

# WORKERS' DAILY

NEWS  
RELEASE

PRODUCED UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE  
CENTRAL ORGANIZATION OF U.S. MARXIST-LENINISTS

N. F. C. PUBLICATIONS  
P. O. BOX 930  
BOSTON MA 02103

Vol. 1, No. 61, December 20, 1973

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### 248 - THE LAWFUL RIGHTS OF THE CAMBODIAN PEOPLE CANNOT BE DEPRIVED, SAYS PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR

Peking, December 7 (Hsinhua) - The People's Daily carried an article by its Commentator today under the title "The Lawful Rights of the Cambodian People Cannot Be Deprived". The full text of the article follows:

The 28th session of the United Nations General Assembly began debate on the draft resolution put forward by 33 member countries including Algeria on December 4, 1973, which demands the restoration of the lawful rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the United Nations and the expulsion of the representatives of the Lon Nol clique from the United Nations and all its related bodies. But as the debate was underway and the representatives of many countries were asking for the floor, U.S. imperialism resorted to trickery and machination, and hastily railroaded a resolution through the session by a narrow majority of 52 votes against 50, postponing the debate on the restoration of the lawful rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the United Nations to the next session of the General Assembly. This is utterly unjustifiable. It only shows that the U.S. government has a guilty conscience, that it is afraid of the debate and afraid of the truth.

The 33-nation draft resolution was included in the agenda of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly with a powerful 69-vote support. The representatives of many countries have spoken out to uphold justice and resolutely demanded an end to the most preposterous phenomenon-- the illegal occupation of Cambodia's seat in the United Nations by the Lon Nol clique. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, enjoys the warm support of the broad masses of the people at home and extensive recognition abroad. The 4th Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned countries held last September clearly pointed out that the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia is the sole legal government of Cambodia and called on all peace-loving and justice-

upholding countries to firmly support the Cambodian people's just struggle. During the debate at the current U.N. General Assembly, many representatives of Third World countries have pooled their efforts in a resolute struggle in support of the Cambodian people's just cause and in defense of the dignity of the United Nations, thereby demonstrating the strength of militant unity.

U.S. representative Tapley Bennett, Jr., turned the facts upside down in his speech on December 5 when he described the restoration of the lawful rights of the R. G. N. U. C. in the U. N. as "supporting great power hegemony in Asia" "interference in the internal affairs of a member state", and so on and so forth. What a grave accusation! But, Mr. Bennett, wouldn't it be more appropriate to have that accusation levelled at U.S. imperialism itself? It is known to all what the United States has done in Cambodia. Who subverted the legal government of Cambodia by taking advantage of Samdech Sihanouk's absence from the country? Who carried out flagrant armed invasion and barbarous bombing against that country? Who up to date is sparing no expense to prop up the tottering traitorous clique of Lon Nol? One hundred such questions may be put to the U.S. representative; let him reply to them. If you are really open and above-board and are not seeking hegemony in Asia, then you should not obstruct the restoration of the lawful rights of the R. G. N. U. C. in the U. N., nor would you cling desperately to Lon Nol, a political corpse.

The Cambodian people's just struggle against the Lon Nol clique is winning ever greater victories. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia has won ever broader recognition and support in the world. Whatever tricks the United States may play, its attempt to deprive the Cambodian people of their legitimate rights will inevitably fail in the end. The restoration of the lawful rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the United Nations and the expulsion of the Lon Nol clique from that organization and all its related bodies constitute a general world trend and popular feelings that

no force on earth can obstruct. The United States may succeed in postponing the debate, but it can never save the Lon Nol clique from its inevitable doom.

End item.

249 - RED FLAG ARTICLE: WORK HARD TO TRAIN WOMEN CADRES

Peking, December 12 (Hsinhua) - "Work Hard to Train Women Cadres" is the title of an article by Hsia Ping in the latest issue of the journal Red Flag. Excerpts follow:

China's current socialist revolution and construction requires real effort to train women cadres in line with Chairman Mao's five requirements for worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. It requires the choosing and training of women cadres from among workers, peasants and other revolutionary masses and admitting advanced revolutionary women into the Communist Party. We must pay attention to this throughout the historical period of socialism.

While guiding the long struggles in the Chinese revolution, our great leader Chairman Mao has always paid great attention to the training of women cadres. Our Party has brought up many outstanding women cadres who have steeled themselves in the various historical periods of the revolution. Large numbers of activists have come to the fore on all fronts through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work. Many outstanding women cadres who hail from workers, peasants and other quarters now sit on leading bodies from the central authorities down through all levels, adding new blood to the ranks of cadres of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao teaches: "In order to guarantee that our Party and country do not change their color, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution." Women make up half of the population and therefore are a gigantic revolutionary force. Without their participation our socialist revolution and construction cannot succeed. Women's participation in leading bodies at all levels helps bring the conditions and demands of the masses, especially those of women, promptly to the attention of Party and government organizations. Thus it enables them to represent the interests and needs of the greatest number of people and mobilize and guide the women better in the current revolutionary struggle and production, bringing into full play the role of women as a force "holding up half of the heavens."

The emergence of large numbers of women cadres is an important hallmark of women's emancipation in China and an embodiment of the superiority of China's socialist system. Emancipation of women is a component of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat; without the triumph of the proletarian revolution women's

emancipation is out of the question. The proletariat can achieve its own final emancipation only by emancipating all mankind. As Lenin put it, "The proletariat cannot achieve complete liberty until it has won complete liberty for women." In old China, the masses of working women had the lowest status and were subjected to ring upon ring of oppression; they were deprived of the right to social-political activities, and even their fundamental right to subsistence was not guaranteed. "Only socialism can save them from this." The establishment of the socialist system in China uprooted the class origin of the exploitation and oppression of working women and opened the way for women's emancipation and also created the conditions for the growth of women cadres in large numbers. Women have stood up politically and economically; they have become masters of the country. They not only take part in all kinds of social work and play an important role in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, but also enjoy a wide range of rights and have equal status with men. This makes it possible for them to raise their political consciousness, increase their ability and bring into play their talent and wisdom in concrete struggles, and exercise the right to run state affairs.

However, it must be noted that because classes and class struggle still exist in the socialist stage, because the influence of the idea that "men are better than women", a notion imposed by feudal rule over thousands of years, persists and especially because of the interference and sabotage by the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao who preached such reactionary fallacies as "women are backward" and "women are useless", the present rate of growth of the number of women cadres is not commensurate with the needs of China's socialist revolution and construction.

For centuries in old China, the guiding ideology of the landlord and capitalist classes was to treat women as slaves and appendages, confining them to the kitchen, binding them to back-breaking household chores and depriving them of the right to take part in social production and political life. One of the important tasks of the proletariat is to free women from such slavery. Fundamental changes have taken place as regards this since liberation with the establishment of the socialist system and the participation by large numbers of women in socialist productive labor. But the question of women doing household drudgery has yet to be thoroughly settled because of the influence of the men-are-better-than-women notion of the exploiting classes and because of limited material conditions. The most important thing in solving this problem is to repudiate the feudal and capitalist notion that "men are better than women", and teach people to use the proletarian viewpoint in correctly approaching love, marriage, the family, child education and other matters and correctly handle the contradiction between revolu-

tionary work and household labor. It is necessary to advocate that men and women should share household chores. At the same time, late marriage and family planning should be encouraged, social public welfare facilities be run well, such as mother and child care and nurseries, and women be helped concretely in overcoming difficulties.

China's working women were oppressed by the three big mountains of feudalism, imperialism and bureaucrat-capitalism and were bound by the four ropes of feudal political authority, clan authority, religious authority and the authority of the husband in the old society. They were the most oppressed of the oppressed. Their economic and political status gave them a strong desire for revolution and deep proletarian feelings for the Party and Chairman Mao. They have great enthusiasm for socialism. Chairman Mao says: "Times have changed, and today men and women are equal. Whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too." Thanks to many years of education by the Party, China's working women have made tremendous contributions on all fronts of the socialist revolution and construction. Never before have competent and outstanding women come to the fore in such large numbers as now.

Chairman Mao points out: "Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat come forward in mass struggles and are tempered in the great storms of revolution." The fundamental way to train women cadres is to give them ample opportunity to temper themselves, raise their political consciousness and increase their ability in the three great revolutionary movements. Cadres in our Party usually follow the pattern of first doing and then learning, or doing while learning, instead of first learning and then doing. This is the only way for the cadres to grow and mature. Keeping aloof from the three great revolutionary movements, from labor, from reality and from the masses will lead them astray, namely, to revisionism. Party committees at all levels should boldly use women cadres in work, energetically support them and actively help them whenever they encounter difficulties. The Party committees should encourage women cadres to be self-confident and go to work at the frontline of struggle. Women cadres should have a full recognition of their glorious tasks in the socialist revolution and construction, aim high, be bold in work and study hard so as to mature rapidly and contribute their share to winning still greater victories in the socialist revolution and construction.

End item.

#### 250 - AFRICAN PEOPLE ORGANIZE IN SEATTLE

Boston, December 20 (Workers' Daily News Release) - African people resident in Seattle are taking up the task of organizing in support of the revolutionary struggles of the African people.

Workers' Daily has received material from the African Progressive Study Group (Seattle) and the Ugandan Progressive Study Group (Seattle).

The African Progressive Study Group issued a leaflet hailing the establishment on September 21, 1973, of the Republic of Guinea (Bissau). The leaflet says "This is a great victory for the people of Guinea (Bissau) and the whole of Africa, while it is a telling blow to the U.S.-backed Portuguese colonialists. The African Progressive Study Group (Seattle) hails this great and significant development and salutes all the fighters, cadres and revolutionary people of Bissau on their newly won victories." After summing up briefly the history of the anti-colonial struggle of the people of Guinea (Bissau), the article goes on to say: "The Bissau people, after summing up their long experience of resistance against oppression and exploitation, grasped the basic truth that only by uniting the people, relying on their own initiative, picking up arms and waging war of national liberation on a protracted basis could they win real independence. The fruit of following this correct path is the formation of the Republic of Guinea (Bissau). This is a great inspiration to all African people."

Further on, the leaflet says: "Africa is still under the shackles of colonialism, neo-colonialism and is subjected to daily aggression, interference, domination and bullying by the two superpowers, the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists. For centuries, the African people have struggled to liberate Africa and through long and bitter experience have seen that Africa cannot be liberated through 'dialogue', 'parliamentary opposition', 'military coups', imperialist 'aid' and investment. The African workers and peasants and other oppressed classes are taking up the path of protracted people's war to seize political power from the hands of the imperialists and the comprador bureaucrat capitalist class. The people of Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Azania, Eritrea and Zaire have already persisted in armed struggle for several years. Their struggle is a great support for the people of Guinea (Bissau)."

"The founding of the Republic of Guinea (Bissau)," the article concludes, "shows that the Guinea (Bissau) people's armed struggle for national liberation has entered a new stage. Many arduous and complex struggles lie ahead, but if the heroic peoples of Guinea (Bissau) persist in self-reliance and protracted people's war, they are bound to win many more victories till complete liberation."

The Ugandan Progressive Study Group (Seattle) has produced a report of a meeting of Ugandans on November 3 to discuss the present situation in Uganda. The report says, in part "The fascist military regime, headed by Idi Amin, was installed by the British imperialists and Israeli Zionists and is dedicated to serving foreign economic interests and is opposed to the interests of the overwhelming majority of the Ugandan people. The banks, insurance companies and other foreign trading companies still control Uganda's economy and reap huge profits from the weal and

labor of the Ugandan workers and peasants. The military regime has ruined the economy and has thrown it in complete chaos causing untold hardships to the Ugandan people." The article goes on: "...the workers and peasants have no alternative but to form their own party, unite with other oppressed and exploited people in Uganda, and violently seize political power. . . . This path is the path many African countries have taken."

During the informal discussion afterwards, the report adds, it was pointed out that "the imperialists and their agents are trying to confuse and distort the situation in Uganda and it is our duty to oppose this by giving the correct information concerning the situation at home."

In a leaflet calling for a meeting December 2 on the topic "What is the main problem facing the Ugandan People?", the Ugandan Progressive Study Group points out: "It is the Ugandan peasants, together with the Ugandan workers, in the mines, factories, construction companies and other places of work, who daily, through their toil and sweat, produce the wealth in the country and produce food. But what do the Ugandan workers and peasants and other working people have to show for all their toil and sweat? Most of the Ugandan people, especially the workers and the peasants, live in miserable conditions of hunger, disease and great poverty. Most of the workers and peasants live in rural areas where essential services and bare necessities like housing, transportation, health care, running water, schools, etc., are hard to find and in some places non-existent. The peasants get meager prices for their crops while the foreign middlemen who process, market, and export the crops make huge profits. The workers get slave wages while the foreign blood suckers who 'own' the companies, factories, plantations, banks, insurance companies, etc., and the local bureaucrats, siphon off huge profits. Economic domination of Uganda by the foreign imperialist powers is the main problem facing the Ugandan people and is the cause of the other secondary problems. To achieve their aims the imperialists work through their local agents, the compradors, and the puppet leaders they forced on the people at the time of independence."

"The presence of foreign imperialists in Uganda," the article concludes, "means economic plunder and exploitation of the masses of the Ugandan people and so long as puppet governments like the present fascist military regime are in power, the economic and political subjugation of the Ugandan people will continue. . . . As patriotic Ugandans we should oppose the imperialist lies and slanders and diversions such as that the main problem facing the Ugandan people is 'laziness', 'lack of technology', 'lack of foreign capital', 'lack of experts', 'lack of Ugandan black capitalists', and such other trash. The hard-working Ugandan workers, peasants and the rest of the working people will certainly build a happy and prosperous Uganda after throwing out the foreign imperialists and their local servants."

End item.

## 251- JAPANESE ECONOMY SERIOUSLY AFFECTED BY REDUCTION OF OIL SUPPLIES

Peking, November 25 (Hsinhua) - Japan's economy is being seriously affected following the Arab reduction of oil production and cutback on supplies to Japan by international oil firms which monopolize Arab oil exports, according to the Toho News Agency.

Japan's annual consumption of oil, which constitutes 73.5 per cent of her energy resources, amounts to over 240 million kilo-litre. 99.7 per cent of this amount is imported, of which 81 per cent come from the Middle East.

Of late the international firms monopolizing Arab oil exports successively notified Japan of their decision to cut oil supplies. They reduced at a rate of 20 per cent in November as against September, and there will be further cutbacks in the months to follow. The Japanese forecast that during the six months from October this year to March next year, Japan's crude oil import will be 16 per cent less than originally planned.

The Economic Planning Agency estimated that in case the government's present 10 per cent reduction of oil supplies to industrial enterprises continues till the end of fiscal 1973, the rate of growth of the gross national product during this fiscal year will be 6.8 per cent as compared with last fiscal year. As is known, during the serious economic recession in 1965, the GNP growth rate was 5.6 per cent over the previous year.

The 10 per cent reduction of oil and electric power supplies to industrial and mining enterprises in accordance with the recently adopted government emergency measures to cope with the oil crisis has already forced major industries to curtail production and reduce output. The petrochemical enterprises will certainly have to cut production by 20 to 30 per cent. Electric power supplies will also drop sharply as heavy oil is the fuel for Japan's thermal power plants. Cement output will be reduced by 20 per cent and synthetic fibre by 10 per cent as a result of fuel shortage. Land, sea and air transportation which consumes 20 per cent of Japan's total oil supplies as well as iron and steel, automobile, shipbuilding and non-ferrous metal industries will also be hard hit.

End item.

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WORKERS' DAILY NEWS RELEASE is produced under the leadership of the Central Organization of U. S. Marxist-Leninists.

Monthly subscription rate  
(five issues a week)

North America: \$6.00

Outside North America: \$10.00

Bulk orders are available on request.

Subscriptions should be sent and all checks should be made payable to:

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