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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. This is a law of history.

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The Chinese people regard victory in the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America as their own victory and give warm sympathy and support to all their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles.

On Death of General de Gaulle

Chairman Mao Sends Message of Condolences to Madame de Gaulle

Chairman Mao Tsetung sent a message of condolences on November 11 to Madame de Gaulle on the passing away of General Charles de Gaulle. The message reads in full as follows:

Madame Charles de Gaulle,
Paris

Upon learning of the unfortunate passing away of General Charles de Gaulle, I wish to express heartfelt condolences to you and pay sincere respects to him, a dauntless fighter against fascist aggression and for the defence of the national independence of France.

Mao Tsetung

Peking, November 11, 1970

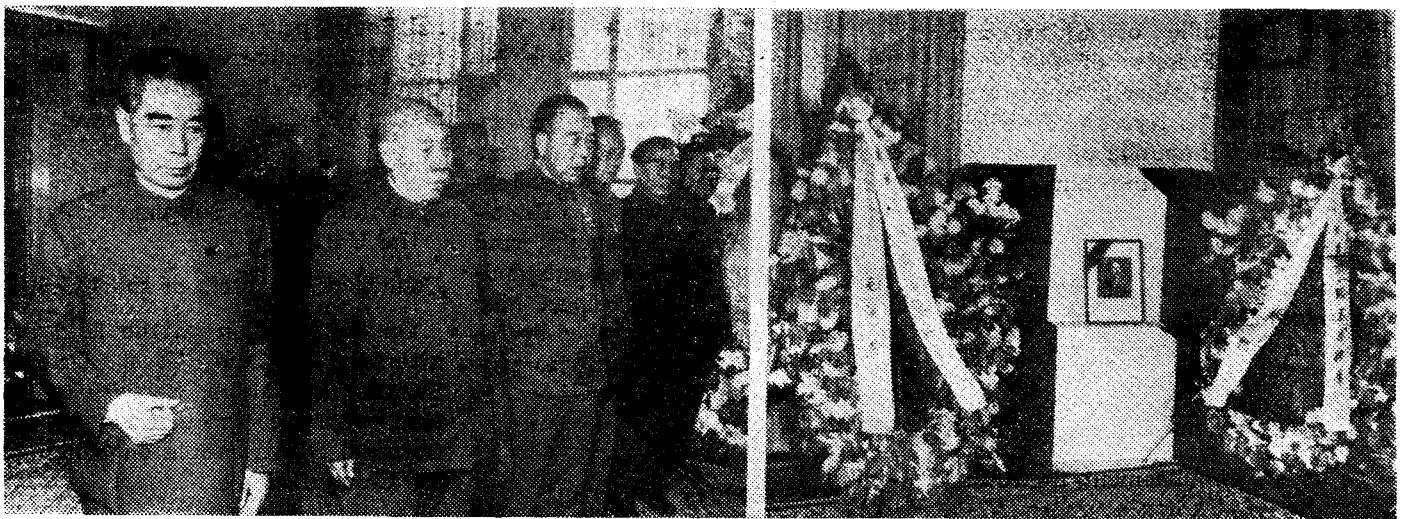
Message of Condolences From Vice-Chairman Tung and Premier Chou To President Pompidou

Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Chou

En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on November 11 sent a message to Georges Pompidou, President of the Republic of France, expressing condolences on the passing away of General Charles de Gaulle, former President of the Republic of France.

The message reads in full as follows: His Excellency Mr. Georges Pompidou, President of the Republic of France,
Paris

Shocked to learn of the passing away of General Charles de Gaulle,



Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai, Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A. Huang Yung-sheng, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the N.P.C. Kuo Mo-jo call at the French Embassy in Peking to tender condolences on the death of General Charles de Gaulle.

former President of the Republic of France, we, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, express deep condolences to the Government of the Republic of France and the French people and cordial sympathy to the family of General de Gaulle.

We believe that the good relations between China and France, which were established thanks to the endeavours of General de Gaulle, will continue to develop with the joint efforts of the two sides.

Tung Pi-wu

Vice-Chairman of the
People's Republic of China

Chou En-lai

Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China
Peking, November 11, 1970

Chinese State Leaders Called at French Embassy in Peking

Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Huang Yung-sheng, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Com-

mittee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo called at the French Embassy in Peking in the afternoon of November 11 to tender condolences on the death of General Charles de Gaulle.

A portrait of General de Gaulle was in the main hall of the French Embassy.

Wreaths presented by Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao were placed before the portrait of General de Gaulle. The white ribbons on the wreaths bore this inscription: "To General Charles de Gaulle."

There were also wreaths presented by Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai, Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Huang Yung-sheng, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Kuo Mo-jo and by the Chinese Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Among those who called at the French Embassy to tender condolences were also leading members of departments concerned Lo Kuei-po, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Li Chiang,

Su Chieh, Huang Tso-chen, Ting Hsi-lin and Wang Yu-ching.

Ambassador Huang Chen Appointed as Special Envoy to Attend Funeral

Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai on November 11 appointed Huang Chen, Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of France, as the special envoy of the People's Republic of China to attend the funeral of General Charles de Gaulle.

Chinese National Flag Flown at Half-Mast at Tien An Men Square

The Chinese national flag was flown at half-mast at Tien An Men Square, in front of Hsinhuamen Gate and over the building of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking in the afternoon of November 11 and in the morning of November 12 in mourning for the death of General Charles de Gaulle.

Vice-Chairman Tung and Premier Chou Congratulate President Nyerere of Tanzania on His Re-election

Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, on November 5 sent a message to Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, warmly congratulating him on his re-election.

The message reads:

"On the occasion of your being re-elected President of the United Republic of Tanzania, we extend warm congratulations to you on behalf of the Chinese Government and people.

"Since its establishment, the United Republic of Tanzania under Your Excellency's leadership, working hard for prosperity and relying on its own efforts, has achieved mark-

ed successes in eliminating colonialist forces and building the country and in other fields; in international affairs, it has persevered in opposing imperialism and colonialism and supported the revolutionary struggles for national independence, thus winning the praise of the people of the world.

"The friendly relations and co-operation between China and Tanzania have undergone satisfactory development on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and Your Excellency has made outstanding contributions in this respect. May the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries constantly develop and grow in strength."

53rd Anniversary of Great October Revolution Greeted

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the

State Council of the People's Republic of China sent a message on November 6 to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., extending warm congratulations to the fraternal Soviet people on the occasion of the 53rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The message reads in full as follows:

Moscow

Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of
the U.S.S.R.,

Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.,

On the occasion of the 53rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we wish to extend warm congratulations to the fraternal Soviet people on behalf of the Chinese people.

The October Revolution opened up the new era of the proletarian rev-

(Continued on p. 31.)

Peking Review, No. 46

Victory Will Go to the Heroic Cambodian People

— 17th anniversary of the National Day of the Kingdom of
Cambodia warmly celebrated

THE National Day of the Kingdom of Cambodia, which came on November 9, was celebrated at a time when the world people's struggle against U.S. imperialism was rising to a new high and the people of Indo-China were winning one victory after another in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. With the deep feelings of comrades-in-arms, the Chinese people extended their warmest greetings on its 17th anniversary to Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the National United Front of Cambodia, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and the Cambodian people who are fighting courageously against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs.

10,000-Strong Rally in Peking. A great rally of 10,000 revolutionary people was held in Peking to celebrate this glorious festival with their comrades-in-arms from Cambodia.

The rally took place in the magnificent Great Hall of the People. Huge portraits of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, hung side by side on the rostrum, flanked by the national flags of China and the Kingdom of Cambodia. Inside the hall hung large streamers reading "People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!" and "We firmly support the people of the three countries of Indo-China in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation!"

Seated in the front row on the rostrum were comrades-in-arms from Cambodia, Viet Nam, Laos and Korea:

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Mme. Sihanouk; and Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia (N.U.F.C.) and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Mme. Penn Nouth;

Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China, and Nguyen Van Loc, Minister of Agriculture of the D.R.V.N.;

Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China;

Laotian friends in Peking General Huon Mongkhunvilay and Mme. Mongkhunvilay; and

Kim Jae Suk, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Peking.

The Chinese leaders seated in the front row on the rostrum were: Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Kang Sheng, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Wu Fa-hsien and Chiu Hui-tso, Deputy Chiefs of the General Staff of the Chinese P.L.A.; Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng and Wang Tung-hsing, Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

When Samdech and Mme. Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister and Mme. Penn Nouth and others entered the hall in the company of Chinese leaders, the entire hall rose and gave them a prolonged ovation.

Premier Chou En-lai and Samdech Sihanouk spoke at the rally (see pp. 7 and 9 for text of speeches). Their speeches were punctuated by warm applause.

An enthusiastic atmosphere prevailed throughout the rally. Workers, peasants, P.L.A. commanders and fighters, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals in the capital attending the rally warmly praised the victorious development of the Cambodian

Joint Communiqué of Government of People's Republic of China and Government of Republic of Italy on Establishment Of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Italy

In accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Italy have decided upon mutual recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations, effective November 6, 1970 and the exchange of ambassadors within three months.

The Chinese Government reaffirms that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. The Italian

Government takes note of this statement of the Chinese Government.

The Italian Government recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China.

The Chinese Government and the Italian Government have decided through consultation to provide all necessary assistance for the establishment and the performance of the functions of embassies in their respective capitals on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and in accordance with international practice.

people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. That development, they said, set another illustrious example for the oppressed people and nations throughout the world—a weak nation can defeat a strong and a small nation can defeat a big. They expressed the confidence that whatever trickery or conspiracy U.S. imperialism resorts to, it cannot fool the long-tested people of the three countries of Indo-China, and that whatever death-bed struggle it puts up, it cannot avoid complete defeat. Victory is sure to go to the heroic people of Cambodia and the other countries of Indo-China.

Distinguished Cambodian guests in Peking were also present on the occasion.

Also present were Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, responsible members of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and leading members of government departments and other departments concerned.

Diplomatic envoys accredited to Peking attended the rally.

The rally was sponsored jointly by the China-Cambodia Friendship Association, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Vice-Chairman Tung and Premier Chou Send Letter of Congratulations. On the eve of the Cambodian National Day, Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai, on behalf of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people, sent a letter to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth, most warmly greeting the festival.

The letter said:

"Under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the heroic Khmer people have, over a long period of time, waged dauntless struggles against U.S. imperialism in order to defend national independence and safeguard state sovereignty and territorial integrity. After U.S. imperialism and its lackey the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique staged the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat, the Khmer people, in response to the call of Head of State Samdech Sihanouk, took up arms and went to the battle front and have waged valiant struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and won great victories. Your victories have greatly deflated the arrogance of U.S. imperialism and greatly heightened the fighting will of the revolutionary people of various countries, setting a brilliant example for the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world in their struggle against aggression.

"There exists a profound traditional friendship between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples, and in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, they are comrades-in-arms going through thick and thin together. The Chinese people firmly support the Cambodian people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. We firmly believe that the three Indo-Chinese peoples, strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation."

On November 9, *Renmin Ribao* published an editorial entitled "Victory Definitely Belongs to the Heroic Cambodian People" to mark the occasion. A photo exhibition entitled "The Cambodian People Are Sure to Win" was held in Peking. It was sponsored by the China-Cambodia Friendship Association and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Documentary films in colour "Welcome Samdech Sihanouk's Arrival in Peking After Visiting Korea" and "Samdech Sihanouk and Prime Minister Penn Nouth Watch Sports Events" were also shown to the public.

At Peking Rally Celebrating National Day of Kingdom of Cambodia

Speech by Premier Chou En-lai

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

Respected Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.C. and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Mme. Penn Nouth,

Distinguished Guests from Cambodia,

Heads of Diplomatic Missions and Mmes.,

Comrades and Friends,

Amidst the high tide of the world people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and at a time when the Cambodian people are victoriously waging the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, we people of the capital are holding this grand rally here today to celebrate, together with our Cambodian comrades-in-arms, the 17th anniversary of the National Day of the Kingdom of Cambodia. First of all, on behalf of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and people, I extend the warmest festive congratulations to the Cambodian people's respected and beloved leader and the Chinese people's esteemed friend Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, to the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and to the Cambodian people and National Liberation Army who are fighting valiantly in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and cordial greetings and high respects to Her Majesty respected Queen Kossamak.

Over the past 17 years, the heroic Cambodian people under the leadership of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk have waged tenacious struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in Saigon and Bangkok in order to defend national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity, and have scored one victory after another. Samdech Sihanouk has consistently pursued a policy of peace, neutrality, independence and non-alignment, resolutely opposed U.S. imperialist interference, subversion and aggression and firmly supported the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and has made valuable contributions to the struggle of the people of Indo-China and the whole world against U.S. imperialism. The Kingdom of Cambodia led by Samdech Sihanouk has stood in the van of the anti-imperialist countries of the world and has thus become a serious obstacle to the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war in Indo-China and the rest of Southeast Asia.

U.S. imperialism has always been hostile to the peaceable and neutral Cambodia. On March 18 this year, U.S. imperialism instigated the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique to stage a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat and subsequently dispatched troops directly to invade Cambodia on a massive scale, thus extending its war of aggression to the whole of Indo-China. This new towering crime of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys aroused the furious resistance of the peoples of Cambodia and all Indo-China. On March 23 this year, Samdech Sihanouk issued a solemn five-point statement, kindling the raging flames of the Cambodian people's armed resistance against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, thereby ushering in a new historical period in the Cambodian people's struggle against U.S. imperialism. The patriotic army men and people of Cam-

bodia have now liberated two-thirds of their country and widely set up in the liberated areas N.U.F. committees and people's power of various levels, thus laying the foundation for the complete liberation of the Cambodian nation. The just struggle waged by the Cambodian people has won extensive international sympathy and support. The Chinese Government and people heartily rejoice over and admire the great victories won by the fraternal Cambodian people, and express warm congratulations to them on these victories.

The so-called superpower U.S. imperialism fancied that by buying over a few lackeys, staging a coup d'état and sending out a number of aggressor troops, it could easily subdue Cambodia. However, it is the people, and not the reactionaries going against the historical trend, who determine the development of history. Far from succeeding in its aggressive schemes and wild ambitions, U.S. imperialism has been badly battered and landed in an awkward position by the heroic Cambodian people. As the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. This is a law of history."**

At present, an excellent situation prevails in the three Indo-Chinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. In response to the militant call of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, the Cambodian, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples have united closely and formed a powerful united front against U.S. imperialism. Supporting and acting in close co-ordination with each other and fighting shoulder to shoulder, they have dealt heavy blows at the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys, setting a brilliant example of unity against imperialism for the people of the whole world.

U.S. imperialism is not reconciled to its defeat; it is still employing counter-revolutionary dual tactics and conducting a death-bed struggle. While continuing its war of aggression, it is feverishly engaged in political deception, in a vain attempt to stamp out the flames of the three Indo-Chinese peoples' armed struggle. Not long ago, the Nixon government dished up a so-called "new initiative" for solving the question of Indo-China; it also stage-managed in Phnom Penh a farce of the establishment of a so-called "republic"; and in collusion with its collaborator, it is scheming to carve up Cambodia. The Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia have forcefully exposed and sternly condemned these schemes of U.S. imperialism and its collaborator. Samdech Sihanouk made the solemn declaration long ago: **"Our people, their N.U.F.C., their Royal Government of National Union and their Army of National Liberation are fighting and will fight in a spirit of**

making no retreat and accepting no compromise until the Khmer fatherland is completely liberated from their local, American, Saigonese and Bangkok oppressors and, together with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Viet Nam, until the American imperialists and their satellites and lackeys are totally swept out of the whole of our Indo-China." The Chinese Government and people firmly support this just stand. The war waged by the Cambodian, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is just and will certainly triumph. No matter what plots and tricks U.S. imperialism and its lackeys may resort to, they cannot save them from their defeat.

The development of the present international situation is increasingly favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to U.S. imperialism and all its lackeys. While the three Indo-Chinese peoples are winning continuous new victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the struggle of the peoples of Korea, Japan and other Asian countries against U.S. imperialism and against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is continuing to develop in depth and the united front against U.S. imperialism is being consolidated and expanded daily. Staunch and unyielding, the Palestinian and other Arab peoples are persevering in their fight against aggression by U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism and against the imperialist plot to establish a so-called "state of Palestine." The African people's struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism and racial discrimination is mounting daily. The American people's revolutionary struggle is also developing vigorously, fiercely pounding at the reactionary rule of the Nixon government. Beset with troubles both at home and abroad, U.S. imperialism is having a very tough time.

At present, an increasing number of medium and small countries are rising one after another to strive for national equality, safeguard state sovereignty, oppose hegemony and oppose the aggression, control and subjugation by the superpowers. At the Third Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in Lusaka not long ago and during the recent activities for the 25th anniversary of the United Nations, many countries strongly condemned the superpowers for monopolizing international affairs, contending for world hegemony, dividing spheres of influence and using the United Nations as an instrument to push their power politics. Even in Latin America which the United States has always regarded as its "backyard," the struggle against U.S. imperialist control and exploitation is also mounting daily. The 70s of the 20th century is no longer a time when imperialism can ride roughshod over the world. World domination by the superpowers must be shattered and can certainly be shattered.

Comrades and friends,

China and Cambodia are close neighbours. Over a long period of time, our two peoples have always

sympathized with and supported each other in our common struggle against U.S. imperialism. Tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the 700 million Chinese people, following Chairman Mao's teachings, will for ever remain the loyal comrades-in-arms of the Cambodian, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples in their fight against U.S. imperialist aggression and for national liberation, and firmly support the three Indo-Chinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory.

U.S. imperialism will certainly be defeated and the Cambodian people are sure to win!

U.S. imperialism will certainly be defeated and the three Indo-Chinese peoples are sure to win!

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

Long live the great friendship and militant unity between the peoples of China and Cambodia!

Long live Samdech Sihanouk!

Speech by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

Your Excellency Respected Mr. Vice-Chairman
of the People's Republic,

Your Excellency Respected Mr. Premier,

Respected Messrs. and Mmes. the National
Leaders, Civil and Military, of the People's Republic of China,

Respected Messrs. and Mmes. the Municipal Authorities of Peking,

Dear Chinese Brothers and Sisters,

Dear Friends,

On behalf of the Cambodian people, the National United Front, the Royal Government of National Union, the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia and in my own name, I request the illustrious leaders, the national (civil and military) and municipal authorities, the glorious people and the glorious army of the People's Republic of China, No. 1 friend of the Khmer people and the independent, non-aligned, progressive and anti-imperialist Cambodia, kindly to accept our sincerest and warmest thanks for the magnificent organization of this grand rally, which is honoured by the exalted presence of His Excellency Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic, on the occasion of our national festival and for the inspiring speech, so friendly and noble, which has just been made by His Excellency Mr. Premier Chou En-lai expressing very powerful and firm support to our just cause and our struggle for national salvation and national liberation.

* * *

Today, November 9, is the National Day of the independent Cambodia, the Khmer people's Cambodia and the progressive and anti-imperialist Khmers' Cambodia.

November 9, 1970 is the 17th anniversary of the complete independence of Cambodia which was achieved on November 9, 1953 after a long and heroic resistance of the Khmer people against French colonialism and

after the arduous and difficult negotiations held between the Royal Government of Cambodia presided over by Mr. Penn Nouth and the Government of the Republic of France.

My country, Cambodia, is an organized and independent state whose existence dates back to before the 6th century A.D.

In the period between the 6th century and the 19th century of the Christian era, it lost its national sovereignty several times to the benefit of certain states in the neighbourhood, far or near.

In 1863 it was colonized by France. In March 1945, Japanese imperialism, replacing French colonialism, permitted me to proclaim the restoration of independence of my country. However, such independence was illusory under the de facto protectorate of the Japanese military authorities. Our so-called independence was not even recognized by the imperial government of Japan, despite my request addressed to Tokyo at that time.

Subsequently, Japan surrendered after having received as "presents" from U.S. imperialism the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. British imperialism brought back French colonialism to Cambodia in October 1945. In 1949, we signed the first treaty of independence with France. But this independence was just as illusory as that of March 1945 under the Japanese.

It was not until November 1953 that the French Government finally consented to restore to us all the attributes of internal and external sovereignty and withdrew from Cambodia its armed forces and military command.

Real independence returned to us in November 1953, but we had to wait till 1955 before we could start the reconstruction of our country which had been ravaged by the war of Indo-China, for before 1955 our nation remained divided into several factions. The

national unity was realized in April 1955 with my abdication of the Throne of Cambodia and with the founding of the movement of national union, the Sangkum Reastr Niyum or People's Socialist Community, in which I was elected Chairman.

The Khmer people united in the Sangkum succeeded in rapidly extricating Cambodia from its state of under-development, thanks to the strenuous work and our line of conduct which consisted in relying first of all on ourselves, not accepting but resolutely repudiating conditional and poisonous aid from U.S. imperialism and only accepting the aid rendered without any compensation from a small number of reliable friendly powers, particularly the People's Republic of China.

Between 1955 and the beginning of 1969, within a very short space of 13 and a half years of independence and non-alignment, the Khmer people were able to make the following essential progress in a small and poor country with a population of 6.5 million:

I. In the field of public education, the number of primary schools rose from 2,731 to 5,857, and the number of pupils from 311,000 to 1,025,000. The number of secondary educational establishments rose from 12 to 180 and the number of students from 5,300 to 117,000. The number of technical and professional schools rose from 5 to 99. The number of faculties rose from 2 to 48 constituting 9 universities. The number of students rose from 334 to 7,400 for technical and professional schools and from 347 to 10,800 for university faculties.

II. In the field of public health, the number of hospital establishments rose from 119 to 698.

III. In the field of agriculture, the output of rice rose from 1,484,000 tons to 3,251,000 tons. The output of rubber rose from 25,000 tons to 51,000 tons. The area irrigated by permanent irrigation systems increased from 29,000 hectares to 264,000 hectares. Seven hundred and twenty-eight people's co-operatives were set up. New crops were planted: jute, coffee, coconuts and tea along with traditional crops of maize, cotton, pepper, peanuts, fruit trees, etc.

IV. In the field of industry, the number of small industrial enterprises rose from 650 to 3,700. Twenty-eight state-owned factories and 29 factories of mixed economy combining state capital with private capital were established, forming the basis of a true industrialization of the country. The annual consumption of electricity increased from 11,055 kw. to 70,000 kw.

V. In the field of the means of communication, the total length of roads which used to be 4,805 km. in 1955 was 16,697 km. at the beginning of 1969. The total length of railways increased from 386 km. to 665 km.

A deep-water port was constructed for maritime contacts with the outer world.

For aerial connections, two international airports, four national airports and 21 provincial aerodromes were built.

* * *

In the latter half of 1969, after the resignation of Prime Minister Penn Nouth who fell seriously ill and needed to take care of himself and then spend a long period in convalescence, the group of militarists, reactionary feudalists, big capitalists, comprador-politicians and corrupt high officials, who were all thirsty for American aid and who were zealous servants of U.S. imperialism, usurped the power. Since then, the peaceful construction, the social, cultural and economic progress of the country have had to stop forthright, for on the one hand, civil war already broke out because of the ouster of the national extreme-Left to the jungle for resistance by the extreme-Rightist Lonolites and, on the other hand, these Lonolites already opened the gate of "Cambodia" for murderous incursions by the ground forces of Saigon and the air forces of the U.S.A.

On March 18, 1970, taking advantage of my long absence from the country for reasons of health, the Lonolites staged their notorious coup d'etat with catastrophic consequences well known to the whole world.

Today, Lon Nol's Cambodia has completely become a triple dependency of U.S. imperialism, the pro-U.S. government of Saigon and the government of Thailand, no less a satellite of the U.S.A., so much so that we must painfully acknowledge that the independence of Cambodia, at least in the area not yet liberated by our people's forces, is nothing but a remembrance which appears to be very remote.

These two renegade Asian governments have always coveted a large part of Cambodia, my country, in particular the rich provinces, the coastal islands having strategic importance, the territorial waters more abounding with fish than theirs and the ancient temples with which there are no parallels in their countries.

Their covetous desire remained futile before the military coup of March 18, 1970. The success of the coup was assured by the endeavours of the American secret service "Central Intelligence Agency."

Today, the traitorous government of Saigon has occupied with its armed forces the provinces, the coastal islands, the territorial waters and even the rivers of Cambodia which it coveted.

The traitorous government of Thailand occupies some of our ancient temples, a part of our frontier provinces, our coastal islands and our territorial waters with the consent of Lon Nol, under the pretext that this Thailand helps him to preserve Cambodia's territorial integrity from the so-called covetous desire of the socialist or progressive Vietnamese.

Now the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the sole authentic representatives of the Vietnamese people, have given the Khmer State, legal government and people the formal, official and written assurances that they have recognized de jure and will eternally respect the territorial integrity of Cambodia within its present frontiers including the frontier villages and coastal islands wantonly claimed by the puppet government of Saigon.

For its part, the United States of America, since the March 18 coup which illegally deposed me, has turned Lon Nol's Cambodia into a neo-colony politically as well as economically. Militarily, it turned Cambodia into a base of aggression and attack against the neighbouring peoples of Laos and Viet Nam and its planes, day and night, showered extensively and intensively bombs, napalm and toxic chemicals in unlimited quantity over the heads of the Khmer people who fight for national liberation and over the liberated zones, committing the most atrocious and despicable crimes.

In his historic statement of May 20, 1970, the venerated and beloved great teacher of the 800 million Chinese people said: **"A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. This is a law of history."**

With the tremendous encouragement and very powerful support of the People's Republic of China, and also with the fraternal encouragement and support of the other socialist, progressive and anti-imperialist countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America and particularly the 24 states, governments and national fronts which have already accorded their official recognition to the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia, the Khmer people, on the next day of the Phnom Penh fascists' coup, have dared to rise in struggle, take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country, thus proudly and heroically accepting the despicable challenge of the huge monster U.S. imperialism.

Before our people, the fraternal Vietnamese people, and then the fraternal Laotian people, have valiantly risen to fight with arms in hand against this huge monster.

The brilliant victories won by these two heroic fraternal peoples have marvellously illustrated these words of the beloved and venerated Chairman Mao Tsetung: **"U.S. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle."**

Chairman Mao also said: **"People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!"**

The three Indo-Chinese peoples, the Khmer, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples, have been united immediately and very closely, thus forming a very powerful and indestructible common front of struggle.

Having People's China as their reliable great rear area, our three peoples have marched from victory to victory in the whole of Indo-China.

As regards the Khmer people, they have achieved the following successes on the battlefield of Cambodia:

Two-thirds of Cambodia have been liberated completely and henceforth administered by the revolutionary Khmer people in accordance with the Political Programme of the N.U.F. of Cambodia.

Between March and October 1970, the Armed Forces of National Liberation and the Khmer people killed or wounded and put out of action more than 110,000 enemy soldiers, including more than 38,000 Americans and Saigoneses mercenaries; about 100 enemy battalions were decimated or disintegrated; tens of thousands of tons of arms and ammunition were taken from the enemy or destroyed.

Phnom Penh, the capital and the last entrenchment of the Lonolite fascists, is practically isolated from the rest of the country. Our people's forces have established themselves some ten kilometres from this city.

At the present moment, the enemy is making desperate efforts in an attempt to relieve themselves from encirclement by the people's forces and the latter's constant pressure on Phnom Penh. This enemy (composed of several divisions of south Vietnamese mercenaries sent to Cambodia on Nixon's orders by the traitorous generals Thieu and Ky) launched the so-called big offensives against our people. But all these offensives have failed lamentably and given our Armed Forces of National Liberation a chance to win new victories and liberate new territories, including the vicinities of Phnom Penh.

As Chairman Mao has always taught us, the people will win victory so long as they persevere in protracted struggle. This is what the Khmer people are doing and will do, fighting side by side on the Indo-Chinese front with the heroic Vietnamese and Laotian peoples against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

The most brilliant Chairman Mao also said: **"In the world of today, who actually fears whom? It is not the Vietnamese people, the Laotian people, the Cambodian people, the Palestinian people, the Arab people or the people of other countries who fear U.S. imperialism; it is U.S. imperialism which fears the people of the world. It becomes panic-stricken at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind."**

This is very correct and shows the panic of the government of Richard Nixon at present, which has

(Continued on p. 18.)

Pakistan President Yahya Khan Arrives in Peking

GENERAL Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, arrived in Peking on the afternoon of November 10 by special plane on a state visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Several hundred thousand revolutionary people in the capital gathered at the airport and lined the streets to give the distinguished guests from China's friendly neighbour Pakistan a warm welcome. The crowds sang and danced and shouted slogans. They expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of China and Pakistan and the friendly co-operation between both countries would continue to grow and be strengthened.

The distinguished Pakistan guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Wu Fashien and Chiu Hui-tso, Deputy Chiefs of the General

Staff of the Chinese P.L.A.; and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Accompanying President Yahya Khan on his visit are: Professor G.W. Choudhury, Minister for Communications; Lieutenant-General S.G.M.M. Peerzada, Principal Staff Officer to the President; M.M. Ahmad, Economic Adviser to the President; Sultan M. Khan, Foreign Secretary; Syud Ahmad, Secretary of the Ministry of Information and National Affairs; Major-General Malik Abdul Ali; Major-General M. Khurshid Haider; Brigadier Mohammad Ishaq, Military Secretary to the President; Saad R. Khairi, Director-General of the Ministry of Information and National Affairs; Commodore U.A. Saied, Managing Director of the National Shipping Corporation; M. Anwar Khan, Chief of Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Tabarak Husain, Director-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and others.



Riding in an open car with Premier Chou En-lai, President Yahya Khan receives a warm welcome from crowds lining the several-kilometre-long thoroughfare.

The national flags of China and Pakistan flew over Peking Airport. When President Yahya Khan and the other distinguished Pakistan guests came off the plane, Premier Chou En-lai, Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Huang Yung-sheng and others went forward and shook hands warmly with the guests to welcome them.

A grand welcoming ceremony took place at the airport. The band played the national anthems of Pakistan and China. Accompanied by the Chinese leaders, President Yahya Khan, his party, and K.M. Kaiser, Pakistan Ambassador to China who was at the airport to meet them, reviewed a guard of honour of members of P.L.A. ground, naval and air forces, militiamen and Red Guards. The distinguished guests walked round to meet the crowd of more than 5,000 welcomers, leading members of the Chinese departments concerned and the diplomatic corps in Peking.

Accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai and others, President Yahya Khan and the other distinguished guests then drove to the city proper where they were welcomed by hundreds of thousands of people lining the streets.

When President Yahya Khan and Premier Chou En-lai, in an open car, drove past the welcoming crowds lining the several-kilometre-long thoroughfare, cheers sounded above the beating of drums and gongs. Waving the national flags of China and Pakistan, coloured ribbons and bouquets, the welcomers enthusiastically shouted: "Long live the friendship between the people of China and Pakistan!" "We resolutely support the people of Pakistan in their struggle to safeguard national independence and oppose foreign aggression and interference!" "We resolutely support the Kashmiri people in their struggle for the right of national self-determination!" "We resolutely support the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggles for liberation!" "Long live the great unity of the Asian and African peoples!" and "Long live the great unity of the people of the world!" President Yahya Khan waved again and again to the crowds in acknowledgement.

The welcome reached its peak when the distinguished guests drove past Tien An Men Square. Countless coloured balloons soared into the sky. Using paper flowers, the welcomers on the reviewing stands flanking Tien An Men Gate formed the word "welcome." Thousands of revolutionary artists in the square performed the dance *People of the World Are Sure to Win* and other revolutionary dances.

Also welcoming the distinguished Pakistan guests at the airport were Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, leading members of Chinese government departments, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Greeting President Yahya Khan's visit to China, *Renmin Ribao* on November 10 carried an editorial en-

titled "Warm Welcome to the Distinguished Pakistan Guests." The editorial pointed out: "President Yahya Khan's state visit to our country is a major event in the history of the friendship between China and Pakistan. We are deeply convinced that his visit will definitely be fully successful and will further strengthen and develop the friendship between the two peoples and the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries."

It said: "China and Pakistan are close neighbours. There is a profound traditional friendship between the people of the two countries. This friendship is established on the basis of the Five Principles—mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence. It has been developed in the common struggle against imperialist and expansionist aggression and intervention. It not only conforms to the fundamental interests of the two peoples but also benefits the Asian peoples' cause of solidarity against imperialism. The relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries have been continuously consolidated and developed through the joint efforts of the two Governments and the two peoples. Facts have proved that the friendship between the two peoples can stand any test and no one can wreck it.

"The Pakistan people have a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and expansionism. They have been carrying out persistent struggles to safeguard national independence and oppose foreign aggression and intervention. The Pakistan Government pursues an independent foreign policy and is playing an active role in international affairs. We heartily rejoice over every success won by the Pakistan people on the road of independent development.

"The Chinese people have always attached great value to their friendship with the Pakistan people. We note with satisfaction that the Pakistan Government and people, defying outside pressure, firmly adhere to the policy of friendship towards China, oppose the plot of creating 'two Chinas' and actively stand for the restoration to our country of her legitimate rights in the United Nations. We are very grateful for the support the Pakistan Government and people have given our country.

"Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out that 'the Chinese people regard victory in the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America as their own victory and give warm sympathy and support to all their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles.' As in the past, the Chinese people will firmly support the Pakistan people in their just struggle for defending state sovereignty and national independence and firmly support the Kashmiri people in their just struggle for the right of self-determination. The Chinese people will remain for ever the reliable friends of the Pakistan people."

Welcome Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Italy

THE Chinese Government and the Italian Government have, after friendly negotiations, decided to recognize each other and establish diplomatic relations in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit. We welcome this new page in the relations between China and Italy.

There is a long-standing friendship between the Chinese and Italian peoples. The friendly intercourse between the Chinese and Italian peoples can be traced back to the remote past and there are many records on this in the annals of history. Recent years have witnessed the development of trade and cultural exchanges between the two countries. At the beginning of 1965, the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and the Italian Institute for Foreign Trade mutually established commercial representative bureaux. The present decision of China and Italy to formally establish diplomatic relations conforms to the interests of the two peoples. It reflects their common aspirations and also meets the demand of the developing international situation.

As far back as the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the great leader Chairman Mao explicitly proclaimed to the whole world: **"We are willing to discuss with any foreign government the establishment of diplomatic relations on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, provided it is willing to sever relations with the Chinese reactionaries, stops conspiring with them or helping them and adopts an attitude of genuine, and not hypocritical, friendship towards People's China."**

It is precisely in accordance with these principles that the Chinese Government has established diplomatic relations with many countries in the past 21 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China. We do not infringe upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries, and we do not interfere in their internal affairs or harm their interests and posi-

tion of equality. Likewise, we definitely do not allow other countries to encroach upon our sovereignty and territorial integrity, interfere in our internal affairs and harm our interests and position of equality. Only in this way can peaceful coexistence be truly realized among countries with different social systems. This correct stand of ours is understood by more and more countries and our relations with foreign countries have been developing steadily.

The Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China. Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. U.S. imperialism, however, has been pursuing a "policy of non-recognition" towards New China for many years in a futile attempt to "isolate" and "contain" her. It has been clinging to the Chiang Kai-shek clique, the political mummy, and is frantically hostile to the Chinese people. Twenty-one years have gone by. Who after all is really isolated? It is not the People's Republic of China. It is U.S. imperialism, which is hostile to the Chinese people. Even the U.S. bourgeois press had to admit gloomily the utter bankruptcy of U.S. imperialism's policy towards China. By stubbornly following U.S. imperialism and opposing the Chinese people, the Japanese reactionary Eisaku Sato and his ilk are lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet. As to the "two Chinas" plot or that of "one China, one Taiwan" hatched by U.S. imperialism and its followers, they are simply pipe dreams and can never be realized. The Chinese people are determined to liberate their sacred territory Taiwan!

Italy is a European country with an ancient civilization. The long-standing culture created by the Italian people exercised a beneficial influence in history. Our hearts still glow with warmth whenever we recall the cultural and economic exchanges between our two peoples during the long years in the past. China and Italy have now formally established diplomatic relations. We wish that the relations between the two countries will develop daily and the friendship between the two peoples will grow continuously.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, November 8, 1970)

How I Use Chairman Mao's Philosophical Thinking to Guide Scientific Experiment

by Yao Shih-chang

Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Tuanchieh Production Brigade, Nanwang Commune, Penglai County, Shantung Province

I AM a peasant. I was born in a poor-peasant family and I'm now 47 years old. I had four years of school as a child. In addition to studying Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles," I have also repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical works to arm myself with dialectical materialism and I've made scientific experiments to increase peanut production. In the course of doing this I got rid of the metaphysics in my thinking and overcame various kinds of interference and obstacles. As a result, our brigade has gradually raised the average per-*mu* yield of peanuts from some 200 *jin* to 450 *jin*. The highest is more than 800 *jin* per *mu*. Practice has made me understand profoundly that Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking is a beacon guiding our scientific experiments.

Turning Failure Into Success

Most of our brigade's fields is in hilly areas and we cultivate more than 4,800 *mu*, of which 2,000 are grown to peanuts. Before we set up the agricultural producers' co-operative, the average per-*mu* yield of peanuts was only 150 *jin*. Although yield was raised after that, it was still low. I was very worried about this and always considered finding a way to raise output. I had begun tackling this problem in 1953. At that time I didn't put Mao Tsetung Thought in command and my experiments failed because I had no idea of dialectical materialism and didn't have a clear orientation.

When we started sowing one year we were hit by drought. There wasn't enough moisture in the soil, and there was no guarantee all the seeds would sprout into seedlings. I'd heard that the Tsaolintien Production Team used the method of digging deep furrows and covering them with only a thin layer of soil in order to make all the seedlings come up and grow well. I got our brigade to use their method. Though it had been effective in Tsaolintien, it didn't work in our brigade and output dropped that autumn.

This saddened me and a fierce struggle took place in my mind. At the time, the leadership had asked me

to sum up our experience and draw lessons from it. With this problem in mind, I conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant works *On Contradiction* and *On Practice*. Chairman Mao teaches: "Only those who are subjective, one-sided and superficial in their approach to problems will smugly issue orders or directives the moment they arrive on the scene, without considering the circumstances, without viewing things in their totality (their history and their present state as a whole) and without getting to the essence of things (their nature and the internal relations between one thing and another). Such people are bound to trip and fall."

Chairman Mao's teaching opened my mind and immediately enlightened me greatly. I found that I had made the metaphysical error of imitating others without considering the concrete circumstances. The Tsaolintien Production Team's land is level and fertile. So the people there plant peanuts in rows widely apart. Their method of lightly-covered deep furrows guarantees all the seedlings coming up and growing well. Our brigade is situated in valleys and the soil cover is thin. So we plant peanuts closely with the distance between rows narrow. When we dug deep furrows the soil fell in and buried the seeds. In effect, we were digging deep and covering deep. Though we had good intentions, the result was bad and output fell. Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking helped me find the cause of our failure. My subjective concept did not conform to objective reality. Speaking of knowledge of the objective world, I was still in a blind and passive position.

Chairman Mao teaches: "If a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice. After he fails, he draws his lessons, corrects his ideas to make them correspond to the laws of the external world, and can thus turn failure into success." In accordance with this teaching of Chairman Mao's, I made up my mind to use Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking in continuing

the scientific experiment to increase the peanut yield and to turn failure into success.

In Transforming the Objective World, One Should Also Transform the Subjective World

I was determined to find the law of the growth of peanuts so as to blaze a new trail in increasing yields. How to do it? I thought about it day in and day out, but for a long time I wasn't able to get at the essence of it. What was I to do? I opened my copy of *On Practice* and studied it word for word and sentence by sentence. Chairman Mao teaches: "Whoever wants to know a thing has no way of doing so except by coming into contact with it, that is, by living (practising) in its environment.... If you want knowledge, you must take part in the practice of changing reality. If you want to know the taste of a pear, you must change the pear by eating it yourself." From then on, I was determined to find the law of the growth of peanuts through practice.

There is a saying in Chinese: "Peanuts yield pods immediately after the withering of the flower." I started my research by first studying the blossoming stage. I selected two clusters of peanut plants to see what happened in that stage right there in the fields. I knew that peanuts blossom at night, but I didn't know the exact time. I stayed with them all night, and after three nights in a row I saw the peanuts blossoming at dawn. I then went to watch them every day before dawn. For data purposes, I put a small label on each flower, noting the date it blossomed.

The blossoming period was rather long, for the large peanuts more than 100 days and around 70 for the small ones. After three weeks of observation, it rained one night and I debated with myself: Whether or not to go to the field. I told myself that since it was raining it didn't matter if I skipped a night. It was just then I remembered Chairman Mao's pointing out that the Marxist philosophy of dialectical materialism has two outstanding characteristics. One is its class nature, the other is its practicality. Its class nature means that it is in the service of the proletariat. If I wanted to use Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to find a way to increase peanut yield, I had to first have a strong desire to serve the proletariat. In transforming the objective world, one must transform the subjective world too.

The more this went over in my mind, the more I felt my idea of not going was wrong. Comrade Norman Bethune thought nothing of travelling thousands of miles to make revolution in China. Yet I had thought of not going to a peanut field only a quarter of a kilometre away just because of rain. The Foolish Old Man overcame every difficulty to remove the two big mountains, yet I had thought of giving up just because I was faced with a little bit of difficulty. What a difference between thousands of miles and one quarter of a kilometre and many difficulties and one difficulty! This was enough to make me get out of bed and hurry to

the field. It was only after I had finished my observation that I noticed that I was soaking wet and shivering. But when I recalled that I'd gone there because I had listened to Chairman Mao and had conquered difficulty, I felt warm all over. Rain or shine, I've worked this way without interruption since then.

The peanut plant grows low in the field. If I stood up, I couldn't watch the ones under observation very clearly. If I sat in the field, I'd crush the other peanut plants. So I kneeled on one leg. I spent more than 60 nights there, putting more than 170 labels on these two clusters to mark the time of flowering. My legs were swollen and my trousers torn, yet I felt quite pleased with my observation. After the harvest, I carefully analysed the data I had collected and something that I had never thought of before was discovered: It took at least 65 days for a peanut flower to mature into a ripened nut and most of the ripened pods, which grow beneath the soil, were borne by the first pair of branches.

This made me really happy. But when I calmly considered it in the light of Chairman Mao's teachings, I felt that this was only an initial discovery from the first year's practice. I should test the discovery in practice again to see whether it was correct or not. So I continued my observation and study the second year, and my findings confirmed the law of the growth of peanuts that I had found the year before. In addition, there was a new discovery. I found that 60 to 70 per cent of the pods were borne by the first pair of branches and 20 to 30 per cent by the second. Only a few pods were by the third, and most of them were empty. The main stem of the large peanut had no flower and no pod at all. Two years of practice divulged this secret of the growth of peanuts and helped me understand some of the interrelations involved in their growth.

Having found the laws governing the growth of peanuts, I applied them in carrying out repeated experiments to increase the yield. To do this, it was essential to get the best out of the first pair of branches. Shallow sowing was preferable, because sowing the seeds deep in the soil would affect the bearing of pods by that first pair of branches which grew round the base. But the area of our production brigade was stricken by drought almost every spring, which made the soil dry. Moreover, the large, oil-rich seeds took a long time to sprout. Shallow sowing would cause these seeds to dry up easily, and this meant not all the seedlings would sprout and increasing the yield would be impossible. Not knowing how to solve this problem worried us very much.

With this problem in mind, I studied Chairman Mao's *On Contradiction* and finally got the answer. Chairman Mao teaches: "In studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. Once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved." Chairman

Mao's teaching enlightened me. I pondered: If we want to increase the peanut yield, we must first of all ensure the full sprouting of the seedlings, without which a high yield would be out of the question. Therefore, the principal contradiction at the time was to ensure the growth of all the seedlings, and the method of resolving this contradiction was deep sowing. Having solved this question, the problem of the first pair of branches buried deep in the soil, which affected the bearing of the pods, came to the fore. Formerly a secondary contradiction, it now became the principal contradiction.

How to solve this contradiction? Again I turned to Chairman Mao's works for instruction. In *On Contradiction*, Chairman Mao points out: "It [materialist dialectics] holds that external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes." I made an analysis: The first pair of branches blossomed early and luxuriantly, with a big potential for increasing the yield. But deep sowing was unfavourable to the growth of the first pair of branches, which meant that their potential could not be fully used. This, I realized, was because of the restriction by the external causes. Following Chairman Mao's teaching, I tried to find a solution to this problem through practice.

While thinning broomcorn millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) seedlings one day with Wang Tien-yuan, an old poor peasant, I asked him why we didn't add soil around the roots when we thinned the seedlings. His reply was: "We sun the upper part of the roots of broomcorn millet seedlings, but add soil around the base of the fox-tail millet (*Setaria italica*) seedlings. If we don't sun the roots of broomcorn millet, we can't get a high yield."

As I went on with the work, I said to myself: "Broomcorn millet tillers, to facilitate tillering, we do not add soil round the roots. Isn't there any similarity between the tillering of broomcorn millet and the branching of peanuts? If we can remove the earth from around the base of the broomcorn millet seedling and expose the part where it tillers to the sun, can't we do the same with peanut seedlings?"

When I thought of this, I went straight to the peanut plots and removed the earth from around the base of one cluster. The main stem thus exposed was so white and tender that water began to ooze out when I pinched it with my fingers. I wondered if such a tender stem could stand exposure to the sun without withering. But then I told myself: "As the saying goes, how can you get the tiger cub without going into the lair?" Plucking up my courage, I removed the earth from around the base of 22 clusters.

Facts later showed that the main stems of these seedlings, instead of withering in the sun, turned purplish as they grew as sturdy as the stems of trees. Thus I found the solution to achieving full sprouting of the

seedlings by deep sowing and making full use of the first pair of branches. Removing the earth from around the base of the clusters also helped check the growth of the seedlings, and this was extremely beneficial to the growth of the peanuts and the bearing of the pods. After talking it over with my production team, four small plots were set aside for experimenting with this method. When the autumn harvest was reaped, the yield of these plots was up 25 per cent.

Advancing Continuously in the Course Of Resolving Contradictions

Popularization of this method in our production brigade has, to the joy of everybody, resulted in a big boost in the peanut yield. I deeply realize that it is Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking that has helped unravel the mystery of raising the yield. Mao Tsetung Thought is the beacon guiding our scientific research; as long as we follow Chairman Mao's teachings and act according to his instructions, we shall always be victorious. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing," I carried on with my experiments and succeeded in constantly raising the peanut yield.

Further observation revealed that while each flowering node on the first pair of branches had six or seven flowers, there was only one or two pods. Why so many flowers but so few pods? At first I thought it was because of the lack of fertilizer, so I applied more fertilizer. But too much top dressing in the early stage led to the overgrowth of the main stems, and this in turn reduced the number of pods borne by the branches.

It was at this point that I found the contradiction between the main stem and the branches which, though not apparent in the early stage of growth, became conspicuous after the first and second pairs of branches formed. In the early stage, the main stem was the leading branch. From its numerous leaves it produced nutrients through photosynthesis and helped the branches grow. But when the first and second pairs of branches had formed and begun flowering and bearing fruit, they needed more nutrient. Hence the contention for nutrient between the branches and the main stem which also needed nutrient for continued growth. This had an adverse effect on the bearing of pods by the branches.

How should we resolve this contradiction? I made a serious analysis in the light of the theory of contradictory things transforming themselves into each other, as expounded in *On Contradiction*, and drawing on the experience in topping cotton and melon plants, I experimented on topping the peanut plant. When the second pair of branches had formed, I topped the main stem. Experiments showed that, compared with an untopped peanut plant, the first pair of branches of the topped plant began to flower seven days earlier and each cluster had seven more pods. The next year,

we carried out further experiments in the small plots. Compared to the untopped plants grown under similar conditions as regards water and fertilizer, the yield of topped plants went up about 8 per cent. Thus we found a new method for increasing the peanut yield.

Contradictions are bound to crop up continuously, and we advance continuously in the course of resolving them. In 1967, our area was hit by the worst drought in decades, resulting in a big decrease in output. I felt badly that we couldn't sell large quantities of peanuts to the state. The following year saw another long dry spell. Determined to fight the drought, we worked hard to water the peanut plots. However, most of our peanuts were grown on poor hilly land with only a thin layer of soil. After we watered the plants, the temperature of the soil rose when the sun shone on it, with the result that many pods of the large peanuts formed in the early stage began to rot.

This was a new contradiction which had to be solved. In the light of the truth that contradictory things transform themselves into each other, I set about creating conditions for resolving it. With the help of our technical team, we built row after row of ridges for growing peanuts, and we watered the furrows be-

tween the ridges. This prevented rotting. But by building ridges we had increased the distance between the rows, with a corresponding decrease in the total number of clusters on each *mu* of land. The result was that the yield still could not be raised.

At that point, we interplanted large and small peanuts, growing the small peanuts in the furrows because they were better able to resist water-logging and took less time to grow. So we succeeded in working out a method of preventing the pods of the large peanuts from rotting and at the same time not reducing the total number of clusters grown on each *mu*. After experimenting on the small plots, we gathered from each *mu* more than 400 *jin* of large peanuts and over 200 *jin* of small peanuts. Thus we found a new way to conquer both drought and water-logging and get a high and stable yield of peanuts.

From practice I realize that in farming we always have to deal with contradictions, and through scientific experiment we create conditions to make the contradictions transform in the direction beneficial to mankind's cause of revolution and construction. Objective things are always developing; there will always be contradictions and there is no end to scientific experiment.

(Continued from p. 11.)

desperately put forward the deceptive proposals of "peace" for Indo-China.

The Khmer people, like the fraternal peoples of Laos and Viet Nam, for ever loyal to the Joint Resolutions of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples dated April 25, insist and will insist strictly on the legitimate demand for an Indo-Chinese peace and on the categorical rejection of a "pax Americana." That means that the U.S.A. and its allies and satellites (Australians, New Zealanders, south Koreans, Thailanders, etc. . .), the only aggressors against our Indo-China, must immediately, totally and unconditionally withdraw all their ground, air and naval forces from Indo-China and let each of the three Indo-Chinese peoples solve their national problems without any foreign interference.

This also means that for our Cambodia, any international conference is unnecessary, that any international control (like the I.C.C.) is not admissible in our sovereign country, victim of the aggression exclusively by the armed forces paid by Mr. Nixon, President of the U.S.A., for committing such unjustifiable crime against the person of our people, and that any partition of Cambodia, be it provisional, will not be accepted.

The Khmer people united in the N.U.F.C. and led by the R.G.N.U.C. will carry on their fight against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys until total victory and the

complete and definitive liberation of the Fatherland, knowing that in their sacred struggle they will never fail to get the multifarious aid and complete support of the People's Republic of China, that they will always benefit from the militant solidarity of the fraternal Vietnamese and Laotian peoples, that those reliable friends who have kindly accorded de jure recognition to their legitimate government will always stand firmly on their side and that all the peoples of the world, including the American people, will always accord them moral support, sympathy and esteem.

Through my voice, the Khmer people express the most profound and eternal gratitude to the People's Republic of China, to highly respected and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung, to respected and beloved Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, to respected and beloved Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu, to respected and beloved Premier Chou En-lai, to the other eminent and respected leaders (military and civil) of the People's Republic of China, to the great, heroic and most glorious Chinese people, to the fraternal peoples and the friendly governments and peoples of the world.

Long live the independence of progressive and anti-imperialist Cambodia!

Long live Chairman Mao Tsetung, the greatest champion of the solidarity of the peoples fighting for their liberation or their national independence!

Long live the fraternal friendship uniting for ever the Khmer and Chinese peoples!

China's Coal Industry Develops Rapidly

UNDER the guidance of our great leader Chairman Mao's great call "**Unite to win still greater victories,**" China's coal-miners have been carrying out deep-going and sustained revolutionary mass criticism to constantly sweep away obstacles on the road of their advance and propel both production and construction in the coal industry to develop along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with still greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Since the beginning of this year, many old coal-mines in various parts of the country have steadily increased their production while new mines are rapidly developing, thereby enabling coal output to remain high and stable. From January to August, coal targets set by the state were **overfulfilled every month** and output showed a **24 per cent increase over that of the corresponding period last year.** Production costs were **7 per cent below the lowest level in the past,** and both development and tunnelling of major mines topped the plans.

The technical innovations movement which is vigorously developing in coal-mines throughout the country has constantly raised the techniques in coal production.

Capital construction in the coal industry is proceeding satisfactorily according to plan. Production capacity of the new coal-mines put into operation in the first eight months of this year is greater than the total capacity of the coal-pits built in the whole of 1969.

A number of small and medium-sized coal-mines were built in various parts of the country. They have become an important force in China's coal production.

The new and rapid development of the coal industry has been brought about by the coal-miners who, relying on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, have vehemently criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and smashed such fallacies as "the scale of coal-pits is fixed," "small and medium-sized coal-mines are technically backward and not economical" and "there is no coal south of the Yangtze."

In the past, the development of coal production was seriously hampered by some bourgeois technical "authorities" in the industry who spared no efforts to peddle the theory that "the scale of coal-pits is fixed" — a theory which regarded the designed capacity and operation-span of a coal-mine as fixed and absolutely unsurpassable. This mystical "theory" has been toppled

by the concrete actions of workers of the Anyuan Coal-Mine in Pinghsiang, Kiangsi Province, a medium-sized mine that has been worked for 72 years.

A handful of capitalist roaders who were in power in Anyuan considered that "output had reached its peak" and that "the potential had been fully tapped." Raving that "Anyuan had passed its prime and should decline," they were prepared to close down the mine.

Inspired by the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress, the Anyuan coal-miners who have a glorious revolutionary tradition have since last year smashed the fallacy that "the scale of coal-pits is fixed" and found enough new coal reserves around the existing coal-fields for extraction for another hundred years. At the same time, they launched a vigorous technical innovations campaign to break through the weaker links and made great efforts to open up small coal-pits. In less than a year, coal output rose and was more than double the designed capacity. Thus the mine was rejuvenated.

The coal output of many mines in the country, such as Kailan and Chinghsing in Hopei Province and Fuhsin, Penchi and Fushun in Liaoning Province, has risen far above the designed capacity. This has given the lie to the theory that "the scale of coal-pits is fixed."

Practice shows that as long as persistent efforts are made to put Mao Tsetung Thought in command, not only medium-sized but large coal-mines like Kailan can achieve big increases in production; not only can new coal-pits which have been in operation for only a short time give fuller play to their potential, but the so-called "decrepit coal-pits" which have been worked for long years or are about to be abandoned as useless can continue production and make greater contributions to the state.

As is the case in coal production, there exists an acute struggle between the two lines in the construction of coal-pits. A few bourgeois technical "authorities" spread the fallacy that "small and medium-sized coal-mines are technically backward and not economical." They babbled that "the larger the pits and the more imported equipment we have the better," in an attempt to dampen the initiative of the masses and hamper the building of small and medium-sized coal-mines.

Illuminated by the general line of "**going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism**" formulated by Chairman Mao, coal-miners throughout

the country have brought about a new upsurge this year in opening up small and medium-sized coal-pits simultaneously with their energetic efforts to build large ones. This has quickly resulted in a thriving situation in the construction of coal-mines.

Many provinces south of the Yangtze River have very rich coal deposits. But before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents went out of their way to spread the nonsense that "there is no coal south of the Yangtze" and seriously sabotaged and obstructed the building of the coal industry there.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the masses in Kwangtung, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Hupeh, Hunan, Kwangsi, Fukien, Kiangsi and Anhwei have energetically translated into action our great leader Chairman Mao's important instructions on developing the coal industry south of the Yangtze and carried out his great strategic principle "**Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people.**" They launched a mass drive to find coal and build coal-mines. By dint of hard struggle, they have discovered coal in many places. This has helped to bring about a sharp increase in coal output.

This year the coal-miners in China have broken with the old convention that coal-mines only mine

coal. While taking coal-production as the key link, they are developing a diversified economy, thus opening a new chapter in both production and construction in the coal industry.

Conscientiously adhering to Chairman Mao's great principles of **self-reliance** and **hard struggle**, the workers of many coal-mines vigorously undertake multi-purpose utilization of the mines' abundant resources and machinery for repairs. Relying on their own efforts, they have succeeded in smelting iron and making steel and producing machine tools and mining equipment. In addition, they have produced cement, lime, bricks, explosives, chemical fertilizers and chemical raw materials. Putting to use everything that can be used, they have further promoted the development of coal production and made still greater contributions to the state.

At present, China's coal-miners are studying in a deep-going way and resolutely acting in line with the spirit of the Communiqué of the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee. They are resolved to launch a new upsurge in the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and in **grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war**, and strive for the further revolutionization of their ideology and the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the 1970 National Economic Plan.

Samdech Sihanouk Holds Press Conference

Cambodian People's War of Resistance Against U.S. Aggression and for National Salvation in Fine Shape

SAMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, held a press conference November 2 at the Great Hall of the People in Peking. Giving an account of the excellent situation in the Cambodian people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, Samdech Sihanouk made public a report recently sent to him and Samdech Penn Nouth by Khieu Samphan, Hou Yuon and Hu Nim, leading

members of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, from a liberated area in Cambodia. He also answered questions put by the newsmen.

Samdech Sihanouk showed the press correspondents representing China and other countries a sketch map indicating the current military situation in Cambodia. He said that two-thirds of Cambodia have already been liberated, a fact which has been confirmed by many Western correspondents. Quoting some of their

reports, he pointed out that ever since last July, the enemy camp has admitted that the N.U.F.C. has already controlled four whole provinces and three-fourths of the other three provinces in the north and northeast of Cambodia. Since then, the National Liberation Armed Forces (N.L.A.F.) have completely liberated the province of Preah Vihear, and Lon Nol's "big offensive" aimed at driving the N.U.F.C. out of the province of Kompong Thom has failed lamentably. In Kompong Thom Province, only the city of Kompong Thom is still in the hands of the Lonolites. But the city is besieged on all sides by the N.L.A.F. The Lonolites suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the N.L.A.F. of the N.U.F.C. in a zone west of the Mekong which is of very great strategic importance: the zone of Kompong Thom-Preah Vihear.

The Cambodian Head of State pointed out that the armed forces of Thieu-Ky and Lon Nol failed to "hold" the "Fishhook" area in Svay Rieng Province, once invaded and occupied by the Yankee forces. The "Fishhook" and the "Parrot's Beak" areas are today liberated by the N.U.F.C. It is thus apparent that the large-scale aggression launched by Nixon on May 1, 1970 against the N.U.F.C. to save Lon Nol came to naught. The "victory" boasted of by Nixon's propaganda machines is today officially belied by his military men and mercenaries themselves in Saigon!

Samdech Sihanouk said the N.U.F.C. today has encircled Phnom Penh almost completely and holds district towns which are within 10 miles of the capital. Most of the national highways leading from the capital to the provinces which are often cut have now come under the control of the Cambodian people's forces.

Western observers, Samdech Sihanouk said, maintained that the very rich region of Battambang was "out of reach" of the N.U.F.C. The fact is that the N.U.F.C., which liberated the mountainous region of Pailin at the very beginning of its armed resistance there, is now engaged in liberating the plains and in isolating the provincial capital, Battambangville.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk cited a host of facts to refute a despicable lie continuously spread by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen in Phnom Penh and Saigon which denied the existence of the N.U.F.C. and the N.L.A.F.

We can shatter this monstrous calumny, he said, by bringing forward the testimonies provided by our enemies and the Western press and news agencies, without having to advance our own arguments.

At the press conference, Samdech Sihanouk made public a report he and Samdech Penn Nouth recently

received from Khieu Samphan, Hou Yuon and Hu Nim, leading members of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the N.U.F.C., in a liberated area in Cambodia.

Referring to the situation in the liberated areas, the report said: "The committees of the N.U.F.C. elected by the people have been set up in all the regions under our control at the levels of *phum* (village), *khum* (town), *srok* (district) and *khet* (province).

"These committees have replaced the enemy administration at the same level. Their powers extend to all fields: economic, military, cultural, social, etc. in accordance with the Political Programme of the N.U.F.C.

"To be more precise, our committees show particular concern to the solution of all the problems affecting the daily life of our compatriots, from the smallest village to the most important urban centre, thereby showing the will of our N.U.F.C. to govern the country with the people, by the people and for the people. In the military field, apart from the P.A.F.N.L. (People's Armed Forces of National Liberation) directly under the Ministry of National Defence, militias led by the Ministry of Interior have also been set up at the levels of village, town, district and province. These militias ensure order and security and their principal task is to protect the life and property of the population from being extorted and attacked by the enemy. Members of the militia are selected from among the population of the villages. They perform their tasks in the military field as well as in the economic and social fields. They participate in the common life of all the inhabitants, particularly in agricultural production."

In answering newsmen's questions, Samdech Sihanouk said that the people of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos are confronted with a common enemy — the U.S. aggressor, that their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is an inseparable one, and that all actions must proceed from the overall situation in the interest of the common cause of the people of the three countries. In line with the spirit of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, the people of the three countries of Indo-China will continue to unite as one and fight and win victory together, he said.

More than 100 Chinese and foreign newsmen and press attaches of the embassies of various countries in China were present at the press conference. A responsible member of the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association and all members of the Albanian Journalists' Delegation visiting China at the time were also present.

Study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought More Intensely

— "Vanguard," organ of the Communist Party of Australia (M-L)

THE *Vanguard*, organ of the Communist Party of Australia (M-L), in an article on October 15 urged the Australian Communists to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought more intensely and propagate it more energetically.

Australia's social conditions, the article said, cry out for Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. The Australian working people are daily awakening and their political consciousness grows apace. "This demands that the Communists study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought more intensely than ever before and propagate it more energetically than ever before."

The article noted that "concrete problems give rise to concrete study. Study with problems in mind is tremendously important."

It further pointed out: The development of the youth struggle presents the need to study Chairman Mao's *The Orientation of the Youth Movement*. The overall political problems, it said, compel us to renew our study of *On Practice*, *On Contradiction* and the three well-known articles *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*.

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought— Theoretical Basis of Party Building

— The organ of the Uruguayan Left-Wing Revolutionary Movement on the ideological building of the Party

VOZ OBRERA, organ of the Uruguayan Left-Wing Revolutionary Movement, in a recent editorial stressed the importance of the ideological building of the Party.

The editorial pointed out first that the ideological building of the Party must be preliminary to and above other aspects. It said: "To make revolution in our country it is necessary to have a revolutionary Party. Without a Party built on the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought, guided by this theory and adopting a correct working style, it is impossible for the Uruguayan revolution to forge ahead.

"In order to build a proletarian revolutionary Party, we must be armed with the Marxist-Leninist theory. As the great Lenin stated, 'Without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement.'"

The editorial declared that it is imperative to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought, which is Leninism of

our era and the theoretical basis of the ideological building of the Party. A proletarian political vanguard cannot be built without this kind of study and application in revolutionary practice.

It emphasized, "To combine with practice is the living soul of Marxism." "Only by studying and investigating the reality of our country can the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism be applied and connected with the revolutionary practice of Uruguay."

It noted, "Ideological education is the basis of our work. We should continue to enhance this work with the utmost energy in our entire movement, and bring this work to a higher new level in the course of studying and applying Marxism-Leninism in a living way."

The editorial went on, "To arm ourselves with Marxist-Leninist thinking, we Communists must remould our world outlook," "do away with egoism — the core of the bourgeois ideology, and do away with self,

using the core of the proletarian ideology as weapon, that is the spirit of utter devotion to others without any thought of self." It added, "The question of serving whom is the basic question of world outlook. Whether one serves the workers, peasants and other people's classes, or one serves the exploiting classes; whether one serves the people or serves oneself; this is the demarcation line between the proletarian world outlook and the bourgeois world outlook."

The editorial said: "The proletarian revolutionaries must transform the world. They must combat the enemy and unite the masses of the people so as to lead them to overthrow the old world and build a new one. This is a very extensive and intensive struggle. As Comrade Mao Tsetung has said: **'The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy.'**" The editorial pointed out that it is impossible for a Communist to play the role of a proletarian vanguard if he does not remould his own subjective world.

It continued: "But this remoulding cannot be done in isolation but in the midst of the broad masses and in the course of class struggle. We should firmly establish

the world outlook of the proletariat in the course of the people's struggle and fight constantly every day against bourgeois individualism and egoism, the core of the world outlook of the exploiters. Only in this way can we Communists deserve the name, and play the role of the proletarian vanguard combatants.

"Only in this way can we effectively integrate ourselves with the masses, take root among them, and be pupils before being teachers. Only in this way can we carry out the principle of **'from the masses, to the masses.'** As Comrade Mao Tsetung has put it, **'If you want the masses to understand you, if you want to be one with the masses, you must make up your mind to undergo a long and even painful process of tempering.'**"

The editorial pointed out: "Our task is exceedingly difficult, but in face of the difficulties, we have the spirit of not fearing them and of surmounting them." It said: "With this spirit we are now transforming the world, and with it we will win in our country over the bourgeoisie and imperialism."

"**Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought is the most powerful weapon in remoulding the world outlook, under the guidance of which we can overcome all difficulties,**" the editorial concluded.

Chairman Mao's Statement—Powerful Inspiration To Struggle of World's People Against U.S. Imperialism

—Statement by Amado Guerrero, Chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines

Amado Guerrero, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines, has issued a statement warmly acclaiming the great leader Chairman Mao's May 20 solemn statement **"People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!"**

Amado Guerrero said in his statement, "The historic May 20 statement of Chairman Mao is both a true reflection of the new upsurge of world revolutionary struggle and a powerful inspiration to the people of the world to fight even more vigorously and resolutely against U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs.

"'Revolution is the main trend in the world today.' Such is the correct summing-up of the world situation by the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the present era. We take the view that the best preparation against war is being undertaken by the people in waging revolutionary struggles. Chairman Mao's solemn statement serves to fan up the flames of just revolu-

tionary struggles. We are grateful for the immense encouragement it has given to the people of the world, including the Filipino people."

The statement praised the people of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos who are united in struggle and have formed a solid front against U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs.

The statement said, "The revolutionary armed struggles of the people of Southeast Asian countries, the struggles of the peoples of Korea, Japan and other Asian countries against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the struggles of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors, the national-liberation struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, and the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of North America, Europe and Oceania are advancing rapidly. Everywhere the ranks of the revolutionary proletariat are daily becoming stronger, the interna-

tional united front is becoming more expanded and enemy die-hards are becoming more isolated."

The statement said, "In launching aggression against the people in other countries, U.S. imperialism is compelled to attack viciously the white and black people of the United States. It employs state violence against the American people who oppose the U.S. policies of aggression and war. This only compels and encourages the American people to fight more fiercely in their own defence against the increased oppression and exploitation inflicted on them by the big monopoly bourgeoisie and its fascist instruments.

"Chairman Mao has correctly pointed out that it is not the people who are afraid of U.S. imperialism but it is U.S. imperialism which is afraid of the people."

The statement pointed out, "The people are courageously fighting for their just cause. Weak and small nations are becoming stronger and bigger than U.S. imperialism in their respective lands. The Filipino people and the Communist Party of the Philippines are immeasurably inspired by Chairman Mao's unshakable thesis:

"Innumerable facts prove that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms

and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. This is a law of history.'

"The Filipino people, though they comprise a small nation and are still weak in their small country, can defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines, the Filipino people in both city and countryside have begun to stand up and fight U.S. imperialism until victory is won. They are arduously striving to advance on the basis of their self-reliant efforts. Yet they find support in every blow against U.S. imperialism dealt by the revolutionary people of the world."

The statement said, "As the people of the world unite and rise in struggle, they shall surely defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs. Though it looks like a huge monster, U.S. imperialism is in essence a paper tiger that is already being ripped apart by the people. It is truly the people who are the gigantic and solid force. It is U.S. imperialism that is puny and weak in the face of the revolutionary people.

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

"Long live the Indo-Chinese and all other revolutionary people!

"Long live Chairman Mao, great leader of the world proletarian revolution!

"Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the ever brilliant light that illumines the path of revolution!"

American People Ignite Flames of Wrath Again

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

ERUPTIONS of anger have engulfed the United States once again. The target is U.S. imperialism's policies of aggression and war. On October 29, angry masses in San Jose hurled eggs, stones and bottles at Nixon when he made a flim-flam speech in that city. Two days later, dozens of cities boiled with demonstrations on a big scale. The revolutionary mass movement of the American people is developing vigorously.

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out more than 20 years ago: "Within the United States, there are people's democratic forces which are getting stronger every day." The march of events has constantly borne out this brilliant thesis.

The U.S. monopoly capitalist groups seize fabulous profits through aggressive wars and plunge the broad masses of the American people into the depths of misery. While slaughtering the people in Indo-China, U.S. imperialism shoot down black and white people at home. The interests of the U.S. monopoly oligarchy are

diametrically opposed to the interests of the American people. The contradictions between them are irreconcilable. Until the reactionary rule of U.S. imperialism is overthrown, these contradictions will always remain. It is moreover inevitable that they will develop and sharpen with every passing day. This being the case, the revolutionary struggle of the American people is bound to rise further.

Nixon was lying to himself and trying to fool people when he said that there is only a "minority" in the United States who opposes the expansion of the war of aggression by U.S. imperialism in Indo-China. Most of the people, he claimed, "support" him, and he described them as the "silent majority." Nixon is an ignoramus when it comes to mathematics. Who after all is the majority and who the minority? It is only too obvious. Nixon and his ilk and the American monopoly capitalist class they represent are only a handful while the American workers, the oppressed black

people, the other minority nationalities, the poverty-stricken land tillers, the revolutionary intellectuals and other revolutionary people constitute more than 90 per cent of the total population of the country. Today, they are no longer the "silent majority." They are the awakening majority, the indignant majority, the fighting majority. It is the people who will finally decide the destiny of the United States.

Beset with troubles at home and abroad, U.S. imperialism has a very hard time, and the more so as time goes on. In his speech on October 31, Nixon cried out in alarm: "If we do not choose the tough-minded approach to violence, we will allow violence to gain a terrible momentum." The U.S. imperialist chieftains who have long resorted to counter-revolutionary violence to suppress the American people with unheard-of savagery

now find it "terrible." They tremble before the people's violence. The day when the American people's revolutionary strength "gains momentum," which Nixon is much afraid of, will be the day of destruction for U.S. imperialism. Although the Nixon government carries out fascist suppression of the revolutionary mass movement in the United States with large numbers of reactionary troops and police, it can be said with certainty that such measures will only stir up greater revolutionary wrath among the American people. The American people will continue to pit revolutionary violence against Nixon's counter-revolutionary violence. With the American people waging a joint struggle with the people the world over, U.S. imperialism now lives on borrowed time.

(November 3)

What Mid-Term Elections Show

U.S. Imperialism Ridden by Grave Crises At Home and Abroad

- The struggle of the people the world over against U.S. imperialism and the revolutionary struggle of the American people have sharpened the contradictions within the U.S. ruling circles.
- An exasperated Nixon took the field himself to canvass for the Republican Party but was rebuffed by the American people everywhere he went.

ON November 3, the United States held its 1970 mid-term elections in a dreary and dismal atmosphere. The Republican Party and the Democratic Party, both tools of U.S. monopoly capital, made their bid for control of the U.S. Congress and went at each other hammer and tongs. The whole thing was a big farce, enacted against the background of an ever deepening general crisis in the capitalist world, a vigorous and growing people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism throughout the world and the fight of the American people against Nixon's reactionary rule on a larger scale, with the U.S. ruling cliques, beset with difficulties at home and abroad, indulging in mutual recriminations and trying to pass the buck to the other and dupe the electorate to vote for their own ticket.

Nixon's Plan Ends in Dismal Failure

U.S. mid-term elections are held in between presidential elections, which take place every four years, to elect senators and representatives to the Congress, state governors and state legislators. U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon's Republican Party being in the minority both in the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Nixon government was checked in many ways by the Democrat-controlled Congress. Nixon thus tried hard to change the situation by wresting the

majority from the Democrats. Initial returns, however, show that his plan has ended in dismal failure. The Republicans gained one seat in the Senate but lost nine in the House of Representatives. They remain in the minority in both chambers. With 11 Republican state governors going out in the gubernatorial elections, the Republican Party has changed from holding the majority of the 50 governorships to being reduced to a minority.

Deepening Crises of U.S. Imperialism At Home and Abroad

The mid-term elections this year came at a time when the crises of U.S. imperialism at home and abroad became further aggravated. Since his assumption of power, Nixon has tried might and main to seek a way out by aggression, expansion and adventures of war overseas. Practically losing his last shirt in the war of aggression in Viet Nam, he went mad and enlarged the war to the whole of Indo-China. This met with head-on blows from the Indo-Chinese people and precipitated an upsurge in the struggle of the American and other people of the world against U.S. imperialist aggression. In the Middle East, the support given by U.S. imperialism to Israel to suppress the liberation struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab people has likewise stiffened Arab determination to carry on their armed struggle. U.S. imperialism was defeated

again and again in other parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Inside the United States, the U.S. ruling clique is faced with a depressing scene of decline and ruin and grave crises on the one hand, and the vigorous upsurge of the people's struggle on the other. Nixon's inauguration boast of ending inflation in six months is a mere bubble today. Last year, the margin of price soaring was the highest in 20 years and budgetary deficit was again enormous. Moreover, a new economic crisis broke out in the latter half of last year, resulting in a steady drop in industrial production, innumerable bankruptcies of enterprises, sharp rise in unemployment and increasing impoverishment of the people. As the crises worsened, class contradictions within the country grew more acute. The revolutionary mass movement of the American people against the reactionary home and foreign policies of the Nixon government grew in magnitude and scale. Workers, students and Afro-Americans went into action times without number. Even servicemen in the U.S. armed forces waged repeated struggles against the war of aggression. The Nixon government is besieged by the people. **Lamenting over this state of affairs in recent articles, *Newsweek*, one of the mouthpieces of the U.S. ruling circles, noted that the United States is in a crisis which "has no genuine predecessors," that the U.S. imperialist system is on the "decline" and has come to a "break-down" and that "the end of the American era" is at hand.**

Bitter Recriminations Between the Democrats And the Republicans

The struggle of the world's people against U.S. imperialism and the struggle of the American people against their reactionary rulers have sharpened the contradictions within the U.S. ruling circles. Time and again, various parties and factions have engaged in bitter slanging-matches over the failure of the reactionary domestic and foreign policies. In the present mid-term election campaign, the bickering between the Democratic and Republican Parties became still more intense. They cursed each other, and where things went wrong put the blame on the other. It was an effort to win votes and show their master, U.S. monopoly capital, that they, and not the other, are its most faithful agents.

One of the questions over which the two parties quarrelled most vehemently was that of the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam. They went for each other because the U.S. imperialists had been badly battered by the Vietnamese people in this war of aggression, and because the war had brought calamities to the

American people, evoking their vigorous opposition. To shirk its responsibility, the Republican Party charged that the war was unleashed by the Kennedy and the Johnson governments of the Democratic Party, while the Democratic Party assailed the Republican government for "delaying to put an end" to the war. In fact, neither the one nor the other wanted to pull out of Viet Nam and put an end to the aggression. The interminable feud between the two parties concerns only the ways and means of aggression. So, for all the seeming bitterness of their quarrels, no solution is in sight. Meanwhile, the noose which U.S. imperialism has put around its own neck is getting tighter and tighter.

The two parties also cursed each other over economic problems at home. The Democratic Party attacked the Republicans for "the concurrence of recession and inflation" in the United States and undermining the U.S. "boom." The Democratic Party sent its men specially to the industrial states and to areas where unemployment is particularly bad, to avail itself of the "excellent opportunity" now offered by the deepening economic crisis at home to attack the Republican Party. **Though on the defensive on the economic question, the Republican Party tried hard to defend itself. It was the Democratic Party, it said, which had "sown" the seeds of economic crisis while in power and that the unemployment question had arisen as the Republican government tried to avert inflation caused by the Democratic Party when Johnson was President. The Republicans also accused the Democratic Party of manipulating Congress to make big increases in government expenditures, which resulted in soaring prices.**

During the election campaign, the two parties did not pull their punches over the question of "upheaval" in American society. This reflected how panic-stricken the U.S. ruling class was in face of the raging flames of the people's revolutionary mass movement. The so-called "upheaval" in American society actually referred to the constant recurring rebellion of the broad masses of the American people who were dissatisfied with the reactionary domestic and foreign policies of the U.S. ruling circles. A typical case in point was the nation-shaking "May storm" which broke out after Nixon blatantly sent troops to invade Cambodia and expanded the war of aggression in Indo-China this year. During those tempestuous days, angry students at more than 700 universities and colleges throughout the United States boycotted classes, held demonstrations and fought intrepidly with the troops and police called out to suppress them. Several white and black students fell fighting heroically for the cause. The struggle swiftly spread to the whole country, win-

ning the sympathy and support of people from different sections of society. Minority nationalities in the United States — Afro-Americans, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans and American Indians — are becoming more and more awakened. An increasing number of them have taken up arms to resist violent repression.

Pounded by the people's powerful revolutionary struggle and becoming jittery, the Republicans and the Democrats blamed each other during the election campaign for not being ruthless enough in cracking down on the people's revolutionary struggle. The Republican Party said that "campus turmoil" and "internal unrest of the country" were the result of "connivance" when the Democratic Party was in power. Nixon then announced the formation of "anti-riot" and "campus unrest" commissions, asserting that he was determined to restore "law and order." The Democratic Party retorted that Nixon had not only failed to bring about social stability since taking office but, on the contrary, caused splits and the polarization of the entire society.

Battered and exasperated, Nixon broke with the tradition of former presidents in American history of not interfering in mid-term elections. He took the field himself to campaign for Republican candidates. Leading a big election-team formed by his wife, daughter, son-in-law, all his cabinet members, his principal advisers and speech writers, Nixon went to more than 20 states in the latter half of October to canvass for the Republican Party. At Nixon's suggestion, Vice-President Agnew started campaigning in various states from September on. Reports say in those states where the contest was the fiercest, all the Republican candidates were hand-picked by Nixon himself. Many U.S. bourgeois newspapers and periodicals were amazed by Nixon's manoeuvres. Some said that this was the first time in U.S. history that an incumbent president interfered in mid-term elections in such a way. It was estimated that the total electioneering expenses of the two parties this time might reach the colossal sum of 100 million U.S. dollars, the fiercest and most expensive mid-term elections in U.S. history.

"Parliamentary Democracy" Punctured

With regard to parliamentary "democracy" and "two-party politics" much vaunted by the bourgeoisie, our great leader Chairman Mao has wisely pointed out that "this so-called two-party system is nothing but a device for maintaining the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie; it can never guarantee freedom to the working people." Though bearing different labels, the Republican Party and Democratic Party are birds of a feather — the tools of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class to

maintain its criminal rule. No matter which party is in power, the nature of the dictatorship of the monopoly capitalist class in the United States will not change. The state apparatus of the bourgeoisie can only be a tool in the service of the bourgeoisie. If the proletariat relies on the parliamentary road to win power, and even if it wins a majority of the seats in parliament, it can still be defeated by the bourgeois government in power which can dissolve parliament or gerrymander the electoral districts on various pretexts. Therefore, adoption of the parliamentary road by the proletariat will only benumb the revolutionary masses and corrode itself, dissipate revolutionary will and help the bourgeoisie.

U.S. mid-term elections this year have shown that though the American ruling class racked its brains and resorted to various tactics, the American people who have been taught wiser by events have seen through the fine phraseology of these two tools of the U.S. monopoly capitalists. The American bourgeois press admitted that the American people are fed up with the "two-party democracy." As a general trend, "anti-politician" feelings are growing among them. Particularly, the broad masses of youth, Afro-Americans, other minority nationalities, impoverished and hard-pressed workers and farmers have no interest at all in the elections. Some mass organizations declared pointedly that "elections are a hoax." On election day, less than half of the voters went to the polls.

The broad masses of the American people gave expression to their strong opposition to the reactionary policies of U.S. imperialism to Nixon's face. Wherever Nixon tried to solicit votes with his honeyed words, the masses shouted: "We don't want your war!" "Bring all the troops home now!" "No more phoney peace plans!" UPI admitted that "demonstrators had turned out to greet him at almost every stop with denunciation." In several places, people hurled stones at him. On October 29, Nixon was encircled and fiercely attacked by the angry masses in San Jose City. Several members of his suite were injured and Nixon himself narrowly escaped being hit by a stone. Under the protection of the police and special agents, he fled helter-skelter in a bullet-proof car.

On the eve of the mid-term elections, thousands upon thousands of people in 40 U.S. cities held mammoth demonstrations protesting against the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and exposing Nixon's deceitful "new initiative" for a so-called solution of the Indo-China question. These actions of the American people are a most powerful reply to the farce of congressional "democracy" stage-managed by the American ruling class!

A Sinister Political Trap

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

RECENTLY, U.S. imperialism and its lackey Israeli Zionism have been going all out to realize a new criminal scheme to strangle the Palestine revolution. On October 2, Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir made a big noise about establishing a so-called "Palestinian state" by the Jordan River. On October 15, a U.S. State Department spokesman clamoured that the United States supports the conception of forming a so-called "Palestinian entity." Meanwhile, a number of puppets controlled by U.S. imperialism and its lackey Israel came out into the open, rushing about and shouting themselves hoarse in an attempt to rig up a "free provisional government of Palestine." This string of conspiracies has been strongly condemned by the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

The U.S. imperialists said that their call for the formation of a "Palestinian entity" was out of consideration for the "legitimate interest and aspirations" of the Palestinians. This is sheer humbug. Scrutiny of this conspiracy by the U.S.-Israeli aggressors shows it to be a sinister political trap designed by U.S. imperialism. Its criminal aim is to drive the Palestinian people and guerrillas into one or two small restricted areas where they would be exposed to attacks from the front and rear and thus restrict, disintegrate and annihilate the Palestinian revolutionary armed forces and quell the revolutionary flames of the Palestinian people.

The "Palestinian state" designed by the U.S.-Israeli aggressors is diametrically opposed to the national interests and aspirations of the Palestinian people who have long been shedding their blood and fighting valiantly for the sole purpose of recovering their lost territory, returning to their homeland and achieving the complete liberation of the Palestinian nation. But what U.S. imperialism is attempting is to bring about a "permanent solution" of the Palestine issue by marking out one or two small areas and setting up a so-called "Palestinian state" under the condition that Israel retains the vast territory of Palestine and other Arab countries which it has forcibly occupied for more than the past 20 years. In other words, this is an attempt to permanently legalize the status quo of Israeli aggression and write off at one stroke the sacred right of the Palestinian people to fight for national liberation.

The "Palestinian state" schemed by the U.S.-Israeli aggressors is in fact an out-and-out puppet state. U.S. imperialism is trying to establish neo-colonialist rule over the Palestinian people by buying over a handful of scum of the Palestinian nation as its agents. This means reducing the broad masses of the Palestinian people to colonialist slaves of the U.S.-Israeli aggressors and gravely imperilling the Arab people's national-liberation movement. It is only natural that this can never be accepted by the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"U.S. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle."**

U.S. imperialism has always resorted to counter-revolutionary dual tactics to strangle the Palestine revolution. Not long ago, the Nixon government came up with the "Rogers plan" in a futile effort to compel the Palestinian people to lay down their arms. Immediately afterwards, it egged on the reactionary Jordanian authorities to frantically suppress the Palestinian guerrillas. However, all its attempts, be it political deception or military suppression, have fizzled out. On the contrary, the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism have served by negative example to teach the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and brought about a more violent anti-U.S. storm. Under such circumstances, the Nixon government has turned to the new trick of setting up a so-called "Palestinian state" by patching up the "Rogers plan" and enlisting the services of a number of lackeys and puppets. This can only show that U.S. imperialism is at its wit's end.

A just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. The just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples enjoys the resolute support of the people of various countries in the world. At present, the situation of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle in the entire Arab world is excellent. By strengthening their unity, heightening their vigilance and persevering in fighting, the people of Palestine and other Arab countries will certainly be able to smash any intrigue of U.S. imperialism and its stooges and win greater victories on the road of fighting for national liberation.

(November 9)



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

New Products, Techniques and Technological Processes

REVOLUTION means liberating the productive forces and promoting their growth." Promoted by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese working class, imbued with lofty aspirations to win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and our great socialist motherland and adhering to the great principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," has launched a vigorous mass movement for technical innovations and technical revolution to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels. It has achieved tremendous successes in this movement. New products, techniques and technological processes have continuously emerged.

New Method for Free Live-Wire Operation

Revolutionary workers and technicians of the Anshan Power Administration in Liaoning Province have succeeded in evolving a new method for free live-wire operation, thus making a new contribution to the further development of China's industrial and agricultural production.

Live-wire operation means that linesmen speedily repair and maintain transmission lines without cutting off the current. Old technical theories hold that the current must be shut off in checking or repairing the lines. For many years in the past, because current must be cut off during these operations, many factories were often compelled to stop production and the residents got no electricity. This caused a great deal of losses.

Many countries are doing research in live-wire operation, but none of the methods they put forth over the past dozens of years has ever done

away with clumsy and complicated insulating tools. The higher the voltage of the lines, the clumsier and more complicated the insulating tools required. For instance, more than 30 insulating tools weighing over 250 kilogrammes are used in changing porcelain insulators on 220,000-volt ultra-high tension live wires. It takes a dozen workers acting in co-ordination for more than two hours to change a single porcelain insulator. The tools used for working on wires of still higher voltage are even heavier and more difficult to handle.

This new method of free live-wire operation requires only two linesmen who, carrying a piece of very light and simple special equipment, can directly enter and work freely within the "forbidden zone" in close touch with the live high tension power line. It takes only seven or eight minutes for them to change a porcelain insulator on a 220,000-volt ultra-high tension line.

In the past year and more, this new technique has been steadily improved and is now being widely used in various parts of the country.

Single-Wire System for Rural High Tension Lines

Displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, the people of Shenghsien County in Chekiang Province have successfully used the single-wire system for transmitting electricity on 10,000-volt high tension transmission lines in the rural areas. This innovation, which breaks away from the three-wire system conventionally considered necessary for high tension power transmission, has contributed to the spread of electric supplies for China's rural areas with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The key link for this innovation lies in the change from the three-phase transformers and motors for the three-wire system to single-phase ones for the single-wire system. This is an important innovation in developing China's rural power projects.

After a few months of hard work, the people of Shenghsien County successfully produced single-phase transformers as well as motors of full output for both single-wire and three-wire systems and finally built China's first single-phase electric irrigation station. In this way, they successfully altered the three-wire system into the single-wire system.

The single-wire system has the following advantages: It is simple in structure, low in production cost and needs less materials. Compared with the three-wire system, the new system reduces investment by 45 per cent, thus helping the masses develop power projects. It can be built in a short period, brings faster results and is very useful. With great latent power, it has bright prospects for development.

At present, 80 per cent of the power transmission lines used in China's rural areas are three-wire lines. If the three-wire system is changed into single-wire system, there will be large savings of electric wire and such metals as copper and aluminium. This will greatly accelerate the building of rural power projects.

New Single Process for Printing and Dyeing

The new technological process, the single process for printing and dyeing, successfully initiated by the workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians of Shanghai's printing and dyeing industry, has thoroughly transformed the backward production process in the industry. It has opened up a new road for developing China's printing and dyeing industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Shanghai's printing and dyeing technology was copied from Western capitalist countries and had been used for the past 50 or 60 years. According to the old technological process, the white cloth to be dyed and

printed must go through ten processes, including singeing, scouring and bleaching. The entire work took 36 hours. After being handled so many times, the cloth was greatly affected in thickness and durability. The numerous intermittent processes carried out on separate machines called for intensive labour on the part of the workers and consumed large amounts of raw and other materials.

Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Shanghai printing and dyeing workers made up their minds to break down foreign conventions and thoroughly transform the old printing and dyeing technology, so as to ensure that China's printing and dyeing industry would develop in a way that yielded greater, faster, better and more economical results.

In the course of transforming the old technology, the printing and dyeing workers, holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, made a scientific analysis and criticism of the capitalist essence, theoretical basis and every process of the old technology. They firmly did away with its irrational processes, including singeing and scouring, while at the same time adopting some of its rational features in a critical way. After repeated experiments lasting over six months, they finally worked out a completely new technological process — the single process for printing and dyeing, which is in line with the principle of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results.

According to this new method, a simplified and ingenious series of machines replaces the original ten processes in the printing and dyeing industry. All the work is continuously done at a stretch. The 27.8-metre-long new printing and dyeing machinery is automatically controlled by electronic techniques. It takes only 20 minutes to dye a bolt of white cloth, thereby tremendously raising productivity. Moreover, production is ensured under all circumstances.

The cloth dyed by this method is 20 per cent more durable than that dyed by the old process and meets the needs of the workers, peasants

and soldiers. With the new technology, the consumption of raw and other materials also declines enormously. For the production of a given amount of coloured cloth, the new technological process saves 50 per cent on coal and electricity, 70 per cent on water and large amounts of caustic soda and other raw materials, as compared with the old technology. The cost of production is reduced by 10 per cent. Besides, big savings are also achieved in labour power, and less factory buildings and equipment are used for that purpose.

Following the success of the single process for printing and dyeing, the Shanghai printing and dyeing industry used this new technology to introduce fairly thorough technical transformations in certain printing and dyeing mills. By the end of March, cotton cloth produced by the new method had accounted for 77 per cent of the total output for domestic sales.

Band-Gripper Loom

The workers of the Kueiping County Textile Mill in Kwangsi have produced by indigenous methods a band-gripper loom up to advanced world standards, thereby making a new contribution to the further development of China's textile industry.

The loom has many fine properties, including high speed and productivity. It is simple and safe to operate, light and small in size, requires lower costs of production and consumes less electricity. Tests by the departments concerned proved that its quality was up to the required standards.

Sprocket Wheel Shaping Machine

The workers of the Tientsin No. 1 Machine Tool Plant have successfully produced a sprocket wheel shaping machine of advanced standards, which filled in another blank in China's machine tool industry.

It is an advanced machine tool in making important parts of the textile machinery and only a few countries in the world are able to make it. The Great Cultural Revolution has brought into full play the

workers' enthusiasm for socialism. Workers at this Tientsin plant were determined to make a sprocket wheel shaping machine of unique Chinese style.

Though they had neither blueprints and relevant data nor any model to follow in turning out the machine, the workers and revolutionary technicians visited the plants which needed this type of machine tool and made investigations. Designing and manufacturing proceeded simultaneously and improvements were made during trial production. After working arduously for six months, they finally succeeded in making this machine.

Universal High-Molecular Material Testing Machine

The workers of the Changchun Non-Metal Material Testing Machine Plant have succeeded in self-reliantly designing and producing China's first 1,000-kg. universal high-molecular material testing machine.

With automatic electronic recordings, the testing machine is advanced in structure and highly sensitive. It has installations to make high precision tests for tension and strain. It also has stable high and low temperature testing furnaces. Therefore, it is capable of testing different properties of high-molecular materials.

Plant Hormone

Zeng chan ling, a plant-growth hormone, has been successfully trial-produced by the workers of the Pao-ting Experimental Chemical Plant in Hopei Province and put into mass production. It is very effective in boosting yields of cotton, rice and soya beans.

Since its successful trial-manufacture, this hormone has been repeatedly tested in different fields of nine provinces in the north and south. The results proved that when one or two grammes of this hormone were mixed with large quantities of water and sprinkled on crops in a single *mu*, yields rose markedly. The increases were between 15 and 30 per cent for cotton and some 10 per cent for rice.

THE WEEK

(Continued from p. 4.)

olution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Chinese people have always admired and supported the Soviet people's heroic and dauntless struggles for the seizure of the victory of the October Revolution and the defence of the fruits of the October Revolution. The Chinese people firmly believe that the Soviet people educated by the great Lenin and Stalin will certainly inherit and carry forward the glorious traditions of the October Revolution and strive for new victories.

China has all along held that the differences of principle between China and the Soviet Union should not hinder the two countries from maintaining and developing normal state relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Proceed from this principle and take effective measures to settle important outstanding questions in the state relations between the two countries, so that the relations between our two countries will become friendly and good-neighbourly relations — this is in accord with the deep aspirations of the Chinese and Soviet peoples as well as the fundamental interests of the people of the world.

Long live the great friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples!

Standing Committee of
the National People's Congress
of the People's Republic of China

State Council of the
People's Republic of China

Peking, November 6, 1970

Ni Chih-chin Breaks World Record in Men's High Jump

China's outstanding high jumper Comrade Ni Chih-chin broke the men's world high jump record by clearing 2.29 metres at the Labour Stadium in Changsha, Hunan Province, at 4:10 p.m. on November 8. The previous world record of 2.28 metres had been held by the Soviet

athlete V. Brumel for many years. By clearing 2.29 metres, Comrade Ni Chih-chin also improved on his own previous best performance of 2.27 metres in 1966.

More than 80,000 spectators in Changsha watched the competition that afternoon at the Labour Stadium between the National Track and Field Team and the Hunan and Kwangsi teams. Starting from 1.98 metres at 3 p.m., Ni Chih-chin successively cleared 1.98, 2.03, 2.13, 2.18 and 2.24 metres. When the bar was lifted to 2.29 metres, all the spectators enthusiastically encouraged him by reciting Chairman Mao's teaching: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." Advancing with brave, firm and rapid steps in his second attempt, Comrade Ni Chih-chin successfully flew over the bar. The whole stadium instantly burst into thunderous applause and the spectators cheered: "Long live Chairman Mao!" and "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!"

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Comrade Ni Chih-chin has made great efforts in studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's philosophical works in a living way, and has greatly raised his consciousness

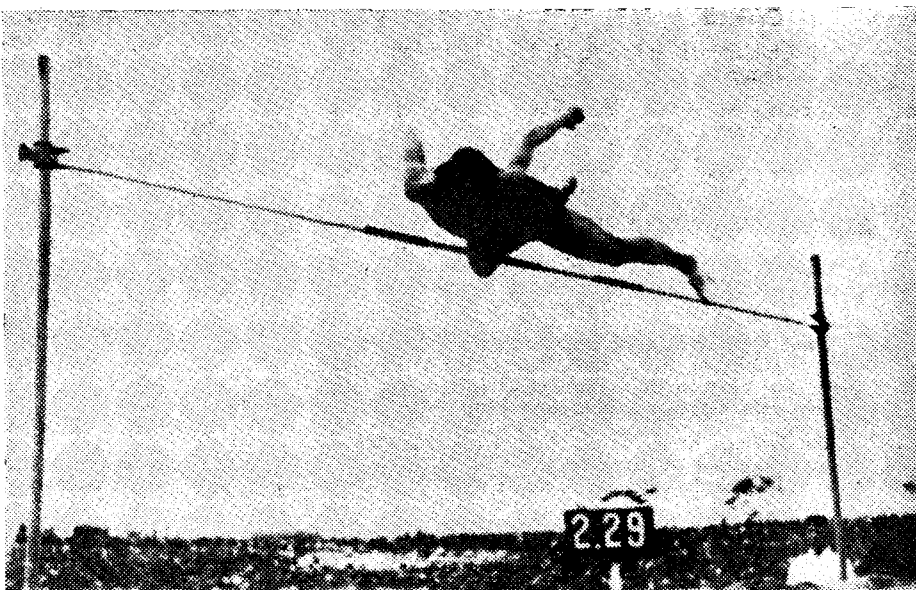
of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. He has been extremely painstaking and conscientious in training. He was up on the Tien An Men rostrum twice this year and was happy to see our great leader Chairman Mao. This strengthened his determination to break the world record so as to win honour for Chairman Mao and for our socialist motherland.

Delegation From Yugoslav Economic Circles Leaves Peking for Home

The Delegation From Yugoslav Economic Circles headed by Stojan Milenkovicj, Vice-President of the Yugoslav Federal Economic Association, left Peking for home by air on November 3. The delegation arrived in Peking on October 28 for a visit after visiting China's 1970 Autumn Export Commodities Fair in Kwangchow at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

On its arrival and departure from Peking, the delegation was welcomed and seen off at the airport by Liu Hsi-wen, a leading member of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and others.

Yugoslav Ambassador to China Bogdan Orescanin also welcomed



China's outstanding athlete Ni Chih-chin broke the world high jump record by clearing 2.29 metres on November 8. (Hsinhua telephoto)

the delegation and saw it off at the airport.

Chinese Red Cross Society Expresses Solicitudude to Philippine Typhoon Victims

The Chinese Red Cross Society sent a message to the Philippine Red

Cross Society on November 8 expressing solicitude to the Philippine people in typhoon afflicted areas. The message says:

"Upon learning that the Island of Luzon and other regions of the Philippines were struck by strong typhoons which caused heavy losses of lives and property to the people,

the Chinese Red Cross Society expresses sincere solicitude to the Philippine people of the afflicted areas. In order to express the sympathy of the Chinese people for the Philippine people, the Chinese Red Cross Society has decided to donate canned food valued at RMB 200,000 yuan to help the victims to overcome difficulties."

北京周报英文版第四十六期(一九七〇年十一月十三日出版) 邮政代号二一九二二

PEKING REVIEW

Vol. 13, No. 46
November 13, 1970

Published in English, French, Spanish,
Japanese and German editions

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Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW Peking (37), China
Post Office Registration No. 2-922 Cable Address Peking 2910
Printed in the People's Republic of China