countries. We firmly believe that so long as you are united as one, heighten your vigilance and persist in armed struggle, you will certainly overcome difficulties and win final victory.

In his speech, Chairman Arafat said: In the name of the Palestine revolution, which is in the midst of an arduous struggle against Zionism, colonialism and imperialism, I salute the great Chairman Mao and his heroic comrades, and the Chinese people—the friends of the Arab nation and our Palestinian people.

He said: Our revolutionaries and people highly evaluate the militant friendship between the people of Palestine and China. Our revolutionaries and people love and respect Chairman Mao and the great Chinese people tremendously, and thank them for their great and noble stand. This has supported and strengthened our revolution and pushed it forward victoriously.

Speaking of the growth of the Palestinian people's struggle for

liberation, Arafat said: Our revolution was initiated by a few people in 1965. Since then, refugees have become revolutionary and militant people. As Chairman Mao says: **"A single spark can start a prairie fire."** The fire of our revolution against Zionism and the imperialist aggressive forces has swept the vast expanse of our Arab land. Our revolution is growing.

He added: All our revolutionaries and people believe that the launching of mass armed struggle is the only way to winning liberation and returning to their homeland. Victory can only be won with guns. Just as Chairman Mao says: **"Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."**

Arafat pointed out: Our people are facing a monstrous intrigue aimed at undermining our revolution and stopping its advance from behind our backs. This intrigue is international and domestic, external and internal. We are making tremendous efforts to smash this intrigue and make the revolution go ahead.

## Pakistan Ambassador Gives National Day Reception

Khwaja Mohammad Kaiser, Pakistan Ambassador to China, gave a reception on the evening of March 23 in celebration of the National Day of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and responsible members of departments concerned attended the reception.

The reception proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship between the peoples of China and Pakistan. Ambassador Kaiser and Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo spoke at the reception.

In his speech, the Ambassador described the achievements the Pakistan people had made under the leadership of President Yahya Khan in safeguarding national independence and in building their country.

Our people are firm and powerful. They will certainly defeat all intrigues and intriguers. We will grow continuously in the revolution till victory.

He said: The Chinese people's support for the revolutionary cause of Palestine, which is being occupied and plundered, forms an important pillar of the Palestine revolution. It is no secret if I say that Fateh, initiator of the Palestine revolution, received aid first from Peking.

In the afternoon of March 22, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien held talks with Yasser Arafat, official spokesman for the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Fateh) and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The talks were conducted in a sincere and friendly atmosphere. Taking part in the talks were Chi Peng-fei and other leading members of the Chinese departments concerned and members of the delegation.

He said: "Since independence our efforts have been to bring about a transformation of our country from that of a colonially exploited one to that of a respected nation taking its rightful and proud place in a peaceful world community in the twentieth century. In this regard our historical difficulties have been compounded by the designs of others. The sacred soil of Pakistan has been aggressed against several times, but the people and their valiant defenders have repelled it each time."

Ambassador Kaiser said that the friendship between Pakistan and China was based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. It was not based on selfish motives nor expediency. "Such a friendship mocks at its enemies, defies attempts at its disruption. This friendship never looks back but always marches forward," he said.

He pointed out that numerous friendly contacts between the leaders and peoples of Pakistan and China had taken place and both sides "are scrupulously observing and implementing the host of agreements entered into for our mutual benefit. Economic co-operation between our two countries has been developing well. Exchange of technical know-how and mutual participation have already yielded significant results."

The Ambassador continued: "The people of Pakistan recall with deep gratitude the support and assistance rendered by your Government and people to us when we were subjected to an unprovoked aggression by a neighbour in 1965. This proved in deeds the great regard that China has for the friendship of Pakistan, for the cause of justice, and for the preservation of peace in our region." He pointed out that the people of Jammu and Kashmir were grateful to the Chinese people for their support to their cause.

Ambassador Kaiser said: "We firmly believe that the People's Republic of China representing a fifth of the world's population and with its avowed interest in the promotion of peace is entitled to a leading role in international affairs. We categorically reject the myth of 'two Chinas.' Our people and our Government resolutely uphold the right of the People's Republic of China to be restored to its legitimate place in the United Nations."

He continued: "The last 20 years have seen an unprecedented upsurge in human aspiration in your great country. In all fields of development your progress has been phenomenal. This country, this vast land from the mountains of Tibet which before liberation had groaned under ruthless tyranny and evils of exploitation to the flourishing industries of the north, from the land mass bordering the Pacific in the east to Sinkiang in the west, the Chinese nation is now throbbing with a new sense of unity and purpose. These developments are to be seen, to be believed. Every man, woman and child is supremely conscious of his responsibilities in all fields of human endeavour. All

these have taken place under the wise and dedicated leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung—may he live a long long life to guide your destinies. Your example is such that it cannot leave the rest of the world uninspired. To us, your Asian friend and neighbour, your progress has been a matter of joy, pride and inspiration and we wish you still greater victories in your peaceful endeavours in times to come.”

In his speech, Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo extended, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, warm congratulations on the occasion to the Pakistan Government and people.

Kuo Mo-jo said: “The people of Pakistan have a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and expansionism. The Pakistan Government has pursued a foreign policy of independence and persevered in upholding state sovereignty and national dignity and in opposing foreign aggression and interference and the expansionist policy of big-nation chauvinism. The Chinese Government and people express great admiration for this.” He wished the Pakistan Government and people continued and new successes in safeguarding national independence and building their country under the leadership of His Excellency President Yahya Khan.

Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo added: “There exists a profound traditional friendship between the peoples of China and Pakistan. In recent years, thanks to the common efforts of our two Governments and peoples, the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Pakistan have continuously developed and grown stronger. Recently, together with the other members of the Chinese Friendship Delegation, I paid a friendly visit to Pakistan and we were accorded a hospitable reception and warm welcome by the Government and people of Pakistan. We express hearty thanks to the Pakistan Government and people for such deep sentiments of friendship.”

“Sino-Pakistan friendship,” he continued, “is based on the Five Principles of mutual respect for each other’s sovereignty and territorial

integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other’s internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence; it grows in the struggle against the aggression and interference by imperialism and expansionism and is in accord with the fundamental interests of the peoples of China and Pakistan. The Pakistan Government and people firmly oppose the ‘two Chinas’ plot, actively support the restoration of China’s legitimate rights in the United Nations and have worked to safeguard and strengthen Sino-Pakistan friendship. We express deep thanks for all this.”

“Of late,” Kuo Mo-jo went on to say, “His Excellency President Yahya Khan has once again stressed that friendship with China is an important factor in the foreign policy of Pakistan. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I reaffirm that it is the Chinese Government’s unswerving policy to continue to develop friendly and good-neighbourly relations with Pakistan on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Together with the Pakistan Government and people, we will, as always, make joint efforts to safeguard and promote Sino-Pakistan friendship. We firmly support the Pakistan Government and people in their just struggle to

safeguard state sovereignty and oppose foreign aggression and interference and firmly support the Kashmiri people’s just struggle for the right to self-determination. We are deeply convinced that Sino-Pakistan friendship can stand the test of time. No one can ever succeed in his wild attempt to sabotage the friendly relations between China and Pakistan.”

In conclusion, Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo said: “China’s Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has already won great victory. Under the leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao, the people of all nationalities of China, imbued with soaring enthusiasm and strong fighting will and going all out and aiming high, have brought about a new upsurge in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. We are determined to build our great socialist motherland into a still more consolidated, more prosperous and more powerful country. Firmly following Chairman Mao’s teachings, we will unite with the people of the whole world and with all the countries and people subjected to imperialist aggression, control, interference or bullying and carry to the end the fight to smash the imperialist policies of aggression and war!”

## Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Receives Diplomatic Envoys From Arab Countries

On March 17, Vice-Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei received Ambassadors to China or Charges d’Affaires ad interim of the Embassies in Peking of the seven Arab countries of Algeria, Syria, the United Arab Republic, Yemen, Iraq, Morocco and Southern Yemen, and the head of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking.

Acting on instructions from their respective governments and in accordance with a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Arab League Council, the envoys explained to the

Chinese Government how Israel, backed by U.S. imperialism, was plotting to drive 300,000 Palestinian people out of the Gaza Strip. The purpose of this plot is to settle new Jewish immigrants in the Gaza Strip and establish settlements there in an attempt to perpetuate Israel’s occupation of this Arab territory.

Vice-Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei had a cordial and friendly conversation with the diplomatic envoys of the Arab countries. On behalf of the Chinese Government, he said that Israel was a tool for aggression

created by U.S. imperialism in Palestine through the instrumentality of the United Nations. By launching aggressive wars, Israel had forcibly occupied a large tract of the territories of the Arab countries, and turned more than one million Arab people of Palestine into refugees. U.S. imperialism had supported Israel in its ceaseless and wanton military provocations against the Arab countries. Now, Israel was trying to chase the Arab people of Palestine living in the Gaza Strip to the western bank of the Jordan River. This was a new crime of aggression committed by U.S. imperialism and Zionism against the Palestinian people and the people of all Arab countries. The Chinese Government and people resolutely condemned this new crime of aggression perpetrated by the United States and Israel and firmly supported the Palestinian people and

other Arab people in their just struggle.

Vice-Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei expressed the belief that as long as the Palestinian people and the people of the Arab countries were united as one and persevered in their struggle, they would certainly frustrate all imperialist plots and win final victory.

The envoys of the Arab countries thanked Vice-Minister Chi Peng-fei for receiving them and for the solemn and just stand adopted by the Chinese Government in unswervingly supporting their struggle. Housni Younes, Head of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking, expressed the view that the question of Palestine could only be solved through its own efforts and struggle, not by relying on the United Nations. The people of Palestine would never lay down their arms until all their territory was liberated.

people. They have placed one obstacle after another in the way of the normalization of the relations between China and Japan. When he visited the United States in November 1969, Japanese Prime Minister Sato issued a joint communique with U.S. President Nixon, advancing the military collusion between Japan and the United States to a new stage. The 'reversion of Okinawa' to Japan trumpeted by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is a downright fraud. Nominally it was Nixon who promised to return to Japan the U.S. base for aggression Okinawa, but, in fact, it was Sato who promised to turn the whole of Japan into Okinawa, into a U.S. base for aggression. Fostered by U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarist forces are being revived at an accelerated pace.

"The Japan-U.S. joint communique asserted brazenly that the Taiwan area was 'a most important factor for the security of Japan,' that Korea 'was essential to Japan's own security' and that Japan wanted to play a 'role' in bringing about so-called 'stability' in the Indo-China area. These few words revealed the attempt of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to obstruct the Chinese people from liberating their own territory Taiwan Province, obstruct the Korean people from reunifying their fatherland and obstruct the Vietnamese people from winning final victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. All this is aimed at realizing their ambitions of annexing Taiwan, grabbing Korea and coming in for a share in the Indo-China area. The recent coup d'etat in Cambodia directed against Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is a component part of the U.S. imperialist plot to expand war in Indo-China and carry out aggression against the countries in Indo-China. The people of China, Korea, Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia and other Asian countries, who have suffered acutely from aggression perpetrated by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, have bitter experience in common. Faced with this new situation, the people of China and Japan, of the countries in

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## Kuo Mo-jo Fetes Visiting Japanese Delegation Led by Kenzo Matsumura

- In his speech, Kuo Mo-jo said: "The recent coup d'etat in Cambodia directed against Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is a component part of the U.S. imperialist plot to expand war in Indo-China and carry out aggression against the countries in Indo-China." Kuo Mo-jo said: "The people of China and Japan, of the countries in Indo-China and other Asian countries must further strengthen their unity and carry out resolute struggles so as to deal crushing blows to the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries for their new scheme of aggression in Asia."
- Kenzo Matsumura said in his speech: "I am convinced that the normalization of Japan-China relations will surely be realized in the near future."

Kuo Mo-jo, Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, gave a banquet in Peking on the evening of March 24 in honour of Kenzo Matsumura and all members of the visiting Japanese delegation led by him. Kenzo Matsumura accompanied by Aichiro Fujiyama and others arrived in Peking on March 22.

Kuo Mo-jo and Kenzo Matsumura spoke at the banquet.

Kuo Mo-jo said that China and Japan were close neighbours and

that the Chinese and Japanese peoples had a long history of peaceful and friendly relations. "We hope that these friendly relations will be carried forward from generation to generation," he said.

Kuo Mo-jo stressed: "Contrary to the common aspirations of the Chinese and Japanese peoples for peace and friendship, the reactionary Japanese rulers have stubbornly pursued a policy of following ever more closely behind U.S. imperialism and of hostility towards the Chinese

# Chairman Mao's Philosophical Thinking Illuminates A Mountain Village

— Outstanding performances concerning the study of philosophy by the peasants of  
Sankuanmiao Production Brigade in Tengfeng County, Honan Province

**P**ROCEEDING from the actual needs of the class struggle and production and the knowledge gained from their living study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant "three constantly read articles," the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Sankuanmiao Production Brigade in Tengfeng County of Honan Province have conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's philosophical writings and constantly raised their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This has helped to bring about a radical change in this once "poor and blank" mountain village and in the outlook of its inhabitants.

## Opening the Door to the "Mysterious" Domain of Philosophy

Before liberation, Sankuanmiao was a well-known poor gully where the land was stony and had only a thin layer of top soil. For generations, the poor and lower-middle peasants there led a life of misery, exploited and oppressed by the landlords. At that time, Sankuanmiao was noted for "three manys": many were the natural calamities and human misfortunes; many were the people who fled the village to escape famine and to beg for a living elsewhere; and many were the peasants who worshipped gods on which they placed their hopes.

Following the liberation of the country, the poor and lower-middle peasants were emancipated politically and economically. But because they had never attended school, they could not read and write or keep accounts. They soon realized deeply that if they remained illiterate, their political and economic emancipation could not be secure. So with great zeal they started literacy classes, launching a vigorous campaign to wipe out illiteracy. Later, in 1957, based on what had been achieved, higher grades of primary school and junior middle school classes were begun.

That same year, the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "We want gradually to disseminate dialectics, and to ask everyone gradually to learn the use of the scientific dialectical method." In warm response to Chairman Mao's call, the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of Sankuanmiao wanted to study philosophy so that they could master this weapon of struggle and rid their village of "poverty and blankness" as quickly as possible. During the big leap forward, they set up a red and expert school where they studied philosophy, received a general education, learnt agro-techniques and carried out scientific experiments.

Comrade Kao Chang-hai, secretary of the township's Party committee, was asked to teach philosophy at the school. This caused him great concern because he did not know how to begin, having had only a primary school education. Remembering Chairman Mao's teaching on combining theory with practice, he determined to do away with all the handicaps of philosophy textbooks. As Sankuanmiao was rocky and hemmed in on three sides by mountains, so, as a starting point, he moved a large rock into the classroom to use as his teaching material. "There are rocks in the world," he said to the poor and lower-middle peasants, "so we know this is a rock. This means the reflection of the objective matter in our subjective consciousness. The rocks are there, they exist even if we do not recognize them as such. In philosophy, the rocks are called 'matter' or 'existence,' and a man's knowledge that they are rocks is 'idea' or 'consciousness.' When we understand the properties of rocks, we use them to build reservoirs and houses. This is an example of man's subjective initiative which he uses to change the world. Whatever we do, we should first of all make an investigation of the objective conditions, understand them correctly and bring into play our subjective initiative. In this way we will do our work well. In philosophy this approach is called materialism." This lesson enlightened everyone, and they became more energetic than ever in studying philosophy.

Adopting the method of "learning what one is doing, applying what one has learnt, making whoever knows more the teacher, and teaching and learning from one another," the poor and lower-middle peasants used the fields as their classrooms, closely linking their study of Chairman Mao's philosophical writings with the Party's central tasks and with specific persons and actual events. What they had learnt was used to solve problems arising in the day-to-day struggle.

The proletarian headquarters showed great concern for the Sankuanmiao peasants in their study of philosophy and expressed its praise: "You are doing very well. What you are doing seems to have created confusion, but your activity only upsets the bourgeois educational system, replacing it with the socialist educational system." The peasants were also told: "What is philosophy? Philosophy is a science which brings clarity to the people's mind. After studying it, one will be able to see things clearly, and not remain muddle-headed." The poor and lower-middle peasants understand this deeply. "Philosophy is a science giving

clear insight" is the title of the first lesson of the philosophy teaching material which they compiled themselves.

### Class Struggle Is the Main Subject For Study in Philosophy

The poor and lower-middle peasants of Sankuanmiao have always made class struggle the main subject in their study of philosophy.

Indeed, fierce class struggle permeated the whole course of their study. In 1958, the proletarian headquarters supported their studies enthusiastically. Many newspapers and periodicals published commentaries on and accounts of their efforts, and people from various localities came to visit and learn from them. But their endeavours were like a sting to the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his counter-revolutionary gang, and they did everything possible to sabotage and suppress the peasants. The renegade Yang Hsien-chen sneaked into Sankuanmiao in 1959, and slandered the peasants' study of philosophy as "subjectivism" and "utter nonsense." Then a handful of capitalist roaders ordered the closing of the red and expert school and the throwing away of the peasants' study material as "waste paper." Undaunted, the poor and lower-middle peasants put up a firm resistance. Poor peasant Chiang Hsin-nien, a Communist Party member, said: "You can close down the school, but you can never destroy our boundless loyalty to Mao Tsetung Thought."

In the spring of 1958, the poor and lower-middle peasants were greatly worried by the many problems that had cropped up in the Sankuanmiao Agricultural Producers' Co-operative. Ting Lai-ho and several other poor peasant youths earnestly studied *On Contradiction*. Following Chairman Mao's teaching, they made an analysis of the classes, class contradictions and class struggle in the village. Soon they discovered that the man who had usurped the post of chairman of the co-op was a bad element who was working hand in glove with the landlords and shielding counter-revolutionaries. He had also taken graft and embezzled public funds. So they aroused the poor and lower-middle peasants to blast open the lid of class struggle. After repeated encounters, they finally defeated the bad element, seized back the leadership of the co-op and succeeded in bringing about a new look to both revolution and production.

When Liu Shao-chi and company stirred up the evil wind of *san zi yi bao* (the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits and losses, the fixing of output quotas on the basis of the household) in the rural areas, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Sankuanmiao used Chairman Mao's concepts of classes and class struggle to analyse the current contradictions, and they became aware of what was going on. "This is sheer capitalism and is diametrically opposed to socialism," they concluded. "It is a struggle between the two roads. If *san*

*zi yi bao* is put into practice and individual farming carries the day, there will be no collective economy! This is nothing but going backwards!" Following Chairman Mao's teaching that "only socialism can save China," they firmly grasped class struggle and held meetings to discuss the contrast between their present-day happiness after having taken the road of collectivization and their past misery when they farmed on their own. With heightened socialist consciousness, they resolutely resisted the evil trend.

The struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was developing in depth. In this excellent situation, a handful of class enemies again tried to undermine socialism in the economic field. Keeping a close watch on the new trends in the class struggle, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Sankuanmiao Production Brigade took the initiative and launched an offensive against these enemies. "One always divides into two," noted the poor and lower-middle peasants. "Although it is true that the situation at present is excellent, we should be fully aware of the fact that the class enemies are still trying to stir up trouble. Socialism and capitalism are incompatible. If we don't defeat capitalism, it will overwhelm us." They relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-chi's revisionist trash such as *san zi yi bao* and the "four freedoms" (freedom of usury, of hiring labour, land sale and private enterprise). Ferreting out a counter-revolutionary, they dealt a heavy blow to the handful of class enemies.

By studying philosophy and getting rid of the old ideas, culture, customs and habits, the poor and lower-middle peasants brought about big changes in the people's outlook. Prior to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, some class enemies near Sankuanmiao tried to capitalize on superstitions to sabotage the revolution and production there. Seizing this as a typical example, the philosophy teacher exposed the schemes of the class enemies by giving talks, stressing that there were no such things as gods and citing facts to illustrate his point. This greatly enlightened the poor and lower-middle peasants and raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Fan Sui-hsiu, a poor peasant in his eighties, remarked with great emotion: "For over 60 years in the old society I worshipped gods, but I still had to sell my children. Now, with Chairman Mao's leadership, I don't have to worry about food and clothing. Had it not been for Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, I would never have the happiness I enjoy today! All these gods and ghosts are but rubbish conjured up by the landlords to cheat us poor people!"

### Cadres Taking the Lead in Studying And Applying Philosophy

An article entitled "Under Comrade Mao Tsetung's Banner" which appeared in *Hongqi*, No. 4 of 1958 read: "The masses at Sankuanmiao in Tengfeng County, Honan Province, make this comment: 'Since the township cadres began to study philosophy, three new phenomena have emerged: More study and investiga-

tion; less subjectivism and less use of coercion or commandism; a strengthened viewpoint of relying on the masses.' This shows that Comrade Mao Tsetung's philosophical writings on Marxism-Leninism will gradually become a key for releasing the wisdom of the ordinary working people." It is clear from this comment that the proletarian headquarters was crystallizing the opinions of the masses and pointing out in a penetrating way the significance of the study of philosophy by workers, peasants and soldiers.

After the cadres of the Sankuanmiao Brigade studied *On Practice, On Contradiction, On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People, Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?* and Chairman Mao's other philosophical writings, their ideological level was raised and their work improved.

Whatever they did the cadres proceeded from reality and relied on the masses in making investigations. When they started to build a reservoir in 1958, their first action was to study the theory of knowledge at the site. They noted: "In the old society we dreaded water when there was waterlogging and yearned for it when there was drought. At that time we had not grasped the laws governing water and couldn't have applied them even if we had. The Party is now leading us in building reservoirs. To make water serve socialism better, we must know perfectly well the nature of water as a first step." Together, the cadres and the masses made a survey of the topography, the water flow and soil conditions. After a full discussion of the problem and an evaluation of all the favourable and unfavourable factors, they mapped out a practicable construction plan which ensured the quality of the reservoir.

Through studying philosophy, the cadres have formed the habit of making analyses, increased their ability to do so and gradually rid themselves of subjective one-sidedness. One production group leader who had long been lagging in his work was criticized many times at meetings by the brigade cadres. Because he did not respond positively, he was regarded as "a hopeless case" and the cadres flatly declared: "If he refuses to mend his ways, he will be removed from his post." But after studying philosophy, the cadres recognized that the backward and the advanced could be transformed into each other's opposite, so they made a comprehensive analysis of this group leader: Before liberation he had worked all along as a hired farmhand, and was the first in his village to apply for membership in the mutual-aid team after liberation. His main orientation and basic characteristics were good; though he had shortcomings, he could be educated. In view of this, the Party branch proceeded with the work of class education and gave him patient help. As a result, his level of political consciousness was finally raised and the production group he led soon became an advanced one.

The Sankuanmiao Brigade's cadres took the lead in studying philosophy and applying what they learnt and in reporting their experiences and gains. Many

of them assisted the masses in their study of philosophy. They integrated their lectures on philosophy with the problems arising from their practical work, and so they were warmly welcomed by the masses. With the cadres taking the lead, the masses have made it a rule to study philosophy.

### **A Vigorous Revolutionary Atmosphere Prevails in the Brigade**

Inspired by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Sankuanmiao Brigade have displayed greater enthusiasm in studying Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking. They have run frequent study classes of various types and held meetings to exchange experience in their study, vividly explaining the principles of the revolution by linking with reality and enthusiastically disseminating Mao Tsetung Thought. A vigorous, thriving revolutionary atmosphere prevails in the brigade.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the class struggle in this area was rather complicated. Under all circumstances, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Sankuanmiao Brigade acted according to Chairman Mao's instructions. They criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and all kinds of erroneous tendencies. They thus firmly resisted the evil wind whipped up by the class enemies. By closely following the strategic plan of our great leader Chairman Mao, they were among the first in the whole county to achieve revolutionary great alliances and revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations. They strictly distinguished and correctly handled the two types of contradictions: those between the enemies and ourselves and those among the people. Uniting with the revolutionary masses, they gave telling blows to the handful of class enemies and thereby further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Last year the brigade was hit by a serious drought. For the county and people's communes to build a reservoir, a large section of the brigade's good land was used for the purpose. The trouble was that irrigation from the reservoir could not extend to the remainder of the brigade's land. Despite the fact that they were living in a gully, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Sankuanmiao kept the whole situation in mind. Their view was: "Although some of our brigade's land is needed to build the reservoir, over 30,000 *mu* of farmland in four people's communes in the lower reaches will be able to give stable yields in time of drought or waterlogging. This is splendid!" Following Chairman Mao's teachings, they subordinated their partial interests to those of the whole and enthusiastically supported the building of the reservoir. To provide even more land for the reservoir, they pulled down some of their houses and rebuilt them on the mountainside. The leadership of the county and the people's commune, implementing

(Continued on p. 32.)

Peking Review, No. 13

# Large-Scale Mass Movement of Preventing Snail Fever in Southern China

**T**HE revolutionary masses in those parts of southern China where snail fever (schistosomiasis) was once prevalent are waging a large-scale people's war to bid "farewell to the god of plague," in an effort to eradicate the disease in a comparatively short period of time. They are doing this in line with Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and his important directive that "snail fever must be wiped out."

Our great leader Chairman Mao has always been very concerned about the prevention and treatment of snail fever and has given a number of important instructions on it. Both his relevant instructions and two brilliant poems entitled *Farewell to the God of Plague* expressed his utmost concern for and encouragement to the people in the disease-affected areas and other parts of the country. The two poems were written on July 1, 1958, to eulogize the great mass movement of wiping out the disease after he had read a report on its elimination in Yukiang County, Kiangsi Province.

At the time of the great leap in industrial and agricultural production, hundreds of millions of army-men and civilians, high in spirits and firm in determination, unfolded an upsurge to bid "farewell to the god of plague" and won significant victories.

Thanks to the efforts of the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary medical personnel over the years, more than three million people throughout the country have been cured of this disease and an area covering more than 3,000 million square metres has been freed of snails, the intermediate host of schistosomes. Snail fever has been eliminated in 38 counties including Yukiang and Tehhsing in Kiangsi, Hsienyu in Fukien, Tsengcheng in Kwangtung, Hsiangyang in Hupeh and Paoshan in the Shanghai municipality.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the mass campaign to prevent, treat and wipe out snail fever has produced increasingly effective results since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. In some parts of Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Kwang-

tung, Chekiang and Shanghai, more patients have been treated and more snails exterminated over larger areas in a single year's hard work than in several or a dozen or so previous years.

In many areas where snail fever has already been eliminated, the people still engage in repeated struggle to prevent its recurrence. Over the past 11 years, the revolutionary people in Yukiang County of Kiangsi Province, where snail fever was wiped out in 1958, have persistently taken measures to ensure permanent death to the "god of plague." Check-ups throughout the county at fixed intervals during the past years revealed no new case of infection nor the presence of snails.

Thanks to the wide-scope work over the years, areas once disease-ridden, where the miserable scene in which "Hundreds of villages choked with weeds, men wasted away; Thousands of homes decimated, phantoms sang with glee" was common before liberation, have undergone earth-shaking changes. Their populations are increasing. The physical strength of the people has improved. The revolutionary masses are all in high spirits. Revolution is forging ahead and production is thriving. Stretches of marshes, former breeding grounds for snails, are now tidy, cultivated land. The achievements in preventing and treating this disease are a great victory for Mao Tsetung Thought and for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

As on other fronts, the work of preventing and treating snail fever has also witnessed a sharp class struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in this field had launched a ferocious attack on the work and carried out a variety of sabotaging activities. In open opposition to Chairman Mao's instructions, Liu Shao-chi and company slandered the mass movement of preventing and treating the disease as "wasting the people's energy and money" and spread the reactionary fallacy that "snail fever cannot be wiped out."

The revolutionary committees at all levels in the disease-ridden areas, in carrying out the work, firmly grasped the class struggle and the struggle between the

two lines as the key link and placed the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought above everything. Various types of Mao Tsetung Thought study classes were held to study Chairman Mao's important instructions on snail fever prevention and treatment, to relentlessly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents on this front and to denounce their towering crimes in sabotaging this work. While studying and propagating Chairman Mao's brilliant instructions, the revolutionary masses in many places carried out extensively the activities of "three reminds and three pour-outs": remind themselves of the history of class struggle, pour out grievances of class oppression and class exploitation; remind themselves of the history of the struggle between the two lines in the work of preventing and treating the disease, pour out grievances of oppression by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work; remind themselves of the history of the rampancy of the disease, pour out the suffering caused them by the disease. Through mass study, propaganda and the above activities, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and his brilliant thinking embodied in *Farewell to the God of Plague* have struck deep root in the minds of the people, enhancing markedly their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. As expressed by the poor and lower-middle peasants: "Liu Shao-chi and company were a gang of plague gods in politics who protected snail fever, the plague god in nature. To eliminate snail fever, it is imperative to raise high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and to criticize and discredit thoroughly the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi and his agents in this work. Revisionism must be rooted out and the disease eradicated."

Chairman Mao teaches: **"The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them."** In the work of preventing, treating and wiping out snail fever in the various localities, the masses were mobilized to engage in a deep-going, protracted people's war. The counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "giving first place to specialists and techniques" and the erroneous idea of relying solely on the specialized departments to do the work were criticized. The principle adhered to was combining modern and indigenous methods, with preference given to the latter, combining the activities of the masses with the work of the professional contingents, and combining prevention with treatment, with stress on prevention. By sticking to the road of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" pointed out by Chairman Mao, many effective measures were devised

to prevent the disease and eliminate the snails, in the spirit of spending less money or none to do the work and of adapting to inadequate facilities and using local resources.

In the course of this mass movement, a contingent of part-time workers for snail fever prevention and treatment has come into being and is constantly growing. They are "barefoot doctors" and other health workers fighting against this disease. Not a few medical workers, graduates of old schools and colleges, have gone to the disease-ridden areas to be re-educated there by the poor and lower-middle peasants. They are beginning to foster the new idea of serving the poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly and are contributing their share to the fight against the disease. Integrated with the mass movement, the full-time and part-time contingents have played a prominent role.

Recently, as an evidence of the deep concern of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party with Chairman Mao as the leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as the deputy leader, a conference was held in Shanghai on the work of preventing and treating snail fever in 11 provinces, one autonomous region and the Shanghai municipality, all located in southern China. Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, presided. Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, the conference summed up the historical experience of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines on snail fever prevention and treatment, undertook revolutionary mass criticism and worked out a programme for the elimination of the disease. In accordance with an instruction of the Party Central Committee, a leading group was re-established, under its leadership, to be in charge of snail fever prevention and treatment in the above-mentioned areas.

After the conference, revolutionary committees at all levels in the disease-ridden areas in southern China have raised the work of preventing and treating the disease to the level of the struggle between the two lines, preparedness against war, a matter of class viewpoint, mass viewpoint and the viewpoint of production. They have made further efforts to strengthen leadership over the work, mapped out plans to eradicate the disease, and greatly accelerated the people's war of bidding "farewell to the god of plague."

Under the leadership of the leading group and the revolutionary committees at all levels, a new upsurge in the mass movement to wipe out the disease in southern China is now in progress. It is integrated with large-scale water conservancy construction for the farmland and the preparatory work for spring farming.

# Message to Compatriots and Solemn Declaration by Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

- Calls on patriotic Khmers to overthrow the traitors and drive the U.S. imperialists out of the country.
- Declares that the Lon Nol government and the two chambers of parliament are irrevocably dissolved; calls on all compatriots not to recognize and carry out the laws and decrees framed by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Cheng Heng clique; declares that a new National Union Government and a Provisional Consultative Assembly will be established; declares that a National Liberation Army will be formed; and declares that a "National United Front of Kampuchea" will be formed to shoulder the essential tasks of liberating the motherland, waging the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and rebuilding the country after victory over the enemy.

**S**AMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, issued to the press in Peking on March 23 a message to his compatriots and a solemn declaration. Full text follows:

## Message and Solemn Declaration by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian Head of State

I pay my highest respects to Her Majesty the Queen, and extend my respectful regards to the Buddhist clergy and my dear compatriots.

I convey to you my most sincere, constant and affectionate feelings.

The handful of reactionary bourgeois elements and princes, who were able to climb to the highest positions thanks to the Sangkum Reastr Niyum and its President and consequently seize all kinds of privileges, have not only expressed their "gratitude" by "deposing" me illegally but moreover have slung mud at me, vilified me with monstrous slanders and base accusations including the accusation of my betrayal of the motherland "to serve foreign interests."

But my grief at these slanders and accusations is not so acute as my grief at the present very unfortunate fate of our country which is being wantonly ravaged by the group of traitors and renegades who have unbridledly imposed on the nation a dictatorship (after having violated and thrown overboard the Constitution of the Kingdom) and is leading our country straight to anarchism and war provoked by U.S. imperialism. Our

country of Khmer had been known in the world as an oasis of peace and stability (for many years up to the eve of the crisis created by men of the March 1970 coup d'etat).

At present the liberty, democracy, relative prosperity, unity and national union which our people enjoyed not long ago have all been destroyed, reduced to nothing.

Our soldiers have been ordered to give up defending the frontiers and the country's territory to set themselves against their own compatriots and ruthlessly repress all those who dare to show even the slightest verbal opposition to the new fascist power which serves U.S. imperialism.

This is not an accusation made by me but an obvious fact seen by all clear-sighted observers in the world.

The Lon Nol-Sisowath Sirik Matak-Cheng Heng clique declared that I was a "traitor" and that I had "sold out" my country to foreign countries, because I wanted to make our nation avoid, on the one hand, losing its good reputation of wisdom and maturity and, on the other, running into great danger in the future by provoking recklessly and with undue hostility socialist Viet Nam which the U.S.A., the richest and biggest military power of the world, failed to bring to its knees.

My devotion and loyalty to the nation have become a crime of high treason owing to the "good will" of my enemies.

However, their "condemnation" does not disturb me much since they themselves are genuine renegades who have insatiable greed for power, wealth and fame, and are mere cowards who only dare to attack Sihanouk in his absence and stab him in the back.

Therefore this despicable clique will not be able to affect me or make me fall back from my unshakable determination to defend the supreme and long-term interests of my motherland and her liberty.

The millions of Khmers at home and the thousands of Khmers abroad will certainly very soon uphold the banner of revolt against the reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Cheng Heng clique and its masters—the U.S. imperialists. The patriotic Khmers will overthrow these traitors and drive their accomplices and their U.S. masters out of our country. After victory, our patriots will build up a new Kampuchea whose power will remain for ever in the hands of the progressive, industrious and pure working people, who will ensure that our motherland will have a bright future with social justice, equality and fraternity among all Khmers.

The treason, cowardice, slanders and the despicable attacks by the reactionaries have opened my eyes and made me painfully aware of my unpardonable naivety and my misjudgement which made me believe that a free, democratic, peaceful, prosperous and happy country could be built with the help of such notorious personages, the corrupt bourgeois elements and princes, fascists, reactionaries as those making up the present "government" and "parliament" of Phnom Penh.

The "heavy blow" they dealt me and are still dealing me serves as a painful but very useful lesson to me, a lesson I will never forget all my life.

In view of this misjudgement, I should resign the function as Head of State after our people's certain victory over their enemies, reactionary oppressors and their masters—the U.S. imperialists. And on that very occasion I will give our progressive youth and working people the possibility of fully assuming the responsibility of national construction and defence with the co-operation of the entire nation.

\* \* \*

In the present circumstances my task has not yet been fulfilled, because I will never allow the treacherous reactionaries, with the backing of the power of U.S. dollars and at bayonet point, to go on wantonly trampling underfoot the ideals, laws and basic principles of the state with impunity.

And it is in this spirit that I solemnly declare as follows:

1) In my capacity as legal Head of State of Cambodia, a supreme position given me by the Khmer people unanimously, I irrevocably dissolve the Lon Nol

government and the two chambers of parliament who have betrayed their constitutional oaths and the Constitution of the Kingdom.

2) I call on all my compatriots and all the foreigners residing in Cambodia not to recognize and carry out the decrees (*prakās, kret*), laws (*kram*), orders, messages, circulars, judgements, all kinds of decisions, and verdicts — "works" which the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Cheng Heng clique and their accomplices or servants have produced or are going to produce.

3) A new National Union Government will be established. A Provisional Consultative Assembly will also be established (for assisting the government), whose members will be qualified representatives from all circles of the Khmer society (monks, peasants and farmers, workers and other labourers, merchants, industrialists, armymen, policemen, provincial guard, youth and intellectuals, functionaries, women, etc. . . .)

4) A National Liberation Army will be formed.

5) All Khmer people at home and abroad (the clergy and laymen, armymen and civilians, men and women) — who cherish the ideals of independence, democracy, neutrality, progress, socialism, Buddhism and nationalism, and stand for territorial integrity of the country within her existing frontiers, anti-imperialism and anti-neo-colonialism — will unite, to form a united front under the official name "the National United Front of Kampuchea" (Abbreviation: "FUNK").

The essential tasks of the FUNK consist in:

One. Liberate our motherland from the dictatorship and oppression by the reactionary and pro-imperialist Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Cheng Heng clique.

Two. 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.

Three. Rebuild our country and make her advance as rapidly as possible along the road of progress following our victory over our enemies. This task of reconstruction is to be accomplished by all of us, the Khmers, in comradeship, solidarity and perfect unity as in times of hard fight.

\* \* \*

I am longing very much for my beloved motherland which is and will always remain the sole purpose of my life.

I also miss very much my poor mother, our Buddhist clergy and our beloved people.

If I am not to die in the struggle our patriotic and progressive people and ourselves are going to wage together, I will surely salute and embrace them when we win inevitable victory over the imperialists and their lackeys.

In the course of this struggle I call on all those of my children (compatriots), military and civilian, who can no longer endure the unjust oppression by the traitors and who have the courage and patriotic spirit needed for liberating the motherland, to engage in guerrilla warfare in the jungle against our enemies.

If you are armed and have already mastered military skills, I will provide you at opportune moments

with munitions and new arms. If you do not yet have arms but wish to acquire military skills, I will take necessary measures to send you to the military school of the National United Front of our Kampuchea, which is being established way out from your barracks and villages and this is for the purpose that the enemy will not be able to reach or locate it.

Those of my children (compatriots) who live in and around Europe and wish to serve the motherland and the people by joining the Liberation Army or the National United Front of Kampuchea, please come to call on me in Moscow or Peking.

Long live Cambodia!

N. Sihanouk

March 23, 1970

## **Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues Statement to the Press in Peking**

**S**TATEMENT by Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to the press:

I would like to ask the press to pay attention to the following:

1) My deposition announced by the National Assembly and the Council of the Kingdom of Cambodia is absolutely illegal for the following reasons:

a) I was appointed Head of State (unanimously) by parliament in 1960 in accordance with the stipulations of the Constitution of the Kingdom. As a rule, I took my oath before the same parliament in accordance with the constitutional stipulations. It is therefore absolutely false to claim, as certain members of the current National Assembly did, that I was placed in the supreme position of the state by simple popular acclamation.

— On the contrary, in our constitution, even in its latest amendments made prior to the unconstitutional coup d'état staged by the extreme-Right in Phnom Penh in this very month of March 1970, there is no such stipulation as permitting the parliament or the government to depose the Head of State who is implicitly appointed for life.

Consequently, I can only be removed from the supreme position by the whole nation, that is to say, by a national referendum whose validity cannot be contested.

However, at present and until the return of the state to constitutional order, it would be of no value to have a referendum organized by a traitorous and perjurious government named by me on the vote of a parliament just as traitorous and perjurious, a parliament whose members were elected on the ticket of the Sangkum whose President I am, and under the banner of unswerving loyalty to Norodom Sihanouk many times unfolded before the people.

— I solemnly declare that I am ready to hear the verdict of the whole nation on the condition that confrontation with my enemies of the extreme-Right and the referendum which is to follow this preliminary confrontation are guaranteed as regards security of persons in dispute and as regards the validity of votes by the presence of an armed contingent, which is accepted by both rival parties, sent to our country for this sole purpose by India, Canada and Poland in the framework of the International Control Commission. (The intervention of the I.C.C. and the troops of the three above-

mentioned countries would conform to the spirit of the 1954 Geneva Agreements—a precedent of this kind occurred in 1955 when the I.C.C. supervised the validity of our legislative general elections and ensured the security of political parties, that of “Pracheachon” (Communist) in particular.)

b) In order to have me “deposed,” the parliament resorted to monstrous slanders concerning my policy and my private life. Its list of charges against me, while unjust, is nevertheless not unconstitutional, because freedom of criticism, even when it is directed at the Head of State, has always been admitted and respected in our country within the framework of our democracy.

But what is unconstitutional and illegal is its vote of non-confidence concerning me because, in the first place, as I have precisely stated above, not a single stipulation in our constitution has any provision for the deposition of the monarch or the Head of State by the government or the parliament or even the council of the crown, which is entrusted with the election of the sovereign (the monarch in person and the Head of State being explicitly declared by the constitution as “sacred and inviolable”; according to the same constitution, however, these questions in dispute which are of national importance can always be settled through national referendum), and then, because the accusations brought against me, dealing with my so-called betrayal of the nation, the interests of the people and democracy, and which served to motivate the vote to have me “deposed,” are purely slanderous and, what is very grave, were made in the absence of the accused, whereas our constitution and our laws concerning state justice guarantee the most humble of Khmers (Cambodians) the right to present his defence either by himself or with the aid or through the intermediary of lawyers duly chosen by him when he does not refuse to appear before a tribunal when accused.

The parliament acted as a “special tribunal,” which was illegal and unconstitutional, to judge the Head of State and it did not even take the trouble to invite the accused—in this case, it is I—to appear before the “tribunal” to present his defence before the “verdict” was passed; all this amounts to impermissible contempt of law and legality, of which it claims to be the dedicated defender.

Considering the illegal, arbitrary and unconstitutional acts which the parliament and the government have taken in order to have me “deposed,” I draw the attention of all governments having diplomatic relations with us before this unjustified “deposition” to the unfortunate consequences that might arise from a formal recognition on their part of the new regime born of a veritable coup d’etat and an abject betrayal.

This regime has evidently betrayed the constitution of its own country in letter and in spirit.

Its dictatorial, unconstitutional and anti-popular character is evident to all democratic and progressive

peoples throughout the world because it has itself proclaimed that “the motherland is in danger” and seized on this fallacious pretext to suspend the application of the constitution and consequently the exercising of democracy, to which it was not ashamed of proclaiming its “passionate attachment.”

The pretext is fallacious because even during my recent and long stay (for health reasons) at Grasse (France), the country was still in a state of peace and undeniable political stability.

It is the March 1970 coup d’etat group itself which deliberately undermined peace and political stability in the country, by organizing with its hatchetmen numerous demonstrations said to be spontaneous in our cities and provinces (the co-ordination of these demonstrations and the fabrication and simultaneous appearance in various parts of the kingdom of leaflets, posters and banners expressing the same ideas, slogans and charges (even in English, a language which is unknown to the mass of my Khmer-speaking and French-speaking compatriots) destroy the thesis of “spontaneity” and “popular origin” of the demonstrations and agitation), and by inciting my compatriots to attack Vietnamese civilians and even their places of worship by racist, ultra-nationalist and, to be precise, fascist demagoguery and subversion.

Thus, under these false pretexts:

— that the Head of State betrayed the country and the people (we shall see later what it is in reality);

— that the Vietnamese resisting American imperialism infiltrated into our country (this infiltration, which I myself have denounced to the world many times, is not a new question); besides, the contacts our frontier zone authorities had made with the Vietnamese concerned and the operations launched under the direction of Prince Sirik Matak himself in certain provinces (such as Ratanakiri) against the groups of armed Vietnamese had on the eve of these anti-Vietnamese demonstrations considerably reduced the number of the N.F.L. elements stationed on our territory.

— and that the country is in a ferment (this ferment which has so little in common with my tolerant and clear-sighted Buddhist people has been cynically and deliberately created entirely to meet the needs of their personal ambitions and greed and those of the Central Intelligence Agency of the U.S.A.).

The Lon Nol government and the Cheng Ieng parliament have, with impunity, punished the innocent Cambodian people by taking away from them all the constitutional rights and establishing a dictatorship of unlimited duration, (hence, the motherland being declared “in danger” and consequently the constitution being suspended by the treacherous parliament, the said parliament, whose mandate legally ends in a few weeks’ time, can grant itself a prolongation of its mandate which, according to the constitution, can be re-

newed every six months.) For this purpose, it can count on the Lon Nol government to declare every six months that the motherland "is still in danger" and it must consequently remain under the rule of extraordinary laws in a state of emergency.

I wish to stress the fact that without this "proclamation of the motherland in danger" by the coup d'etat group, the parliament and the government must respectively dissolve itself and resign in a few weeks in accordance with the stipulations of the constitution, so as to make possible the holding of new legislative elections; the new parliament which will sit at Phnom Penh for four years will invest a new government, whose prime minister will be designated by the Head of State.

The world and all the sovereign states friendly to Cambodia must therefore see the despicable scheme of our extreme-Right wing, which is to avoid at all costs the ending of its governmental and parliamentary mandate in accordance with the constitution, and to "justify" its maintenance (illegal and unconstitutional) of power by fabricating a "grave crisis" (to use their own phrase) for which it puts the blame on me (while I have been away from the country for three months, and it is Cheng Heng who has been acting as Head of State during these three months) and on . . . the Vietnamese.

To recognize such a regime would signify that one is against Cambodian legality and constitution as well as against the Khmer people.

(To be continued)

Made in Peking, March 20, 1970

Signed: Norodom Sihanouk

Statement by Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk (Continued)

2) I think it is useful to recall the principal charges made by parliament to justify my "deposition" (which is, I repeat, illegal and unconstitutional) and, to this, I reply as follows:

a) — That I had authorized the opening of the casino of Phnom Penh in order to fill my purse.

My reply: All the returns (around 700 million *riels* a year) have been entirely and directly handed over by responsible members of the state casino to the national treasury managed by the Ministry of Finance. The government and the said ministry have, on their part, appointed control commissioners to tightly control all sections of the casino, the entry of the gamblers, the payments and the commercial and financial management of the establishment.

Indeed, the various bankers of the gambling halls of the casino voluntarily, without any pressure, offered part of their proper legal profits each month and that came to 2,100,000 *riels* to the National Mutual-Aid

Society (a social organization legally recognized as a public welfare service) of which I am President. But I had never kept their cheques in my hands for a minute. I always signed the cheques in favour of the Society's treasurer the minute they were presented to me.

As to the beneficiaries of this monthly amount of 2,100,000 *riels*, one needs only to refer to the account books and the receipts signed by the beneficiaries, which are kept to this day by Mr. Has Puch, the treasurer, to know who they are and check up the sums they have received.

Those beneficiaries (they receive from the Society relief and old-age pensions) are war invalids, the widows and children of those who died in active service or fell on the battlefield, the invalids, the aged without family support, the poor pupils and students, those families victimized by U.S. acts of piracy, bombardment and strafing or by aggression and destruction wrought by armed elements of foreign countries or local rebels and the victims of natural calamities.

It has to be pointed out that these sums allocated for the purpose of aid and philanthropy are not enough to meet all the demands for help. I had to add to them the income from the showing of films sponsored by myself.

b) — That while offering only 10,000 *riels* to the family of every soldier who died in the service of the motherland, I had offered 100,000 *riels* (*sic*) to every pretty girl who smiled to me and pleased me (*sic*).

My reply: The government and, in particular, the Ministry of National Defence are carrying out legal stipulations in favour of the widows or families of deceased officers, junior officers or soldiers.

Such stipulations (which provide for relief equivalent to the pay of a given number of months according to the cases of the deceased, and allowances, etc. . . .) exist both in our country and in any other state worthy of the name.

The National Mutual-Aid Society, just like the Red Cross, does nothing more than supply charitable and supplementary relief. The 10,000 *riels* for every deceased person are not, as certain Members of Parliament have alleged, the "price paid for a dead patriot," but a simple gesture of solidarity.

But what my enemies have forgotten to mention is that very few of our military men are not married or do not have children. In 90 per cent of the cases, the dead leave behind widows and many orphans. The National Mutual-Aid Society, in such cases, grants an allowance of 300 *riels* a month to every orphan until he reaches manhood according to law (20 years of age).

It must also be mentioned that the same relief and allowances (at the same rates) are granted to families of the provincial guards, functionaries, members of local authorities and civilians helping with national or

regional defence, who died in active or voluntary service. All such relief put together constitutes a very heavy burden for the Society each month, affecting its entire budget, so that it is not in a position to do better for all persons meriting relief.

— As for the so-called and ridiculous “grant” of 100,000 *riels* to every pretty girl who pleased me with a beautiful smile, there has never been such a thing.

— It is true that I offered, from the “political” funds at the disposal of the Head of State, a big sum to each of our sportsmen and sportswomen who enabled the national flag of our motherland to be hoisted on the victor’s mast on the occasion of a grand international competition.

— It is also true that the reward reached 100,000 *riels* for a champion (male or female) in the last GANEFO (Games of the New Emerging Forces) of Asia participated in by more than 20 sovereign countries.

The whole nation, proud that our country took 13 gold medals in a field of competing nations many times more populous and larger than Cambodia, approved my decision to encourage sports for youth rather than using these funds for, say, espionage.

But, in all sincerity, I have always smiled back at a beautiful smile and never returned it with money!

c) That I had extorted or received “bribes” for appointment of high posts and I had drawn money from public funds to enrich myself.

My reply: In my case it is easy to verify what is my “wealth.”

I have no personal bank account whatsoever abroad (This can be verified in France, Switzerland or anywhere else). I have no automobile of my own and no property except for a tiny villa in Mougins (France) for storing my baggage during my hospitalization in Grasse, a villa which does not even belong to me personally but is the “crown” property of Cambodia, that is to say, state property.

If the people should some day discover any real estate or bank account belonging to me, I authorize them to confiscate them in the interest of the nation.

I have no bank account whatsoever at home. The government, which has become my enemy, should know this.

As for my personal savings, they are all in the hands of Mr. Has Puch who can show to the public my income and expenditure in my account book. These savings do not amount to more than one million *riels* (or 100,000 French francs or 20,000 to 25,000 U.S. dollars). This is an oddly small “revenue” for an “embezzler.”

— These sole sources of income, all the details of which having been made known to my compatriots many times, are:

— “Privy purse” allocated by the crown budget: 81,000 *riels* (ten *riels* to a French franc and about 55 *riels* to an American dollar).

— Rent from a house I inherited from my father and another house given me by my mother: 30,000 *riels* and 40,000 *riels* respectively or 70,000 *riels* a month.

— Rent from a commercial “apartment house,” a legacy from my paternal grand-parents: 80,000 *riels* a month.

I have at my disposal a monthly total income of: 81,000 *riels* plus 70,000 *riels* plus 80,000 *riels* for a sum of 231,000 *riels* or 23,100 French francs a month. This certainly does not make me a “Croesus” but permits me to live in comfort with my family without having to resort to embezzlement and losing my honour and the affection of my people which I treasure very much.

As to the so-called “theft” I had committed to the detriment of the public funds, all the income and expenditure down to the centimes are entered in time in the account books by the treasurers concerned (H.E. San Yun, the General Secretary of the Sangkum, for the funds of the Sangkum; Mr. Touch Kim, Governor of the National Bank, for the national construction funds; H.E. Samdech Nhiek Tiouloung, for “the funds offered by the National Bank”). A part of the outlay covered by these funds is for state construction projects or those in the interest of the public or the people; another part for cash and material aid to farmers, monasteries, provinces, municipalities and townships; another part for the purchase of equipment and vehicles, etc. . . . for the state guest houses, and state or diplomatic receptions, and for the receptions themselves; and still another part for social undertakings.

The movable effects and the real estate bought with the funds have all been registered as state property and are at the disposal of the state.

— Two-thirds of my real estate have been given to the state, the rest having been given to my children.

— At present, while living abroad, I do not possess any property. The government knows this very well since, of its own accord, it provided me with funds so that I might get medical care and stay in France.

— Today, I live on the generosity of the Soviet and Chinese Governments which accommodate me, my wife and my suite during our stay in Moscow or Peking.

This is what they call the “corruption and super wealth of Sihanouk.” And this is a pungent irony, for those who talk so arrogantly and conceitedly about my “corruption,” especially the leaders of Phnom Penh, each possessing millions of *riels*!

\* \* \*

— As to the so-called “bribes” I had received from those who wished to be appointed ambassadors, one may ask such persons as Prince Sirik Matak and Mr. Sim Var, who are my enemies today, whether they “paid” me anything to have them appointed to posts of ambassadors according to their demands and cap-

rices: in Tokyo, Peking, Paris, Manila, etc. . . , while one of them was an administrative functionary (domestic) and the other . . . a forest cultivator!

These two persons are capricious and greedy for material gains to the extreme. But their supporters who slung mud at me, said not a word about the demands by their "leaders," the demands which would not have been satisfied by any Head of State other than me.

Sirik Matak said to Sihanouk: "Please appoint me ambassador. I'm bored at home. And moreover, my salary is not enough to make my family live a decent life. I hope you'll appoint me ambassador to a foreign country."

I appointed him ambassador to Peking. But hardly had a year passed than he demanded again: "Assign me to a capital in the free world."

I assigned him to Tokyo, and then to Manila.

Sim Var said to Sihanouk: "I am one of those rare *voreakchons* (people) who don't know embezzlement. Therefore, I am very poor. Please appoint me ambassador somewhere, because ambassadors draw high salaries and in hard currency, too!"

I appointed him ambassador to Tokyo. A few years passed and Sim Var again demanded: "I have to get an eye operation. I do not have much confidence in Japanese medicine and surgery. Assign me to Paris."

I appointed him permanent representative of Cambodia to the UNESCO (Paris) with ambassadorial rank and privileges.

I hope that Messrs. Sirik Matak and Sim Var will be honest enough to say whether they gave me the least "bribe" in order to have their caprices and desire . . . for hard currency satisfied as I did (out of pure friendship and also with the conviction that they were capable enough to render their service to the country).

Made in Peking, March 21, 1970

Signed: Norodom Sihanouk

Statement by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk,  
Head of State of Cambodia  
(Part three)

Following my statement yesterday, I want to state explicitly as follows:

— I absolutely have no intention of seeking to resume the power which in fact I have lost or of retaining the now absurd title of Head of State of Cambodia.

— I affirm to the whole world and vow to my people that after the inevitable downfall in the near future of the reactionary clique of the extreme-Right, lackeys of the American imperialists, I will tender without delay my resignation to the Khmer people, who, when finally liberated from the oppression by the bourgeoisie and the treacherous princes and by their American masters, will then have the possibility and the complete freedom to endow our beloved Cambodia with a regime

truly rooted in the people, that is to say, the mass of peasants, workers, other working people and young intellectuals.

— I have read in an AP dispatch (dated March 19) this passage: "A Western diplomat in Singapore, asked to comment on the deposition of Sihanouk, likened the situation to the fall of former French President de Gaulle.

"He had done a lot for this country and people and will always be remembered for that," the diplomat said. But these are things of the past."

Yes, from now on I belong to the past and I know this. In 1955, I vowed that I would never mount the throne again. I have always respected my oath, even when I was most popular in a nation ardently wanting me to be crowned again.

— Today, in view of the lightning spiritual and ideological evolution of mankind and the younger generations of all countries, I am perfectly aware that I myself and my old colleagues beginning with those who are in the Phnom Penh government and parliament, will have no place or any usefulness in tomorrow's society.

— It is therefore necessary, for the sake of new and rapid progress of our country in all fields, consolidation of its independence and territorial integrity within its present frontiers, for complete social justice and untarnished national dignity, to completely make room for those who naturally deserve the honour of taking upon themselves alone the destiny of the motherland in the community of progressive nations.

— Our people and youth may rest assured that I will do my utmost to help establish in our country this new power, pure and free from the past, from which I myself will be entirely excluded.

— My retaining of the present legal position as Head of the Khmer State is therefore not a question of personal interest or ambition.

I once again solemnly vow to the nation that I will give up the supreme position once the power of our people and youth can be solidly and decisively established in Phnom Penh.

— But considering the coup d'etat cynically staged by the extreme-Rightists who ruthlessly exploit the country and the nation, oppress the people and lead the nation to war and the abandonment of its independence in the interests of the American imperialists, my duty is to participate in the sacred struggle our people will wage from inside and outside the country to obliterate this coup d'etat, restore legality and democracy.

— This duty which I will fulfil without fail till victory or my death is a sacred duty for all Khmers worthy of the name.

Signed: N. Sihanouk

Made in Peking, March 21, 1970.

March 27, 1970

# Message of Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to Cambodia's Diplomatic Officials and Important Civil and Military Officials

**S**AMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, sent a message to Cambodia's diplomatic officials and important civil and military officials on March 23. Full text follows:

To my diplomatic compatriots and other important servants (civil and military) of the state:

The traitorous government and illegal and unconstitutional regime of Lon Nol have compelled you to declare your pros or cons of my removal.

Every one of you is free to make a decision whether out of respect for the voice of conscience or out of consideration for questions about family or material interests.

But I solemnly inform you that, following the inevitable victory of the progressive and anti-imperialist forces, that is, of the people, over the U.S. imperialists and their reactionary lackeys including the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Cheng Heng clique, the government of the Khmer people which will be established in Phnom Penh with the support of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the National Liberation Army of Kampuchea will certainly bring to trial and most severely punish the chief criminals who align themselves and co-operate with the clique of the traitorous reactionaries—enemies of the people and lackeys of the U.S. imperialists.

March 23, 1970  
Signed: N. Sihanouk

## Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues Note to the Press

**S**AMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, issued a note to the press in Peking on March 22. Full text follows:

A Western news agency has reproduced a slander in the *Presse de Phnom-Penh*, saying that I had an enormous amount of money in a Swiss bank that would make me "the No. 7 richest man in the world."

I would be pleased if the Western press, which possesses rather powerful means of investigation and which should not only spread slanders about me but try to find out the truth, would go and ask all the Swiss banks whether I have any money there. Since it is alleged that the money I deposited is of a "secret" character, I declare through the present note that I allow all banks in the world where the so-called wealth of Norodom Sihanouk would have been deposited to

reveal and show it to the press and other possible inquirers of whatever origin.

In fact, all the "wealth" I have at present is the modest sum left from the gift offered me by the Royal Government of Cambodia of its own accord to enable me to go to France and get medical treatment.

This sum can only last me a few months in exile and, moreover, I have to "tighten my belt."

I have therefore requested if the friendly Governments of the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China would, out of humanitarian consideration, accommodate me throughout the period when I live in exile alternately in Moscow and in Peking, and this request has been complied with.

Signed: Norodom Sihanouk  
Issued in Peking, March 22, 1970.

# Communique Issued by Private Secretariat of Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

**T**HE Private Secretariat of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, issued a communique on March 23 to the press in Peking. Full text follows:

The Private Secretariat of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, has the honour of announcing the following in accordance with his solemn declaration of March 23, 1970 addressed to the Khmer nation:

- 1) Samdech, in his capacity as legal Head of State, dissolves for high treason the cabinet headed by General Lon Nol, the National Assembly headed by Mr. Cheng Heng and the Royal Council headed by Mr. Ong Sim.
- 2) A National Union Government will be established.
- 3) Pending Cambodia's return to a normal situation, a Consultative Assembly will be set up, the members of which will be qualified representatives of the Buddhist clergy, the army, the police, the provincial guard, youth, intellectuals, peasants, workers, other

labouring people, merchants, industrialists, functionaries, women, etc., belonging to all patriotic, progressive and anti-imperialist tendencies.

4) A National Liberation Army will be formed to liberate the motherland from the dictatorship and oppression by the clique of traitorous and pro-imperialist reactionaries headed by Lon Nol, Sisowath Sirik Matak and Cheng Heng, and to wage a struggle against their masters the U.S. imperialists, a struggle which will be carried on together with other anti-imperialist people's forces of fraternal countries.

5) The National Union Government, the Consultative Assembly and the National Liberation Army will unite with the masses of the people and form with them a united front under the name of National United Front of Kampuchea (Abbreviation FUNK.) and this united front will have the double task of liberating the country and rebuilding it after victory over the imperialist enemy and its lackeys.

Issued in Peking,  
March 23, 1970.

# Communique Issued by Private Secretariat of Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

**A** COMMUNIQUE was issued March 21 in Peking by the Private Secretariat of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia. Full text follows:

In view of certain news coming from Hongkong and Japan, the Private Secretariat of Samdech

Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, wants to point out categorically that the Prince does not and will not have any intention of going to Hongkong or Japan, let alone seeking political asylum there.

March 27, 1970

# Cambodian Right-Wing Clique Stages Coup d'Etat Against Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

Foreign press and news agencies widely held that the coup d'etat was engineered by the United States. The situation in Cambodia is still developing. People are closely watching the developments and changes of the Cambodian situation.

**T**HE political situation in Cambodia has changed rapidly after the violent anti-Viet Nam incident took place in the Cambodian capital Phnom Penh on March 11, 1970. A coup d'etat was staged against Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, on March 18.

According to a broadcast of the Cambodian Radio, the National Assembly and Royal Council of Cambodia held a meeting on March 18 at which they decided to "withdraw confidence in Prince Sihanouk" and declared that "Prince Norodom Sihanouk ceases to be the Head of State of Cambodia" on the ground of the "political crisis created in recent days by the Head of State, Prince Sihanouk." It may be recalled that after the violent anti-Viet Nam incident of March 11, Samdech Sihanouk who was then in France had said that it was "Right-wing and extreme Right-wing factions" that had organized the incident, that "the Right would like us to move into the free-world camp, that is, the American camp" and that "a showdown between the extreme Right-wing and myself is most probable." A Western news agency report said that when the National Assembly and the Royal Council were in session, "Cambodian troops surrounded the Parliament building." Prior to this, "tanks were out on the streets from early morning." At the same time, the Phnom Penh airport was closed and tele-communications between Phnom Penh and foreign countries were suspended.

On March 19, the Cambodian Radio said again in a broadcast that the Cambodian National Assembly had proclaimed the "suspension of all constitutional freedoms." On the same day, the Cambodian Information Ministry announced at a press conference that "the government may arrest, without issuing a warrant beforehand, any individual who is regarded as dangerous and harmful to the security of the state."

Foreign papers and news agencies have commented one after another on the sudden change in the political situation in Cambodia, and widely held that it was a coup d'etat staged by the Cambodian Right-wing clique. A U.P.I. dispatch from Bangkok on March 18 said: "Two key figures in the takeover are considered to be Vice-Premier Prince Sisowath Sirik Matak and Prime Minister General Lon Nol." The British paper *The Guardian* pointed out in a commentary on March 19 that "power began to swing even more towards General

Lon Nol, the Prime Minister, and the Vice-Premier, Prince Sisowath Sirik Matak, the two men behind yesterday's coup. Both men are staunch pro-Americans."

It was also widely held by foreign press and news agencies that the coup d'etat in Cambodia was engineered by the United States. In a commentary entitled "American Coup d'Etat in Cambodia," the U.A.R. newspaper *Al Ahram* on March 19 pointed to "the constant American pressure on Prince Sihanouk because of his wish to preserve his country's neutrality." The Algerian daily *El Moudjahid* in a commentary on March 19 pointed out that Cambodia's "coup d'etat of March 18 was long premeditated and the Rightist elements of the government were 'instigated' by Washington." The Singapore paper *Min Bao* in an article on March 20 pointed out that the coup d'etat in Cambodia was a back-stage manoeuvre of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and that "after Sihanouk went abroad, the C.I.A. took the opportunity to 'step in' and staged the coup in Cambodia." James W. Fulbright, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate, admitted that "there is that suspicion on general principles." In other words, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency might be involved. U.S. Senator George S. McGovern also confirmed that "the United States has been carrying on operations in Cambodia that are related primarily to the Right-wing groups in the country." It was reported that after the outbreak of the violent anti-Viet Nam incident in Phnom Penh, the U.S.-controlled "Asian Development Bank" immediately announced a loan of 1, 670,000 U.S. dollars to Cambodia on favourable terms and at the same time gave it 80,000 U.S. dollars as a grant. In the meantime, a U.S. ship loaded with weapons and other military supplies sailed into the Cambodian waters allegedly on account of a "mutiny" by two sailors. Afterwards two U.S. warships made way into the Cambodian waters under the pretext of helping to repair this ship. Besides, a number of U.S. warships were patrolling outside the Cambodian waters. A.F.P. reported from Washington that the Cambodian army recently used up-to-date U.S. M-16 rifles.

On March 19, the day after the coup d'etat in Cambodia, the U.S. State Department hurriedly announced U.S. recognition of the new regime in Cambodia. South Vietnamese puppet President Nguyen Van

Thieu hastily declared his desire to "re-establish diplomatic relations" with Cambodia and blatantly clamoured that the south Vietnamese puppet troops planned to make "arrangements to implement a common plan along the border" with the coup authorities of Cambodia. Immediately after the coup d'etat, Thailand's Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman expressed his intention to "officially recognize" before long the Cambodian coup authorities.

The situation in Cambodia is still developing now, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, has issued a statement declaring: "My deposition announced by the National Assembly and the Council of the Kingdom of Cambodia is absolutely illegal." People are closely watching the developments and changes of the situation in Cambodia.

(Hsinhua, March 23)

## Houses of Chinese and Vietnamese Residents in Cambodia's Svay Rieng Province Attacked by Cambodian Hooligans

**F**OLLOWING the March 11 violent raids on the Embassies of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Republic of South Viet Nam in the Kingdom of Cambodia, most of the houses of the Chinese and Vietnamese residents in Svay Rieng Province, Cambodia, were mobbed by hooligans on March 18.

The Cambodian News Agency reported on March 19 that from 07:30 to 09:00 hours on March 18, more than 1,000 thugs destroyed the greater part of the houses of the Chinese and Vietnamese residents in Kompong Rau District of Svay Rieng Province.

On the same day, from 07:30 to 09:00 hours many houses of the Chinese and Vietnamese residents in

Mesar Thngak District of the province were also sacked by more than 1,000 hooligans.

A U.P.I. report said on March 19 that these hooligans on March 18 "went on rampage in Svay Rieng Province . . . sacking homes of the Vietnamese and Chinese residents."

Indications show that these outrages on the houses of the Chinese and Vietnamese residents are by no means accidental. They are systematic and organized premeditated actions. The Chinese people are paying close attention to developments in this grave situation.

(Continued from p. 7.)

Indo-China and other Asian countries must further strengthen their unity and carry out resolute struggles so as to deal crushing blows to the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries for their new scheme of aggression in Asia.

"Undoubtedly, the new military collusion between Japan and the United States will inevitably bring fresh, tremendous calamities to the Japanese people. At the same time, it will inevitably worsen the relations between China and Japan. The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: 'Japan is a great nation. It will certainly not allow U.S. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long.' 'The Japanese people will be able to drive the U.S. imperialists from their soil and realize their aspirations for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality.' We are convinced that it is the Japanese people, not the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries, who decide Japan's destiny."

Kuo Mo-jo declared: "The desire of the people of China and Japan for peace and friendship reflects the general trend and popular feelings. Nobody will be able to hold back this great trend of our time."

Kuo Mo-jo expressed admiration for the efforts made by Kenzo Matsumura over the past few years in promoting friendly relations between the people of China and Japan and the normalization of relations between the two countries.

In his speech Kenzo Matsumura expressed thanks for the welcome accorded him during his present visit to China. He said that the present political relations between Japan and China were still very regrettable. "But," he declared, "I am convinced that the normalization of Japan-China relations will surely be realized in the near future. On my departure from Japan, many people came to bid me farewell and encouraged me. This shows that the

majority of the Japanese people strongly support us in our work for Japan-China friendship. Whatever great obstacles lie ahead, I will continue to strive for the normalization of Japan-China diplomatic relations."

In conclusion, he said: "Although I am an old man of 87, I desire friendly relations between Japan and China just as eagerly as anybody else. I will continue to devote my remaining days to working for Japan-China friendship."

Among those present at the banquet were: Ting Hsi-lin, Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries; Liu Hsi-wen, representative of the China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office; and Wang Hsiao-yi, a leading member of a department concerned in Peking.

Representatives of the Peking Liaison Office of the Japan-China Memorandum Trade Office were present.

# U.S. Imperialism Denounced for Instigating Cambodia's Extreme Right-Wing Clique to Stage Coup d'Etat

— Commentaries by Vietnamese paper "Nhan Dan" and "Voice of Viet Nam" radio

**T**HE U.S. Imperialists Have Come Out in Their True Colours as the Cruel Enemy of the Cambodian People" is the title of an article by Commentator of the Vietnamese paper *Nhan Dan* on March 22. The article, couched in strong terms, denounced U.S. imperialism for instigating the pro-U.S. extreme Right-wing clique to stage a coup d'etat in Cambodia.

The pro-U.S. extreme Right-wing clique in Cambodia, the article said, recently staged a coup d'etat, overthrowing Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. The coup was staged shortly after Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk issued a statement in Paris. In his statement, Sihanouk denounced the attacks on and the sacking of the Vietnamese Embassy in Phnom Penh and other organs on March 11. He pointed out that the provocative acts were perpetrated by the extreme-Rightists with the aim of "changing the political and ideological orientation of Cambodia" and driving the country into the "American camp," and he decided to return home to restore "the policy of neutrality and non-alignment and guarantee the existence of Cambodia."

The article stressed that the coup in Cambodia was masterminded by the U.S. imperialists as proved once again by the incidents in recent days. The French bourgeois paper *Paris-Journal* pointed out that the pro-U.S. coup d'etat staged in Cambodia was manipulated by the C.I.A. After the coup, the U.S. State Department hastened to recognize the coup makers as the "legal administration." The U.S. lackeys in Saigon and Bangkok were jubilant and announced that their relations with Cambodia would be improved. The Vietnamese traitor Nguyen Van Thieu stated that he would co-operate with the coup makers to oppose the patriotic forces in south Viet Nam. The *New York Times* correspondent in Saigon revealed that Nguyen Van Thieu had information before the coup took place.

The March 18 coup d'etat, the article said, is the biggest of a series of crimes perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists to sabotage Cambodia's independence and policy of peace and neutrality. In the past ten years and more, the United States has systematically carried

out this criminal plan. The United States and its henchmen have resorted to various manoeuvres, including aggressive acts, provocations, subversions, threats, sabotage and attempts of murder in the hope of forcing Cambodia to tail after it. The struggle waged by the Cambodian people under the leadership of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to defend their national independence and policy of peace and neutrality has foiled many U.S. schemes and hostile acts. But the United States has not renounced its dark designs. While mouthing "peace" and "friendship" to Cambodia, the Nixon administration has continued to send aircraft to bomb, strafe and drop toxic chemicals on Cambodia. Meanwhile, the troops of the United States and its lackeys have kept shelling and encroaching on Cambodia's territory. The U.S. hirelings in Saigon and Bangkok still refuse to recognize the present borders of Cambodia and continue to foster and command the "Khmer Serei" to sabotage Cambodia's security. The recent coup d'etat has laid bare the extremely wicked U.S. policy against Cambodia, and proves that the U.S. imperialists are the most dangerous enemy of the people of Cambodia and other countries.

The recent coup in Cambodia, the article stressed, is part of the U.S. plan of aggression against the Indo-Chinese countries. The U.S.-masterminded coup is aimed at liquidating Cambodia's policy of neutrality and peace and her independence, and at drawing this country into the U.S. camp, then turning her into a new colony and a military base of the United States for expanding and prolonging the war in Indo-China.

However, this manoeuvre will surely fail. The time-honoured friendly relations between the two neighbourly peoples of Viet Nam and Cambodia which have stood many trials are today more consolidated and developed than ever before. No force on earth can break these friendly ties. Through their struggles against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the two peoples have further tightened their solidarity and have consistently supported each other. The Vietnamese people are very thankful for the valuable support given

by the Cambodian people to their fight against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. On their part, the Vietnamese people always respect the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia within her present borders, and spare no efforts to consolidate and strengthen the age-long friendship and good neighbourly relations between the two peoples. This policy of Viet Nam conforms to the policy of peace and neutrality of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and to the interests of the Indo-Chinese peoples. Persevering in this policy, the Vietnamese people fully support the Khmer people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the pro-U.S. extreme Right-wing clique and for the defence of Cambodia's independence, peace and neutrality.

The article said: The Vietnamese people resolutely refute all the slanders churned out by the extreme Right-wing clique in Cambodia, and condemn its attempt to sow discord and enmity between the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples. They demand that the extreme Right-wing clique in Cambodia stop all hostile words and acts against Viet Nam, stop persecuting Vietnamese residents and give up its scheme to divide the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples.

In conclusion, the article said: Following the U.S.-masterminded coup of March 18, the Cambodian people are facing difficulties in their struggle for independence, neutrality and peace, but these are temporary difficulties. Though perfidious and cruel in the extreme, the U.S. imperialists are weakening and suffering defeats in Indo-China. The blatant subversive acts of the U.S. imperialists against Cambodia have been condemned by the whole progressive mankind. The Cambodian people who have once more clearly seen the real brutal features of the United States and its lackey forces are struggling more resolutely for their independence and freedom. The Indo-Chinese people's fight is on the offensive and is recording ever bigger successes. With their tradition and experiences of struggle against imperialism, the Cambodian people will certainly come through the present trials and continue to advance along the glorious path of defending their fatherland. Closely uniting with one another and promoting together their fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen, the people in the three countries of Indo-China will certainly triumph.

#### **Commentary by "Voice of Viet Nam" Radio:**

The "Voice of Viet Nam" radio broadcast a commentary on March 21 entitled "The United States Is the Chief Plotter of the Coup in Cambodia." It pointed

out that the cruel nature of the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy of the Indo-Chinese peoples, has become clearer through the recent coup d'etat in Cambodia. Obviously, the Nixon administration, in its stalemated and losing situation in south Viet Nam and Laos, is frantically going ahead with its plan to drag on and expand its war of aggression in the whole of Indo-China in an attempt to make up for its setbacks.

The commentary said: The recent coup in Cambodia has also revealed that the real substance of Nixon's new Asian policy is to "use Asians to fight Asians." Before, during, and after the coup, the extreme Right-wing faction in Cambodia has been conducting a wild campaign against the Vietnamese people. They have spread all sorts of slanders and fallacies in an effort to mislead public opinion and conceal the acts of intervention and dark designs of the United States against Cambodia. They have described the Vietnamese people who are fighting against U.S. aggression as aggressors against Cambodia. This is mainly aimed at arousing enmity between the people of the two countries. They are inciting the Khmer people to oppose the Vietnamese people in furtherance of the U.S. scheme to "use Asians to fight Asians."

It is clear from the recent coup in Cambodia that the United States is plotting not only to counter the Vietnamese people's fight against U.S. aggression and for national salvation but also to subvert the independence and sovereignty of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The Cambodian people who have seen clearly long ago who are the enemy and who are their friends will certainly heighten their vigilance and, together with the Vietnamese people, oppose the scheme of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to sow discord between them.

The commentary said: The interests of the struggle for independence and freedom require that the people of Viet Nam and Cambodia and the people of Indo-China as a whole must strengthen more than ever before their solidarity so as to spearhead their struggle against the common enemy—the U.S. imperialists. We are firmly convinced that the struggle of the Cambodian people against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and in defence of Cambodia's independence and her policy of peace and neutrality will certainly continue to develop in spite of many difficulties and complexities ahead. No scheme of the U.S. imperialists, however perfidious, can turn back the wheel of history. Vietnamese-Cambodian militant solidarity will certainly develop in spite of all obstacles set up by the enemy. It is the guarantee of the final victory for the people of the two countries in their just struggle for independence and freedom.

# South Viet Nam Giai Phong Press Agency Denounces Cambodian Extreme Right-Wing Clique for Staging Coup Under Direction of U.S. Imperialism

**T**HE March 18 Cambodian coup d'etat has exposed the U.S. imperialist claws of intervention in Cambodia, said the South Viet Nam Giai Phong Press Agency in a commentator's article recently. World public opinion has pointed out that the Cambodian coup was staged by the pro-American extreme Rightists under the direction of the U.S. imperialist baton, the article said.

It continued: The United States is the chief culprit which is seeking to sabotage and erase the achievements recorded by the Cambodian people in their struggle against imperialism. The United States has obviously tried to compel Cambodia with the March 18 coup to break away from the correct path charted by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, which is aimed at keeping Cambodia independent, peaceful and neutral. The U.S. scheme is to deepen its intervention in Cambodia, leading her into the U.S. orbit, turning her into a new-type colony and military base in service of the prolongation of its war of aggression against south Viet Nam and Laos.

To hoodwink the world public, the article added, the United States has instigated the reactionaries to resort to violence, terrorism and hooliganism in an attempt to sabotage the relations between the Vietnamese people and Cambodian people by sowing national hatred.

The south Vietnamese people are fighting against U.S. aggression and for self-liberation, the article said. The Vietnamese people's fight against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is a just one which has won

the sympathy and support of all progressive people in the world. To oppose the Vietnamese people's patriotic struggle means to give the U.S. a helping hand in its war of aggression in south Viet Nam, thus opposing also the Cambodian people's legitimate aspirations and interests. Such an act only serves the interests of the U.S. aggressors and their flunkys.

The article continued: The United States is the common enemy of the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian people. To remove this danger of aggression, the only course left to the Indo-Chinese peoples is to unite and fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The militant solidarity between the peoples of Cambodia and Viet Nam constitutes a factor for the defence of the Vietnamese people's basic rights and the Cambodian people's genuine independence and neutrality. To safeguard their long-standing and lasting solidarity, the people of south Viet Nam and Cambodia should further heighten their vigilance so as not to be misled by the United States and its lackeys. The reactionaries' provocations are aimed at sowing national hatred and sabotaging the friendship and militant solidarity between the south Vietnamese people and the people of Cambodia.

The article said in conclusion: The schemes of aggression, perfidious acts of sabotage and sowing of discord by the United States and its henchmen are sure to fail in face of the Indo-Chinese people's united strength. The Indo-Chinese people's struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors is a completely just one which will certainly win glorious victory.

## Albanian Paper "Bashkimi" Denounces U.S. Imperialism For Hatching Coup d'Etat in Cambodia

**T**HE Albanian paper *Bashkimi* in a commentary on March 22 strongly denounced U.S. imperialism for hatching a coup d'etat in Cambodia and flagrantly interfering in the internal affairs of various countries in Southeast Asia.

The commentary said that when Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk was staying abroad, the C.I.A. spies seized the opportunity to plot activities in Cambodia to oppose openly the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Republic of South Viet

Nam. They instigated hooligans to make raids on the Embassies of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and of the Republic of South Viet Nam in Cambodia. On March 18, domestic reactionary forces in Cambodia staged a coup d'etat, announcing the overthrow of the Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

The commentary pointed out that the real organizers of the coup d'etat were the U.S. imperialists who attempted to turn Cambodia into a war base against the people of south Viet Nam, the Laotian patriots and the people's armed forces of Thailand. After the coup d'etat, the U.S. Government hurriedly extended recognition to it. The U.S. propaganda machine has made no secret of its exaltation at the incident in Cambodia. It has been doing its utmost to support the coup authorities.

At the same time, the commentary said, the U.S. imperialists also instigated their lackeys in Southeast

Asia to continue their intervention in the internal affairs of Laos and instigated the reactionary Thanom clique in Thailand to openly help the Laotian Right-wing forces in launching attacks on the liberated areas in Laos. A spokesman of the White House admitted that U.S. aircraft had recently transported two battalions of Thai troops to Long Cheng military base in Laos.

The commentary said in conclusion: The intervention in the internal affairs of the Southeast Asian countries on the part of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys has aroused ever greater indignation among the people in this region and has further strengthened their determination to fight through to the end for the defence of their freedom and national independence and drive the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys of every description out of their countries once and for all.

## **Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of Laotian Patriotic Front, Sends Message to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia**

— Expressing resolute support for the just struggle of Samdech Sihanouk and the Cambodian people against U.S. imperialism and the extreme Right-wing clique in Cambodia

**P**RINCE Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front, sent a message to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, on March 22 expressing resolute support for the just struggle of Samdech Sihanouk and the Cambodian people against U.S. imperialism and the extreme Rightist clique in Cambodia, according to a Khaosan Pathet Lao report on March 24.

The message pointed out: "In execution of their scheme of aggression against the Indo-Chinese countries, the U.S. imperialists while escalating the war in Laos and pursuing the war in Viet Nam have instigated their henchmen to stage the March 18 coup d'etat in Phnom Penh."

The message added: "On behalf of the Laotian Patriotic Front and the Laotian people, I wish to ex-

press to the Samdech and the Khmer people our high indignation at the adventurous acts of the U.S.-paid extreme Rightist clique in Phnom Penh.

"I assure the Samdech of the friendship and unswerving militant solidarity of the Laotian people with the fraternal Khmer people in the struggle against our common enemy, the U.S. imperialist aggressors."

The message said that the Laotian Patriotic Front unreservedly supports the struggle for the overthrow of the U.S.-paid extreme Rightist clique and in defence of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia as was stressed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in his statement of March 20. The message expressed the deep conviction that the struggle will overcome all difficulties and win final victory.

# Correspondent of British Paper "The Guardian" Gives Account of Coup d'Etat Staged By Cambodia's Right-Wing Clique

**T**HE British paper *The Guardian* carried on March 21 a report by Allman from Phnom Penh on March 20 which gives a detailed account of the coup d'etat staged by Cambodia's Right-wing clique against the Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

The report disclosed that Lon Nol and Sirik Matak hatched the coup d'etat a long time ago. After the installation of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak Cabinet in last August, "within two weeks of taking office, Sirik Matak tried to dominate foreign affairs by instructing all Cambodian ambassadors to report to him rather than to Sihanouk." "By December, Sirik Matak had managed to purge four cabinet members regarded as faithful to the chief of state. The four remaining loyalists — the Foreign Minister, the Phnom Penh Police Chief, and the secretaries of state for ground defence and national security — were dismissed following Sihanouk's downfall this week."

The report said that the violent attacks on the Embassies of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Republic of South Viet Nam in Phnom Penh had been "carefully orchestrated."

It added: "Sirik Matak's move came into the open for the first time on March 8 when the army organized an anti-communist demonstration in the Province of Svay Rieng, which adjoins south Vietnam's Mekong Delta. Three days later, students, soldiers in mufti, and 200 Buddhist monks were mobilized for another demonstration against the communists in Phnom Penh. While the estimated 10,000 demonstrators marched and shouted slogans, a team of 45 soldiers in civilian garb rushed into the Embassy of the South Vietnamese Provisional Revolutionary Government, and sacked it thoroughly.

"Not long afterwards, the same scenario was repeated at the north Vietnamese Embassy, and then the

demonstrators dispersed peacefully. Carefully orchestrated, the March 11 demonstrators had avoided attacks against Vietnamese homes and shops. But the next day, several Vietnamese houses, a restaurant, and a church were wrecked."

The report said: "Though premeditated, the assaults against the two communist legations provided the National Assembly with the pretext to voice their resistance against Sihanouk."

It added: "Refusing to be pressured, Sihanouk sent a cable to his mother from Paris denouncing the demonstrations as a manoeuvre by individuals seeking to drive Cambodia into the arms of an 'imperialist capitalist power.'"

The report went on: "The cabinet's strategy seemed to be working smoothly." "Events were running fast against Sihanouk. The National Assembly compelled Manorine, who is Sihanouk's brother-in-law, to resign on charges of corruption. Sosthene Fernandez, Secretary of State for National Security, was also dismissed. On March 17 the Queen made a last stand. Though she could not overtly condemn the cabinet's anti-communist posture, she tried, in a radio message to the nation, to twist the demonstrations against the Vietnamese into an expression of confidence in Sihanouk."

The report said: "That night (on March 17), armoured cars and tanks surrounded the Post Office and took up position on the main avenues and near the National Assembly. The airport was closed. Communications with the outside world were blocked, mainly to prevent Sihanouk's supporters from reaching him. Parliament then met in a closed session on Wednesday (March 18)" and adopted a so-called resolution to "depose" the Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. (Hsinhua, March 23)

## U.S.-Israeli Aggressors Take New Grave Step in Their Expansionist Policy

**S**UPPORTED by U.S. imperialism, Israel has begun to enforce a criminal scheme of forcibly expelling 300,000 Palestinians out of the Gaza Strip. This is another grave step taken by U.S. imperialism and its stooge Israeli Zionism in pushing their policy of expansion and aggression.

According to Radio Amman, the Israeli authorities have according to this plan forcibly removed the first batch of 50 Palestinian families out of the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip to the west bank of the Jordan River. Steps are also being taken to whisk off other families by plane.

It is obvious that U.S. imperialism and its tool of aggression Israel intend to drive the 300,000 Palestinian people out of the Gaza Strip in a vain attempt to stamp out the raging flames of the Palestinian people's struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. This is a revamped version of the vile tactics adopted today by U.S. imperialism in Viet Nam and years ago by the Japanese militarists in their aggression in China — the policy of creating "no man's land" and "kill all, burn all and loot all."

U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism's savage act of uprooting the Palestinians exposes their brutality and ruthlessness and reveals their paper-tiger nature of being afraid of the Palestinian people's struggle.

Another sinister aim of the Israeli authorities in evicting the Palestinian people from the Gaza Strip is to perpetuate their occupation of this strip of strategic importance and to set up Zionist "military settlements" there as positions for Israel's expansionist and aggressive forces. With this scheme of aggression and expansion, the Israeli authorities plan to establish many "military settlements" on occupied Arab land so as to consolidate their occupation and provide them with bridgeheads for further aggression. As Israeli "Deputy Premier" Yigal Allon disclosed recently, already 20 such "military settlements" have been set up and eight more are projected. These acts fully demonstrate the Zionists' wild ambition for aggression and expansion.

It should be noted that the forcible eviction of the Palestinians to the west bank of the Jordan River by U.S. imperialism and Israel is closely connected with the U.S. imperialist scheme of calling into existence a so-called "Palestinian state." As military suppression failed to eliminate the Palestinian guerrillas, U.S. imperialism, working hand in glove with social-imperialism, has long been hatching a so-called "political solution" plot, in an attempt to strangle the Palestinian people's armed struggle. A Western journal has revealed that one of the schemes being worked out by

U.S. imperialism is to establish a so-called "Palestinian state" on the west bank of the Jordan River as a means to induce the Palestinian people to lay down their arms, surrender and sue for peace. U.S. diplomats in Jerusalem have been busy on this project. However, the Palestinian people have long seen through the wicked design of U.S. imperialism. The Palestinian guerrilla organizations have sternly exposed this plot. The "Voice of Assifa" radio of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Fateh) in a recent commentary once again condemned this wicked scheme, which is aimed at "liquidating the Palestinian revolution." The radio has well said, "the Palestinian people, with revolutionary consciousness . . . will persist in the revolution and carry on the armed struggle till final victory."

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out, "Lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet" is a Chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. The reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind. In the final analysis, their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale." This new crime of aggression of U.S. imperialism and Zionism in forcing the Palestinian people to move out of the Gaza Strip will certainly fan up the burning flames of wrath of the Arab people and enhance a further development in the struggle against the U.S. and Israeli aggressors by the Palestinian and other Arab people, thus accelerating the doom of the U.S. and Israeli gangsters.

The Arab people's struggle against the U.S. imperialist and Zionist aggression is a just cause. The Chinese people strongly condemn this new crime of aggression by U.S. imperialism and Zionism, and resolutely support the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab people. Final victory certainly belongs to the heroic Arab people persisting in struggle.

(Commentary by Hsinhua correspondent)

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## The Gaza Strip

The Gaza Strip is a part of Palestine which came under Egyptian administration after the 1948 Israeli war of aggression against the Arab countries. More than 300,000 Palestinian refugees who had been driven out of their homeland by the Israeli Zionists live in this narrow stretch of 258 square kilometres. Israel occupied the Gaza Strip in another war of aggression against the Arab countries in the summer of 1967. For more than two years, the Palestinian people in this area have courageously waged an unremitting struggle against the Israeli aggressors. Supported

by the masses, the Palestinian guerrillas have kept up a day-to-day attack on the Israeli occupationist troops. Strikes were repeatedly called by workers, students, and city residents, and shops and markets were closed in their struggles. As Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, pointed out, in the Gaza Strip "even the old men, women and children are fighting. The Israelis may have control over it during the day, but at night Gaza belongs to the Arabs."

# ROUND THE WORLD

## JAPANESE MONOPOLY CAPITAL

### Economic Penetration of India

Under the signboard of "aid" and "co-operation," Japanese monopoly capital recently has stepped up its economic penetration of India in order to seize raw materials, markets and investment outlets.

Missions sent by the Japanese Government and by industrial and business circles have recently visited India in quick succession. From mid-December last year to the end of January, five missions were sent to India by the Mitsubishi monopoly capital group, the Japanese Electronic Industry Development Association and the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry. In the name of "helping India's economic construction" and "providing technical and capital aid," the Japanese monopoly capital groups have set up various kinds of "joint ventures" with India's big bourgeoisie and increased their investments in India's medium and small enterprises to dump still more Japanese commodities in the country and exploit the Indian working people's cheap labour power.

The Japanese reactionaries carry out economic penetration of India mainly by providing India with large amounts of so-called aid or loans in exchange for the right of plundering its rich resources. It was reported that in the last few years Japan has given India credits amounting to 45 million U.S. dollars on the average per year while India has exported to Japan 13 to 14 million tons of iron ore annually. The figure of iron ore exported to Japan will rise to 150 million tons by 1975, or 25 per cent of Japan's iron ore imports. During a visit to India last December, the mission of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry requested an increase in the import of

manganese ore from India. The leader of the mission blatantly declared: "While Japan is short of raw material . . . India has an abundant supply of raw material and is a big market for a variety of products." He added: "Wages in India can be considered cheap compared to Japanese wages." Last July, the Japanese reactionaries also showed "interest" in the plan for prospecting petroleum in India's coastal regions.

In recent years, the reactionary Indian Government tried to tide over its worsening economic crisis by selling out national interests. This has led to the infiltration of Japanese monopoly capital into India. By 1969, the reactionary governments of the two countries had approved more than 250 economic agreements of various kinds. The trade volume between the two countries has been increasing year by year. Japan now takes third place in India's import trade and fourth place in its export trade.

Moreover, *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* reported that the reactionary Sato government decided on February 26 to offer the reactionary Indian Government a loan equivalent to 7 million U.S. dollars to expand the Visakhapatnam port at the Bay of Bengal. By so doing the reactionary Sato government intends to quicken the exploitation of the Bailadila iron mine which has the largest deposits in India and to enlarge the Visakhapatnam port. This iron ore shipping port will be able to berth ships of the 100,000-ton class.

## U.S. IMPERIALISM INTENSIFIES AGGRESSIVE WAR IN LAOS

### Nixon's Clumsy Canard

Besides wantonly bombing the Laotian liberated areas, U.S. imperialism, which is at the end of its rope, has stepped up its clandestine

sending of ground forces and C.I.A. agents into Laos to beef up its war of aggression there in the face of the successive victories of the Laotian people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The U.S. press has revealed that U.S. imperialism has for a long time been sending large numbers of "advisers" to train the Laotian Rightist army in "special warfare." It recently dispatched ground forces there to take a direct part in attacking and directing military operations on the Laotian liberated areas. Meanwhile, U.S. troops stationed in south Viet Nam and Thailand have again and again sneaked across the Laotian borders "to carry out combat missions." Some of them return to U.S. military bases in south Viet Nam and Thailand after each combat mission, while others were rotated for three to six months of combat operations in Laos. Before furtively making their way into Laos, these U.S. troops were instructed that in case they were taken prisoner, they must say that they "lost their bearing" and got into the territory of Laos "by mishap."

The U.S. press has also disclosed that the infiltration of U.S. imperialism's C.I.A. into Laos is "deep, wide, and intense." The *Los Angeles Times* in a dispatch from Vientiane on March 10 said that several hundred C.I.A. agents "are participating actively in military operations" against the liberated areas in Laos under the cover of the "U.S. Agency for International Development." The U.S. weekly *Time* admitted in a report that these C.I.A. agents "spend their nights in Thailand but commute daily to Long Cheng" in Laos to carry out intelligence activities. Many "are Green Berets who have completed their army service." In a recent dispatch from Vientiane, even the official U.S.I.S. admitted that "the U.S. civilian aid mission in Laos is being used" as a cover for C.I.A. agents engaged in "recruiting and training guerrillas" for the Laotian Rightists and to "detect" the Laotian patriotic

armed forces' movements and "act as ground controllers" for U.S. aircraft. Most of these agents in the guise of "aid workers" are concentrated in areas where fierce fighting took place, some directly "acting as forward air controllers." For example, the dispatch said, 10 of the 15 "well-digging experts" of a U.S. imperialist "well-digging team" "are really C.I.A. agents."

Three foreign correspondents (including one American) "saw American military barracks" at Long Cheng in Laos not very long ago. They found more than 50 Americans "armed with M-16 rifles and pistols, but dressed in civilian clothes." "Even a Lao colonel took orders" from an American who was in overall charge. At the airport there, "an American aircraft landed or took off each minute." "Other armed Americans are at various places scattered throughout Laos," they said.

It is common knowledge that the troops of the notorious Laotian Rightist bandit Vang Pao are "trained, equipped and financed by the C.I.A." The infiltration of the Laotian liberated area the Plain of Jars by Vang Pao's bandit troops last summer were also conducted under the direct command of C.I.A. agents. The U.S. press recently carried more reports on U.S. imperialism sending its ground forces into Laos to take a direct part in attacking the liberated areas. But U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon has nevertheless said: "We have no plans for introducing ground combat forces into Laos" and that "no American stationed in Laos has ever been killed in ground combat operations." This is indeed the height of irony! Even the U.S. bourgeois press has to admit that the Nixon government has all along dared not publicize U.S. troop casualties in the war of aggression in Laos and has often counted them in its list of casualties in south Viet Nam!

The crimes committed by U.S. imperialism in its military aggression in Laos have been condemned by the

world's people, including the American people. The Nixon government's efforts to use political chicanery to cover up the facts are completely futile. They can only further expose its vicious features.

#### WEST GERMAN-BRITISH COLLUSION

### Each Has His Own Axe to Grind

From March 2 to 4, West German Chancellor Brandt held a series of talks with British Prime Minister Wilson in London. The talks show that while U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism are colluding closely and contending sharply with each other in Europe, West Germany and Britain, the two sworn rivals who used to fight bitterly with one another for the hegemony of Europe, feeling the inadequacy of their own strength, are now stepping up their collusion and making use of each other to strengthen their own respective positions, so that they can participate in the collusion and contention between U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism in Europe. But each of them has his own axe to grind.

During the talks, Brandt vigorously propagated the so-called "new Eastern policy" of the West German government and asked Wilson to give it greater support. Britain, on its part, has always been suspicious of West Germany's attempt to stage a comeback in Europe and its ambition to step up its expansion and struggle for domination there, fearing that this would put Britain at a disadvantage in its struggle for hegemony in Europe. However, in order to get West Germany's support for Britain's entry into the "Common Market," Wilson had to voice his support for the Brandt government's "new Eastern policy," encouraging it to take the lead in carrying out expansion and infiltration into the East European countries. To reward Britain for her support, Brandt also expressed his support to a certain extent for Britain's entry into the

"Common Market." This shows that West Germany is playing the tactics of "wooing Britain to suppress France" as the contradiction between West Germany and France within the "Common Market" is becoming more acute. The British *Financial Times* said, West Germany is now attempting to "forge a new link with the British while keeping the old ones with the French." But, West Germany's support for Britain is limited. The British press revealed that during the talks, Wilson had asked Brandt to help Britain to "get as good terms as possible" in the coming negotiations between Britain and the "Common Market," but Brandt made it clear that he could do little to help, and even predicted that the coming negotiations between Britain and the "Common Market" would be "difficult and complex."

Although both sides tried to avoid referring to the contradictions between the two countries during the talks, this cannot cover up their sharpening competitions in the capitalist world market in general and the West European market in particular in recent years. With the further development of their unequal economic strength, West Germany will certainly fight with increasing intensity to edge Britain out of the West European market no matter whether or not Britain can squeeze itself into the "Common Market."

During the talks, both sides also discussed the questions of NATO, of "how the European countries could step up their military effort in the present decade," of the stationing of British troops in West Germany and of the Middle East. The talks indicate that Britain and West Germany are attempting to step up their military collusion through NATO, and continuing their armament expansion and war preparations, so that both of them could have more "say" on European questions. This will inevitably sharpen the contradictions within the imperialist bloc and between imperialism and social-imperialism in Europe, and accelerate the disintegration of the imperialist system.

(Continued from p. 10.)

the Party's policies, made proper arrangements to ensure the brigade's production and gave due consideration to the livelihood requirements of its members. In all this, however, the brigade persisted in relying on its own efforts and did its best to lighten the burden on the state.

How to surmount the difficulty of scarcity of land and poor soil? Acting on Chairman Mao's teaching: "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," they emulated the spirit of the Tachai Brigade. With heroic determination to alter nature, they raised the slogan: "Wrest more grain from our limited plots and reap a bumper harvest through deep ploughing!" This led to an upsurge in winter work — deep ploughing to improve the soil and building embankments to enclose more land. Braving the biting cold, the poor and lower-middle peasants worked hard on the hillsides. In 27 strenuous days they completed the deep-ploughing of all their 550-odd *mu* of land and converted stone-

strewn slopes into terraced fields, creating favourable conditions for an excellent harvest this year.

Recently, after studying Chairman Mao's teachings "It is imperative to grasp typical cases well" and "As regards the entire work it is necessary first to grasp well one-third of it," the cadres of the Sankuanmiao Brigade came to a deeper understanding of the dialectical relationship between the typical cases and the entire work. They constantly summed up their experience in solving problems arising from typical cases and used such knowledge as a guide to resolve difficulties pertaining to the entire work. They widely aroused the masses in the drive to catch up with the advanced. These efforts have greatly spurred revolution and production.

What is the source of their vigorous revolutionary spirit and tremendous strength? Raising high their red-covered copies of Chairman Mao's works, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Sankuanmiao Brigade exclaimed with deep emotion: "It is brilliant Mao Tsetung Thought, the brilliant philosophical thinking of Chairman Mao, that illuminates our village!"

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