

American People in Uproar, Fighting And Marching Forward!

Surging tide of anger at the invasion of Cambodia by the Nixon government sweeps the United States and is violently battering the White House's reactionary rule

THE American people are in an uproar and fighting! A torrential tide of wrath against the Nixon government's invasion of Cambodia is shaking the United States with the momentum of a landslide and the power of a thunderbolt. It has violently pounded the reactionary rule of the White House and dealt the U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression a heavy blow. It has greatly raised the morale of the American people and the people of the world and punctured the arrogance of the U.S. war-maker — the "god of plague"! This revolutionary struggle of the American people has given powerful support to the three Indo-Chinese peoples in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Extremely Powerful Revolutionary Force Latent in American People

As soon as U.S. imperialism's chieftain Nixon blatantly announced on April 30 the sending of troops to invade Cambodia, thus expanding the war of aggression in Indo-China, the American people's protest struggle erupted like a volcano and swiftly swept the whole country. This fact shows that an extremely powerful revolutionary force is latent in the American people. American students were the first to raise the banner of revolt. Student organizations at different schools issued militant statements pointing out that today, "classroom education becomes a hollow, meaningless exercise" and calling on the students of the entire country to make "a massive, unprecedented display of dissent" to strike hard at the Nixon government's new war venture. Within a few days, an unprecedented nationwide strike was held by millions of students at over 600 universities and colleges and more than 360 high schools from Washington, New York and Boston along the Atlantic on the east coast of the United States to San Francisco and Los Angeles along the Pacific on the west coast, and from the states bordering on Canada in the north to various cities along the Gulf of Mexico in the south. The protest slogans "U.S. get out of Cambodia immediately!" "Nixon is an assassin!" and "Down with Nixon!" resounded all over the country. Many U.S. flags and effigies of Nixon were burnt, and many buildings housing the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (R.O.T.C.) which forces the students to take fascist military training were set on fire. Leaving their classrooms, the students took to the streets and held huge protest meetings and demonstrations in front of local

state capitols or in downtown areas of many cities. Strikes also took place at universities in southern and Midwest states, as well as in smaller and private universities, where political movements had been relatively quiet. On May 9, an impressive demonstration of more than a hundred thousand people was held before the White House in Washington, the den of U.S. imperialism. Western news agencies and the press had cried out in alarm: This was a "swift and explosive reaction"; "rebellion spread through leading U.S. education academies"; schools were "boiling with student fury," the developments in the situation even forced some bigshots in the Nixon administration to admit that the masses' reaction to Nixon's aggression on Cambodia was so strong that it was quite "unexpected."

The angry protest and valiant struggle of the American people have dealt a head-on blow to the Nixon government in widening the war of aggression in Indo-China, and have opened up a new battlefield against U.S. imperialism in its own den. This struggle has thrown the Nixon government in a state of hopeless chaos. A British newspaper said: Nixon "is losing an important battle at home."

Bankruptcy of Nixon's Political Fraud; U.S. Fascist Features Fully Exposed

The terrified Nixon government flagrantly sent reactionary troops and police to suppress the demonstrators in a savage fascist manner. In barely two weeks, 12 white and black students and other people were gunned down to death, something that has seldom happened in American history. To repress a demonstration by Kent State University students on May 4, the Nixon government even called out the 107th armored cavalry regiment, the 145th infantry regiment and large contingents of National Guardsmen, their fingers on the trigger. An eye-witness account said: In the streets of Kent there were so "many troops and tanks that it could have been the battlefields of Viet Nam." The campus was turned into a virtual battlefield acrid with smoke. The reactionary troops and police opened fire in formation with the first row dropping to one knee and the second on their feet, all pointing their rifles at the students "like a firing squad." In addition, students were arrested "by truck-loads." These atrocities by the reactionary U.S. authorities have fully exposed the fascist features of the Nixon government and have declared the total bankruptcy of the political fraud carried out by Nixon

since he came to power. It has shown that in order to pursue its policy of aggression and expansion abroad, U.S. imperialism must inevitably intensify its fascist suppression of the people at home.

U.S. imperialism's monstrous crime of slaughtering American students and masses with rifles and bayonets has aroused the utmost indignation of the American people. They have used revolutionary violence to oppose counter-revolutionary violence and fought back heroically and tenaciously in self-defence. After the news of the brutal killing of the four Kent State University students by the Nixon government became known, American students issued the gallant militant call: "Four more dead and many more to go!" Upon learning the news, 1,500 students in San Francisco angrily shouted "Oust Nixon" and broke into the city hall. Several thousand students at Northwestern University in Illinois surrounded the administration building and hoisted a red flag on the roof. They also set fire to the Traffic Institute of the university. About 2,000 students of the University of Wisconsin fought the reactionary troops and police with cobblestones for four nights on end and burnt two campus buildings. At dozens of universities including the University of Kentucky, the University of Utah, the University of Idaho, Case Western Reserve University and the University of Nevada, students burnt down the R.O.T.C. buildings with home-made incendiary bombs. In Washington, the demonstrators stormed into the national headquarters of the "peace corps" near the White House, which serves the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression. They occupied the Asian regional office of the "peace corps" and took over the Cambodian desk. They hung a large national flag of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam from a window. The heroism manifested by the American youth in the face of counter-revolutionary violence marks the new awakening of the American people and augurs that their revolutionary struggle will develop more vigorously and deeply.

Nixon Government Besieged Ring Upon Ring by People

The student movement is part of the entire people's movement in the United States and its upsurge is promoting the latter. As the various sections of the American people were vigorously protesting against the Nixon government's aggression in Cambodia, the Afro-Americans, who are suffering harshly from ruthless oppression and exploitation, launched a new struggle against violent repression. This struggle became all the more furious after the killing by the Nixon government on May 11 of six Afro-Americans in Augusta, in the State of Georgia who took part in the struggle against violent repression, and the killing of two Afro-American students of Jackson State College on May 15. Black people in Augusta took up arms and fought "a night of guerrilla warfare" with the reactionary army and police suppressors and left them in a state of fear. They set

fire to 50 buildings causing the entire downtown area to become dense with smoke. Afro-Americans in Jackson held a huge demonstration in protest against the killing of black students. The revolutionary mass movement against the U.S. imperialist aggression against Cambodia is merging with the Afro-American struggle against violent repression, dealing harder blows to U.S. ruling circles.

More and more American people of all strata are joining the ranks of the protest struggle. Some university presidents, women's organizations, lawyers, urban communities, artists, religious circles and even government employees have issued statements against the Nixon government's aggression in Cambodia. In New York, 60,000 people signed a protest. Thirty university presidents sent a joint protest letter to Nixon. Women's organizations in Washington, Indianapolis and other cities held protest meetings. Even 250 officials and employees of the State Department wrote an open letter protesting against the Nixon government's aggression in Cambodia. In Washington, 700 government employees called a meeting in front of the Congress on May 15 to demand that the Nixon government immediately end its war of aggression in Indo-China, a rare event in American history.

Battered by the angry waves of the people's strong protest, U.S. ruling circles are torn by internal strife and endless quarrels. The Nixon government has landed itself in an awkward tight spot, with the masses rising in rebellion and its followers deserting it. When he came to power at the beginning of last year, Nixon had cried out in dismay that ahead of U.S. imperialism was a "valley of turmoil"; today it is sinking deeper and deeper in this "valley of turmoil." Describing the current situation in the United States and Nixon's plight, the American bourgeois press pointed out recently that "America was a nation in anguish. . . . Her capital shaken, her government confused, her president perplexed," that Nixon "has lost a great deal of sleep," that "increasingly, Nixon has isolated himself," and that he is "facing the most serious crisis since taking office."

The great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "It will be proved that the U.S. reactionaries, like all the reactionaries in history, do not have much strength. In the United States there are others who are really strong — the American people." The new upsurge of the American people's revolutionary mass movement has eloquently borne out the brilliant thesis made by Chairman Mao 24 years ago. The American people's revolutionary struggle against the Nixon government's invasion of Cambodia has written the first paean of their revolutionary struggle in the 1970s. This struggle is bound to develop further and merge with the struggle of the people of the world against the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs into an irresistible torrent which will pound U.S. imperialism again and again till final victory.