

PEKING REVIEW

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April 6, 1973

北
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周
報

**Having Faith in and Relying on
The Majority of the Masses**

**Strive Further for Complete
Implementation of the
Paris Agreement**

"Renmin Ribao" editorial

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北京周報

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Comrades Wilcox and Wolf Feted

Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Comrade Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on the evening of March 30 met with and gave a banquet for Comrade V.G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, and Comrade Richard Wolf, Member of the Secretariat of the National Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand. The meeting and banquet proceeded in a very cordial atmosphere.

China Appoints Chief of Liaison Office in U.S.

The Chinese Government has appointed Huang Chen chief and Han Hsu deputy chief of the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China in the United States of America. In accordance with the announcement made in the China-U.S. communique of February 22, 1973, the two sides have decided to establish a liaison office in each other's capital.

Ambassador Huang Chen Honoured

French President Georges Pompidou and Madame Pompidou gave a luncheon on March 27 at the Presidency in honour of the Chinese Ambassador Huang Chen, who was leaving his Paris post for home, and his wife Chu Lin.

At the luncheon, President Pompidou said: "You know the interest that we attach, that I attach personally, to the extension and the deepening of our understanding and of our exchanges. It is out of this concern that I shall go to the People's Republic of China in a few months from now." He expressed the hope that his visit "will mark a

new stage in the progress of our relationships."

Speaking at the luncheon, Ambassador Huang Chen expressed his hearty thanks for the friendly assistance rendered him by President Pompidou and other French leaders during his term of office in Paris. He was convinced that through the common efforts of both sides, the friendly relations between China and France are bound to be further strengthened. The Chinese Government and people will give President Pompidou a warm welcome when he visits China, he said.

Earlier, on March 22, French Acting Foreign Minister Andre Bettencourt and Madame Bettencourt feted the outgoing Chinese Ambassador and his wife at a luncheon party. Warm speeches were made by the host and the Ambassador.

New Zealand Government Ministerial Mission Visits China

Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo on March 31 met with Joseph A. Walding and the New Zealand Government Ministerial Mission led by him. They conversed in an unconstrained atmosphere.

Invited by the Chinese Government, Joseph A. Walding is the first New Zealand Minister to visit China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and New Zealand at the end of last year.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo and Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua gave a banquet on the evening of March 28 in honour of the New Zealand guests.

Speaking at the banquet, Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua said: "After becoming Prime Minister last November, the honourable Norman Kirk stated he would pursue a new independent foreign policy giving expression to New Zealand's national ideals as well as reflecting her national interests and took the positive step to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic

of China. The smooth normalization of the relations between China and New Zealand fully shows that it is not only in conformity with the desire of the broad masses of the two countries but also conducive to the relaxation of international tension."

Referring to the fact that the Pacific region has become an arena of rivalry between the superpowers, Chiao Kuan-hua said: "China is firmly opposed to power politics and hegemonism in international relations. The Chinese Government has time and again declared that it will never seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region and is also opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony. We hold that the independence and sovereignty of all countries in the Pacific region should be respected and should not be subjected to interference by outside forces. We are ready to work together with New Zealand and other peace-loving countries to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of all countries and preserve peace in the Pacific region."

In his speech Joseph A. Walding said: "We belong to the Pacific Ocean and we want to play our part in that part of the world."

"We are determined to work as closely as we can with the people of Asia and the Pacific as well as with our traditional friends in Europe and North America in the cause of world peace," he stated.

He said: "We seek to avoid wars, and to reduce the tensions that breed them."

"Although we are a small nation, we believe we can make a worthwhile contribution to world peace."

The New Zealand guest continued: "Once the barriers of suspicion and hostility have fallen, the countries of Asia and the Pacific will be able to work together to resolve their differences peacefully and to better their peoples."

"We in New Zealand look forward to working closely with China, and with other countries in the region, towards these ends."

(Continued on p. 10.)

Having Faith in and Relying on the Majority of the Masses

by An Chun

HAVING firm faith in and relying on the majority of the masses, first of all the majority of the basic masses—the workers and peasants—is the fundamental guarantee that our Party leads the revolution and construction forward victoriously.

To have faith in the masses and rely on them or not is one of the dividing lines between the proletarian and the bourgeois world outlook and between genuine and sham Marxists. The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Whether he is a true or false Marxist, we need only find out how he stands in relation to the broad masses of workers and peasants, and then we shall know him for what he is. This is the only criterion, there is no other." (*The Orientation of the Youth Movement.*)

The historical experience of the struggle between the two lines tells us that all representatives of the bourgeoisie disdain, suppress and try to hoodwink the masses. On the other hand, Marxists consider that "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." (Mao Tsetung: *On Coalition Government.*) That is why in revolutionary struggles and in all other work, Marxists consistently and unswervingly follow the revolutionary line of having faith in and relying on the masses and arouse the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses to the full through ideological political work, so as to ensure the triumphant advance of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Inexhaustible Enthusiasm for Socialism Among the Masses

Chairman Mao has always fully estimated the great strength and wisdom of the masses. He clearly pointed out: "The masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism." (*Introductory Note to "This Township Went Co-operative in Two Years."*) This inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism has its deep historical roots and class foundations.

Before the liberation, the Chinese worker and peasant masses fully tasted the bitterness of oppression and exploitation under the cruel rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. Such an unbearable position impelled the labouring people to wage anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolutionary struggles. After the liberation, their social status has changed fundamentally and the politically emancipated labouring people have become masters of the country; economi-

cally, they are no longer exploited, and their livelihood has improved steadily. From their own knowledge of the contrast between the two different societies in which their fate is so vastly different, the workers and peasants have come to realize deeply the truth that "only socialism can save China." (Mao Tsetung: *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.*) They have the greatest veneration for Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, wholeheartedly support the socialist system, and urgently demand that socialist revolution and construction be speeded up so that the country's state of being "poor and blank" inherited from the old society can be rapidly changed. This is precisely the source of their inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism which constantly pushes forward the three great revolutionary movements—class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

Responding to Chairman Mao's call during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary masses destroyed the bourgeois headquarters under Liu Shao-chi and smashed the schemes of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers to change the basic line and policies of the Party and subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism, thus making new contributions in safeguarding Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and consolidating the proletarian dictatorship. With high revolutionary spirit, the workers and peasants are now working hard throughout China to realize the various militant tasks set down by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. The great practice of the revolutionary struggles waged by the workers and peasants in the last few decades under the leadership of Chairman Mao has proved that the revolutionary enthusiasm existing among the masses is an obvious and objective fact.

This being the case, it is therefore the duty of the leadership to "be adept at recognizing their enthusiasm from its very essence." (Mao Tsetung: *Introductory Note to "The 'Backward Areas' Are Not Necessarily Entirely Backward."*) To do this, of course, is no easy matter. It frequently happens that the masses' enthusiasm is very high, but some comrades are blind to it; or a few negative phenomena temporarily appearing among the masses are exaggerated and their revolutionary enthusiasm is overlooked; or the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses is assessed only from appearances; and so forth.

Naturally, some shortcomings and mistakes will exist among the workers and peasants. But on the whole, this is not their essential and main aspect. We must not take non-essential and minor aspects for essential and main ones. Otherwise, we will lose our bearings and not only overlook the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses but we may go so far as to complain about and blame the masses and thus impair their revolutionary enthusiasm. Certain shortcomings and mistakes temporarily found among some of the masses must be analysed from a class viewpoint and in historical perspective. The basic causes of these shortcomings and mistakes are the shackles of the old forces of habit and corrosion by bourgeois ideas. Their immediate causes are the class enemies who engage in agitation and sabotage and sow dissension. Therefore, we must always point our spearhead of attack against the class enemies. As to certain erroneous ideas among the workers and peasants, they must be overcome through the method of persuasion and reasoning. Chairman Mao has taught us: "We should firmly believe that with appropriate political work the labouring people can overcome or correct their shortcomings and mistakes." (*Introductory Note to "A Party Branch Leads the Mutual-Aid and Co-operative Movement Correctly."*) Once these are corrected, the masses' revolutionary enthusiasm will be released to an even greater extent.

To be able to recognize the masses' revolutionary enthusiasm from its very essence, we must take the attitude of learning from them modestly and being willing to be their pupils. Some comrades want the masses to do things according to their subjective assumptions; when problems and difficulties arise, they do not explain the situation to the masses, nor mobilize them to find a solution. As a matter of fact, in their eyes, wisdom, solutions and strength are not derived from the masses but are innate in their own minds. This view is nothing but idealism. People possessing such views will remain aloof and become divorced from the masses, and even grow to look down on the masses and suppress the latter's revolutionary enthusiasm. Thus, to be able to recognize the masses' revolutionary enthusiasm from its very essence, one must, in the last analysis, work hard to remould one's world outlook, correctly understand the role of the masses from a dialectical and historical materialist viewpoint and really have faith in and rely on them.

Bringing the Masses' Revolutionary Enthusiasm into Play

To have full faith in and rely on the masses does not mean that we should worship spontaneity or let negative factors continue unchecked. It means we should take correct measures and do our work well so that negative factors are transformed into positive ones. To bring the masses' revolutionary enthusiasm into play, there must be Party leadership. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "If the masses alone are active without a strong leading group to organize their activity properly, such activity cannot be sustained for long, or

carried forward in the right direction, or raised to a high level." (*Some Questions Concerning Methods of Leadership.*) Therefore, an important task put before the Party organization is how to promote and give full play to the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses.

How can this task be fulfilled? The fundamental way is to take education in line as the key link and frequently carry out deep-going and patient ideological-political work among the masses. The Party aims through ideological-political work to enhance the class consciousness of the masses, bring out their wisdom and strength and mobilize them to strive for the realization of the Party's revolutionary goals and the completion of its various tasks. Only through such painstaking ideological-political work and constant education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought can the masses recognize their class interests and understand their historic role, raise their consciousness in class struggle and line struggle, and bring their revolutionary enthusiasm into play.

An important aspect of ideological-political work is to earnestly implement all Party policies. These policies are the criteria for correctly handling relations in every field. The masses are divided into different classes and strata. There are three sections: advanced, intermediate and backward. The Party's policies lay down the correct attitude to adopt towards each of the different classes, strata or sections of the masses. If the policies are carried out well, the great power of the working class and its staunch ally—the poor and lower-middle peasants—can be turned to account to the full under the leadership of the Party, and the masses of the people, who make up over 95 per cent of the population, can be united and their revolutionary enthusiasm further released. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "A revolutionary party is carrying out a policy whenever it takes any action. . . . Therefore, before any action is taken, we must explain the policy, which we have formulated in the light of the given circumstances, to Party members and to the masses. Otherwise, Party members and the masses will depart from the guidance of our policy, act blindly and carry out a wrong policy." (*On the Policy Concerning Industry and Commerce.*) Explaining the Party's policies to the masses is a manifestation of having faith in and relying on the masses. As these policies embody the unity of the masses' long-range interests with their immediate interests and the interests of the whole with those of the part, they receive the support of the broad masses and help arouse their revolutionary enthusiasm. The view that Party policies need not or cannot be understood and grasped by the masses is wrong.

Protracted revolutionary practice testifies to the fact that only the correct line and policies and ideological-political work of the Party can mobilize and promote the masses' revolutionary enthusiasm. Chairman Mao has incisively pointed out: "The leading class and the leading party must fulfil two conditions in order to exercise their leadership of the classes, strata,

political parties and people's organizations which are being led: (a) Lead those who are led (allies) to wage resolute struggles against the common enemy and achieve victories; (b) Bring material benefits to those who are led or at least not damage their interests and at the same time give them political education." (On Some Important Problems of the Party's Present Policy.) These are Marxist principles by which the vanguard of the proletariat leads the broad masses forward.

The first principle mentioned here requires that the vanguard of the proletariat dares to and is adept at leading the masses to struggle against the common enemy and continually win victories. Any departure from this would fail to stimulate the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses and would result in vacillation on the part of our allies.

In the years of the revolutionary wars before the liberation, millions of the revolutionary people, mainly the peasant masses, resolutely took part in and supported the revolutionary wars, willing to sacrifice their all, including their lives, for the revolutionary cause. The reason they showed such lofty revolutionary enthusiasm was because our Party, under Chairman Mao's leadership, led them to wage resolute struggles against and overthrow the three main enemies — imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism — and eradicate oppression by reactionary Kuomintang rule and carry out the land revolution. The Party's correct line and policies inspired them to have a high proletarian class consciousness.

Since the liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the famous Tachai Production Brigade in Shansi have fought valiantly to overcome adversities of nature and transform the countryside. The workers at Taching have conquered all kinds of hardships to turn a wilderness into one of China's biggest petroleum bases. The commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. gladly bear the harshness of their life in order to guard the motherland's borders and coasts. They are able to display such extraordinary enthusiasm for socialism because our Party led by Chairman Mao has upheld the dictatorship of the proletariat and persevered in the socialist road, resolutely fought against the class enemies at home and abroad who vainly tried to restore capitalism and against erroneous lines and the forces of capitalism, and won victory after victory in socialist revolution. The Party's correct line and policies and the practice of class struggle have imbued them with and cultivated in them the sense of revolutionary responsibility of being the masters of the new society, and infused them with boundless love for socialism and the determination to fight for it steadfastly. Therefore, we must at all times remember the principle of "uniting to fight the enemy together."

The second principle set forth above requires that the vanguard of the proletariat, while bringing material benefits to those who are led, must also carry out political education. This, too, is a most important point. Our Party has always been concerned with the well-being of the masses, adhered to the principle that "on

the question of the distribution of income, we must take account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual" (On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People), and constantly raised the standard of the people's material and cultural life on the basis of expanding production. There is a world of difference between the material and cultural well-being of the labouring people in our society today and that before the liberation, and this is an objective fact that even the imperialists have to admit. That does not mean, however, that we should make material benefits the chief means of arousing the masses' enthusiasm. On the contrary, we repeatedly carry out political education among the masses so that they will see more and more clearly beyond individual and partial interests and always keep in mind the interests of the class and the whole; in this way they will know how the socialist fruits we have already gained can be consolidated and developed, and be brought to realize that, to complete socialist revolution and construction, we still have to engage in protracted and arduous struggles.

By doing ideological-political work, we can raise the ideological consciousness of people in terms of line and world outlook. Enthusiasm brought on by such a method is genuine revolutionary enthusiasm. Only by such a method can the masses' enthusiasm be really brought into play. Chairman Mao has said: "Man must have some spirit." What spirit? The proletarian revolutionary spirit roused among the masses through the persistent ideological-political work of the Party. Imbued with this spirit, the masses will defeat the class enemies and transform the world.

If "material incentives" are stressed in trying to arouse the masses' enthusiasm, people will become concerned only with personal interests and see no farther than their noses. They will acquire, as Lenin had sharply criticized, "the narrow horizon . . ." which compels one to calculate with the coldheartedness of a Shylock whether one has not worked half an hour more than somebody else, whether one is not getting less pay than somebody else. . . ." (The State and Revolution.) Therefore, how to stimulate the masses' enthusiasm is not merely a matter of method, but is a major question of right and wrong concerning the line we should adhere to and the road we should take. Chairman Mao has taught us: "Political work is the life-blood of all economic work." (Introductory Note to "A Serious Lesson.") At all times and in all the work we do, we must always attach primary importance to ideological-political work.

To have faith in and rely on the majority of the masses is our basic starting point; we must always be one with the people. Those people who do not have faith in and rely on the masses will not be able to stand firmly on their feet in the great torrent of the revolution.

(Slightly abridged translation of an article in "Hongqi," No. 3, 1973.)

PRESS COMMUNIQUE

On the Visit of the President of the United Republic of Cameroon El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo to the People's Republic of China

April 2, 1973

AT the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, His Excellency the President of the United Republic of Cameroon El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo paid an official visit to the People's Republic of China from March 25 to April 2, 1973.

The President of the United Republic of Cameroon El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo and Madame Ahidjo were accompanied on their visit by Mr. Francois Sengat-Kuo, Minister, Deputy Secretary-General at the Presidency of the Republic; Mr. Abdoulaye Maikano, Minister of Planning and Territorial Management; Mr. H.N. Elangwe, Minister of Mines and Power; Mr. Yadjil Abdoulaye, Minister in charge of Missions at the Presidency of the Republic; Madame Tsanga Delphine, Vice-Minister of Health and Public Assistance; Mr. Langue Tsobgny Clement, Ambassador of the United Republic of Cameroon to China; Mr. Moussa Yaya, Vice-President of the National Assembly; Mr. Happi Gabriel, Chief of Protocol; Mr. Jacques Booh, Director of African and Asian Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Miss Simone Mairie, Director of European and American Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During their stay in China, President El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo and his party visited factories, a people's commune as well as scenic spots and historical monuments in Peking, Shanghai, Hangchow and Canton, where they received a warm and friendly welcome from the Chinese Government and people.

Chairman Mao Tsetung met with President El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo and had a sincere and friendly conversation with him.

During the visit, Premier Chou En-lai and President El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo held extensive talks in a cordial and friendly atmosphere on further developing the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Cameroon and international issues of common concern. The two sides expressed deep satisfaction with the results of the talks. And they signed an agreement on economic and technical co-operation.

Both sides are unanimous in holding that at present the international situation is developing in a direction favourable to the people of various countries.

Uniting themselves daily more closely, the countries and peoples of the third world are playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. The two sides unanimously hold that the relations between states should be based on the principle of equality, that every people should be masters of their own destiny and that all the peoples should take part in world affairs. The two sides agree to declare that China and Cameroon are ready to work together with the other countries of the third world in jointly combating imperialism's politics of hegemony in all its forms.

The two sides are happy to note that the united struggle waged by the great African peoples to win and safeguard national independence against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and hegemonism has made new developments. They reaffirmed their resolute support to the just struggle of the peoples of Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Azania and other regions against the Portuguese colonial domination and the domination of white racism in Rhodesia and South Africa.

The two sides note with pleasure that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Cameroon, the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries have developed satisfactorily, and the friendship between the two peoples has been further strengthened. They express the unanimous view that the development of the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries, which are based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, corresponds to the aspirations and fundamental interests of the two peoples and is conducive to strengthening the cause of Afro-Asian solidarity.

The two sides point out with satisfaction that the visit of His Excellency President El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo to China has been crowned with full success and made a useful contribution to Sino-Cameroonian friendship as well as Afro-Asian solidarity and co-operation.

President El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo expresses deep gratitude to Premier Chou En-lai and, through him, to the entire Chinese people for the warm welcome extended to him.

Strive Further for Complete Implementation of the Paris Agreement

IN accordance with the provisions of the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam, the U.S. Government has ended the war in both north and south Viet Nam and, on March 29, evacuated the last group of U.S. troops from south Viet Nam. After more than ten years of hard fighting, the heroic Vietnamese people at long last forced the U.S. armed forces and those of other foreign countries allied with the United States to withdraw completely from Vietnamese soil, thereby creating favourable conditions for the Vietnamese people to settle their own problems by themselves. This is an important achievement resulting from the implementation of the Paris agreement and a great victory for the Vietnamese people in their just struggle for the independence of their fatherland and for national liberation.

In the two months following the signing of the Paris agreement, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam have made unremitting efforts to help bring about the complete implementation of the agreement. They have strictly observed and carried out the various provisions of the agreement while continuously overcoming all kinds of obstacles set up by the Saigon authorities and the U.S. side. By now, a number of major items in the Paris agreement have been carried out. These include the United States putting an end to all its military operations in Viet Nam, the total withdrawal of U.S. and other foreign troops from south Viet Nam, the return of captured military personnel as listed, the establishment of an international commission of control and supervision and the convocation of an international conference on Viet Nam. These results of the implementation of the Paris agreement in the last 60 days are conducive to the preservation of peace in Viet Nam and the easing of the situation in Southeast Asia.

However, it must be pointed out that the Saigon authorities, with U.S. backing, have taken a series of actions violating the agreement. They have ceaselessly launched nibbling attacks on areas under the control of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the R.S.V.N. in blatant disregard of the cease-

fire provisions. They have continued to pursue the policy of "pacification" and stepped up persecution and suppression of the south Vietnamese people, which have wrecked the provisions concerning the south Vietnamese people's democratic liberties. They have refused to return the civilian personnel of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the R.S.V.N. under their detention. Meanwhile, the U.S. Government is still keeping disguised U.S. military personnel in south Viet Nam, delaying the removal of mines in north Viet Nam, and continuing the bombing of Cambodia. All these acts by the Saigon authorities and the United States have to this day blocked the thorough implementation of the relevant important provisions of the Paris agreement, and cannot but meet with the Vietnamese people's firm opposition and vehement condemnation by the people of the world.

On March 30 and April 1, 1973, the D.R.V.N. Government and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the R.S.V.N. respectively issued statements on the implementation of the Paris agreement in the previous 60 days. The two statements reaffirm the sincere desire and solemn stand of the said governments on the complete implementation of the Paris agreement. The statements also firmly demand that the U.S. Government and the Saigon administration immediately stop all violations of the Paris agreement, fully respect and strictly implement all the provisions laid down in the agreement and in the Act of the International Conference on Viet Nam. The two statements made it known that the Vietnamese people will increase their vigilance, unite with one mind, stand ready at all times to foil all schemes and acts of the reactionary and bellicose forces aimed at sabotaging the agreement and undermining peace, so as to ensure the thorough implementation of the Paris agreement on Viet Nam. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the solemn stand of the D.R.V.N. Government and the R.S.V.N. Provisional Revolutionary Government and the Vietnamese people's just struggle. We are convinced that the Vietnamese people's national aspirations for peace, reunification, independence, democracy and the prosperity of their fatherland will surely be realized.

(April 3)

The Entire Korean People's Common Aspiration

by Chang Hai

PRESIDENT Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, has pointed out: "New bright prospects have been opened up before our people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country." It is common knowledge that in the 28 years since the end of World War II, owing to U.S. intervention and obstruction, the Korean people have suffered greatly from their country being dismembered and their nation being divided. The Korean people have been waging an unremitting struggle for the reunification of the fatherland. To bring about an early reunification of this beautiful land is the common aspiration of the entire Korean people.

Persistent Efforts

With a view to reunifying the fatherland and relieving the national sufferings resulting from the dismemberment, the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have for many years and on many occasions expounded their correct stand and put forward a number of reasonable plans. In April 1948, through the active efforts and initiative of the Korean Workers' Party, representatives of the political parties and public organizations in north and south Korea held a joint conference in Pyongyang. On July 28, 1953, the day after the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement, Comrade Kim Il Sung immediately proposed that, for the sake of the country's reunification and territorial integrity, all patriotic political parties, public organizations and the entire patriotic people in north and south Korea should unite hand in hand. Greeting the 15th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation Day, the Workers' Party in 1960 elaborated the reasonable plan for the realization of a north-south confederation. The three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung in May 1972, in particular, have indicated more explicitly the correct path for the Korean people to attain the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, serving as a powerful impetus to this cause.

The struggle of the workers, peasants, students and intellectuals and people of various social strata in the southern half of Korea for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland also has gained great momentum.

Political parties and public organizations there advocating north-south peaceful reunification have been founded one after another. These include the Central Council for Independent National Unification and the National Students Federation for National Unification. The young students have raised the slogan "Go to Panmunjom and hold a north-south students' meeting" to facilitate contact and interchange with young students in the northern half. The Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the revolutionary political party in the south, has through its mass media widely propagated among the south Korean people the series of correct principles laid down by the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the D.P.R.K. for bringing about the country's independent and peaceful reunification. It has called on the masses of working people and patriots of various social strata in the south to close their ranks and strive for the restoration and expansion of contact and interchange between compatriots in the two parts of the country.

Thanks to the efforts of the people in the north and prompted by the people in the south, the two sides in Korea, after 27 years of separation, held high-level talks last May and issued a joint statement in July on the basis of the three principles for the reunification of the fatherland laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung, thereby opening the door for contacts between the north and south. Last August and September, Red Cross delegations of the two sides exchanged visits. The two co-chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Committee that was set up in accordance with the north-south joint statement also paid respective visits to Seoul and Pyongyang.

Common Aspiration

A military demarcation line cannot obstruct the common aspiration of the people of both sides longing to be reunited and for the reunification of the fatherland.

In the northern half, the masses are at all times deeply concerned about their compatriots in the southern half which has been separated from the fatherland. The workers make it clear that when the fatherland is reunited they will be ready to supply the south with some of the huge amount of hydroelectric

power in the north so that it may serve economic development in the southern half. The textile workers also show their readiness to turn out still more fabrics so that people in the south can be as well dressed as those in the north. Workers in the chemical fertilizer plant in Heungnam pledge that after the reunification of the fatherland, they will help turn the fields in the south into fertile land yielding bumper harvests.

Like their brothers and sisters in the north, the masses in the south earnestly hope for early reunification of the fatherland. The day the north-south joint statement was published, a Seoul newspaper carried a sketch by an artist in the south lauding the breakthrough in the north-and-south barrier. The same day, a Seoul composer wrote the *Song of Fatherland Reunification*. People in the south gave their sincere regards to the emissaries from the north—the delegation of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society. Seoul was the scene of a warm welcome to the delegation from the north. A Seoul worker confided to a reporter from the north: "Let our fellow-countrymen in both the south and north work with one mind to reunify our fatherland as soon as possible! Only then can we live in happiness on the one and same territory."

When talks were going on in Seoul between the representatives of the Red Cross from the two parts of the country, local residents crowded before television and radio sets watching and listening to the northern representative making a speech. One old man named Choi, with tears in his eyes, looked at the TV screen and told one of his neighbours: "How I think of my boy in the north at this very hour!" It is true that today there are thousands of families like the Chois in both the north and south who are looking forward to an early reunion with their dear ones from whom they are separated!

Longing for the North

People in the south who are longing for an early reunification of the fatherland have been greatly impressed by the great achievements of socialist revolution and construction in the northern part of the fatherland.

Today, in the south, the masses of workers, peasants and students are still living under the constant threat of unemployment, no schooling, poverty and sickness. It is only natural that the growing prosperity of the D.P.R.K. is a big attraction for an increasing number of people in the south. An Inchon fisherman who was rescued from the sea off the western coast by fellow-countrymen in the north is reminded of the happy life the youngsters in the north enjoy when he sees his own son who cannot go to school and has to roam the streets and be a shoe-shine boy day and night.

The patriotic people in the south ardently love President Kim Il Sung and regard the D.P.R.K. as the lighthouse of hope. On the occasion of his 60th birthday, people in the south overcame the many difficulties in their way and managed to send to Pyongyang letters of congratulations in the form of embroideries and other invaluable gifts.

Irresistible Historical Trend

Korea had been a unified country since antiquity; its over 40 million population is a unified nation. The reunification of Korea is an irresistible historical trend. Once interference from outside forces is precluded, the Korean people will be able to resolve the question of reunification in an independent and peaceful way. The U.S. armed forces must be withdrawn from south Korea and the so-called "U.N. commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea" must be dissolved.

The Seoul authorities have of late violated the north-south joint statement and the agreed items concerning north-south co-operation and unity. They are speeding up the modernization of south Korean troops in an attempt to maintain their so-called superiority in strength in the dialogue "contest" and arrive at what they call unity by "victory" over communism. Such perverse actions, however, run completely counter to the Korean people's national aspirations and are bound to meet strong opposition from the entire Korean people. We are fully convinced that the heroic Korean people will certainly surmount any obstacle standing on the road of progress and eventually bring the sacred cause of the reunification of the fatherland to fulfilment.

(Continued from p. 3.)

The New Zealand mission concluded its visit on April 3. A press communique was released when it left China.

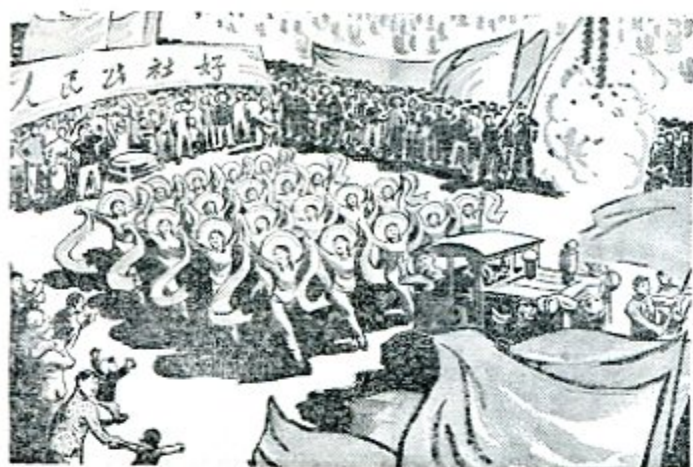
Vietnamese Youth Delegation In China

Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Keng Piao, Member

of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on April 1 met with Nguyen Thi Ngoc Khanh, Leader of the Friendship Delegation of the Ho Chi Minh Working Youth Union of Viet Nam and Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Working Youth Union, Bui Huu Tri, Deputy Leader of the Delegation and Secretary of the C.C. of the Viet Nam Youth Union, and other comrades.

It was a very cordial and friendly meeting. Comrade Yao Wen-yuan praised the Vietnamese youth for their tremendous contributions in the great war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and for their revolutionary heroism and self-sacrificing spirit in the struggle.

Earlier, on March 26, the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the Ho Chi Minh Working Youth Union of Viet Nam, youth in Peking gathered to welcome the delegation.



A Visit to the Tungting People's Commune (II)

— A social structure combining government administration with commune management

by Our Correspondents

THE Tungting People's Commune administrative set-up is in the centre of Tungshan town.

We went there to interview the commune leaders the afternoon of our arrival. However, except for the civil affairs office where one comrade was registering a young couple to be married, all the offices were closed. A demobilized armyman and a middle school graduate were waiting to be assigned work.

The one comrade around was busy answering the phone and going in and out of the office looking for people. "Our commune cadres," he told us, "generally do their work in the production brigades and teams or take part in collective labour in the daytime. They won't be back until dusk, and I'm the only one on duty here."

Interview With the Party Secretary

When we met him in his office that evening, Comrade Hsieh Wen-hsiung, chairman and Party committee secretary of the commune, was glad to see us. The bed at one end of the small room indicated that his office also served as a temporary bedroom.

We were given a general rundown of the commune. Before it was set up, Comrade Hsieh told us, the township's people's council was the grass-roots unit of socialist state power in the rural area; the advanced agricultural producers' co-operatives were the basic economic organization. This meant that the township administration carried out the administrative functions, while the latter was in charge of production; that is, government administration and economic management were under separate departments. When the commune was formed in 1958, it con-

sisted of many advanced co-ops which, by and large, were within the confines of a township. The commune was directly led by the county and gave leadership to the production brigades and teams.

The people's commune performs the functions of state power and at the same time organizes commune-wide production, distribution, consumption and other economic activities. This is what we usually refer to as integrating government administration and commune management, and combining industry, agriculture, commerce, education and military affairs.

The 36 members on the revolutionary committee, the leading organ of the Tungting People's Commune, include representatives in industry, agriculture, com-



Deputy secretary of the commune Party committee (3rd from left) and commune members checking up on the growth of the loquat plants.



Meeting of responsible commune cadres.

merce, education and military affairs. Led by the commune Party committee, they practise collective leadership with responsibility for various fields of work divided up among them.

To be more specific, the commune revolutionary committee has under it offices in charge of production and construction, finance, grain, trade, civil affairs, education and public health, public security and militia work. In production work, for instance, the commune helps production brigades and teams work out production plans and supervises and checks up on their implementation, helps them improve administrative and financial work and do a good job of accumulation and distribution, popularizes effective measures to increase production and advanced experience, and organizes the supply of the means of production and livelihood. All other work, too — political, economic, cultural and educational, public health, military affairs, etc. — are carried out through the commune.

Other Cadres Talk to Us

Secretary Chiang Wan-sen called a special meeting on behalf of Party committee secretary Hsieh. Responsible personnel from various offices were invited to tell us the advantages of integrating government administration with commune management.

Teacher Hsueh who is in charge of education was the first speaker. After the commune was set up, he said, our schools were put under the dual leadership of the county culture and education bureau and the commune. In this way, the commune has the initiative in deciding where schools are to be located and in building them and training teachers according to the principles laid down by the state and in the light of its own specific conditions and the commune members' needs. This has helped increase enrolment and improve teaching quality.

In its early days, the commune had only one middle school and one primary school for several brigades. Now each brigade has its own primary school and the commune runs eight middle schools. Before 1958, the number of teachers, who were all appointed by the county, was not enough for our needs. After the commune was set up, we trained young commune members to be teachers. Poor and lower-middle peasants were invited to give lectures and take a direct hand in running schools. Their representatives often came to classes to listen to lectures

and help teachers correct the students' homework, and also educated students in various ways out of school.

Comrade Chou from the commercial office talked about his experience: It had been difficult before for the commercial department to co-ordinate its work with the agricultural producers' co-operatives because each went its own way. Now that the commune is in charge of both farm production and trade, close ties have been established between the commercial office and the production brigades and teams. After working out their plans, the production teams report on them to the commune. And the commercial office bases itself on these plans to supply the teams with chemical fertilizers, insecticides, farm implements and whatever means of production are needed. In the same way, it purchases in good time farm and side-line products and makes proper arrangements for their sale, thereby boosting production by doing a good job of supply and marketing.

Following the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development," he told us, the commercial office also helps production teams develop industrial crops and side-line occupations. For example, when the market demand for timber went up, it proposed that measures be taken to plant more trees. Accordingly, the commune Party committee decided to increase bamboo acreage another 400 *mu* and cedar and paulownia another 1,000 *mu* under its 1973 plan. Assignments were then given to the production brigades according to local conditions. To help fulfil the task, the commercial office bought the needed saplings in time.

As to industry, Comrade Yeh who is responsible for the industrial office said there were no factories here before the commune. It was not until 1958 that some dozen factories were built one after another by the collective strength of the commune, which was bigger than that of the co-ops. These have been a direct

(Continued on p. 23.)

City Backs Up Farming County

by Kan Fen

A GOOD harvest was won in China last year despite serious drought and other natural disasters. Energetic steps are being taken by the whole country to bring in a bumper harvest this year, a task that industry and other fields of endeavour share with millions of peasants. Urban industry is centring its efforts on providing the countryside with growing quantities of machinery and equipment, chemical fertilizer and pesticides and other products. Apart from this, factories and other enterprises in the urban centres are helping agriculture in other ways too. An interesting illustration of one form of aid to agriculture is afforded by three factories and two research institutes, in Kansu Province's Lanchow city on the north-west plateau, that are helping the farming county of Chingyang.

Lanchow is on the famous Silk Road leading from Changan (modern Sian) to Central Asia. This ancient city whose industry was negligible in the past is now a modern industrial centre. Three factories and two research institutes here have been helping the countryside in their own way. The factories make machinery and equipment for the petro-chemical industry, electric motors and farm machinery. In 1971 these factories and institutes began sending out 1 to 2 per cent of their workers and staff on a rotation basis to help farming. Three batches of workers and technicians numbering some 300 persons have already had a tour of duty in Chingyang County some 600 kilometres east of Lanchow.

Chingyang County on the east Kansu highland has plenty of land and great potential, but it suffers from serious soil erosion and farming is not very well developed. After liberation the local government organized the peasants to build water conservancy works on the farmland and to improve farming conditions. Despite these efforts the county's natural resources and productive potential were still a long way from being fully used due to insufficient machinery. Workers and staff of the five above-mentioned Lanchow organizations decided in 1971 to help the peasants of Chingyang overcome their county's backwardness by implementing Chairman Mao's general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for developing the national economy. Under the leadership of the county Party committee they began to work with the local peasants to carry out the

plan drawn up by the county. They provided material aid mainly in the form of tools and equipment made from factory waste. These were sold to the communes at the cheapest state prices.

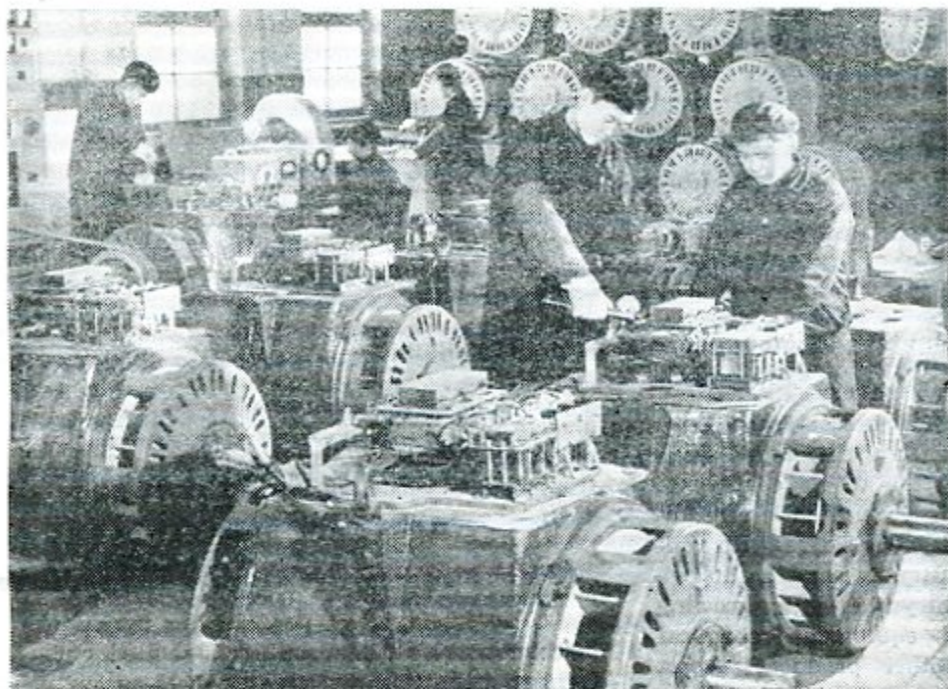
Farm Machinery Making and Repair Network

"The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization," Chairman Mao pointed out. In conformity with this directive the aid-agriculture teams from Lanchow helped the county to set up a network of factories to build and repair farm machines throughout the county reaching right down to the production brigades in the communes. They began first of all by filling in the equipment gaps in the existing small county plants.

In 1971 the county Party committee asked the county's No. 2 Farm Machinery Plant to try and make pumps for deep wells as the county lacked water and the water table was far below ground surface. An aid-agriculture team immediately co-operated with the plant to trial-produce the pumps. The lack of equipment and material was remedied by sending in equipment and material from Lanchow which the plants had saved up and put aside. Using both indigenous and modern methods, they turned out special equipment from discarded and obsolete materials and parts and thereby enabled the plant to begin making the required pumps.

Not only did they aid local plants materially and technically, they also contributed to the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The county's No. 1 Farm Machinery Plant had been influenced by the revisionist policy of putting "profits in command" pushed by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers so that the stress in production was on profitable products and it did not pay enough attention to making what local agriculture needed.

The aid-agriculture team sent to this plant joined the workers and staff there in repudiating the revisionist poison and very quickly got the plant back on the right track of serving agricultural production. When fodder crushers were not being produced quickly enough to meet demand, the team and the plant's workers succeeded in improving technological processes to make a key part of the crusher 26 times as fast as originally. This in turn promoted pig-raising in the



Workers in a Lanchow electrical machinery plant turn out electric motors to aid agriculture.

county. With the help of the aid-agriculture team, this small plant which used to make only iron ladles, iron bars for grates and other metal consumer goods can now make a dozen or so types of farm machines and it overfulfilled its production targets last year. Over the past two years the combined efforts of the team and local workers working hard and self-reliantly have turned out a batch of farm machines to effectively aid agricultural production.

To the Communes and Brigades

The aid-agriculture teams work in the communes and their production brigades. In spring 1972 Huang Chu-ken, a Communist Party member and vice-director of a workshop of the Lanchow Integrated Electrical Machinery Plant, and his team members arrived in Vanguard Brigade to help dig some wells. These deep wells are extremely important on this dry east Kansu highland, and the commune members were digging the wells manually, which meant slow and laborious work. Electric power would be a boon but he found there were not even wire, pole or other accessories. Huang sent in a request for help to his plant that very night. The plant's Party committee immediately agreed to help. Next day trucks brought the necessary equipment which the plant had saved when it was being put up. This swift and generous help gave the commune members great encouragement. The workers and the peasants strung up 2,400 metres of line in a month and two deep wells were soon spilling life-giving water over a vast area of cultivated land, and Vanguard Brigade began using machines to thresh, to grind flour and to crush fodder.

Electricity brought great changes. The whole county was swept up in a mass movement to produce

electricity. By 1972 all 12 communes in the county had set up small power stations.

Training a Technical Force

The aid-agriculture teams used various ways to train a technical force in the villages. There were the "on-the-spot" classes, such as in installing equipment and repairing farm machines, where people learnt as they worked. There were short-term courses on special subjects. As electricity reached more villages and performed more work, training electricians for the villages became a crying need and a pressing task for the aid-agriculture teams.

A young commune member with little schooling, Liu Chien-chung was not very confident when he began to learn. Members of an aid-agriculture team taught him to see from a materialist point of view that ability and wisdom grow out of practice and put heart into this village youth. With the guidance of the people from the aid-agriculture team the lad quickly picked up the fundamentals required of an electrician and can independently install certain equipment. The aid-agriculture team stationed in Sanshihlipu Commune, for example, trained 28 electricians at one go for the commune's dozen production brigades.

Initial Results

Over the last two years liaison between the five departments in Lanchow and Chingyang County has given the county 30 lathes, generators and diesel engines, 45 electric motors and 100 tons of factory scrap and 10,000 metres of newly installed high-tension lines. With the aid of the working class, mechanization is making headway in the county. In 1972 all

12 communes set up plants for repairing and making farm machines. Eleven communes have tractors and all production brigades have machines to process farm and side-line produce. The irrigated area has greatly expanded thanks to power-operated wells. Although the county met with serious drought last year, there was a relatively good harvest and this once backward production county sold 11,500 tons of commodity grain to the state to aid socialist construction.

Africa

Azanian People's Struggle Against Racist Domination

ON March 21, 1960, the reactionary South African authorities brutally suppressed the Africans who held a demonstration in Sharpeville against the "pass law," thus creating the shocking Sharpeville massacre. This atrocity aroused strong resistance from the Azanian people. The massacre brought about new developments in the Azanian people's struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid. In June 1960, 1,300,000 African people in the Transkei's "reserves" in eastern Azania staged an uprising against "the Bantu self-government act."* In May 1961, over 90 per cent of the Africans in all South African cities took part in the general strike to protest and boycott the establishment of the so-called "Republic of South Africa." Strikes and demonstrations by the workers and students have taken place time and again in recent years, dealing the Pretoria authorities' reactionary rule heavy blows.

Wave of African Workers' Strikes

African workers who make up 75 per cent of the total number of workers in South Africa have played an increasingly important role in the mass struggle. They suffer a great deal from racist oppression and colonial exploitation and are completely deprived of political and economic rights and the right of social life. They even have no right to sell their labour and they are often "leased" by the colonial authorities for compulsory labour service. Their wages are very low. African miners' average wages are only one-nineteenth of those

* An act formulated in June 1959 to deceive the African people. It stipulates that eight Bantu autonomous regions directly controlled by the whites' central government are to be established on African "reserves" before 1973, with a Bantu autonomous government and a Bantu parliament. This is intended to give the impression that the Africans have gained "independence" for a "Bantu people's country."

Leading members of the Party committees of the three plants and two research institutes recently visited the county. Together with the county Party committee they made thoroughgoing investigations to map out a plan for further transforming nature through the determined co-operation of workers and peasants so as to build a more bountiful and beautiful county on this loess plateau.

of the whites. With prices soaring, they can hardly eke out a living.

In April 1969, more than 3,000 African dockers went on strike in Durban, the biggest port of South Africa, demanding wage increases and the abolition of the surtax on wages. This paralysed the loading and unloading of dozens of ships in the port.

Defying the threat of arrest and dismissal, 400 African miners in Johannesburg went on strike in August 1970, to protest against the beating and unjustified dismissal of African workers by the coal-mine authorities.

More than 2,000 African longshoremen in the port of Durban went on strike last October to protest against the prolongation of working hours and demand higher wages and improvement in living conditions. The port was thus strike-bound.

Last February saw bigger strikes and demonstrations by 50,000 African workers in Durban against racial discrimination and for higher wages, which brought the city's industrial production, port transportation and municipal services to a standstill. The strike spread to many other South African cities while African workers in East London, Cape Town and Shepstone also went on strike. Faced with the nationwide strikes, the South African white racist authorities were alarmed by the "very serious" situation. A Western news agency described it as "the most potentially explosive situation" since the 1960 Sharpeville massacre.

Strikes took place one after another. Two thousand African workers at a paper mill set up by the South African Pulp and Paper Industries Ltd. in Mandini and

many municipal workers there went on strike on March 12 for higher wages.

Student Movements

The student movement against apartheid and racial discrimination is also in full swing in South Africa. In August 1968, several hundred white students and teachers at the University of Cape Town staged a sit-in against the reactionary authorities' unreasonable decision to dismiss an African lecturer from the university. This just struggle won extensive support from students and teachers in many other universities. With placards bearing the words "Down with the fascists," they held demonstrations and rallies condemning the reactionary South African authorities' fascist racial policy.

In April 1969, students of Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg and Rhodes University in Grahamstown, carrying placards reading "Education is colour-blind," demonstrated against the reactionary authorities for carrying out the apartheid policy in universities.

After the announcement of the reactionary South African authorities' decision to restrict the freedom of action of 19 innocent Africans in October 1970, a protest campaign was launched by black and white students of some universities in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Pietermaritzburg and Durban.

On the evening of April 22, 1972, scores of university students and a number of white women in Cape Town held a demonstration outside a theatre exclusively for whites. They carried placards reading "Culture knows no apartheid" and staged a parody in protest.

Last February, thousands of students in Johannesburg, Cape Town and many other cities held rallies and demonstrations protesting the reactionary authorities' outrageous act of restricting the freedom of action of the leading members of the multi-racial National Union of South African Students and the Black South African Students' Organization. The chancellors and teachers of some universities issued statements supporting the students' just struggle.

The Azanian people's just struggle has won sympathy and active support from the people of the world, particularly the people of African countries. The Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.), since its establishment in 1963, has passed a number of resolutions condemning the racism of the South African authorities and supporting the struggle of the Azanian people. The resolution adopted at the O.A.U. 9th Summit Conference in June 1972 expressed full and unconditional support for the Azanian people in their just struggle against apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism.

Inspired by the excellent situation of unity against imperialism in Africa, the Azanian people's mass struggle against racism is developing vigorously. The South African racist regime's plot to hold a "dialogue" in an effort to split the unity of Africa and weaken the liberation movements in Africa has gone bankrupt. The reactionary South African authorities are beset with difficulties both at home and abroad and are becoming more and more isolated.

Guyana Develops Its Resources

GUYANA'S rich natural resources and its people's achievements in turning them to account is the overwhelming impression a recent trip to Guyana left us with. As guests of Christopher Nascimento, Special Assistant to Prime Minister Forbes Burnham, we recently visited a number of industrial and agricultural centres as well as tourist resorts.

A Bauxite Centre

Guyana is rich in bauxite and has taken over fourth place in world production in recent years. The industry had long been controlled by two North American-owned companies. The Guyanese Government nationalized the larger of these two companies — the Demerara Bauxite Company — and set up the state-owned Guyana Bauxite Company (GUYBAU) in July 1971.

We visited Linden City where the new enterprise is located. On the banks of the Demerara River in the

eastern part of the country, this new city was formed by merging three rich bauxite-producing towns. Its population is 40,000, most of whom are workers and staff of GUYBAU and their families.

GUYBAU officials told us that the Demerara Bauxite Company had been in Guyana for 53 years and had controlled 70 per cent of the country's bauxite production. It had siphoned off a total of 1,200 million Guyanese dollars (about 600 million U.S. dollars) in profits. When the company was taken back by Guyana, imperialist prophets said the Guyanese people would not be able to manage the factories and mines which needed a high level of skill. But after overcoming all kinds of difficulties, GUYBAU's workers and staff not only managed to keep production going as usual but raised the output of some products. For example, calcined bauxite production in 1972 reached 636,000 tons, a 150,000-ton increase over that of 1970. Exporting a new product for making fire-proof carpets — alumina —

has commenced. Through the efforts of the company's workers and staff, the state had gained a net profit of 14 million Guyanese dollars by the end of 1972.

A Sea of Forests

From the window of the plane flying ten minutes or so out of Georgetown in a southwesterly direction, we saw unending miles of dense forests beneath us. The whole of central Guyana is covered with trees. Our hosts accompanying us said that Guyana is very rich in timber and that more than 86 per cent of the country is covered with forests most of which are still untouched by lumberjacks. "Now that we have nationalized the biggest foreign timber company," one of our friends added, "we will be able to make good use of these forests in the future." We learnt that the company he mentioned had been controlled by British capital and had operated in Guyana for 25 years. Nationalization of it last year was another important step taken by the Guyanese Government after nationalizing the Demerara Bauxite Company.

Timber has a very important place in the life of the Guyanese people, most of whose homes are of wood. Furniture, utensils and fuel make heavy demands on timber. Guyana has a wide range of excellent timber. The famous greenheart (*Ocotea rodioerei*), which gives a valuable timber, is among the more than 30 kinds of excellent timber trees listed in Guyana. It is a very hard and lasting wood which gives off sparks when sawed and is highly rated for building ships and wharves. Over 60 per cent of the timber produced by Guyana in recent years has been greenheart which is mostly exported. In the days when Guyana was under colonialism, nearly all of the country's timber industry was in the hands of foreign monopoly capital. Now all timber resources are controlled by the state.

Agricultural Efforts

With fertile land and adequate rainfall, Guyana is well endowed with natural conditions needed for developing agriculture. Under colonialist rule for centuries, however, farm produce was largely sugar-cane and rice. In the years immediately preceding 1972, Guyana had to spend about 40 million Guyanese dollars in foreign exchange annually to import foodstuffs. To change this abnormal farming system, Guyana in the last few years has set up diversified state farms and has encouraged and helped farmers grow various kinds of vegetables and engage in stock and fish breeding. Furthermore, on January 1, 1972, the government banned imports of some 100 foodstuffs from outside the Caribbean Free Trade Area (CARIFTA). These steps have had a fair measure of success. The ban on imports of apples and grapes last year alone saved the state 1.8 million Guyanese dollars.

Another example is cotton. More than a century ago it was planted all over the country. But because the colonialists were after profits, they abolished cotton-growing and concentrated on sugar-cane. The result

was cotton-growing died out and even experience in raising it as well as material on cultivation became extinct. Cotton, therefore, had to be imported. Experimental raising of cotton today is carried out at a number of agricultural centres in various parts of the country and an encouraging harvest of 1,750 lbs. of unginned cotton was gathered from 1.2 acres at the beginning of this year. This has opened the way for a come-back in cotton-growing.

During our stay in Guyana, we also visited a state farm in the interior. The farm has 900 workers and nearly 400 acres of farmland. It grows many crops, including cassava and sweet potatoes, and also has coconut and orange groves. Among large tracts of lush green tropical plants, we saw several dozen acres of a short-stemmed plant with big leaves. Our hosts told us that this plant's root resembles ginger and when crushed into a powder it is used as a condiment, much like curry powder. It can also be made into a stimulant used in medicine. Beginning in 1971, this farm built a 23-acre fish pond for breeding tens of thousands of an edible tropical fish. Our friends told us this fish is already replacing imported sardines.

At this farm we could see Guyana's huge potential and future in agricultural development. There are already 12 such state farms with diverse economies in the country.

Kaieteur Falls

The Pakaraima Mountains whose highest peak rises to over 9,000 feet is in western Guyana. This mountain range is the source of Guyana's main rivers whose swift waters form numerous rapids and many waterfalls. When our plane taxied to a halt on a mountain air strip, we heard the roar of surging water from afar. Making our way through the forests, we soon spotted a waterfall pouring over a sheer precipice and crashing on to the boulders in the valley below, throwing up a pall of white mist and foam. A guide told us this was the famous Kaieteur Falls which had a drop of 741 feet. He also said there were over a score of waterfalls in Guyana and hydropower stations had been built on some of them to help develop the national economy.

To push forward industry and agriculture, the Guyanese Government has allocated the large sum of 22.3 million Guyanese dollars over the past three years mainly for building highways into the interior. Furthermore, additional air service has been installed. All this has improved the situation left over from the colonialist days when poor communications isolated the interior from the coastal areas and the cities from the villages. From our plane, we could see the newly built highways winding through the heavy growth of forests. These man-built roads are a sign that the Guyanese people are forging ahead on the road of developing their national economy by relying on their own efforts.

—Hsinhua Correspondents

Growing Energy Crisis

Large-scale arms expansion, the war of aggression in Indochina and serious waste have brought a sharp increase in U.S. oil and natural gas consumption. Indiscriminate exploitation of fuel resources has seriously drained U.S. resources. The energy crisis has aggravated U.S.-Soviet contention for Middle East oil.

THE growing energy crisis in the United States is causing grave concern in U.S. official circles and among the people.

With the sharp rise in energy consumption, the gap between production of energy and consumption is widening in the United States. Petroleum and natural gas accounted for 77 per cent of the energy resources consumed in 1972. Data published by the American Petroleum Institute show that the United States, which used to rely on its own oil resources, now increasingly depends on imports. Besides being self-sufficient in petroleum products, the United States in 1961 had an average surplus of 34,000 barrels [one barrel equals 159 litres] of oil a day. By 1972, however, the United States apart from having to import crude oil also had to import an average of 2.8 million barrels of petroleum products daily. In recent years, the demand for natural gas in the United States has been growing at an average rate of 6 per cent a year, with consumption at 2,210,000 million cubic feet in 1971. S. David Freeman, former energy expert for two U.S. Presidents, said: "Our rates of consumption are so large that we can see the bottom of the barrel."

The United States experienced a bitter 1972-73 winter because of the fuel shortage. The severe cold spell that gripped some areas of the country, in turn, intensified the shortage. Commenting on the energy crisis, *U.S. News & World Report* of January 22, 1973, said: "The effect on daily life, on industry and transportation was immense."

In an attempt to tackle the present fuel crisis, the U.S. Government has removed the limitation on import of finished-petroleum products from the Virgin Islands in the West Indies and on December 18, 1972, earlier than usual, announced the 1973 interim oil import allocations. On January 17 this year, it further declared that the liberalization of heating fuel imports will be in effect through April 30; an additional 998,000 barrels of oil will be imported daily in 1973. Testifying before the Senate Interior Committee on January 10, U.S. Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton estimated that by 1985, U.S. dependence on foreign energy supplies will increase to about 28 per cent from today's 13 per cent, while 65 per cent of the oil used in the United States will come from other countries.

The U.S. press is sceptical about the reliability of foreign oil supplies. Interior Secretary Morton held that in the longer term, U.S. oil imports will be largely from the Middle East and North Africa. But *U.S. News & World Report* maintained that it is still a "game" for the United States to obtain oil from the Middle East and North Africa. In an article entitled "Oil Is the Name of the Game . . . Another Area Where U.S.-Soviet Rivalry Is Heating Up," the weekly said: "The Persian Gulf is shaping up more and more as another area of rivalry between the world's two superpowers." The article noted that by 1980 the United States may have to import as much as 50 per cent of its oil from the Middle East, and what concerns U.S. planners is "who will control the vast riches" of oil in that region in the future.

The cause of the U.S. fuel shortage is multiple. Massive arms expansion and war preparations and the long-drawn-out war of aggression in Viet Nam and the whole of Indochina have heavily drained the United States of fuel, particularly oil and petroleum products. On the other hand, indiscriminate exploitation of fuel resources by monopoly capitalist groups in search of big profits has done great harm to these resources. Side by side with this is the frightful waste in the use of fuel and energy. *Newsweek*, in a January 22 article this year, pointed out that "the country gave little thought to the huge amounts [of energy] it was actually wasting." It added: "The U.S. wastes fully 50 per cent of all the energy it burns."

Automobiles are an example. The United States has over 100 million, the largest number in the world. But things change into their opposite in the process of development. These cars not only consume and waste large amounts of oil and cause traffic jams in cities and heavy casualties every year, they also seriously pollute the air and environment, posing a menace to the people's health. Such a problem cannot be fundamentally solved under the capitalist system. Even John Carver, Jr., Vice-Chairman of the U.S. Federal Power Commission, pulled no punches when he said that for the United States the energy crisis is "endemic and incurable."

CAMBODIA

U.S. Bombing Escalation Condemned

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia issued a statement on March 20 condemning U.S. imperialism for escalating the war in Cambodia.

The statement says: "In order to save the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique from collapse, the Nixon administration is carrying out a frenzied escalation of its war of aggression in Cambodia."

After having established a supply base for U.S. aircraft at Pochentong Airfield, it says, the Nixon administration recently gave its Phnom Penh mercenaries more than a dozen Stallion AU-24 military aircraft. U.S. military advisers, disguised as civilians, have been sent to Phnom Penh incessantly. Raids against Cambodia carried out by all sorts of U.S. aircraft, including B-52 strategic bombers, have become more and more intense. On March 11, 12 and 13, U.S. planes savagely attacked the very heavily populated region on National Highway 2, causing large loss of civilian lives and property. On March 14 and 15, U.S. aircraft brazenly bombed the Khleang Moeung region and other places south of Phnom Penh. On March 16, they wantonly raided regions around the city of Takeo. On March 18, the U.S. air force concentrated its bombing against the Takhmau region.

The statement adds: "These bombings, however ferocious, cannot shake the determination of the Cambodian people to fight. Our people and the People's National Liberation Armed Forces are now bravely carrying out a general offensive all over the country against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys. On the crest of victory and closely united

under the glorious patriotic banner of the National United Front of Cambodia with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as Chairman, they are determined to pursue their just fight for national salvation without retreat or compromise, until the complete realization of the five points of the solemn statement of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk of March 23, 1970."

A meeting exposing and denouncing U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Lon Nol clique for their bombing escalation in Cambodia was held recently by 5,000 representatives of Buddhists and people of various classes and circles from Mean Chey Thmei District and Svay Rieng City in Svay Rieng Province. The city is under the Lon Nol clique's control.

A resolution adopted at the meeting says: "We are determined to heighten the spirit of thorough struggle and frustrate the deceptive 'national concord' and other fraudulent manoeuvres of the bellicose U.S. imperialists and the traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, In Tam and their cohorts."

The resolution expresses full support for the valiant struggle against the traitorous Lon Nol clique's anti-national, rotten and fascist rule waged by workers, youth, teachers, functionaries and employees in Phnom Penh and other areas temporarily under enemy control.

Intensified Internal Strife In Lon Nol Clique

Traitor Lon Nol and his younger brother Lon Non have grabbed all military and political power and are carrying out fascist rule and a reign of terror in Phnom Penh. They are spurned by the broad masses of the Cambodian people, and have become discredited abroad.

To get over the crisis, Lon Nol has recently tried reluctantly to bring back into his cabinet In Tam and Sirik Matak who were both squeezed out by him long ago. In Tam and Sirik Matak also wanted the opportunity to stage a come-back, and they therefore offered a high price, but their political deal later went on the rocks. In Tam was reported to have said he would accept a new post "only if he was granted a measure of independent executive authority." Meanwhile, Sirik Matak was reported to have urged Lon Nol "to give up the presidency and accept the ceremonial post of chief of state," according to the *Washington Post*. A UPI report said that Sirik Matak "insisted that Lon Nol's younger brother general Lon Non be 'exiled' to a diplomatic post far from Cambodia in order to prevent him from interfering in the affairs of the state."

In the face of such a situation, Lon Nol took advantage of the bombing of the puppet presidential palace by a patriotic officer to resort to high-handed measures and carry out arrests and purge. He intensified the suppression of the people and struck at his political enemies. It was reported that up to March 22, 400 people had been arrested, including opposition politicians, officers, members of the royal family and journalists. The Lon Nol clique has also relieved Sirik Matak and former chief minister Son Ngoc Thanh of their duties, and dismissed more than 100 puppet presidential "advisers" and other officials, the puppet air force commander included. Apart from puppet official organs, all newspapers and journals were banned.

Since March 21, Lon Nol has put Sirik Matak under house arrest under the pretext of "protection."

The *Washington Evening Star and Daily News* said in a commentary: "The situation in Cambodia is deteriorating. The three-year-old, American-backed regime of president Lon Nol appears to be on its last legs, staggering under the pressure of a continuing Communist [Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces] military assault

and its own manifest corruption and incompetence."

MEXICO

President Echeverria Denounces Expansionism

Mexican President Luis Echeverria held a press conference on March 24 in Mexico City on his forthcoming tour of six countries. He denounced expansionism and dealt with the safeguarding of the patrimonial sea and other questions.

On the significance and objectives of his forthcoming tour abroad, he said the purpose is to make some contribution to peace, to seek the basis for more extensive economic exchanges, and to make more friends in the world.

Referring to expansionism, he said: "We are living in an epoch of change in international relations." The United States and the Soviet Union are "countries characterized in many aspects by the attempt to dominate the world, as they are impelled by certain interests or certain ideas."

He said: "We should affirm, from the third world, that there does exist expansionism on the part of the big powers, that there is an imperial tendency."

President Echeverria added: "If the phenomenon of expansionism or intervention like the case of Czechoslovakia continues to repeat itself, we can affirm from the position of small countries that this will endanger world peace."

"Is it the destiny of many countries of the world, or three-fourths of mankind, to be turned into the real spheres of influence of the great imperial powers under one or another ideological signboard? Therefore, ours is a mission of peace," he noted.

The President stressed: "We have demanded the defining, as a sound international norm, of non-intervention in the small countries by the

big ones, be it the Soviet Union, the United States or any other big power of the world."

GUINEA (BISSAU)

Patriotic Armed Forces Down Four Enemy Planes

Anti-aircraft guns of the patriotic armed forces of Guinea (Bissau) on March 23 shot down two jet fighter-bombers of the Portuguese colonial troops on the Domingos-Sambaia front, west of Farim, northern Guinea (Bissau), according to military communiques issued on March 25 and 27 by the Fighting Executive Committee of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde. On March 25, patriotic armed forces shot down two planes of the Portuguese colonial troops near the fortified encampment of Guiledje in south Guinea (Bissau).

The communique said: The shooting down of enemy planes shows that the patriotic armed forces have taken a new step forward towards greater air defence effectiveness.

SOVIET REVISIONISTS

Expansion in Third World

The Iranian paper *Kayhan International* carried two signed articles on March 26 and 27 exposing the Soviet revisionists' policy of expansion in the Middle East and the third world.

One of the articles entitled "Russia's Oil Interest in the Middle East" says that the present Soviet leaders are pursuing a "policy of military, economic, political and ideological expansion into the third world."

It points out that this policy aims at such objects as "to obtain permanent military bases in strategic locations of the third world countries," "to obtain favourable economic concessions," and "to foster diplomatic and military reliance on the Soviet Union." The article holds that one of the most important reasons behind the Soviet leaders' efforts to

control the Middle East is their desire to grab oil in this region.

It adds: "To fulfil its existing contracts with several West European countries in order to acquire hard currency, to retain control over major East European oil markets, and to obtain political benefits, the Soviet Union intends to secure a share in the Middle East oil supplies." The article holds that "to maintain political influence in Eastern Europe through energy resources seems to be one of the most important reasons for the Soviet interest in Middle East oil."

The other article says that the Arab masses "felt betrayed by the Russians during the six-day war in 1967." Though the Soviet Union has supplied the Arab countries with new weapons after the war, "ironically, the Soviet action has made it more difficult for the Arab states to recover their lost territories." The article notes that the Russians "scorn Arab pride and dignity in Egypt and elsewhere."

"The Russians," the article warns, "should know better than anyone else that the time has long passed when major powers could dictate foreign policy to smaller countries."

INDONESIA

Soviet "Aid" Not Worth While

The Indonesian Government recently decided to cancel the plan to build the Tjilegon iron and steel plant with Soviet "aid," according to Indonesian press reports.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik told the press in Djakarta on March 8 that the decision to cancel the Tjilegon project was made by the Foreign Ministry because it is not economical.

Indonesian Minister of Industry Mohammad Jusuf had told the press in Djakarta on March 7 that the Indonesian Government had decided to stop construction of the plant by the Soviet Union.

The Teng People, Past And Present

IN Chayu County of the Tibet Autonomous Region, the Teng people, who had been living in the wooded mountains, have now moved to warm river valleys and are leading a new, happy life under the care of the Party and the People's Government.

They were in dire straits under oppressive feudal serfdom. Bound hand and foot by over 30 regulations ruthlessly enforced by the feudal manorial lords, they were forbidden to leave the mountains, reclaim land, learn to read or write, use the roads and so on. They were denied basic human rights and their development was greatly hampered. The sheds of bark they lived in were the rudest of shelter. As long as they were isolated from the outside world, the Teng people remained backward in production and culture.

Implements for cultivating the soil had not been developed. Sharp cudgels were used to dig holes. The people ate wild fruits and herbs. Old and young, men and women, they went about almost naked the year round. Having no written language, they kept records by knotting ropes

and carving signs on wood. Hunger and disease took a heavy toll.

The liberation of Tibet in 1950 rescued the Teng people from the jaws of extinction. When Chayu was liberated the People's Liberation Army visited them, bringing along gifts of salt and tea. Army medical workers went to every community to treat their illnesses. For the first time in their lives, they benefited from the care and concern of the Party.

During the 1959 democratic reform in Tibet, the Teng people, under the Party's leadership, joined in overthrowing the evil rule of serfdom. With their political emancipation came great changes for the better in their living conditions. To enable the Teng people to develop further politically, economically and culturally, the People's Government decided to help them make their homes in the warm valleys below. In the spring of 1967, they built their first new village. Soon after, a power station was set up and the people had electricity. To date, this county has seven such villages, with over 140 families. There are in all 740 new settlers from the mountains.

The Teng people set up a people's commune in 1970. They now till the soil with new-type animal-drawn ploughs and use modern methods of transplanting and field management. They have had bumper harvests for three successive years.

The Party and the People's Government has set up free medical and sanitation facilities which have greatly improved the health of the Teng people whose population, increasing year by year, is at present over 30 per cent larger than in 1950.

Now all children of school age are in school, and their clothes, food, books and stationery are all taken care of by the state. Some young people are studying at the Central Institute for Nationalities in Peking, and at the Tibet Institute for Nationalities and secondary technical schools.

Cadres of Teng nationality have been trained and are developing rapidly. Now over 60 of them are working in local administrations and in the P.L.A.

Medical Workers Settle In the Countryside

IN response to Chairman Mao's call "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," medical circles have made large allocations of personnel, equipment, medicines and funds to the vast countryside.

More than 8,000 urban medical workers in northeast China's Kirin Province settled in the countryside during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. This plus new graduates from medical colleges and schools has brought the number of rural medical workers in the province to double that of 1965. At present, commune hospitals and clinics have, on an average, at least a 20-member staff, with the biggest staff numbering 70 in the largest commune, which has a population of 50,000. They include doctors, nurses, midwives, laboratory and X-ray technicians and pharmacists trained in colleges or secondary schools. The production brigades have "barefoot doctors" with preliminary training who engage in both farming and medical work, while the production teams have personnel who can cure common ailments and small injuries. Through their efforts medical and health work in the rural areas has greatly improved.

Altogether 258 medical workers from the provincial People's Hospital have settled in the countryside since 1969. Of these, 137 are leading members and experienced doctors of the hospital and its various departments. They now work in eight outlying commune clinics. Five hundred family members have, of their own accord, come to join them.



Teng students in physics class at Central Institute for Nationalities.

Former deputy head of the surgery department of the Szuping No. 2 Hospital, Tien Hsiang-fu now is one of the leading members of a commune hospital. Carrying his medical kit, he often goes on rounds to treat patients at their homes and in the fields. Hsu Hsiu-yen, former deputy head of a sanatorium in Shulan County, is now a leading comrade of another commune hospital. He and his colleagues have been using with some success a local cure for chronic bronchitis among old people.

Former urban medical workers have played an important role in training "barefoot doctors" from among the rural youth, and also helped doctors in the commune hospitals improve their skill. Today 600 commune hospitals in the province have personnel and facilities for performing emergency abdominal operations, difficult deliveries and other operations, as against only 100 in 1965.

The No. 2 People's Hospital of the Chingyang region in northwest China's Kansu Province was set up by 80 doctors and nurses from Peking's Tiantan Hospital three years ago. It has won the esteem and confidence of the local people.

Besides hospital work, these doctors tour the countryside giving treatment or medical check-ups, train rural medical workers, and actively support the mass movement to improve rural health work. They also pick medicinal herbs after work or while on rounds in the villages. In the past two years, they have collected 3,200 jin of medicinal herbs.

In spite of the comparatively more difficult conditions of life and work in the villages, urban medical workers who have come to settle there perform heavier tasks than before. Why do so many medical workers voluntarily take this road? They are moved by considerations such as the following: Proletarian health work must be geared to serving the millions upon millions of labouring people. In China, peasants constitute a majority of the population, and agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. It is therefore the sacred duty and glorious task of a medical



Liang Yen-teh (third from right) asking for workers' opinions.

worker to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in medical and health work by going to the countryside to serve the peasant masses.

This understanding also spurs medical and health workers in the cities to redouble their efforts, use all possible means to fulfil their urban medical tasks and organize small teams to go to villages, factories and mines.

Electric Welder Writes Book

IN 1968 the Peking Machinery Industry Publishing House published a book on welding called *Practical Experience in Electric Arc Gas Cutting*, in which the principles and methods of electric arc gas cutting are explained in a systematic, concise and easy to understand way. The book is helping to popularize this type of welding in China.

The author is 41-year-old model worker Liang Yen-teh of the Harbin Boiler Plant in northeast China's Heilungkiang Province. Communist Party member Liang started as an electric welder in the plant in 1954. After a long period of hard work he mastered relatively advanced welding skills and completed several technical innovations and became nationally known.

In 1959 Liang successfully used electric arc gas cutting to weld boilers. Besides raising labour efficiency a dozen times, this method also produces excellent welds and lessens labour intensity.

When news of this circulated, many workers wrote to Liang asking him about the principle and method of this kind of welding. At first he replied to each letter himself but he was soon swamped with correspondence. At this stage the plant leadership encouraged him to sum up his experience and write a handbook.

He began to write in 1961. He knew his subject very well but found it hard to sum up and raise what he knew to a theoretical level and put it into words as he had only had four years of primary school. When people saw that he was losing weight over the book they urged him to give up. "Liang," they said, "we are not made for pushing a pen; we are rough and unlearned so let someone else write it up." That is right, he thought. What bench worker had ever written a book in the past? His confidence flagged.

That night his family slept soundly but Liang could not get to sleep. He picked up Chairman Mao's works and read article after article. He thought: I am a member of the Communist Party and writing this

book is not a personal matter; it is asked of me by socialist construction. I must overcome all difficulties in a fearless revolutionary spirit.

From then on Liang used every spare hour after work to study the theory of welding, and improve his writing technique and work on his book. When he ran into a difficult problem he would go to the workshop and talk it over with veteran workers and those who were good at making technical innovations. And modestly like a pupil he went to other factories, schools and institutes of higher learning and welding institutes to ask the help of technical personnel. After several years he

finished studying the basic theory of welding and began to study a university course on welding by himself.

Untiring effort enabled Liang to raise his theoretical level and his writing ability. His book was published in 1964 and distributed among technical departments.

Those who have read his book called Liang a specialist but Liang does not acknowledge himself as such. He says: "The experience of one man is limited, whereas that of the masses is abundantly rich. Only by unremittingly drawing nourishment from the masses can it be said that progress is being made on the road to recognizing truth." While

writing his book he frequently read out passages to comrades to ask for their opinions and modestly accepted others' experience to enrich the content. Later, together with colleagues, technicians, and students and faculty staff of the Harbin Polytechnic University he made many experiments, obtained a vast sum of reliable data and wrote up sixty papers on his experiments. On this basis he enriched and revised the book.

CORRECTION: In our last issue, the sentence at the end of the second paragraph on the right-hand column of p. 16 should read: "They put in 350,000 work-days in the spring and winter seasons of 1964 and 1965."

(Continued from p. 12.)

impetus to farm production. The fodder processing factories, for example, have played a big role in developing pig-raising. The commune sapling nursery is now able to supply all the saplings needed to afforest its hilly areas and even sell a portion to other regions. Comrade Yeh specially mentioned the fruit processing factory because it shows all the more clearly the advantages of commune-run industry. During harvest time in the past, a good deal of fruit often dropped off trees because of sudden weather changes. Piling up on the ground, they began to rot before peasants had time to ship them out, causing great losses. With the completion of this factory, such fruit is processed into semi-finished products which can be kept longer and then sent to processing factories in several cities. This not only adds to the production teams' income but also helps the commune accumulate funds.

Comrade Chen Ah-szu who heads the financial office told us: "With industry, agriculture, commerce, education and military affairs combined under the unified management of the commune, the various offices get to know each other's work and are thus able to act in unison." To illustrate, he cited an example: The commune's 1972 all-round good harvest brought members their highest income in history. The production teams' bank savings totalled more than 2 million yuan. When the time comes for distribution, they will draw 1.4 million yuan to distribute among their members. So we have to get the sum ready for them. According to past findings, it is estimated that half the sum will be deposited in the bank as personal savings soon after it is distributed, 200,000 yuan will be kept by members for daily use and the rest will immediately be spent on the markets.

"When it comes to our work," Comrade Chou, in charge of commerce, took up where Comrade Chen had left off, "we have to organize the timely supply of goods. First we send out several groups to find out what the commune members need. Investigations show that most of the Hungchi Brigade members want building materials and sewing machines, and there is a general demand in the Weitung Brigade for Shanghai-made '555' alarm clocks and wrist watches, while transistor radios are a favourite item in the Chantou Brigade. . . . Having made an inventory, we place orders with Shanghai, Soochow and other places for as much goods as possible to meet their needs."

Comrade Chiang Wan-sen who presided over the meeting rounded it out with a brief talk on military affairs. All production brigades and teams have part-time militia organizations. Militiamen and women are playing a key role in defending the dictatorship of the proletariat and defending the fruits of collective labour as well as in productive work. "All we told you just now," he concluded, "shows from different angles the great superiority of combining industry, agriculture, commerce, education and military affairs in consolidating the socialist system and promoting production."

From the talks by these and other comrades, it can be seen that under the unified leadership of the commune Party committee and revolutionary committee and with the integration of government administration and commune management, all fields of work are closely co-ordinated and go forward in step for the common goal of building a new socialist countryside. Facts over the 14 years since the birth of the Tungting People's Commune have borne out that the people's commune is a brand new social structure which has enormous vitality.

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