

NLF	FILE	X	SUBJ.
5/70	DATE	SUB-CAT	CH

002921

5/21/70

NIHON KEIZAI (Full)

May 21, 1970

Chun

Enthusiasm for Indo-China Shown -- Chairman MAO's Statement

(Commentary) This statement by Chairman MAO follows his last "statement in support of US Negroes' struggles of protest against violence," which was announced on April 16, 1968, when the Negro movement raged all over the United States, with the assassination of Minister KING as an opportunity. The latest statement has nothing new to offer on the point that it makes the hitherto-clarified MAO Tse-tung theory the axis, such as "US imperialism is a paper tiger," "A regime is born out of rifles," and "Reactionaries will never fall themselves, unless they are knocked down."

However, on the point that he chose this time for the announcement of his statement after firmly grasping the Indo-China situation where military acuteness is accelerating with the US advance into Cambodia, while the National Liberation forces are spreading their base, with Prince SIHANOUK's establishment of an exile regime as the background, the MAO statement may be said to suggest the Chinese leadership's enthusiasm for Indo-China, especially in connection with the fact the statement appeared for the first time in the form connected with the foreign policy which was made clear at the 9th National Congress last April.

Even if this may be by chance, the fact that the MAO statement was announced on the 20th, for which the delayed Sino-US ambassadorial conference was scheduled, gives the impression that the statement does imply Peking's intentions that it will not contact the United States at the Sino-US ambassadorial talks as long as the US Forces' advance into Cambodia continues.

It seems, furthermore, that the call for formation of an anti-US unification front at this time is in the nature of an appeal which is intended to thrust before the Kremlin the assertion for the orthodoxy of the present revolutionary theory, with the national liberation struggles as the axis, and to hold hegemony over international communist movements.

5/21/70

SANKI (Full)

002922

NLF	FILE	SUBJ. X
DATE	SUB-CAT	CH
5/70		

Self-Confidence in Establishing Leadership; MAO Statement

(Commentary)

Issuing Chairman MAO Tse-tung's statement, which may be called "unusual", China has promised at home and abroad to make all-out efforts for the time being to support the Indochinese people's anti-American struggles. The MAO statement faithfully stated the basic thinking of people's struggles and has nothing new in particular in its contents. Its appeal for "struggles by a prolonged people's war formula", that is, an appeal for self-sustaining resistance, can be taken to have denied the possibility of Chinese volunteers' involvement in Cambodia and Laos, as is reported in some quarters.

It is certain, however, that China will continue arms and other military aid, making it far more substantial than before, quantitatively and qualitatively.

That the recent MAO statement emphasized again that China will become the "great rear forces of the Indochinese people" means that China has surely gripped the leadership in the peoples' struggles in this area.

From the facts that (1) North Vietnamese Labor Party First Secretary LE Duau was accorded the highest-level welcome in Peking by MAO, LIN and other supreme Chinese leaders on the 11th on his way home from Moscow, and that (2) North Vietnamese Premier PHAM Van Dong clearly emphasized the "preparedness for a protracted war" at a rally in Hanoi on the night of the 18th, it can be judged that China's policy line has "taken root" in Indochina as a fait accompli. The release of the recent MAO statement will increase the pro-China coloring of the people's struggles in Indochina.

The effects to be exerted on the U.S. and the USSR by this statement cannot be ignored. In its notice on the 19th that the U.S.-China ambassadorial-level talks scheduled for the 20th in Warsaw will be "suspended because of America's invasion of Cambodia. Resumption of the talks will be arranged through the liaison personnel of both sides," China expressed such "flexibility" as to allow an interpretation that the date of resumption depends on the U.S. attitude, such as withdrawal from Cambodia. The following day, however, China made a volte-face and took the stiff attitude of appealing to the entire world for anti-American struggles by the MAO statement. How the NIXON Administration will respond to China's "rocking" deserves attention.

On the other hand, the MAO statement made no reference at all to the Soviet Union, which does not support SIHANOUK in earnest. The expectation that China will show some reactions to Pravda's sharp attack in its editorial on the 18th on the Chinese leadership that "they are rejecting joint actions" was completely dismissed by the MAO statement.

This is apparently due to China's judgment that in the present Asian situation, the Soviet Union, keyed to co-existence with the U.S., has no room for action and that therefore, the situation is developing increasingly in favor of China. In fact, improvement of its relations with North Korea and the successful conference of the leftist leaders of Indochina seem to have led China to the "judgment" that it will be possible to form an anti-American united front in the vast region of Asia. How the Soviet Union will roll back against this positive line of China warrants our attention.

(Keiji HAYASHI, Foreign News Section)

KK

5/21/70
YOMIURI (Full)

May 21, 1970

NLF FILE	SUBJ. X
DATE 5/70	SUB-CAT. CH

Lengthy and Unusual MAO Statement Expresses Self-Confidence in
"Revolution as Global Trend"

(Commentary)

The recent MAO statement, the first of its kind in two years since the "Statement in Support of the American Negroes' Struggles against Tyrannical Administration," dated April 16, 1968, has its parallels in a "Statement to Japanese Workers, Our Friends" (September 1962) and a "Statement in Support of the American Negroes' Struggles against Racial Discrimination" (August 1963).

The recent statement, titled "Let Us All the Peoples of the World Be United and Smash the American Aggressors and All Their Lackeys," can be said to have judged the present situation, where the national liberation forces have been rallied in the Indochina Peninsula, with the U.S. military incursions into Cambodia as a turning point, and where opposition and concern are being expressed against America's Indochina policy in and around the U.S., causing a crack in U.S. "public opinion", as signifying a "new spread of global struggles against American imperialism", and to have extended "spiritual support" for the purpose of further spreading anti-American sentiments.

Noteworthy of the contents of the recent MAO statement is that it pointed out the "danger of a new world war" and appealed to the peoples of various countries for preparations. This has something in common with Chairman MAO's pointing out that "There are only two possibilities concerning the world war question; one is that war will cause a revolution, and the other is that a revolution will prevent a war," which was revealed in the LIN Piao Report at the Chinese Communist Party Congress in April last year. Going a step further, the recent statement expressed the view that "A major tendency in the present-day world is toward revolution."

As the background factors of Chairman MAO's judgment, in his unusually lengthy statement at this juncture, that "revolution is a major trend", we can cite new developments in the Indochina situation since the Cabinet change in Cambodia, especially the successful conference of the Indochinese people's leaders, rallying the national liberation forces, which include the newly inaugurated National United Front of Cambodia, and the improvement of China-(North) Korea relations with Premier CHOU En-lai's visit to North Korea before that. Thus, China has built up an extensive anti-American united front covering (North) Korea, China and Indochina.

With regard to individual problems such as the Indochina question and the domestic problems of the U.S., the statement revealed nothing more than the views so far clarified by the Chinese Government's statements and comments by the New China News Agency. Neither did it refer to "Soviet revisionism". But the statement, which appealed "to all the peoples in the world for preparations for war" for the first time, can be taken to have expressed China's self-confidence in its own policy line and appealed for rallying for anti-American struggles.

KK

5/21/70
TOKYO SHIMBUN (full)

May 21, 1970

NLF
FILE SUBJ. X
DATE SUB-CAT
CH

MAO Statement Shows Off Supremacy over USSR

(Commentary)

Chairman MAO Tse-tung issued a statement, touching on the international situation and directly expressing his support for national liberation forces, for the first time since his statement in April 1968 "in support of the American Negroes' struggles". The recent statement repeated and re-emphasized the policies the Chinese Government had already clarified in its statements and messages to North Vietnam, such as (1) support for the SIHANOUK Government, (2) criticism of the U.S. involvement in Cambodia and support for the anti-war movement in the U.S., and (3) an appeal to the Indochina liberation forces for a "protracted war".

Consequently, the statement does not offer a clue to know China's future policies on what concrete support it will extend to the liberation forces in three Indochina countries and how it will handle the U.S.-China talks, the suspension of which was announced on the 18th.

The MAO statement, however, is stronger in tone than the appeals he has issued to the liberation forces so far, in that it took the form of "appealing to all the peoples throughout the world". This can be construed to show China's self-confidence that it has acquired strong influence over the "northern" forces of "the three Indochinese countries and its supremacy over the Soviet Union, with which China has competitive relations in supporting Indochina.

In the background of China's show of its stiff attitude again on Chairman MAO's "authority" there are its strong revulsion against the "Asia-Pacific Conference on the Cambodian Question" recently held in Djakarta and its aim to isolate the U.S. by the pressure of international public opinion.