

PEKING REVIEW

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area.

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"A bosom friend afar brings a distant land near." China and Albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked. We are your true friends and comrades. And you are ours.

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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.

Statement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China

December 13, 1970

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China firmly support the Appeal issued on December 10 by the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

Imbued with sublime heroism, this solemn and just Appeal forcefully exposes the U.S. imperialist scheme for expanding the war of aggression and scathingly denounces the Nixon government for its criminal acts and gangster's logic; it solemnly calls on the armymen and people of Viet Nam to unite still more closely, fight shoulder to shoulder with the Laotian and Cambodian peoples and carry on the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory. The Appeal fully demonstrates the iron will and heroic mettle of the 34 million Vietnamese people who have **"the firm resolve to fight and win."**

At present, U.S. imperialism, baring its fangs and showing its claws, is running amuck in various parts of the world. But faced with numerous difficulties, the Nixon government is actually very weak. In order to satisfy the insatiable appetite of monopoly capital, it is feverishly pushing its policy of "using Asians to fight Asians" and "using Africans to fight Africans." As a result, it is making enemies for itself and receiving blows everywhere; at home, it is in the grip of grave political, economic and social crises. Of late, U.S. imperialism has carried out wanton bombing raids and made war outcries against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and it may even embark on a reckless adventure. This in no way indicates that it is strong; on the contrary, this merely shows that it is in the throes of its deathbed struggle.

U.S. imperialism has committed monstrous crimes by dispatching hundreds of thousands of troops to south Viet Nam for naked aggression and carrying out barbarous raids and war blackmail against north Viet Nam; nevertheless, it wants to prohibit the Vietnamese people from putting up any resistance. This is indeed the height of truculence!

The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is an independent sovereign state, and it is the sacred right of the Vietnamese people to defend their motherland against encroachment. The Vietnamese nation is an integral whole, and it is the sacred duty of the people in the northern part of Viet Nam to support and assist their kinsmen in the south. The war intimidation by U.S. imperialism cannot cow the long-tempered Vietnamese people. The U.S. aggressors will surely be severely punished by the heroic Vietnamese people for any military adventure they launch.

U.S. imperialism wildly attempts to use bombs to force the Vietnamese people into submission and gain at the conference table what it cannot gain on the battlefield. This is a sheer pipe dream. In their "ten-point overall solution" and "eight supplementary points," the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam have long set forth the correct way for the settlement of the Viet Nam question. If the Nixon government really desires a "peaceful settlement" of the Viet Nam question, it must withdraw the U.S. aggressor troops and the vassal troops wholly and unconditionally from south Viet Nam and let the Vietnamese people settle their own question by themselves.

The 700 million Chinese people firmly support the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Any U.S. imperialist military adventure and war blackmail against the Vietnamese people or the other peoples of Indo-China are also provocations against the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the whole world. We sternly warn U.S. imperialism: Don't misjudge the situation and miscalculate. The Vietnamese people are resolved to fight to the end, and the Chinese people, on their part, are determined to support them to the end. Should you cling to your obdurate course and dare to act recklessly, what awaits you will certainly be an even more disastrous defeat.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China call upon the army and people of the whole country to maintain high vigilance, "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war," give full play to the spirit of proletarian internationalism and render all-out support and assistance to the Vietnamese people and the other peoples of Indo-China

in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!

The Vietnamese people are sure to win! The people of the three countries of Indo-China are sure to win! U.S. imperialism is bound to be defeated!

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

Resolutely Back Vietnamese People in Carrying War Against U.S. Aggression and for National Salvation to Complete Victory

THE Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued an Appeal on December 10, severely denouncing the schemes of U.S. imperialism to expand its war of aggression. It called on the entire Vietnamese army and people to unite more closely, step up the fight and carry the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation to complete victory. This Appeal fully demonstrates the iron will and heroic spirit of the 34 million Vietnamese people who are determined to strike at the U.S. aggressors, and serves as a powerful reply to U.S. imperialism's flagrant provocations and military adventures against the Vietnamese people. The Chinese people resolutely support the solemn and just stand of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the just struggle of the fraternal Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression and for the reunification of their fatherland.

U.S. imperialism has suffered ignominious defeat in its war of aggression in Viet Nam. The heroic Vietnamese people, fearing neither difficulties nor sacrifices and bringing into play the infinite might of people's war, have badly battered the aggressor troops of the reputed superpower, U.S. imperialism. Unreconciled to its defeat, the Nixon government recently resorted again to barbarous air raids on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in a deliberate attempt to expand the war of aggression. It vainly tried to frighten the Vietnamese people with shameless war blackmail.

This is a sheer day-dream. As pointed out in the Appeal of the Viet Nam Workers' Party Central Committee and the D.R.V.N. Government, "Nixon and company must remember that the staunch and indomitable Vietnamese people who are fighting for a just cause, decidedly fear no threat of violence." The heroic Vietnamese army and people, who have inflicted severe punishments on the U.S. aggressors, are determined to crush any war schemes cooked up by U.S. imperialism.

Nixon once again arrogantly clamoured at the December 10 press conference that his "understanding" was that if the U.S. gangster planes intruding into the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam were fired upon, and if the United States came to the "conclusion" that the north Vietnamese people supported the south Vietnamese people, then he would order the planes to "return the fire" and order "the bombing of north Viet Nam." This is out-and-out gangster logic. Since U.S. imperialism encroaches upon the air space of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Vietnamese people certainly have the right to self-defence. Neither Nixon's absurd excuses, nor his frantic war adventures, nor his shameless political blackmail can deprive the Vietnamese people of their sacred right of self-defence. The Vietnamese nation is a single whole. The 34 million Vietnamese people are kith and kin. So long as the U.S. aggressors hang on in south Viet Nam, the people in the north will not stop supporting their compatriots in the south. Nixon can never succeed in

Comrades Enver Hoxha, Haxhi Lleshi and Mehmet Shehu Send Message to Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin and Premier Chou

— Thanking the Chinese leaders for their warm greetings on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the liberation of Albania

Peking

Comrade Mao Tsetung

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Comrade Lin Piao

Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Comrade Chou En-lai

Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China,

Dear Comrades:

On behalf of the Albanian people, the Albanian Party of Labour, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania, we extend to you, to the fraternal Chinese people, the glorious Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China the most cordial thanks for the revolutionary and warm greetings you sent us on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the liberation of our country.

The Albanian people, their Party and Government always closely follow with joy, admiration and pride and are inspired by the colossal victories achieved with each passing day by the fraternal Chinese people under the brilliant leadership of the heroic Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tsetung in all fields of socialist revolution and socialist construction in their glorious country.

Today, the Albanian Communists and people, all revolutionaries, the oppressed and freedom-

loving people see in great socialist China the gigantic bulwark of revolution and socialism, the steel-like barrier against U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and international reaction, and the powerful support for the cause of freedom and progress of the peoples.

We wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Chinese people, their Party and Government new, great victories in the building of socialism and in the heroic struggle for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express once again our deep conviction that the unbreakable revolutionary friendship, fraternal solidarity and co-operation and steel-like unity between our two Parties, two Governments and two peoples will be further strengthened and developed for the benefit of our common cause and in the lofty interests of socialism and revolution.

Long live the eternal, great revolutionary friendship between Albania and China!

Enver Hoxha

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour

Haxhi Lleshi

President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania

Mehmet Shehu

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania

Tirana, December 14, 1970

cutting off the intimate relations as dear brothers between the north and south Vietnamese people and hampering the support given by the great rear to the great front in the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Whether Nixon "understands" or not, the north and south Vietnamese

people will certainly put up a joint fight to realize the testament of President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, and completely drive the U.S. aggressors off Vietnamese soil.

At present, an excellent revolutionary situation prevails throughout Indo-China. The wars against

Premier Chou En-lai Meets D.R.V.N. Ambassador Ngo Thuyen

— China resolutely supports the Vietnamese people in their war against
U.S. aggression and for national salvation

Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, on December 11 evening met Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China, who presented to him the Appeal issued on December 10 by the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the D.R.V.N. Government to all army men and civilians of Viet Nam.

Premier Chou En-lai had a very cordial and friendly conversation with Ambassador Ngo Thuyen.

Ambassador Ngo Thuyen said: In order to resolutely smash all U.S. imperialist war schemes and carry the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end, the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued an Appeal on December 10 calling on the whole Party, the entire army and the people throughout the country to get fully prepared and be ready at all times to defeat any criminal adventurous action by the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs.

Premier Chou En-lai pointed out: The wanton bombing of the northern part of Viet Nam by U.S. imperialism and its constant, extremely wild war clamours are an indication of its weakness, and absolutely not of its strength. Beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, the Nixon government may resort to adventurism in order to save itself from defeat. It is fully correct and most necessary that the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam have called on the Vietnamese army men and civilians to get prepared.

Premier Chou En-lai said: The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government and people firmly support the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. We are deeply convinced that the just struggle of the Vietnamese people will surely win the support of the people of Cambodia, Laos, Korea and Japan and the revolutionary people of Asia and the world.

U.S. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos are coordinated with one another and they support one another, forming a single theatre of war. The new military adventures initiated against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam by the Nixon government, which is beset with internal and external troubles, are merely its last-ditch struggles. Whatever schemes it may resort to for intensifying and expanding the war of aggression, these cannot save U.S. imperialism from defeat on the battlefield in Indo-China. The Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam solemnly declared in the Appeal: "Our people are resolved to fight side by side with the brother peoples of Laos and Cambodia to drive the U.S. imperialists out of the Indo-China Peninsula." We are convinced that so long as the people of the three countries of

Indo-China persevere in a protracted war, this solemn historic task will surely be achieved.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area."** In their common struggle against U.S. imperialism, the people of China and Viet Nam have all along supported and encouraged each other. The Chinese people always regard it their bounden internationalist duty to support and assist the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. They will do all they can to support and assist the Vietnamese people till complete victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, December 13)

Viet Nam Workers' Party Central Committee and D.R.V.N. Government's Appeal to Nation's Army and People

—Calling on the entire army and people to resolutely smash all U.S. imperialist war schemes and carry the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation to complete victory

Dear Compatriots and Combatants Throughout the Country,

In their aggression against our country, the U.S. imperialists have launched a very atrocious and large-scale colonial war. Our people have waged an extremely valiant war of resistance, defeated all aggressive plans of the enemy and won one victory after another, especially the very glorious victory in early spring of Mau Than [1968]. The United States and its puppets have been driven into a very critical situation. They have been forced to end unconditionally the bombing, shelling and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

However, the U.S. imperialists remain very stubborn and bellicose. They are speeding up the realization of their "Vietnamization of the war" policy and the very barbarous "pacification" programme which in fact aim to prolong their aggressive war in the southern part of our country. They are intensifying the "special war" in Laos and have not ceased to encroach upon the liberated zone of the Laotian people. They have sent their troops to invade Cambodia, cynically trampling upon the independence, peace and neutrality of this Kingdom. Betraying the interests of the American people and his own promise, when taking office, Nixon has obstinately prolonged and expanded the criminal war against the Vietnamese people and the other peoples in Indo-China.

With regard to the northern part of our country, since early May 1970, the U.S. imperialists have repeatedly taken very serious acts of war. Recently, they resorted to their air force to intensify their reconnaissance, bombing, strafing and commando activities, committing new crimes against many densely populated areas, including some localities near Hanoi, the capital.

In order to conceal their criminal acts of war, the Nixon government have spread lying propaganda, making black white in an attempt to deceive public

opinion. While paying lip service to "peace" they are actually intensifying the war. They are bent on preventing the Paris conference from making any progress and have not shown a good will.

They even brazenly invented the story of "understanding" so as to carry on their reconnaissance flights and the bombings and shellings. They have shamelessly spoken of "humanity" while more than one million American aggressor and puppet troops are trampling upon our fatherland, massacring our compatriots, herding tens of thousands of our people in the south into "strategic hamlets" which are actually concentration camps, detaining patriots in "tiger cages," spraying toxic chemicals and unleashing millions of tons of bombs and shells to devastate our country!

The U.S. aggressors still harbour the illusion of preventing the north from supporting the resistance of the south. The Vietnamese nation is one. No force can dam the profound sentiments and sacred duty of the north Vietnamese people towards their blood-sealed compatriots in the south!

The White House and Pentagon bosses have even arrogantly threatened with war and are plotting new military adventures against the D.R.V.N. The Vietnamese people have clearly seen that these frenzied acts do not in the least prove their strength. On the contrary, they have only shown more clearly their serious failure in their "Vietnamization of the war" policy in south Viet Nam and their piling difficulties in Indo-China, in the United States itself and in the world. The U.S. imperialists have mobilized their forces at a very high level in their local war of aggression in south Viet Nam and their war of destruction against the north, but they have met with shameful defeats. Nixon and company must remember that the staunch and indomitable Vietnamese people who are fighting for a just cause, decidedly fear no threat of violence.

Dear compatriots and combatants!

Our people ardently cherish peace but genuine peace can be obtained only if real independence and freedom are ensured. The correct way to settle the Viet Nam issue is the ten-point overall solution and the eight supplementary points of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. However, the U.S. imperialists are bent on continuing their war of aggression against our country, encroaching upon our sovereignty, in disregard of the elementary principles of international law, challenging our people and the whole progressive mankind. Once again we solemnly declare:

The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is an independent and sovereign state, a member of the socialist camp. The territory, air space and territorial waters of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam are inviolable. The U.S. imperialists must renounce definitively all acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Our people are resolved to mete out well-deserved punishing blows to every one of their reckless acts of encroachment upon our sacred national right.

More than ever before, faced with the new scheme of the U.S. imperialists, our entire Party, people and army must unite even more closely and be of one mind, endeavour to carry out President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament, persist in and step up the resistance war, be determined to fight and to win and fight till all the U.S. troops have been forced to withdraw and the puppet army and administration have been toppled, in order to liberate the south and defend the north and proceed to the peaceful reunification of the country. Our people are resolved to fight side by side with the brother peoples of Laos and Cambodia to drive the U.S. imperialists out of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula.

Let the people and combatants in the north, old and young, men and women, workers and co-op farmers, socialist intellectuals and all other labouring people, unite still more closely, give full scope to their patriotism and revolutionary heroism, heighten their vigilance, enhance their combat-readiness and determination to annihilate the enemy, shatter every war scheme of the U.S. imperialists, zealously emulate one another to boost production and observe thriftiness, fulfil their labour duty on the fields, in factories and construction sites, raise their labour productivity, make greater endeavours in socialist construction, in order to build the north into a firm and strong base, and fulfil the obligation of the great rear towards the great front.

Let the people and combatants in the Fourth Military Zone carry forward their tradition of undaunted struggle. Accomplish with merit every task assigned by the Party and the Government and be worthy of their role as the frontline of the socialist north.

Let the people and combatants in the heroic south, under the leadership of the National Front for Libera-

tion and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, from the jungle and mountain regions to the delta, from the countryside to the towns, dash forward in the flush of victory, bring into full play the invincible strength of people's war, attack and rise up continually in order to wipe out many more military forces of the U.S. and its puppets, smash their "pacification" plan, and completely bankrupt the "Vietnamization of the war" policy of the U.S. imperialists.

Let all members of the Viet Nam Workers' Party uphold their role as the vanguard in all the tasks of fighting, production and other work, so as to be worthy of the trust the masses place in them, worthy of being the leader and devoted servant of the people, as Uncle Ho has taught them to be.

Let all members of the Ho Chi Minh Labour Youth Union uphold their role as the shock force in all the tasks, unite all sections of the young people, be ready to join the armed forces, and to go anywhere they are claimed by the fatherland, stand ready to fight and to fulfil their task in production with high efficiency.

Let all overseas Vietnamese promote the nation's tradition of patriotism and unflinching struggle by turning their hearts and minds to the homeland, contributing their best to the glorious cause of resistance to U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to the fraternal socialist countries and our brothers and friends in all continents for their all-out sympathy and effective assistance to our people's resistance to U.S. aggression and to our socialist construction. We appeal to the other countries in the socialist camp, the world people and the progressive people in the United States to raise stern condemnations and stay the criminal hands of the U.S. imperialists, compelling them to stop all war acts against the D.R.V.N., to renounce the policy of "Vietnamizing" the war, withdraw completely and unconditionally the U.S. troops from south Viet Nam, and leave the south Vietnamese people alone to settle their own affairs.

However obstinate and bellicose U.S. imperialism may be, it will certainly be completely defeated by our armed forces and people.

Whatever difficulties and hardships may lie ahead, our people's resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation will be crowned with complete success.

For independence, freedom and socialism,

For our glorious internationalist duty,

Let the people and combatants in the whole country march forward valiantly!

Hanoi, December 10, 1970

Peking Review, No. 51

Using Chairman Mao's Philosophical Thinking to Find Subterranean Water

by the Party Committee of the Second Hydro-geological Group

THE Second Hydro-geological Group to which we belong is a specialized geological team carrying out hydro-geological and engineering-geological survey and research work in the Shanghai area. With the development of socialist revolution and socialist construction, over the past 12 months or so we have also taken on the task of finding subterranean water for some major engineering projects in other provinces.

Since subterranean water is buried in the strata, the process of discovering it, therefore, is one of making subjective knowledge correspond with objective reality.

For a long time in the past, idealistic and metaphysical viewpoints deeply influenced hydro-geological work. Deliberately making things complicated and mysterious, the bourgeois academic "authorities" did everything they could to spread the fallacy of "agnosticism." Observing and handling complex and mutable geological phenomena as isolated, static and one-sided, they often declared without much consideration that one place "lacked water" and that another "had no water." This seriously hampered the development of socialist construction in our country.

Inspired by our great leader Chairman Mao's militant call "**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,**" we began studying and applying Chairman Mao's philosophical works in a living way during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution so as to remould our world outlook and grasp the laws related to subterranean water. Consciousness turns into matter. Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking has given us great wisdom and strength and enabled us to find subterranean water in many places. Particular mention should be made of the fact that by finding abundant subterranean water resources in places which long ago had been held to be "lacking in water" or "having no water," we completely exposed the fallacy of "agnosticism."

How Places "Lacking in Water" Are Turned Into Water-Rich Areas?

In August last year, we started searching for water for a major project in a mountainous area where the rivers are dried up and the streams are shallow. Some bourgeois academic "authorities" had long ago said this place "lacked water." Before we went there, some people had also made a preliminary survey, concluding: insufficient surface water and little subterranean water.

Does the place really "lack water"? With this question in mind, we studied Chairman Mao's teaching "**All the dialectical movements of the objective world can sooner or later be reflected in human knowledge.**" We were firm in the belief that all objective things could be known. Though subterranean water lies deep under the ground, its existence is invariably reflected in certain phenomena. The key to solving the question lies in whether we observe the various phenomena carefully or not and, through an analysis of these phenomena, get to the essence.

A casual survey of this area gives one the feeling that it really does "lack water." The streams here are small and shallow. In the rainy season, their flow is big, but in a dry spell the flow peters out. Most of the caves in the area are dry. But all this is only appearance. Chairman Mao has said: "**. . . merely to look from afar and, after glimpsing the rough outline, immediately to try to resolve the contradiction (to answer a question, settle a dispute, handle work, or direct a military operation). This way of doing things is bound to lead to trouble.**" Chairman Mao has also pointed out: "**All genuine knowledge originates in direct experience.**" Following Chairman Mao's teachings, we combed through all the mountains around the site of the project and found that there were three sections of land which merited attention. In the first section the rocks had fractures, in the second they had holes and fissures, and the third section was an intermountain valley basin. After investigation we agreed that the possibility existed that all three sections had subterranean water.

But which section had the most abundant supply? After a comparative study and analysis, we discovered that the third section was not only a tract of low-lying land on the surface, but underground it was quite a large ancient basin with the strata dipping towards the centre. It was therefore easy for water, as it flowed down, to collect in this place. We decided to install a drill here. The first hole we bored struck a large solution cavity from which more than 100 tons of water gushed out every hour. Later we bored three more holes, all with remarkable results.

Does this mean that all places with similar surface features have subterranean water? The answer is no. We came up against such a case when we later went to discover water in another place which "lacked water." The land surface there also had many big dry cavities and the area was also like a basin. Some comrades thought that it was a good location to bore for

subterranean water. Their efforts, however, were to no avail. A few comrades became discouraged. After again studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works, we came to understand the truth: Though the essence of a thing is reflected through certain phenomena, these phenomena do not necessarily reveal the essence. Following Chairman Mao's teaching, we carried out the work of reconstructing the phenomena by **"discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside,"** decided to investigate and study further and did our best to look for those phenomena which most readily reflected the essence.

After going to the local poor and lower-middle peasants, we found out that spring water flowed from some places in the nearby hill slopes when rain fell. We also learnt that there was a "fish cave" which had dried up. Years ago, we were told, a type of fish that had never been seen before had swum out of the cave in the floodwaters after a torrential rain. All things are interrelated and interdependent. If there were fish, there must be subterranean water which the fish depended on to exist. We realized that these phenomena had more of a direct relationship with subterranean water and could better reflect the essence of the matter.

So we organized a shock team and crawled into this "fish cave" which nobody had ever entered. A thorough investigation revealed fissures in the cave walls and water seeping through them. After a comprehensive analysis of what we saw inside and outside the cave, we decided anew on the location for installing a drill. After boring 51 metres deep, we struck a solution cavity and water began gushing out at the rate of more than 100 tons an hour. A shoal of round, red-tailed fish rushed out in the foaming water.

How "Stagnant Water" Is Made to Flow?

In hydro-geological work, we often come across such phenomena: Boring is done in the right place, and it actually hits a solution cavity likely to have water, but somehow water cannot be drawn from it. Faced with such a situation, some people, without first analysing the specific causes, used to write off all cavities from which no water could be drawn as "dead cavities." This actually is negating the possibility of obtaining a better understanding of the laws related to subterranean water, and is also a manifestation of "agnosticism."

Can water be drawn from such "dead cavities"? Through studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works, we have in practice arrived at a new understanding of the question.

In finding water for another project, we bored a hole 110 metres deep and discovered that there was a large solution cavity about ten metres high far underground. At first, we could draw some water from be-

low, but by and by we got nothing but silt out. At this point some comrades thought that it was a "dead cavity" and proposed that boring be done somewhere else.

Was this big solution cavity really "dead"? A hot debate on this question developed. Those maintaining that it was said the strata in this area was old, adding that since more than ten days' efforts had been futile, the conclusion might as well be drawn right away. But most comrades held that since conclusions invariably came after investigation, we must not jump to one before clearly knowing why there was no water from the cavity. We got some core from the hole we had drilled, and saw that the strata here were of limestone. What had been drawn from the drill pipe was silt. How could there be so much silt in the limestone? With this question in mind, we studied *On Contradiction*. Chairman Mao has taught us: **"The world outlook of materialist dialectics holds that in order to understand the development of a thing we should study it internally and in its relations with other things; in other words, the development of things should be seen as their internal and necessary self-movement, while each thing in its movement is interrelated with and interacts on the things around it."** We agreed that this solution cavity had not originally been a "dead cavity," and that the water in it was not "stagnant water." Only after many years had silt, carried along by the moving water, begun to accumulate in the cavity and fissures. Moving water and silt are two contradictory aspects; **"in given conditions, each of the contradictory aspects within a thing transforms itself into its opposite, changes its position to that of its opposite."** When large quantities of silt were piled up, the silt became the principal aspect of the contradiction, and this had turned the "live cavity" into a "dead" one and flowing water into "stagnant water." If we looked at the problem from a metaphysical point of view, we would regard the moving water and silt as isolated phenomena and misjudge the cavity to be "dead."

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"External causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes."** Since the present "dead cavity" had been transformed from a "live" one under specific conditions, it was therefore entirely possible to enable it to transform itself into its opposite by creating the conditions that had previously existed. In this way we overturned the conclusion that the cavity was "dead." Fully confident of bringing about this transformation, everyone proposed and suggested methods for its realization. After many trials, we finally succeeded in dredging the large quantities of silt blocked up in the cavity and fissures. This resulted in transforming opposites into each other, and changing the "dead cavity" into a living one and "stagnant water" into flowing water. The process of getting to know the causes of the "dead cavity" and transforming it to enable water to flow out demonstrates once again the tremendous power of consciousness being changed into

matter. It also shows that so long as we use materialist dialectics to observe the world, we are able to know and transform all things in nature that appear to be "dead."

How Do We Change "No Water" Area Into One With Water?

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"There is nothing that does not contain contradiction; without contradiction nothing would exist."** Previously we had considered that no contradiction existed in rocks. But, guided by Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking and through practice, we proved that **"one divides into two"** can also be applied to rocks.

We looked for underground water for an important engineering project this year. The rocks in the strata there are, relatively speaking, hard and virtually impenetrable as far as water is concerned. According to records of past geological data, this was an "area without water." Water needed for the building site had to be transported everyday by trucks which each time made a round trip of more than ten kilometres. To locate underground water in this area, we first had to have sufficient reason to repudiate the "no water" area conclusion. We made a thorough investigation of the geological conditions and discovered that the strata there were formed by two kinds of rocks — quartzite and siliceous limestone. Both are quite hard. Generally speaking, if either one exists separately, it is impossible for each to contain water. But hardness and softness are relative terms. Compared with relatively soft rocks, these two are hard ones. However, when found together, there are differences in hardness. Siliceous limestone is a little bit softer than quartzite and to a certain extent is soluble. When sandwiched between quartzite, relatively speaking, there is a certain possibility for siliceous limestone to contain water. Careful observation in the tunnels later disclosed tiny solution cavities, signs of solution by water, in this rock. This provided further clues of the possible existence of subterranean water. So we decided to drill the siliceous limestone. As we expected, we hit a solution cavity containing water at 106 metres below the surface and thus shattered the conclusion that there was no water in this area and ensured the water supply for the engineering project.

There are contradictions in the strata made up of two kinds of rocks. Are there contradictions in a single rock stratum? We were looking for underground water not long ago on an island where there are cliffs everywhere. The stratum on this island in the sea consists entirely of volcanic rock with a hard and closely-knit structure. Some comrades said: "It is practically impossible to find water in this kind of rock." Following Chairman Mao's teaching **"The analytical method is dialectical. By analysis, we mean analysing the contradictions in things,"** we made a concrete analysis of the volcanic rock. According to the viewpoint of materialist dialectics, we agreed,

there is nothing in the world which is absolutely pure and all things are divisible. After prospecting by deep boring, we found that there are tiny fissures in the upper part of the island's rock, but the structure is closely knitted and without fissures in the lower part. This revealed the difference between the upper and lower parts. We discovered that, in one of the hollow areas on a mountain, the rocks had more fissures and a weathered layer. This was further evidence of the fact that volcanic rock is not as strong as an iron plate (as a matter of fact, even iron plate is also divisible) and has its weak links. Since there were differences in the upper and lower parts of the rock, it was necessary to make a **"concrete analysis of concrete conditions"** and correctly handle the dialectical relationship between deepness and shallowness in boring. In ordinary circumstances, deep boring is preferable because it may give more water. However we failed to find water by deep boring on the island. On the contrary, shallow boring in this hollow area enabled us to discover valuable fresh water on this sea island lying far from land. Overjoyed, the P.L.A. fighters stationed on the island and the geological fighters of our group repeatedly cheered: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

Remember Source of Success and Continue Revolution

"Lack of water" becomes rich in water, "stagnant water" is transformed into flowing water, and the "no water" area is changed into one with water. Superficially, this only solves the relationship between man and thing. But, to do so, it is necessary first of all to solve the relationship between man and man and the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking is not only the golden key to opening the secrets of nature, but, more important, it is a sharp weapon for us in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines.

Chairman Mao has incisively pointed out: **"Idealism and mechanical materialism, opportunism and adventurism, are all characterized by the breach between the subjective and the objective, by the separation of knowledge from practice. The Marxist-Leninist theory of knowledge, characterized as it is by scientific social practice, cannot but resolutely oppose these wrong ideologies."** In practice we arrived at a deep understanding that the struggle between the two kinds of philosophical thinking, expressed in the struggle between the two lines, is a question of whom to rely on. With idealism and metaphysics as its theoretical basis, Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line heaped great praise on the few bourgeois academic "authorities" who were contemptuous of the workers and peasants and were divorced from reality. Working all year in the field battling nature, the workers had rich practical experience. But they and a section of the revolutionary technicians able to link things up with reality had no say

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Aggression Against Guinea Means Aggression Against Africa

— Portuguese colonialists are denounced round the world for
their aggression against the Republic of Guinea

AIDED and abetted by U.S. imperialism, the Portuguese colonialists recently flagrantly sent mercenary troops to attack and invade Guinea in a vain attempt to subvert the Government of the Republic of Guinea under the leadership of President Sekou Toure. This naked act of aggression has been indignantly condemned by the people of Africa and people the world over. Within a few days of the aggression, close to 50 heads of state and governments as well as many nationalist organizations sent messages to President Sekou Toure or issued statements, condemning the Portuguese colonialist aggression in strong terms and pledging their support to the just struggle waged by the people of Guinea to defend their national independence and national dignity. A new upsurge of struggle against imperialism and colonialism has thus risen on the African continent.

African Countries and Mass Organizations Stand Four-Square Behind Guinean People's Just Struggle

The state leaders of the Congo, Mali, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia, Somalia, Uganda, Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco, United Arab Republic, Sudan, Libya, Ghana, Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Kenya, Burundi and Tunisia, the Organization of African Unity and leading members of African nationalist organizations have categorically denounced the aggression against Guinea by the Portuguese colonialists and foreign mercenaries. They voiced their firm support for the Guinean people in their just struggle against the aggressors.

In his message to President Sekou Toure, Marien Ngouabi, Head of State of the People's Republic of the Congo, said: "This act of piracy is aimed at annihilating revolutionary and progressive countries in Africa. Portuguese fascism is a tool of that headed by American imperialism." Ngouabi added in his message, "The Congolese people stand alongside the fraternal people of Guinea, and give them not only full support but also material aid whenever the Guinean people need." Moussa Traore, Head of State of Mali, expressed the Malian people's readiness to defend the independence of the African countries at all sacrifices. Nigerian Head of State Yakubu Gowon said Nigeria was prepared to render any assistance Guinea might ask for, military or otherwise.

President Nyerere of Tanzania expressed full support for the struggle of the Guinean people to repulse the invasion by the foreign mercenaries in his message

to President Sekou Toure and decided to present Guinea with a cheque of 10 million Tanzanian shillings to help the Guinean people in resisting the aggression by the Portuguese colonialists and foreign mercenaries. President Kaunda of Zambia said the invasion of Guinea was a threat to international peace and security and pledged Zambia's full support to the Guinean Government. President Mohamed Siad Barre of the Somali Supreme Revolutionary Council, in a telegram to Diallo Telli, Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, expressed Somalia's full support, including military assistance to Guinea. Africa, Siad Barre said, cannot continue begging the United Nations. It is time to defend our dignity and independence with our own united efforts. President Obote of Uganda also voiced his country's support to Guinea.

Chairman Boumediene of the National Council of the Algerian Revolution, in his message to President Sekou Toure, strongly condemned the criminal invasion of Guinea by the Portuguese colonialists and foreign mercenaries and pledged Algeria's total and unconditional support to the Guinean people. President Moktar Ould Daddah of Mauritania in a message to President Sekou Toure expressed the "unconditional support and solidarity" of the Mauritanian people and Government with the Guinean people. King Hassan II of Morocco pointed out in his message to the Guinean President that the aggression against Guinea is also "an attack on the territorial integrity of all Africa." He pledged Morocco's unconditional support for the Guinean Government.

President Sadat of the United Arab Republic in his message to President Sekou Toure said: "The United Arab Republic strongly condemns this criminal aggression and considers it an aggression not only on Guinea but on the whole African continent. It proclaims its unqualified support and total consolidation for the struggle of the fraternal people of Guinea in face of this aggression to preserve their independence and freedom." U.A.R. Prime Minister Mahmoud Fawzi announced that the U.A.R. would provide Guinea with aid in weapons and medicines. President Nimeri of the Sudanese Revolution Command Council declared at a mass rally that the Democratic Republic of the Sudan would give full support to President Sekou Toure and the Guinean people in their struggle against this invasion. The Libyan Government in its message to President Sekou Toure said that Libya would not hesitate one hour in providing Guinea with whatever material aid asked for to crush the invaders. Military supplies furnished by Libya have already been shipped to Conakry.

Prime Minister Kofi Busia of Ghana, President Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon, Prime Minister Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone and President Jean-Bedel Bokassa of the Central African Republic all condemned the Portuguese colonialists for perpetrating this act of aggression and voiced their support for the Guinean people in their struggle against aggression. Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, President Kenyatta of Kenya, President Micombero of Burundi and President Bourguiba of Tunisia sent messages respectively to President Sekou Toure expressing their support.

Diallo Telli, Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, pointed out in a statement that the valiant people and Government of Guinea should be extended full support and the enemy be pressed to halt its armed attack and withdraw together with his warships and other military equipment.

The Zimbabwe African National Union and the Pan-Africanist Congress of South Africa (Azania) in statements issued respectively in Dar-es-Salaam pledged firm support for the just struggle of the Guinean people. In a joint statement issued by their offices in Cairo, the African nationalist organizations of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and the Cape Verde Islands, Mozambique, South Africa and South West Africa condemned the Portuguese colonialists' "criminal aggression on the Republic of Guinea, one of the progressive African countries which support the African liberation movement."

Asian Countries Congratulate Guinean People On Victory in Struggle Against Aggression

Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, said in his message: "The entire Vietnamese people feel strongly indignant at and sternly condemn the brazen aggression by the U.S.-led imperialists and colonialists. The victory of the brotherly Guinean people constitutes a heavy blow to imperialism's policy of aggression and intervention in the Republic of Guinea and other African countries, and a great encouragement to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation."

Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, and Huynh Tan Phat, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, sent a message to President Sekou Toure, warmly greeting the victory won by the Guinean army and people in their resistance against the Portuguese colonialists' armed aggression. The message said: We warmly congratulate the army and people of Guinea who, under the firm leadership of Your Excellency, have meted out due punishment to the Portuguese colonialists for their cruel act and scheme of aggression. We firmly believe that the just struggle of the Guinean army and people will be crowned with total victory.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of

Cambodia, in his message to President Sekou Toure expressed firm solidarity with the Guinean people in their courageous fight against the foreign invaders. The message said: We ardently wish that Your Excellency, at the head of the valiant and proud Guinean nation, will win complete victory in your heroic struggle over the aggressors and that the latter will be driven out, to the last man, of the sacred territory of Guinea. Samdech Sihanouk asked the Democratic Party of Guinea and the Guinean people to rest assured that the Khmer people, their National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia will always be on their side.

The statement issued by the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea declared: This shameless act of aggression of the Portuguese colonialists is an intolerable, crude encroachment on the dignity and sovereignty of the Republic of Guinea and an open challenge to peace in Africa and the rest of the world. The Portuguese colonialists who have lived out their days would not have dared to perpetrate the sanguinary acts of suppression against the African people had it not been for the assistance and encouragement of the U.S. imperialists. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people will actively support and assist with might and main the just struggle of the Government and people of the Republic of Guinea against the Portuguese colonialists, stooges of the U.S. imperialists, and their mercenaries and will stand firm on the side of the friendly Guinean people until they completely wipe out the aggressors and win final victory.

Mohamed Ali Haitham, Member of the Presidential Council and Prime Minister of Southern Yemen, in his statement urged the revolutionary forces to close their ranks in solidarity with the Guinean people's struggle in defence of their national independence. President of the Yemeni Republican Council Abdu Rahman Al Eriani and Syrian Head of State Ahmed Khatib sent messages to President Sekou Toure, denouncing the colonialists' aggression against Guinea and expressing complete solidarity with and support for the just struggle of the Guinean people till victory is won. An official spokesman of the Iraqi Foreign Ministry declared that the Government and people of Iraq stood on the side of the friendly Guinean people and Government.

Countries in Europe and Latin America Issue Statements Supporting Guinea

Comrade Haxhi Lleshi, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent messages respectively to President Sekou Toure, categorically denouncing the Portuguese colonialists and foreign mercenaries for the savage aggression against Guinea. They pledged firm support for the just struggle of the Guinean people to resist the aggressors.

In his message, President Lleshi said: The Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the

Government of the People's Republic of Albania condemn with the strongest determination this barbarous aggression and fully support the fraternal people of Guinea in their just struggle to defend the independence, sovereignty and dignity of their country.

President Ceausescu of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania in his message expressed the conviction that "the Guinean people, an active factor in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, will act united, under the leadership of the Democratic Party of Guinea, and will defeat the invading forces." He ended the message with these words: "The Romanian people and Government support the just fight of the friendly Guinean people for liberty, independence and national sovereignty, and against the imperialist aggression."

President Tito of Yugoslavia pointed out in his statement that "this shameless criminal act which endangers a free and progressive non-aligned country is condemned most resolutely by the people and Government of Yugoslavia."

The Soviet Government issued a statement expressing support for the people of Guinea in their struggle

against armed aggression. Leaders of Hungary, Poland, the German Democratic Republic and Bulgaria and the Foreign Ministries of Czechoslovakia and Mongolia sent separate messages to President Sekou Toure or issued statements, expressing opposition to the invasion of Guinea by mercenaries and support for the Guinean people in their struggle to defend their independence and repulse the interventionists.

President Dorticos of Cuba in his message to President Sekou Toure expressed support for the just struggle of the Guinean people and Government in their heroic resistance against the Portuguese colonialists. The message declared: "The people and the Revolutionary Government of Cuba condemn and oppose this new aggression aimed at overthrowing the People's Government headed by you and restoring imperialist domination in the country." He voiced the militant solidarity of the Cuban people and Government with the people and Government of Guinea.

In Guyana, the House of Assembly unanimously approved a motion tabled by Prime Minister Forbes Burnham denouncing the aggression on Guinea by foreign mercenaries.

U.S. Economic Crisis Grows Deeper

THE current U.S. economic crisis broke out in August last year. U.S. industrial production has been declining and the number of unemployed has kept rising in the last 15 months, with a large number of enterprises going bankrupt and the home market in the throes of a slump. And this is accompanied by a spiralling inflation, soaring prices and huge financial deficits. The U.S. economy is in a mess.

According to recent official U.S. figures, the industrial production index for last October was 2.3 per cent lower than in the previous month, the biggest monthly fall since 1959, and a 7 per cent drop as compared with July 1969, the month before the present economic crisis began. A great number of factories have had to operate at below capacity, with many machines idle. Nationally speaking, factories worked at an average rate of 76.2 per cent of capacity in the third quarter this year, the lowest quarterly average since 1961, and the rate continued to decline in October. Hit by the storm of the economic crisis, many industrial and commercial enterprises went on the rocks. In the first half of this year, over 5,700 enterprises declared bankruptcy, 13 per cent more than in the same period last year, an average of more than 30 a day. To shift the burden of the economic crisis on to the working people, U.S. monopoly capital carried out a frantic onslaught on the working people and large numbers of

workers were fired. The unemployment rate hit 5.6 per cent last October, a peak for the past seven years. According to obviously doctored official U.S. figures, the number of unemployed in the whole country has reached 4.5 million, an increase of nearly 2 million since the Nixon government came to power.

Inherent Disease of Capitalist System

Economic crisis, i.e., "over-production" crisis, is the inevitable outcome of the capitalist mode of production which is marked by the social character of production and private ownership of the means of production. This is the inherent disease of the capitalist system. For 15 years beginning from 1946, following the end of World War II, to 1960, there were four economic crises in the United States. Since the 1960s, U.S. ruling circles have gone in for arms expansion and war preparations with growing zeal, militarizing the economy and carrying out a policy of aggression and expansion abroad as one of the chief measures to hold back the economic crisis. As a result, the federal government's military expenditures have risen sharply and there has been a huge financial deficit year after year. The ruling circles have no alternative but to issue large sheaves of paper money and float government bonds in order to make up for the financial deficit. However, this has brought on a worse inflationary spiral and zooming prices which have led to a serious financial and monetary crisis and

aroused strong dissatisfaction among the people. Class contradictions in the country have sharpened as never before.

The current economic crisis struck at a time when the U.S. financial and monetary crisis has steadily grown worse. An alarmed U.S. press noted that this was "a concurrence of inflation and recession." Ever since it took over, the Nixon government has had to cut back spending, raise the interest rate, tighten credit and take other "tightening up" measures in a futile effort to stem inflation and ease the financial and monetary crisis. But these measures have only hindered capital circulation and caused a drop in production, thus further aggravating the economic crisis. Meanwhile, the financial and monetary crisis has deteriorated further. Prices of consumer goods last year went up 6.1 per cent, the biggest jump in the past 20 years, and they have continued to rise this year, climbing more steeply in the last few months. The budget for fiscal 1971 beginning from last July 1 already has shown a deficit of 7,700 million U.S. dollars in the first quarter.

Whenever an economic crisis arose in the post-war period, U.S. ruling circles artificially "stimulated" the economy by increasing government expenses and military procurement, or created a false "prosperity" by reducing the interest rate and easing up on credit. If the Nixon government now tries to ease the economic crisis by "stimulating" the economy, the financial and monetary crisis will become more serious, and if it tries to ease the financial and monetary crisis by continuing to "tighten up" the economy, the economic crisis will get worse. The Nixon government is on the horns of a dilemma.

Internal and External Troubles Cause U.S. Imperialism to Decline Fast

The present U.S. economic crisis broke out at a time when class contradictions in the country have become ever sharper and the American people's revolutionary mass movement has surged ahead as never before. U.S. imperialism's expansion of its war of aggression in Indo-China has further enhanced the American people's new awakening. The American workers' movement, the student movement and the black people's struggle have broken out wave upon wave in the past two years. According to official U.S. figures, there were 5,700 workers' strikes in 1969. The workers' strike struggle soared higher with 4,220 strikes taking place from January to August this year. The big strike by 400,000 workers of General Motors, which started early in the morning of September 15 and lasted more than two months, was a hard blow for U.S. monopoly capital. Now, U.S. monopoly capital is trying its utmost to shift the economic crisis on to the working people. This will inevitably further sharpen class contradictions at home and arouse stronger and stronger resistance by the working people, thereby hitting U.S. monopoly capital still harder.

The outbreak of the U.S. economic crisis has coincided with the rapid decline of U.S. imperialism beset with difficulties at home and abroad. U.S. imperialism has made its fortunes out of war. At the end of World War II, the United States accounted for a half of the industrial production in the capitalist world, one-third of its export trade, and three-quarters of its gold reserves. Relying on its "positions of strength" in the economic sphere, U.S. imperialism has in the past viciously shifted its economic crisis on to the vast areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America and on to its allies. Because U.S. imperialism is declining politically, its economic position is declining daily. The speed of development of U.S. industrial production is far behind that of Japan and West Germany. U.S. foreign trade is becoming worse and worse and there have been huge deficits in the U.S. balance of international payments year after year. The U.S. gold reserve has dwindled through constant outflow. It has now fallen to less than 11,500 million dollars, accounting for only about a quarter of the total gold reserves in the capitalist world, while convertible U.S. banknotes and dollar bonds in the hands of foreign central banks and individuals amount to 44,500 million dollars, more than three times the value of the U.S. gold reserve. The weakness of the U.S. dollar, once reputed the "hardest" currency in the capitalist world, is obvious to everyone.

At the same time, many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have waged struggles against U.S. imperialist plunder and exploitation, while the contradictions between U.S. imperialism and other capitalist countries have developed further. Therefore, despite its feverish attempt to shift its economic crisis on to other countries, U.S. imperialism has been rebuffed everywhere. Since last year, the Nixon government, in order to ease its textile crisis, has held many talks with Japan, but without results. The U.S. attempt to restrict imports of some products from West European countries has been opposed by all the West European Common Market countries. Along with slow sales of U.S.-made automobiles on the home market and a drastic drop in production, the number of West German and Japanese cars on the U.S. market is expanding. Daily shrinking room for shifting the crisis on to other countries has also helped deepen the current economic crisis.

No Cure for Ailing U.S. Economy

The four economic crises the United States went through after World War II lasted 11 months each on the average, but this one, which has already gone on for 15 months and is still developing, is the longest since the war. This is the inevitable outcome of the ever sharpening contradictions inherent in the capitalist system. It fully reflects the fact that the U.S. economy is up to its neck in trouble. It is irremediable like someone with an incurable chronic disease and rotting away daily. The continuous development of the U.S. economic crisis is bound to further deepen the political crisis of the Nixon government and accelerate the pace of U.S. imperialism's collapse.

Expose the Plot of U.S. and Japanese Reactionaries to Resurrect the Dead Past

— On the reactionary Japanese film "Admiral Yamamoto"

by Tao Ti-wen

IN April 1943, when the Japanese aggressor troops were heading for collapse in the Pacific War, a fascist war criminal — Isoroku Yamamoto, commander of the Japanese combined naval fleet — was killed at the Solomon Islands' front and thus his crime-filled life was ended. To raise "fighting morale" for a last-ditch struggle, Japanese militarism at that time specially "cited" Isoroku Yamamoto's "meritorious service" to the "Great Japanese Empire," conferred on him the title of "Admiral of the Fleet" and honoured him with a "state funeral" and "nationwide mourning."

Yamamoto's life covers an entire historical period of Japanese militarism, from its morbid growth and frenzied launching of wars of aggression to the eve of its collapse. It can be said that he was brought up in the poisonous fascist "bushido spirit." From his earliest days he set his heart on becoming "an imperial admiral" who would "show the imperial power in other lands." At the age of 20 he took part in the scramble for colonies in the Russo-Japanese War where he performed his first "meritorious service" for the "empire." Yamamoto took a direct part in both world wars, was commander of the Japanese expeditionary forces invading Indo-China and planned the surprise attack on Pearl Harbour in an undeclared war. In the war of aggression against China following the "July 7" incident in 1937, he used carrier-based planes to inhumanly attack Nanking and rained wanton death on the peaceful inhabitants in co-ordination with the army attacking Shanghai. This brought him the "Tribute to the Rising Sun" medal. Thus this villain climbed from a cadet ensign to the high post of commander of the combined naval fleet. "He devoted himself to the navy for 40 years and displayed the consistently fierce Japanese spirit" — these words of praise from the eulogy delivered by arch war criminal Hideki Tojo are clear proof of Yamamoto's completely reactionary life.

More than 20 years have elapsed and the reactionary Sato government, responding to the baton of U.S. imperialism, has set in motion an evil trend of "re-evaluating Isoroku Yamamoto," raked up this devil from the garbage heap of history and cooked up the reactionary film *Admiral Yamamoto* as a "monument" to him. The film openly takes this arch war criminal whose hands dripped with the blood of the Japanese and Asian people and turns him into a Japanese national "hero." In addition, it lauds U.S. imperialism to the skies and bellows that it wants to express Japan's "spirit for survival today" through Yamamoto's image so as to prepare public opinion for rebuilding the "Great Japanese Empire" under the aegis of U.S. imperialism. *Admiral Yamamoto* is iron-clad evidence of the revival of Japanese militarism. We must expose the crimes of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries in tampering with history and completely smash their plot of aggression.

I

A recent cartoon in the Japanese press shows Eisaku Sato in the guise of the goddess of peace, holding out an olive branch in his right hand while clutching a nuclear warhead behind him with his left hand. This cartoon is a penetrating exposure of the peace tricks used by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries in reviving Japanese militarism and going full steam ahead with arms expansion and war preparations. However, in its sabre-rattling "national defence white paper," the Sato government clamours that Japan "will not become a military power," "will not dispatch troops abroad," will "maintain peace in the Far East" and so on and so forth. All this is just so much humbug! It is precisely behind this peace smokescreen that the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are committing new crimes.

The reactionary film *Admiral Yamamoto* presents Yamamoto in a way that fully meets the needs of this

counter-revolutionary dual policy of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. See how painstakingly the entry of Yamamoto is arranged at the beginning of the film: A river flows tranquilly, cherry blossoms are in full bloom along the banks and a melody sounds from afar. In a twinkling, against the background of the beautiful landscape, the Japanese reactionaries loose Yamamoto, a war criminal disguised as a "goddess of peace," on to this "earthly world." This is followed by a conversation between Yamamoto and a boatman on the question of "peace or war." When the boatman says that war may prevent him from working on the river, Yamamoto promises him: "Don't worry about the war! You can go on working just as long as you want!" Then, through direct portrayal or contrast, the film begins to concentrate with great relish on a grossly distorted version of the "conflict" between the Japanese army and navy on the question of "peace or war." It extols Yamamoto as the representative in the navy of the "supporters of peace," loudly chanting the "peace sutra": "We shouldn't even be thinking about war!" Moreover, the film pretends angry condemnation of the "spreading" of the "fires" of war and wants "Admiral Yamamoto to find out how to stop this war before it gets started."

Isoroku Yamamoto had a motto: "Always on the battlefield!" He often said: "Look! I'm going into action!" Even "seeing a blade of grass by the roadside or a bird in the sky" aroused his desire to kill and plunder the land of other nations. He prepared the operational plan for the surprise attack on Pearl Harbour 11 months before it took place. To carry out this long-premeditated project, Yamamoto and the emperor and ministers of the "empire" engaged in large-scale arms expansion and war preparations and sent a swarm of spies to infiltrate the Pearl Harbour area to collect information on the U.S. armed forces. On the other hand, they deliberately put up a smokescreen by entering into "peace talks" with the United States so frequently that dozens of "talks" took place within half a year or so. The film itself shows that while Yamamoto and other naval brasshats, big and small, were shouting "peace," aircraft of the combined naval fleet were engaged in round-the-clock training in low-altitude bombing with Pearl Harbour as the assumed target, and they launched the surprise attack at what they considered to be the opportune moment. This was what these "supporters of peace" did!

The Pacific War which the film deals with was the inevitable result of imperialist policy; it did not hinge on the subjective will of any group or person. As far back as 1936, the militarist Japanese Government drew up its "programme of national policy" to "ensure the position of the empire on the East Asian continent and at the same time its advance towards the southern seas (i.e., the South Pacific)." This determined that the contradiction between Japan and the United States in contending for China and Southeast Asia could not be abated. No matter which was later in power, the "pro-British and pro-U.S. group" or the "pro-German and

pro-Italian group," the Japan-U.S. contradiction grew sharper and sharper and finally and inevitably led to the Pacific War show-down. However, the makers of the film *Admiral Yamamoto* arbitrarily portray him as having busied himself with "peace"—risking his life to oppose the military alliance with Germany and Italy and issuing an endless stream of "anti-war declarations." In the final analysis, all Yamamoto's "peace proposals" and "anti-war efforts" boil down to one thing: It is inadvisable to fight U.S. imperialism. By the tortured logic of the Japanese reactionaries, love of U.S. imperialism is "love of peace" and refusal to fight U.S. imperialism is "rejection of war." This is gangster logic, pure and simple; it is the philosophy of running dogs 100 per cent.

This absurd logic did not come into being fortuitously. As a matter of fact, throughout the history of Japanese imperialist aggression there is the characteristic of "aggression and at the same time subordination" (i.e., while committing aggression abroad, Japan must rely on the support and protection of certain imperialist powers). The post-war Japanese cabinets, from Shigeru Yoshida to Eisaku Sato, all have been running dogs of U.S. imperialism and all are descended from the pre-war "pro-British and pro-U.S. group." While "recalling past vicissitudes," Shigeru Yoshida clamoured that "Japan secured its prosperity by taking concerted action with Britain and the United States; it met destruction by turning its back on them." Yasuhiro Nakasone, chieftain of the Sato government's "Defence Agency," has done his utmost to preach that by the surprise attack on Pearl Harbour and starting the Japan-U.S. conflict, Japan did "things beyond its national strength" and undertook "adventures in foreign affairs," and he has said this was a "lesson still valid today" which Japan had drawn from the "Great East Asia War." The Japanese reactionaries have distorted and tampered with history in a pragmatic way for the sole purpose of meeting their political need to sell themselves to their U.S. master. The Isoroku Yamamoto presented by the film as a pro-U.S. advocate of peace with the United States is precisely a self-portrait of the revived Japanese militarism which is playing the role of police dog for U.S. imperialism in the East today.

II

This reactionary film also uses all kinds of artistic devices to depict Yamamoto's "heroic integrity and acts" of "grieving over the sorrows of his country and people." It puts him in a white uniform to show his determination to "sacrifice his life to preserve his integrity" and makes him sound "patriotic" by having him sing such "patriotic songs" as "I love my country, and I don't want to see it fall or be destroyed." The film even shamelessly alleges: "Admiral Yamamoto has the weight of all Japan on his shoulders."

During World War II, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "The specific content of patriotism

is determined by historical conditions. There is the 'patriotism' of the Japanese aggressors and of Hitler, and there is our patriotism."¹ Proceeding from the patriotic stand of the Japanese people at that time, one should have resolutely opposed the aggressive war of the Tenno empire and tried in every way to bring about its defeat. However, Yamamoto's "patriotic" actions which the film highlights are just the opposite. First, he toils day and night for the "Great Japanese Empire" even at the risk of his life; secondly, he "denies self," "performs his duties" and "fights courageously to the end" in carrying out aggression abroad; thirdly, he stresses the "needs of the whole empire" and, in order to retrieve Japan's defeat at the Solomon Islands' front, works hard to co-operate with the army which had tried to assassinate him, etc. Aren't all these actions by Yamamoto "the 'patriotism' of the Japanese aggressors and of Hitler" that runs counter to the interests of the Japanese people? Isn't such nonsense as "exhausting oneself working for the country" and "remaining loyal to the country till death" the fine cloak of "patriotism" that Japanese prime ministers Hirota, Hiranuma, Konoe, Tojo, Koiso and company, and the Japanese generals and admirals Itagaki, Yamamoto, Yamashita and others used to start one criminal war of aggression after another? These wars reduced Japan to a gruesome situation in which countless families were bereft of their members. One out of every two families had someone in the army and one in four families lost someone on the battlefield. Aren't these warlords and war criminals who bartered away Japan's national independence traitors to the Japanese nation, who made it a vassal of U.S. imperialism and caused the Japanese people to live in humiliation?

Yamamoto is by no means a "hero saving the country," but an out-and-out traitor to the nation. The evidence is ample and nobody can reverse this verdict! By distorting history and calling black white, the Japanese reactionaries can only prove that they and their aggressive predecessors are jackals from the same lair. The Sato government is now waving the signboard "for country and people," shouting about "having been overly self-critical about nationalism in the past" and saying that "the anti-war sentiments of the people" have impeded Japan's "national defence." It calls on the people to be "patriotic" and "defend one's own country at the cost of his life." In the final analysis, in playing up "patriotism," a word that has class content, the Sato government is trying to label as "patriotism" the poison of the extremely reactionary "bushido spirit" in order to peddle it, to attach the tattered flag of "good luck in war" once again on the bayonet and to trick Japanese soldiers again into fighting under that flag for the "prosperity" of the "empire" at the cost of their lives.

The Japanese reactionaries present Isoroku Yamamoto in the guise of a gentleman, elegant, courteous and kind, and they portray the Japanese aggressor troops, known throughout the world for their savagery, cruelty and strict caste system, as a "peaceful and harmonious

big family." Yamamoto is presented throughout as a "benevolent" man showing "consideration for his people." With his help, a poor student is able to enter the naval academy; he shows "concern" for his subordinates, playing chess with them, and seaman Omi says he is like his own "kind father."

But no amount of glamorizing on the screen can hide the iron-clad facts. In life, the fascist war criminal Isoroku Yamamoto was an extreme militarist, an arsonist, a mass murderer, a plunderer, a gambler and a debauchee, who resorted to every dirty and bloody trick. Who sends the son of the boatman in the film to die on the South Pacific front? Yamamoto! Who makes many young airmen serve as cannon-fodder for Japanese militarism? Yamamoto! And the same Yamamoto ships 36,000 Japanese soldiers to Guadalcanal where they drink sea water, eat lizards and struggle against heat, hunger and disease. Yamamoto was a hypocrite mouthing humanity, justice and virtue while behaving like a robber and prostitute. He is a wolf in sheep's clothing, outwardly kind but inwardly vicious!

The fire-breathing evil god of militarism today can no longer easily command the hearts of the Japanese soldiers. The Japanese reactionaries want the chieftains of the "Self-Defence Forces" to copy the art of Yamamoto in playing a "smiling tiger" so that the duped Japanese soldiers will accept the deceivers as their guides and true criminals as their benefactors. In so doing, the Japanese reactionaries hope to get more cannon-fodder without opposition and to dull the vigilance of the Japanese people against militarism, bringing more calamities to Japan and its people.

III

The reactionary film *Admiral Yamamoto* heaps admiration on Yamamoto by pretending that he is a "far-sighted," "resourceful and skilful" strategist "of great courage." To prettify him as "being brave and resolute," it goes to the extraordinary length of piling it on with the tall tale that at a critical moment Yamamoto saved a plane by catching hold of its wing as it was about to run off the carrier flight deck and crash into the sea on landing. The film tries to make people believe that Yamamoto is dictating the entire course and outcome of the war, as if he is a "god of the army" who commands the war situation.

Our great leader Chairman Mao points out: "Our enemies are the backward and decadent reactionaries who are doomed. Ignorant of the laws of the objective world and metaphysical and subjective in their thinking, they are invariably wrong in their judgments."² Hitler, Tojo and Mussolini were such backward and decadent reactionaries, as are Nixon and Sato and company today. Their reactionary class nature determines that fascist warlords like Yamamoto can never see the laws of historical development. Is this not true? When the Japanese invaders launched an all-out war of aggres-

sion against China in 1937, the emperor and ministers of the "Great Japanese Empire" were drunk with the dream of a "quick victory." They boasted that they would swallow up all China in about one month. Yamamoto did his utmost to realize this mad plan. Four years later, on the eve of the outbreak of the Pacific War, they again gathered together and bragged that the Pacific War could be brought to an end in around three months. Before long, however, the "expectations" of these adventurists fizzled out one after another. Led by Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people won great victory in their war against Japanese aggression and for national liberation.

From Isoroku Yamamoto's viewpoint and arguments concerning war as revealed in the film, it does not need great insight to find that far from being a great strategist, he is but a selfish and short-sighted pragmatist and a typical believer in the fetish that weapons are decisive. Yamamoto makes various estimates of the Pacific War. At one time he says that Japan will "lose against America" because seemingly powerful U.S. imperialism "has abundant materials." At another, he asserts that Japan must "hit early by surprise" "for a profitable victory." In the film when others are celebrating the "successful attack," Yamamoto refuses to attend the "victory party" because he sees that "their [U.S.] carriers still live." Such is Yamamoto's "strategic insight." This description is intended to create public opinion favourable to the Japanese reactionaries' expanding armaments today and supply a counter-revolutionary "reason" for Japan's aggression and plunder of the countries of Southeast Asia and the rest of Asia. But, history has inexorably proved the complete bankruptcy of the theory held by Yamamoto and company that "weapons are decisive." Nor was it only Japanese imperialism that collapsed; German fascism which had a much more "abundant" supply of "materials" and "weapons" also collapsed. Not only was the war of aggression launched by German, Italian and Japanese imperialism smashed by the people of the world, but the 8 million-strong troops of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, equipped with "modern weapons" by U.S. imperialism, were wiped out after World War II by the Chinese People's Liberation Army armed with "millet plus rifles." Likewise, wars of aggression against Korea, against Viet Nam and against the three countries of Indo-China, all launched by U.S. imperialism which Yamamoto admired as "having abundant materials," have been defeated one after another by the heroic people of Korea and China and the heroic people of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos. The myth of "naval and air superiority" has also been exploded. U.S. imperialism and all the reactionaries of

the world are paper tigers. Chairman Mao points out: **"I have said that all the reputedly powerful reactionaries are merely paper tigers. The reason is that they are divorced from the people."**³ The war of aggression started by the Japanese warlords was against the people and unjust. This sealed their inevitable downfall. Through the medium of the cinema, the Japanese reactionaries are "summing up" the "lesson" of their defeat in World War II by distorting it in order to incite new militarist fanaticism. We deem it necessary to reason this out here and now.

U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism both advocate that "weapons are decisive." The Sato government openly clamours for nuclear weapons, attempting to subjugate the people of Asia at bayonet point. This is sheer day-dreaming! **"Those who refuse to be enslaved will never be cowed by the atom bombs and hydrogen bombs in the hands of the U.S. imperialists."**⁴ **"The outcome of a war is decided by the people, not by one or two new types of weapon."**⁵ The revolutionary truth pointed out by Chairman Mao will continue to inspire the people of the world to **"unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs."**⁶

Not only does the film give a false picture by alleging that the entire course of the Pacific War was "foreseen" by Isoroku Yamamoto, but it tries its utmost to show that if Yamamoto's strategy had been adopted the "Great Japanese Empire" would not have been defeated. This is absolutely preposterous nonsense! History belongs to the people, and the people alone are the motive force in the making of history. Fools like Yamamoto who set themselves against the people can in no way alter history. Their only place in history is a corner by the wailing wall. From the film we see how Yamamoto agonizes, sighs and is completely at a loss, firm in countenance but weak within, when his military adventures were foiled one after another and his "hope for . . . victory was lost" again and again. He is compelled to say to himself: "I could blame it on fate or some other foolish thing" and "who can tell after that?" Such is the predicament in which a war gambler finds himself when he is no longer in control of his destiny. The laws of history are irresistible, and the wheel of advancing history will continue to crush the "will" of the chieftains of imperialist aggression like Yamamoto. However hard the reactionary Sato government tries to summon the spirit of Isoroku Yamamoto, the dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" will never come true.

IV

Towards its end, this reactionary film shows Yamamoto swaggering to a hospital at the front to visit

his wounded soldiers and trying to cheer them up: "You'll get better" soon. This occurs at a time when Japanese imperialism is being repeatedly defeated and its total collapse is a foregone conclusion. Isn't this a brazen-faced declaration that the "Great Japanese Empire" is not reconciled to its failure, retains "vitality" and will surely stand up to venture forth again? When the Japanese aggressor troops are being badly beaten and many of them die or are disabled, Yamamoto sends a number of airmen who make up the core of his air force home and tells them to "get ready to advance to a bigger and more important job." Does this not clearly show that Japanese militarism at that time was husbanding its backbone force for today's revival and sowing the evil seeds of aggression? Even at the last moment before Yamamoto's death in a plane, the film tries to show that his determination to fight does not waver at the moment of death by making up the story of him sitting still with sabre in hand when he is hit by a bullet. In a nutshell, through these scenes which have a malicious purpose the film tries in every way to imply that Japanese militarism's spirit of revanchism in carrying out aggression and expansion in Asia is eternal, even though it failed disastrously in World War II.

Concerted efforts today to glorify Isoroku Yamamoto by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries have the criminal aim of conjuring up the spirit of Yamamoto to help revive militarism. So madly does Eisaku Sato, the U.S. imperialists' favourite, advocate revanchism that he openly held a "memorial service" for the war criminals killed in World War II and hysterically howled that their "noble dedication to the nation will go down in the annals and command the admiration and gratitude of our people." The Japanese reactionaries noisily declare that "the charge that Tojo was responsible for the war is unacceptable" and that they will "bring to book the trial" which passed the death sentence on Tojo. What should arouse our vigilance in particular is that the Sato government, in disregard of condemnation by public opinion at home and abroad, has published a "national defence white paper" which is iron-clad evidence of the revival of Japanese militarism. It rants that Japan "will not give up the use of force" and "should secure air and sea supremacy in Japan and the air space and water area of its environs." This means opening the way for launching a new war of aggression. Meanwhile, the "Defence Agency" of the Sato government churned out the "draft outline of Japan's fourth defence build-up programme" which has the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" as its backbone and centres on "the modernization of the ground Self-

Defence Forces and the building up of the navy and air force." The aim is to strengthen the militarist war machine and acquire a military force corresponding to Japan's status as an "economic power." Numerous facts prove that Japanese militarism is more and more frenziedly playing the part of U.S. imperialism's accomplice in Asia and has become a dangerous force of aggression and war in Asia.

"The flowing stream carries away the fallen blossoms, and gone is spring." Gone for ever are the days when the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries could ride roughshod over other nations and do as they pleased. Today in the 70s of the 20th century the people of China, Korea, Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia and other countries have an iron-firm will in struggling against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism. The great Japanese nation is more awakened than ever before and the people of the Asian countries will never tolerate Japanese militarism again taking the road of aggression against Asia and starting an adventurist war! Major and minor war criminals, including Hideki Tojo and Yamamoto, did not and could not save the "Great Japanese Empire" from its inevitable destruction. Under the aegis of U.S. imperialism, the reactionary Sato government is today blinded by its inordinate ambitions and is embarking on an adventurist course; but it cannot evade the severe judgment of history. The blazing flames of the revolutionary anti-imperialist struggles of the people of the world will certainly reduce to ashes U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and Yamamoto and company which they glorify. **"For all these reasons we hope that those who are playing with fire will not get too dizzy. We now serve them with this formal warning: Better be careful. This fire is not a plaything. Look out for your own skins!"**⁷

NOTES

¹ Mao Tsetung: "The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War," *Selected Works*, Vol. II.

² Introductory Note to "Materials Concerning the Hu Feng Counter-Revolutionary Clique," 1955.

³ Mao Tsetung: "Speech at the Meeting of Representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties in Moscow."

⁴ Mao Tsetung: "Statement Supporting the Panamanian People's Just Patriotic Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism."

⁵ Mao Tsetung: "Talk With the American Correspondent Anna Louise Strong," *Selected Works*, Vol. IV.

⁶ Mao Tsetung: "People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!"

⁷ Mao Tsetung: "Order and Statement on the Southern Anhwei Incident," *Selected Works*, Vol. II.

("Guangming Ribao," November 4)

ROUND THE WORLD

CAMBODIA

Patriotic Armed Forces and People Win Spectacular Victories

Bringing into full play the spirit of brave and persistent fighting and fearing no sacrifice, the Cambodian patriotic armed forces and people won spectacular victories in successive attacks on the reactionary Lon Nol troops and Saigon puppet troops north and south of Phnom Penh in November. They wiped out thousands of enemy troops, destroyed over a hundred military vehicles and sank or damaged dozens of enemy vessels.

From the end of October to November 8, the Cambodian National Liberation Armed Forces smashed two enemy "mopping-up" operations in the Memot area of Kompong Cham Province and in the Snuol area of Kratie Province, killing or wounding more than 1,700 Saigon puppet troops, and destroying over 130 military vehicles, including tanks and armoured cars.

From November 8 to 12 they launched many fierce attacks on the enemy in Kompong Cham City, Kompong Cham Airport, Skoun and Treang district towns as well as enemy positions along Highways 6 and 7. They blew up many bridges, destroyed many important sections of the two highways and wiped out nearly 1,200 enemy troops.

From November 13 to 22, the Cambodian National Liberation Armed Forces annihilated or disintegrated over 1,000 enemy troops in operations in Kompong Cham Province. In two days, on November 14 and 22, they wiped out or badly battered two airborne battalions of Lon Nol puppet troops, killed or wounded over 550 men and captured large quantities of weapons, ammunition and other war material.

From November 20 to 23, the Cambodian National Liberation Armed Forces in the Kirirom area wiped out or badly mauled an enemy sub-sector

command post, four battalions and two companies, putting out of action or capturing more than 1,400 enemies, including a number of officers.

On the night of November 25, they handed out severe punishment to the field command of the Lon Nol puppet army and three other battalions when they subjected this command post on Highway 4 and the troops stationed there to heavy shelling.

Hundreds of enemy troops were killed or wounded by the National Liberation Armed Forces in numerous battles in Kampot, Takeo and many other provinces.

Often intercepting enemy forces on the Mekong River, the Cambodian National Liberation Armed Forces have sunk or damaged dozens of enemy military vessels. On the night of November 20, they raided the ammunition dumps at Pochen Tong Airport in Phnom Penh.

BRITAIN

450,000 Workers Strike

The impressive 24-hour strike by 450,000 workers in Britain on December 8 was a strong protest against the "industrial relations bill" cooked up by the British ruling circles with a view to suppressing the workers' strike struggle. It was the biggest downing of tools by British workers since the 1926 general strike.

The strike affected most such monopoly enterprises as the motor, shipbuilding, transport and publication. Thirty-five per cent of the auto workers took part in the strike. Production stopped at a number of plants of British Leyland and U.S.-financed Chrysler, Ford and General Motors in Birmingham, Coventry, Dagenham, Liverpool and Swansea. In Scotland, thousands of workers in two yards of the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders joined the strike. As a result of the dockers' strike, many docks in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Hull, Glasgow, Bristol and other ports were at a standstill, with

large numbers of ships lying at anchor and no one to load or unload them. None of London's morning newspapers appeared as a result of the printers' strike. Some schools also closed after teachers joined the strikers.

Striking workers in London, Manchester and Glasgow held large-scale demonstrations to protest the new scheme of the reactionary authorities to clamp down on workers' strikes. In London, 15,000 striking workers, teachers and students held a meeting and a demonstration. They carried banners and placards inscribed with slogans defending workers' rights and opposing the "industrial relations bill." In front of Parliament, thousands of demonstrators bravely fought the reactionary police called out to suppress them.

The day before, on December 7, 125,000 British electricity workers began a go-slow struggle in protest over ruthless monopoly capital exploitation and to press their demand for higher wages. As a result, Britain's power supply was reduced by some 40 per cent and over one-fourth of the country was blacked out. Many factories were forced to close down, commuter trains had to stop running and many big stores had to turn off their neon advertising signs and show window lights while some stores had to close. Traffic in London and many other big cities was also in a chaotic state as traffic lights failed to function. The first to be hit by the electricity workers' go-slow was Britain's bourgeois propaganda machine. The *Times* and many other bourgeois papers failed to come off the press and the B.B.C. had to cancel a number of programmes.

The big strike and the 125,000 electricians' go-slow have merged to deal a heavy blow to the reactionary rule of the British monopoly capitalist class. One Member of Parliament moaned that these were "the darkest days in industry since the general strike of 1926." He added apprehensively that the situation "could get worse."

British ruling circles were beside themselves in the face of the powerful waves of protest by hundreds of

thousands of workers. On December 8 British Prime Minister Heath hastily called an emergency cabinet meeting to discuss ways to meet the situation. It was reported that the Conservative government, while continuing to deceive the workers, is ready, if the workers refuse to be bamboozled, to declare a state of emergency and call out troops to put down their struggle.

The "industrial relations bill" worked out by the British monopoly capitalist class is aimed at suppressing the workers' strike struggle and depriving the workers of their right to strike. The bill stipulates that if a trade union "incites unconstitutional strikes," it would be liable to penalties up to 100,000 pounds sterling. Copying the notorious U.S. Taft-Hartley anti-labour act, the bill states that there should be a 60-day "cooling-off period" before major strikes so that iniquitous activities can take place to sabotage strikes. Vehement opposition from the broad masses of the workers greeted the reactionary bill as soon as it was hammered out.

U.S.A.

Nationwide Rail Strike

Defying the deception and threats of the Nixon government, more than 500,000 U.S. railwaymen went on a nationwide strike at midnight December 10, thus paralysing the country's rail system.

This nationwide strike had been brewing for more than a year. It was put off as a result of the unreasonable interference and sabotage by the reactionary U.S. ruling circles plus betrayal by some scab union bosses. Regional strikes by rail workers, however, took place on January 30, July 7 and September 15 this year. Having suffered long enough, the railwaymen recently decided to go on a nationwide strike to protest ruthless exploitation by monopoly capital and demand higher wages. It is reported that this was the third nationwide railwaymen's strike in the United States in half a century.

Railway workers at many stations walked out in advance before the strike was started, while those at other stations were also well-prepared for the strike. Trains which could not have reached their final destination before midnight December 9 were cancelled early. After the strike went into effect, picket lines were immediately formed by railwaymen at major terminals. At Grand Central Terminal in New York, scores of pickets formed by rail workers carried strike signs and patrolled around the station. Five hundred and forty rail workers who were on duty at Washington's Union Station on the evening of December 9 walked out and locked up the station before midnight December 10.

The nationwide rail strike threw the Nixon government into a panic. A White House spokesman said it would have "a devastating effect" on the U.S. economy. For this reason, U.S. ruling circles tried their best to sabotage and obstruct it. Before it began, the Nixon government announced it was considering using troops to take over the railroads if the strike broke out. Transportation Secretary John Volpe openly clamoured on December 8 that his department "would give consideration to the utilization of troops," in an effort to intimidate the rail workers. Many troops stood ready on December 9. Defying the threats, the railroad workers however unanimously expressed their decision to go on strike as scheduled. Under these circumstances, the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate held meetings on the night of December 9 to discuss an emergency bill in a vain attempt to force the workers to put off the strike once again. U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon also stayed up the whole night. A White House limousine was kept ready at Congress so that the bill could be sent to Nixon immediately after its approval by both Houses, to be signed into law and thereby "legalizing" the reactionary authorities' suppression of the workers' strike struggle. But even as the congressmen bickered, the strike was already under-way. By the time Nixon received the emergency bill to break up the walk-

out, the strike had been on for two and a half hours.

The American people's revolutionary struggles have shown a vigorous development since the beginning of 1970. In the first ten months of the year, strikes by workers brought on a loss of 51,600,000 workdays for U.S. monopoly capital, a 49 per cent increase as compared with the corresponding period last year, or 2.7 times as many as those in 1960. The nationwide railwaymen's strike was another harsh blow to the Nixon government.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "In capitalist society contradictions find expression in acute antagonisms and conflicts, in sharp class struggle; they cannot be resolved by the capitalist system itself and can only be resolved by socialist revolution."

The American working class is the hope of the United States. Today, a growing number of the broad masses of workers are aware of the fact that their interests are diametrically opposed to those of the monopoly capitalist class and that the contradictions between themselves and the monopoly capitalists are irreconcilable. They are aware that they can win their liberation only by uniting with the world proletariat and the oppressed people and oppressed nations to completely overthrow the U.S. imperialist system. Amid the surging revolutionary mass movement in the United States, the American working class is increasingly demonstrating its role as the main force. The mounting American workers' movement is sure to merge with the valiant struggles of the Afro-Americans, the students and other national minorities into an irresistible powerful revolutionary torrent and hit ever more strongly at U.S. ruling circles and finally end U.S. monopoly capital's criminal rule.

CORRECTION

In some copies of No. 50, line 6 from bottom, 1st column on page 20, for "several thousand" read "several hundred," and line 11 from bottom, 2nd column on the same page, for "November 11" read "November 12."

Colour Documentary on 21st Anniversary of People's Republic of China

The documentary *Hail the 21st Anniversary of the Great People's Republic of China* has been shown in Peking and other parts of China since November 26. The full-length colour documentary shows how our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao join 400,000 army men and civilians in Peking in solemnly celebrating China's first National Day of the 1970s.

The film was produced jointly by the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio and the Chinese People's Liberation Army August First Film Studio.

The film records the heart-stirring scenes in which Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities of China, and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin join the army men and civilians in the capital in joyously celebrating the National Day in the new upsurge in China's socialist revolution and socialist construction, and in the new upsurge in the struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism. Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin mount the Tien An Men rostrum with firm steps. Beaming, full of vitality and in excellent health, Chairman Mao time and again waves to the people in acknowledgement. Filled with boundless happiness and joy, the army men and civilians wave their red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* and repeatedly shout "Long live Chairman Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" and "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!"

The documentary records the scene when Vice-Chairman Lin Piao speaks on the Tien An Men rostrum, giving fighting calls to the whole

Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country on behalf of our great leader Chairman Mao.

The documentary is permeated with an enthusiastic atmosphere of unity and militancy and full of strong proletarian internationalism. In high spirits and militant, the paraders in majestic columns repeatedly shout "Unite to win still greater victories!" "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland!" "People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!" and other slogans. This fully reflects the revolutionary spirit of the 700 million Chinese people who, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, resolutely respond to the call of the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and closely follow our great leader Chairman Mao in advancing triumphantly to seize still greater victories.

The documentary shows our great leader Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin cordially shaking hands and conversing with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk and the distinguished guests, comrades and friends from the five continents, and celebrating China's National Day together with them.

The documentary also records scenes of the jubilant army men and civilians in the Chinese capital immersed in boundless happiness, singing and dancing and happily joining our great leader Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin in seeing the festival fireworks display on the night of National Day.

Protocol of Sino-Korean Scientific and Technical Co-operation Meeting Signed

A protocol of the 11th Session of the Committee of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic

People's Republic of Korea for Scientific and Technical Co-operation was signed in Peking on December 9, with a view to further strengthening the blood-sealed militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the Chinese and Korean people and developing scientific and technical co-operation between the two countries.

Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, was present at the signing ceremony.

Signing the protocol were Sun Hsiao-feng, Chairman of the Chinese Section of the Committee and Vice-Minister of the Petroleum Industry, and Won Dong Gu, Chairman of the Korean Section of the Committee and Vice-Minister of the Chemical Industry.

Before the signing ceremony, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met and had a very cordial and friendly talk with Comrade Won Dong Gu and the members of the Korean Section of the Committee. Comrade Kim Jae Suk, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in China, was present.

Premier Chou and Other Comrades Meet Japanese Friends

Premier Chou En-lai; Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, on December 8 met Japanese friends Masahisa Suganuma, Noboru Tsuneyama, Shigeru Miyamoto and Hirokazu Sasaki.

Hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation at the meeting which was attended by leading members of the Chinese organizations concerned.

(Continued from p. 11.)

at all. This seriously hampered their initiative and creativeness. Chairman Mao teaches us: "There can be no knowledge apart from practice." How did the bourgeois academic "authorities" look for water? As the workers put it, "riding up in a car and then getting out to take a look, they tapped haphazardly with their hammers and made a hurried judgment." How could solid and scientific conclusions be made by people using this lordly bourgeois style?

Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is the life-blood of hydro-geological work. Chairman Mao has consistently taught us to have faith in the masses and rely on them. "In all the practical work of our Party, all correct leadership is necessarily 'from the masses, to the masses.'" Philosophically speaking, the repeated processes of "from the masses, to the masses" is the Marxist theory of knowledge. Therefore, the process in which Chairman Mao's philosoph-

ical thinking guides us to find water is one in which we have adhered to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. It is also a process in which we have fully mobilized and relied on the masses, continuously fostered the idea of locating water for the revolution, changed our subjective world while transforming the objective world, and displayed our subjective initiative.

The geological fighters in our group feel deeply that it is Chairman Mao's revolutionary line that guides us in discovering subterranean water. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we are determined to persevere in further studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works, further strengthen the revolutionary unity of all the comrades in our group, rely on the poor and lower-middle peasants in the localities and locate more underground water for socialist revolution and socialist construction.

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