

PEKING REVIEW

28

July 13, 1973

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**Samdech Sihanouk's Tour of
Eleven Countries Greeted**

**30th Anniversary of Albanian
People's Army**

Commune on the Tibetan Plateau

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Samdech Sihanouk's Successful Tour of Eleven Countries Greeted

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk, accompanied by Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the Interior Part of Cambodia, arrived in Peking on July 5 after friendly visits to eleven African and European countries.

The Chinese people rejoice at the complete success of Samdech Sihanouk's friendly visit. In its July 5 editorial, *Renmin Ribao* warmly greeted his successful visit to eleven countries and congratulated the Government and people of Cambodia on their tremendous achievements on the diplomatic front. The editorial said: Taking with him the profound friendship of the seven million Cambodian people, Samdech Sihanouk has travelled thousands of miles, visiting Senegal, Guinea, Mali, the Congo, Zambia, Morocco, Mauritania, Algeria, Albania, Yugoslavia and Romania at the invitation of these countries. This visit is a great event in the annals of the Kingdom of Cambodia's foreign relations. It has made a positive contribution to the development of friendly relations between Cambodia and these countries, to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the Cambodian people and the people of the world and to supporting the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of all countries.

The editorial pointed out: In his eleven-state tour Samdech Sihanouk had friendly talks and exchanged views with government leaders of these countries on mutual relations and the present international situation, and had friendly contacts with the people there. Leaders of these countries have reaffirmed their resolute solidarity with the just struggle of the Cambodian people and emphasized that the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

is the sole legal government of Cambodia. All this vividly shows that the international prestige of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia under the leadership of Samdech Sihanouk is rising day by day and the Cambodian people have friends all over the world.

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk were greeted at the airport upon their arrival in Peking by Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth, as well as by more than 5,000 people of the capital. Also present were Chinese Party and government leaders and the responsible members of the departments concerned, including Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Teh-sheng, Wang Hung-wen, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Kuo Mo-jo, Chi Peng-fei, Keng Piao and Wu Teh.

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Madame Teng Ying-chao greeted the Cambodian guests at the Residence of the Cambodian Head of State.

Premier Chou En-lai gave a welcoming banquet at the Great Hall of the People in their honour the following evening.

Premier Chou and Samdech Sihanouk made enthusiastic speeches at the banquet. (For excerpts of the speeches see pages 5 and 6.)

The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

30th Anniversary of Albanian People's Army

July 10, 1973, is the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian People's Army. With deep proletarian feelings, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army warmly celebrated this glorious festival of the fraternal Albanian People's Army.

On the evening of July 10, Qazim Kapisyzi, Military Attache of the Albanian Embassy in Peking, gave a reception to celebrate the anniversary.

Yeh Chien-ying, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Hsiao Ching-kuang, Vice-Minister of National Defence; and Yu Chan, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, attended.

Albanian Ambassador Xhorxhi Robo, Mme. Robo and other Albanian comrades were also present.

In their speeches that evening, Comrades Qazim Kapisyzi and Li Teh-sheng toasted the ever-growing consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples and armies of China and Albania.

Jiefangjun Bao published an editorial on July 10 to mark the anniversary. The editorial was also carried in *Renmin Ribao*.

The *Jiefangjun Bao* editorial pointed out: "The Albanian People's Army was founded by the Albanian people's great leader Comrade Enver Hoxha and the Albanian Party of Labour. It is a people's army of a new type which has grown up and developed in the flames of revolutionary struggle."

"During the national-liberation war for freedom and independence," the editorial added, "the Albanian People's Army, in close unity with the people of the whole country and giving full play to the dauntless revolutionary spirit, defeated the Italian and German fascist aggressors, overthrew the reactionary rule of the feudal and capitalist classes, founded the people's regime and thus set an example for the oppressed nations that a small nation can defeat a big one. In the great struggle of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the Albanian People's Army together with the people of the whole coun-

try, with pick in one hand and rifle in the other, defying brute force and fighting heroically, have time and again smashed the subversive and sabotage activities of imperialism and social-imperialism, thus making outstanding contributions to safeguarding the dictatorship of the proletariat and to building up their socialist motherland."

The editorial went on to say: "The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao has said: **'The Parties and peoples of China and Albania have cemented a profound revolutionary friendship in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism.'** This friendship is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We highly treasure this great friendship between the peoples and armies of China and Albania. In the common struggle ahead, we shall firmly unite, fight and advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Albanian people and army."

The Military Friendship Delegation of the People's Republic of China led by Hsu Hsiang-chien, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, arrived in Tirana on July 8 to take part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian People's Army and pay a friendly visit to the country. The delegation was warmly greeted at the airport by Beqir Balluku, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania and Minister of People's Defence, and other comrades.

The following day, Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania, received the Chinese Military Friendship Delegation. They had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

On the evening of the Chinese delegation's arrival in the Albanian capital, the Albanian Ministry of People's Defence gave a banquet warmly welcoming the Chinese guests. Comrade Balluku and Comrade Hsu Hsiang-chien made heart-warming speeches at the banquet.

In his speech, Comrade Balluku said: "Militant friendship and close fraternal co-operation exist between the armies of our two countries. They are defending in the same trench the lofty interests of our two peoples and the fruits of victory of socialism and revolution. They will always display the revolutionary spirit, maintain vigilance and preparedness against war, as well as flesh-and-blood ties with the people. Encouraging each other and learning from each other, they will march forward for ever and faithfully carry out the teachings of the Chinese Communist Party and the Albanian Party of Labour on constantly enhancing defensive capabilities and adhere to the Marxist-Leninist line."

On behalf of the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Comrade Hsu Hsiang-chien first of all extended the warmest greetings to the Albanian Party of Labour, the Albanian people and the Albanian People's Army on their glorious festival—the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian People's Army.

He said: In the past 30 years, the Albanian People's Army has marched from victory to victory, growing from a small and weak force into a big and strong one. Today, he added, this army has become a strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat and an iron-like great wall in defending the socialist motherland.

Comrade Hsu Hsiang-chien wished the Albanian People's Army new and greater victory in the struggle to defend and build the socialist motherland.

Tientsin Women's Congress

Tientsin's Sixth Congress of Women at which the Sixth Committee of the Tientsin Municipal Women's Federation composed of 115 members was elected took place from June 27 to July 1.

There were 1,204 delegates to the congress in which workers, peasants and other working women had a larger representation than at any of the city's previous congresses. Among the delegates were model and outstanding workers, cadres in

charge of work concerning women, cultural, educational and health workers, engineers and technicians, women fighters in the People's Liberation Army, educated youth who have settled in the countryside, patriotic personages, women from national minorities and returned overseas Chinese.

Hsieh Hsueh-kung, First Secretary of the Tientsin Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China, spoke at the congress. Wang Mantien, Secretary of the C.P.C. Tientsin Municipal Committee, gave the congress a report entitled "Bring Into Full Play the Great Strength of Women Under the Guidance of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line."

In her report, Comrade Wang Mantien stressed that Party organizations at all levels should strengthen their leadership over work regarding women, be concerned about the vital problems of women and solve them, and oppose exploiting-class ideas of esteeming and respecting men while considering women inferior and discriminating against them. Women's organizations at various levels should consciously accept the Party's leadership and unite with and lead the masses of women, who constitute half the population, to play their role in socialist revolution and construction.

During the congress the delegates talked about the women's movement in Tientsin. They pointed out that women there had taken an active part in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. This had given them a deep-going education in ideology and political line and greatly changed their outlook. In the past few years more than 6,500 outstanding women had joined the Chinese Communist Party, 100,000 young women had become members of the Chinese Communist Youth League, and over 1,700 new women cadres had been promoted to leading posts in neighbourhood committees, communes and at higher levels. More

(Continued on p. 18.)

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Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(Excerpts)

SAMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk, accompanied by Special Envoy Ieng Sary, have successfully concluded their friendly visit to 11 countries, namely, Senegal, Guinea, Mali, the Congo, Zambia, Morocco, Mauritania, Algeria, Albania, Yugoslavia and Romania, and have now returned to Peking. On behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Chinese Government and people, I extend our warmest congratulations to Samdech Sihanouk on the complete success of his visit.

Samdech Sihanouk's tour lasted for nearly two months and covered about 50,000 kilometres. The noble patriotism shown by Samdech Sihanouk in slighting the fatigue and making such a long journey for the cause of independence and liberation of his country merits our admiration.

It was shortly after concluding his trip of historic significance to the interior of Cambodia that Samdech Sihanouk set out to visit friendly countries in Africa and Europe as the honourable envoy of the Cambodian people, bearing the happy tidings of victories of the patriotic armed forces and people of Cambodia. He acquainted the leaders and people of these countries with the excellent situation in Cambodia and the new outlook of the Liberated Zone of Cambodia, which he had seen personally. The brilliant victories of the heroic Cambodian people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation were warmly applauded by these countries and their people.

Samdech Sihanouk was accorded a grand and warm welcome and cordial hospitality in his visit to the 11 African and European countries. His visit has not only strengthened the solidarity and friendship between the Cambodian people and the people of various countries, but further raised the international standing of the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and extended their political influence. Now about 40 countries have recognized the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia as the sole legal government of Cambodia. This is another

proof that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. The Cambodian people have friends all over the world. We are greatly rejoiced and inspired by the fact that the Cambodian people's just struggle is enjoying ever more widespread sympathy and support internationally.

At present, the war waged by the Cambodian people to punish the traitorous Lon Nol clique is developing victoriously. Huddled in the isolated city of Phnom Penh, that clique is in the grip of a general crisis. The days of its feeble survival are numbered. The continued bombing of Cambodia by U.S. imperialism will only further arouse the strong opposition of the Cambodian people and the people of all countries, the American people included. Recently, the Saigon administration has further incessantly violated the Paris agreement and the joint communique on Viet Nam and openly threatened to take every means for military intervention in Cambodia. The traitorous Lon Nol clique intends, in addition, to introduce mercenaries from Thailand for help. It can be said with certainty that in taking these truculent actions they will be lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet; these actions can neither save the traitorous Lon Nol clique from its total collapse, nor prevent the Cambodian people from advancing from victory to victory.

The Chinese and Cambodian peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers standing together in times of need. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the just struggle of the fraternal Cambodian people. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's historic five-point declaration has pointed out the clear direction for a settlement of the Cambodian question. Recently, Samdech Sihanouk and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia have again and again demanded that the United States immediately stop its bombing and military intervention in Cambodia. We firmly support the just stand of the Cambodian people. We are convinced that the Cambodian people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation will surely be crowned with final victory.

Samdech Sihanouk's Speech

(Excerpts)

WHILE in the whole world and even in Indochina the peoples enjoy peace, though for some of them this peace is troubled from time to time, the Khmer people are plunged more than ever in the hell of war, a war which is rendered still more tragic and inhuman by the air raids of genocide that President Richard Nixon of the United States of America has ordered his military aircraft to carry out night and day since last March against our poor country, Cambodia.

More recently, the Pentagon of the United States has shamelessly informed the world that Cambodia alone is receiving each month more U.S. bombs than did the whole of Indochina before the ceasefire in Viet Nam and Laos and that, at present, Cambodia is receiving 200 tactical U.S. air raids and 40 strategic U.S. air raids every day.

What crime did the Khmer people commit to deserve a punishment so infernal, which Mr. Richard Nixon even dares to reserve the right to prolong beyond August 15, 1973?

Our only "crime," if crime there be, is obstinately to refuse U.S. neo-colonialism. U.S. imperialism, with the odious complicity of a handful of traitors in its pay (I have named the clique of Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, In Tam and Cheng Heng), justifies its arch-criminal intervention in Cambodia by a so-called "invasion" of my country by the "north Vietnamese and the Vietcong."

Once again I solemnly declare before the whole world that there is not a single north Vietnamese or N.F.L. [National Front for Liberation] unit fighting the war in Cambodia, and that even in the field of logistics the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam scrupulously respects the prohibitive clauses of Article 20 of the Vietnamese-American agreement signed in Paris on January 27, 1973. From that date, the Khmer people's armed forces of national liberation have not received any arms or ammunition from fraternal countries. Their new arms and ammunition have been furnished to them involuntarily by the routed units of the traitorous Lon Nol army.

Indeed, nothing, absolutely nothing, can justify the military intervention in Cambodia by the United States of America.

U.S. imperialism does not understand anything other than the language of force: to force one must respond with force.

Allow me to solicit all states, all governments and all peoples who cherish freedom, peace and justice not

to regard the Khmers of the National United Front of Cambodia, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia as warmongers and thus be taken in by the perfidious propaganda and lies of U.S. imperialism and its chief.

This propaganda dares to claim cynically that U.S. air raids on Cambodia "serve exclusively the cause of peace."

If the United States of America or another super-power should try to neo-colonize your countries and impose on your enslaved peoples a "peace" without independence and a peace with blows of bombs and napalm, would you accept such a peace kneeling down, with bent backs and putting down your arms? I am sure not!

No! The Khmer people will never accept an "American peace," which forces them to give up the liberation of the 9 per cent of the national territory that is still in the hands of U.S. neo-colonialism.

No! The Khmer people will never accept an "American peace," which will compel their Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia to dissolve itself and be replaced by a government of so-called "coalition" and "reconciliation," that is to say, a coalition and reconciliation with the traitors.

No! The Khmer people will never accept an "American peace," which will impose on them an "in-place ceasefire," that is to say, an actual partition, a division, for long years if not for ever, of Cambodia into two parts, or two states or two governments or two administrations.

I solemnly denounce the hypocrisy of the U.S. Government which claims that "negotiations are under way and yielding results" concerning the solution of the Cambodian problem.

The Khmer people will never allow foreign imperialist or pro-imperialist powers or their accomplices to carve up "small Cambodia" as they please. Small Cambodia can defend herself to the end to assure her survival at all costs.

The Khmer people, their N.U.F.C., their R.G.N.U.C. and their P.A.F.N.L.C. will fight to the end, even if there are left for them only the archaic weapons of their ancestors (bows and arrows, cutters, hammers, axes, shovels, picks and cudgels) to do so. They will spend 3 years, or 10 years or 20 years or even longer

if necessary, but they will win in their just demands, which constitute and will constitute unalterably the only solution to the Cambodian problem, namely:

— First, complete and final cessation of all military (air and other) intervention by the United States of America, its satellites in Bangkok and Saigon and other hostile countries.

— Second, complete elimination of the traitorous, illegal, anti-national, anti-popular, fascist and utterly corrupt “Khmer republic.”

— Third, total, unconditional and irreversible withdrawal of all U.S. and pro-U.S. military personnel and all non-Cambodian personnel serving U.S. imperialism-neo-colonialism from Khmer territory.

One Year After Publication of Joint Statement of North and South Korea

IN the Joint Statement of North and South Korea published on July 4, 1972, the two sides reached agreement on promoting the reunification of Korea on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. This is an important step for accelerating the solution of the reunification issue through consultation between the north and the south. It is an important victory for the Korean people in their struggle of many years for the reunification of the country.

In the past year, north and south Korea held talks on several occasions in Pyongyang and Seoul in accordance with the joint statement, formed the North-South Co-ordination Committee of Korea and reached some agreements on its composition and operation. However, there are still big obstacles to the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and the north-south dialogue has failed to make progress as it should.

The stands and attitudes of north and south Korea towards the joint statement are entirely different.

D.P.R.K. Efforts

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has all along observed the spirit of the joint statement and strictly implemented agreements reached between the two sides. It has made sincere efforts to expedite the reunification of the country.

In order to relax tension and remove military confrontation between the north and the south, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has put forth a five-point proposal as fundamental measures for promoting peaceful reunification: stop arms reinforcements and the arms race; make the U.S. forces and all other foreign troops withdraw from south Korea; cut the army strength of the north and the south to 100,000 men or below and drastically reduce armaments; stop the introduction of any weapons, combat equipment and war supplies from foreign countries; and conclude a peace agreement guaranteeing that the above points

shall be fulfilled and the north and the south shall not use arms against each other.

The D.P.R.K. side also proposed opening as early as possible political negotiations by various political parties, social organizations and personages in all walks of life in the north and the south while continuing the work of the North-South Co-ordination Committee; and at the same time it proposed forming five subcommittees — political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural — under the North-South Co-ordination Committee to discuss specific measures for effecting multiform co-operation and exchanges between north and south.

These fair, reasonable and constructive proposals by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are conducive to relaxing tension between north and south Korea and the speedy development of the cause of the independent, peaceful reunification.

Pak Jung Hi Clique's Stubborn Stand

However, all these proposals have been unreasonably rejected by the south Korean side. During the talks, the representatives of the Pak Jung Hi clique of south Korea insistently opposed the proposal for specific co-operation between north and south in the political and military fields. While admitting in words the appropriateness of co-operation between the two sides in the economic and cultural fields, they in effect refused to solve any practical issues. They resorted to a kind of delaying tactic, alleging that “it is premature” to implement the D.P.R.K. side's proposals. They openly advocated “confrontation accompanied by dialogue,” “competition accompanied by dialogue” and “co-existence with dialogue.” This reveals their lack of sincerity to help achieve progress in the north-south dialogue and to solve the question of reunification in all seriousness. The Pak Jung Hi clique has time and again spread fallacies to justify U.S. aggressor troops remaining in south Korea. In his recent “special statement,” Pak Jung Hi brazenly proposed the “separate admission” of north and south Korea into the United

Nations. This shows that the Pak clique is redoubling its efforts to create "two Koreas" in an attempt to perpetuate the partition of Korea.

Furthermore, in the past year the Pak clique has repeatedly violated the north-south joint statement and agreements reached between the two sides, continued to aggravate tension and created obstacles to the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

Supported by the United States, the Pak clique has continued to bring large quantities of weapons and other materiel into south Korea in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and the north-south joint statement. In the year from last July to June this year, it received 215 million U.S. dollars worth of "military aid" from the United States. The south Korean authorities frequently held military exercises with north Korea as the "hypothetical enemy" and engaged in military provocations against north Korea many times.

All this clearly proves that the Pak clique in fact is in mortal fear of the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, which it dares not oppose in words because reunification is the unanimous and strong desire of the entire Korean people. It has not given up its ambition of "reunification by prevailing over communism" through "building up of the national strength." The Pak clique has clung to this stubborn stand with the support, and at the instigation, of U.S. imperialism. As Kim Pung Sop, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission of Korea, recently pointed out, the dialogue arranged between north and south Korea has made no proper progress due to the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

South Korean People's Struggle for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland

Such a stand taken by the Pak clique is entirely contrary to the aspirations and interests of the south Korean people. After the north-south joint statement was published, south Korean people in various social strata have extensively developed their struggle for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The military demarcation line cannot thwart the common will of the people in north and south Korea for reunion and reunification. Students in south Korea who long to establish contacts with those in the north raised the slogan of "holding a meeting of north and south Korean students at Panmunjom." When the representatives of the northern part of the Republic went to Seoul for talks, they were always warmly greeted by south Korean people along the way from the military demarcation line to Seoul.

Meanwhile, opposition parties and noted public figures in south Korea have strongly demanded imple-

mentation of the north-south joint statement at the earliest date. They demanded that the north-south dialogue should include not only persons in authority and appointed personages but also people from all social strata and political parties. Some south Koreans in political circles asked to visit Pyongyang as early as possible. Recently, the New Democratic Party—an opposition party in south Korea—adopted at a conference its present policy of reunification of the north and south. The party proposed "the promotion of negotiations on the reunification through contacts between representatives of political parties and social organizations of the north and south," and demanded that "the present North-South Co-ordination Committee should be turned into a national consultative organ including personages of all strata."

President Kim Il Sung's New Line

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has clearly expressed its readiness to have contacts and consultations at any time with representatives of all political parties, social organizations and personages of all strata from south Korea; it is opposed to the practice of the south Korean side to let its appointed personages engage in a monologue.

With a view to realizing the national aspirations for the peaceful reunification of Korea at an early date, President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, put forward five propositions on June 23: to remove the state of military confrontation and ease tension between the north and the south; to realize many-sided collaboration and interchange in all the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields; to convene a great national assembly composed of representatives of people of all strata, political parties and social organizations in the north and the south, and widely discuss and solve the question of reunification of the country therein; to institute a north-south confederal republic under the single name of a state; and the north and the south should advance jointly in the field of foreign relations and should not enter the United Nations separately.

President Kim Il Sung stressed that the United States should withdraw its troops from south Korea at the earliest date and that the "United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea" should be dissolved.

In this new line, President Kim Il Sung clearly pointed out the fundamental obstacles to the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and showed the realistic way for removing the obstacles. The new line is the most reasonable proposition to prevent the nation from being permanently split and to accelerate the reunification of Korea. Reflecting the strong desire of the whole Korean people for reunification, it is of great significance to the promotion of their great cause of the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

The new line put forward by President Kim Il Sung has won warm support from the people in north and south Korea and from the peace-loving and justice-upholding peoples of the world.

* * *

To realize the independent, peaceful reunification of the 3,000-ri land of Korea is the general trend and the desire of the world's people today which no force

on earth can hold back. Though there are still obstacles to the realization of the reunification of Korea, the Korean people, under the wise leadership of their respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea, are persisting in their struggle and will surely realize their sacred cause of the reunification of the fatherland.

(Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent, July 3)

Outstanding Communist

Wu Hsu-chih, Collier



WU HSU-CHIH, a Communist and a miner in north China's Kailan Coal Mine, has dedicated himself to socialist construction ever since China's liberation. Now 55, he has never missed a shift in the past 24 years. He is always among the first to go down the pit to prepare for the day's work and checks on it before leaving after the shift.

about coal? We all want to build socialism — do you realize how important coal is? . . .”

Others gathered around. “The country needs more coal,” Wu said. “What are we going to do about it? We've always had a revolutionary tradition at Kailan. Let's keep it up! The Party and the state have given us a big job, so let's learn from the Taching oil workers and do our best!”

Spring Festival is a traditional holiday in China. Except when work was suspended for repairs, Wu Hsu-chih has been in the pits every one of the 24 festivals since liberation.

In 1971 the holiday fell on some off-days for both Wu and his son Chen-yen, who works in another mine. On the eve of the festival, young Wu came home loaded with holiday provisions. That night the family ate meat dumplings, the customary fare for the celebration. “It's been a long time since the whole family got together for Spring Festival,” said the son. “It looks like a real family reunion this time!”

The remark gave Wu senior cause to pause. Looking at this young man who had grown up without tasting from the cup of bitterness of the old society, he let out a sigh: “Of course, you wouldn't know what Spring Festival was like in the old days. I can still remember the time your grandfather bought a few cubes of bean-curd on credit and made a soup — our only treat at that festival. It was delicious! Seeing how much I enjoyed it, your grandfather and grandmother burst into tears. They were thinking of all the good things I'd missed. . . .”

Born in a poor peasant family in Shantung Province, he became a farm hand at the age of 15. His two

This is the way Wu has always been, body and soul. He wrote in his notebook: “The Party is my mother, the mine is my home. I follow the Party's instructions and take good care of my home.”

Wu Hsu-chih takes every opportunity to explain to his fellow workers the significance to the national economy of increasing coal production and works with them to fulfil the tasks.

In early March, Wu took part in a colliery-wide conference of advanced workers. Though it was evening when the meeting ended, he rushed back to join his comrades on the night shift. By dawn when the shift ended, the night's norm had been topped by 50 per cent.

It was only when he was changing his clothes in the locker-room that Wu found time to ask how things had been in the few days he'd been away from the mine. One newly recruited young miner said casually: “Oh, you old-timers, all you talk about is coal. . . .”

Turning around, Wu patted the young fellow on the shoulder. “We're coal-miners — why shouldn't we talk



Wu Hsu-chih helping newcomers learn the ropes.

elder brothers fled famine and became contract colliers. Unable to earn a living in his native place, Wu Hsu-chih went to work in Kailan as a miner. Down in the pit, he drank ditch water to wash down his coarse meals and carried coal on his back labouring his way through the damp, low-ceilinged ways. He saw many fellow workers die like animals and he himself narrowly escaped death several times. His wife and four of his children died of hunger and illness. Wu Hsu-chih, who had worked in the mine for ten years by the time of Kailan's liberation in 1948, was struggling for bare subsistence with his four-year-old daughter.

With liberation he became one of the masters of the country under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party. He had a new family and began to live a happy life. He would tell his children: "We should always keep national construction and the people's needs in mind."

For 24 years Wu Hsu-chih has struggled persistently against difficulties in production as well as sabotage by class enemies.

Wu Hsu-chih and six others fulfilled a most difficult task in late 1960, when there were temporary economic difficulties because of sabotage by Soviet revisionism and serious natural calamities. It was a salvage mission. The bed-rock under one work-face had arched because of sudden changes in the geological structure and underground water had submerged a 400-metre-long haulage way with 9 chain conveyors worth

more than 100,000 yuan. Previous rescue missions had failed.

They inched their way forward on their knees, digging drainage ditches. Though they wore water-proof clothing, their hands and feet got so swollen after working several days in the water that it was difficult to grip the picks.

When they reached the last conveyor, the haulage way was too cramped for them to cart or tow the machinery out. Wu Hsu-chih crouched and told his work-mates to put a machine part weighing 40 kilogrammes on his back. He carried the piece while crawling forward on all fours. His comrades followed suit. All the conveyors were recovered and soon started to work elsewhere.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, he persisted in grasping revolution and promoting production.

Wu Hsu-chih's motto is: "Wholehearted service to the Chinese people and the people of the world." He is eager to do whatever is in the interests of the people.

On the eve of National Day, 1972, the crew in which Wu Hsu-chih worked surpassed its production plan, but another crew had met with difficulty because its conveyor went wrong. Wu Hsu-chih and his comrades went to help. That crew completed its task too.

On another occasion when he was about to leave the work-face, he noticed that a section of the coal seam overhead, about 30 metres long, had begun to loosen, a warning of a possible cave-in. He decided to stay on with the next shift to help if that should happen. Coal lumps began to fall after they had worked for some time. They immediately put up supports. Wu Hsu-chih worked 15 hours that day until the section was cleared of danger.

Wu Hsu-chih volunteered to educate young miners fresh from school or the countryside. When Youth League members had a meeting, he would sit in. If a young man was troubled ideologically, he would talk it over with him. He was described as an adviser to the Youth League.

Wu Hsu-chih told Liu En-yu, his assistant in operating the coal cutter, "We were called coal coolies by the capitalists before liberation. Now we are masters of the state and the mines. Unless we study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, we'll lose our bearing in the revolution." They worked out a study plan and helped each other.

Liu En-yu's proletarian consciousness rose steadily. He chose heavy jobs, took an active part in political activity, and showed warm concern for others. He was commended as an activist in the study of Chairman Mao's works and was later admitted into the Communist Party.

The Workers Are the Masters

by Our Correspondents

The third and last in a series of reports on a state-owned factory: how workers take part in management; big-character posters; the past and the present.

WORKERS' all-round participation in management is another way the Shanghai Watch Factory, with its 9 workshops and 3,650 workers and staff, shows that the workers are the masters in their own factories.

In a Workshop

We visited the movable parts workshop where cog-wheels and other watch transmission parts are made. Woman Party branch secretary Li Pao-chu is in charge. Now 41, she went to work as a child-labourer in a tobacco factory at 14. After liberation she was transferred to the watch factory. She looks just what she is, a capable cadre working at the grass-roots. What she talked to us about mainly was how to rely on the workers.

Of the 420 workers in her workshop, 341 are women. The Party branch committee, elected by Party members after getting non-Party members' full opinions, is the leading core.

The workers are formed into 16 production groups, whose leaders are also elected. Each group nominates seven workers to be in charge of public duties in the group: political propaganda, production planning, quality analysing, materials and tools, labour protection, accounting and the workers' daily life.

On the walls of the workshop, we saw a lively wall newspaper with many contributions from the workers, as indeed we did in every workshop we visited later on. There were study notes on the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, succinct critical articles on the theory that "geniuses are the makers of history" peddled by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers and their contempt for the labouring people, and comments and suggestions on various aspects of production. Part of the work of the man in charge of political propaganda, we were told, is to help the workers in their studies and in running such a wall newspaper.

The blackboards of some groups or shifts listed workers' individual

output, the quality of their products and the rejection rate. Part of the work of the accountant, these figures are posted to draw attention to outstanding work for others to emulate, not as a "material incentive." A quick glance at the percentages showed us that the production norms generally were being fulfilled quite well.

When they have criticisms or suggestions for the administration, the workers can do so through many channels: at group or shift meetings, Party or Youth League meetings, or by direct contact with the leadership. Li Pao-chu's office is in a corner of the workshop, partitioned off by thin wooden planks. We took a look into it and found a Spartan simplicity; it was furnished with only a table and a couple of wooden chairs. The workers can drop in at any time, without bothering to knock.

Apart from all this, the workers have another powerful weapon of expression at hand: they can write big-character posters. All they have to do is to write



Li Pao-chu (first left) asking workers for opinions.

their opinions in big characters on a poster and put it up in the most conspicuous place.

Li Pao-chu gave us an example. An important part made in her workshop had a high rejection rate because it was liable to rust in the rainy season. The workers had made many suggestions for improvement, but the workshop leadership failed to respond seriously. One day the workers, deciding it was high time something had been done, took a big-character poster to the factory offices, beating drums and clashing cymbals. (Generally used in celebrations, drums and cymbals were used in this case to rouse attention.) The poster demanded of the leadership: "We are worried about all those rejects. Aren't you?" It pointed out that a watch factory in another city had solved the same problem, and why didn't the leadership try to learn from it? This time, the leadership sat up and took notice. It promptly sent workers and technicians to the other factory whose experience eventually helped solve the problem.

Most of the workers' opinions are correct, Li Pao-chu said. But it sometimes happens that some are not correct. Then the Party branch will reason with those concerned and persuade them to see where they were wrong.

For example, a great many irrational rules and regulations were thrown out during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Along with these, however, were some necessary and rational ones. Should these latter ones be reintroduced? Most of the workers said yes, a few said no. The Party branch called a total of 16 meetings before opinion was unanimously in favour of reinstating them. Speaking from experience, Li Pao-chu said that it was wrong to rely solely on administrative orders, because this is against the basic principle of wholeheartedly relying on the working class.

Some Authors of Big-Character Posters

We saw big-character posters all over the place — in all the workshops, in the factory offices, and even in front of the factory gates. They vividly express the workers' consciousness of being the masters. Just as Chairman Mao had pointed out: "**The big-character poster is a very useful new weapon. . . . Do the Chinese working people still retain any of their past slavish features? None at all; they have become the masters. The working people on the 9,600,000 square kilometres of the People's Republic of China have really begun to be the rulers of our land.**" (*Introducing a Co-operative.*)

In March this year when the Shanghai press reported on how the Shanghai Watch Factory's workers were taking part in management, it soon became a centre of attraction for industrial circles. Several Youth Leaguers in one workshop had the feeling that this might have gone to the factory leadership's head. They put up a big-character poster, reminding the leadership "not to be flushed with success," with three exclamation

marks. The Party committee immediately had it broadcast word for word over the factory's loudspeaker system, showing that it sincerely welcomed the criticism.

In one of the workshops, we saw a poster written not by the workers, but by the workshop Party branch. It was a summary of workers' criticisms brought up at a discussion meeting. The wording was pretty sharp. It pointed out a number of the workshop Party branch's shortcomings in leading political study and production management and ended up by raising a question concerning welfare. The workers demanded: "The workshop showers run hot and cold by turns. Chairman Mao has told you to '**be concerned with the well-being of the masses.**' Do you think you are?"

We sought out the co-authors of one very well-known big-character poster in the factory, who were two checkers of finished products, called Yu Ken-tang and Yu Tzu-chiang. This is the story. In 1971, a batch of watches with some surface blemishes were returned to the workshops for retouching. According to the rules, these retouched watches had to be carefully examined before they were allowed to leave the factory. The one in charge of this work in the production department, however, thought that a quick, cursory check was all that was needed, as the trouble was on the outside and the mechanism was in good order. Otherwise, he argued, the month's production plan would be affected. When the watches came to the two checkers, they thought differently. What if some of the mechanism had gone wrong during the retouching? they asked. Then the customers would be the losers. This was a major problem of whether to "**serve the people whole-heartedly**" or not. The two wrote a big-character poster which they captioned: "Should these watches go out like this?" After reading it, the factory Party committee promptly wrote another poster in support, and mobilized the whole factory to criticize and make suggestions about quality. It also sent people out to get buyers' opinions. In the end this one poster touched off a chain reaction resulting in all-round improvement in quality.

Twenty-four-year-old worker Yu Chien-sheng is one of the authors of a recent big-character poster. When the papers had lots of praise for the factory, she and some other young workers got to talking and decided that the Party committee was not doing all it should in mobilizing the workers to expose contradictions and shortcomings in factory work. They stuck up a poster with the title: "Where do we go from here — continue the revolution, or call a stop?"

The workers' posters are generally written from a high plane of Marxist theory and line and this one was no exception. It said: "Some people think that because we are an advanced unit, there are no contradictions here. This is not dialectical. Chairman Mao has told us: '**Without contradiction nothing would exist.**'" What was wrong here, it pointed out, was idealist ideas in the minds of some Party committee members.

Yu is the deputy secretary of the workshop Youth League branch. Right now she is working on a new technical innovation item. Holding up a winding stem, she said to us, smiling: "If processing this could be made automatic, how much faster we would be!"



Reading big-character posters.

We found technical innovation very much on everybody's mind. As we went through the workshops, the workers often pointed with pride to this or that machine which they had improved and told us how many times efficiency was raised. Actually, the difference was quite obvious when we saw the improved machines operating side by side with the old ones.

"Do you get a raise by making an innovation?" someone asked Yu.

This young woman who has had no experience in any society but the new, was evidently surprised by the question. "Why, no," she replied. "The question of a raise doesn't come up at all. We make innovations to get bigger, faster, better and more economical results in building up socialism."

"Aren't you afraid the factory leadership will be angry if you criticize it the way you did in that poster?"

"What's there to be afraid of?" she replied. "Since the Cultural Revolution began, everyone has acquired a clearer understanding that the workers are the masters of their factories. The leadership's sure to welcome our opinions anyway."

Yu's father is a loader, her mother a textile worker. Her elder brother is also a worker, while a younger sister is a new peasant in the countryside. Only 13, her youngest sister was scouted and enrolled by the Shanghai Physical Culture Institute to learn diving, and already is showing promise. Yu's life is full of happiness and hope. No wonder she is bubbling with enthusiasm. She is also a recreational activist, a good dancer and singer.

From our conversation with Yu and other workers, we saw that they set strict demands on their leadership. Their criticisms are candid and made in an entirely comradely spirit.

About this last point, deputy secretary of the factory Party committee Kung Chien-ping had an experience to tell us, which he said had moved him greatly. One day after work, he went to help at a workshop where there was a rush job. He worked late into the night together with the other workers, despite repeated entreaties that he go home and rest. Then some of the workers got together and wrote a poster, a small-

character one this time, which they left on his workbench. "We, the undersigned, order you to go home immediately!" it said peremptorily. Kung did not accept the order. The comradely warmth that surrounded him made him all the more reluctant to leave.

Past and Present

Workers becoming leading members but retaining the qualities of ordinary workers; workers who are not leading members taking part in management and keeping supervision over the leadership — these are common characteristics of socialist industry, not those of the Shanghai Watch Factory alone. But some factories do some things better than the others.

An enterprise with 7,200 workers and staff, the Shanghai Boiler Plant is not far from the watch factory.

Pre-liberation Shanghai had a group of labourers who were called "cold workers." Cold, because they could make all kinds of wares from iron kettles to boilers by hammering them out of iron sheets by hand, without the benefit of heating them. Cold, also because they were left cooling their heels most of the time in third-rate teashops along the Whangpoo River, waiting to be hired. Work meant a little food in the stomach, no work, no food. So they were also called "cold paupers."

Shanghai was liberated in May 1949. By October, the trade unions had brought together 200 "cold workers" to form a co-operative factory. From then on, they had a steady job. This co-operative factory was one of the predecessors of the present boiler plant.

Another predecessor was a small repair and assembling yard attached to a colonialist-owned company taken over by the People's Government in 1950. It is on record in the Shanghai press that the day the Chinese People's Liberation Army representative went to the

foreign boss' office to announce the order for taking over the yard, he saw two pictures on the wall. One showed an old Chinese woman with bound feet operating a hand loom. Another showed a half-naked Chinese blacksmith forging iron with primitive tools. These were the "masterpieces of art" prophesying a static China that the colonialists liked. The P.L.A. representative promptly took them off the wall.

The boiler plant grew. In its early years it could only make small boilers for heating and supplying hot water in small public buildings. Inspired by the Cultural Revolution, it began producing boilers in 1968 for big generators with inner water-cooled stators and rotors. In 1971, it had gone on to make boilers for even bigger generators.

We saw and heard many things at this plant pointing to the same conclusion we had reached in the watch factory—that the workers are the masters. Vice-Chairman of the Plant Revolutionary Committee Liu Chin-tang, who is also a member of the plant Party committee, was once a "cold pauper." With years of experience behind him, Liu is also a prolific innovator and is now competently leading a 191-member research institute attached to the plant. He had lately returned from a trip abroad to study work in his field.

Incidentally, Wang Chia-teh, whom we mentioned before as one of the makers of the first wrist-watches produced in Shanghai, led a miserable life like that of a "cold pauper" before liberation. Now a technician in the watch factory's assembling workshop, he was apprenticed in a Tientsin watch repair shop at 13. Apprentices those days were no better than menial servants of the capitalists and had to do all the dirtiest jobs. He was often told to dispose of the sputum of the boss'

nephew, who had TB and regularly spat blood. Afraid of contagion, Wang once showed hesitation. The boss punished him with a broom. He did not escape the dreaded disease; luckily it was discovered soon after liberation during a general health check-up for workers. Free medical treatment eventually cured him.

Wang also worked in a Shanghai shop selling and repairing watches. Though the shop on the ground floor was fitted out with all the trappings for rich customers, the repair workers were shut up in a close dark room on the second floor. They were considered unfit to be seen in their rags, or they might sully the name of the shop. Once, Wang inadvertently took a look out of his second floor window and was caught by the boss. This brought forth a torrent of abuse.

Now, all these have become nightmare memories of a past that is gone for good.

As we left the watch factory, we heard the workers' voices singing *The Internationale* after a meeting:

*"No more tradition's chains shall bind us,
Arise, ye slaves, no more in thrall."*

Worker-militiamen, rifles in hand, were drilling on the factory grounds.

Dusk had fallen. A myriad lights twinkled on the banks of the Whangpoo. Neon lights blazed across towering riverside buildings. Not the lurid ads of the capitalists, but huge slogans proclaiming "Long live the victory of proletarian dictatorship!" and "Long live Chairman Mao!"

These characters glowing in the night sky fully expressed the sentiments of the Shanghai proletariat and other working people.

Commune on the Tibetan Plateau

by Kao Hung

ONCE a living hell under serf-owner rule, the Lihmai People's Commune of Lungtzu County has gone through enough changes to fill a book. A reflection of today's new socialist countryside, this commune, 3,800 metres above sea level in the Himalaya Mountains, is in the southern part of the Tibetan Plateau—the world's highest and largest.

Surrounded by verdant trees, the commune is made up of 16 hamlets. Its fields are flat and neatly laid out and criss-crossed with ditches. Tractors work the farmland, cattle graze in the pastures and youngsters are in

school. The outstanding achievements of this commune in learning from Tachai are known all over Tibet.

Shattering the Serf System

Before liberation, the three big serf-owners—the old local government, the monasteries and the nobles—ruled the area with an iron fist. All the land was owned by these estate-holders. Landless and subject to the serf-owners, the serfs could be dragooned to do *ula* (corvee), such as carrying grain and building monaster-

ies, at any time. As to the slaves, they were called "draught animals who could talk." Taxes and usury drained the working people of their sweat and blood. Cruel treatment was often the lot of the serfs and slaves — eyes were gouged out, limbs cut off and sometimes death was their punishment.

Of Liehmai Township's 183 serf and slave households in the 40 or so years before the democratic reform which was carried out in 1959, 18 people died under the serf-owners' whips, swords and guns, 28 starved to death in the stables or by the roadside and 55 were forced to flee. A serf-owner once set his monkey on a woman slave's baby and the beast bit it to death.

Tibet was peacefully liberated in 1951. Like other parts of Tibet, Liehmai carried out the democratic reform in 1959 and thereby shattered the serf system and liberated the serfs.

The emancipated serfs in Liehmai Township organized 21 mutual-aid teams* in early 1960. When production began going up, they were merged into six joint teams at the end of 1965. Spurred on by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Liehmai were determined to take the socialist road and in September 1966 formed a preparatory committee to set up a people's commune. In the next year, the commune was formally founded.

Tremendous changes have taken place in the township in the 14 years since the democratic reform. The cultivated area, grain output and livestock have doubled or more than doubled. Former serfs have become members of the socialist commune. More than half the commune's 216 households have grain reserves and 70 per cent have bank deposits. With the development of production and improved living standards, the population has also gone up. There are now 942 people as against only 667 before the democratic reform. A sizable growth like this on the Tibetan Plateau which has a sparse population is of considerable importance.

Conquering Nature

The township in the area with the least farmland, Liehmai had only 1,182 *ke* of land (one *ke* equals a *mu*, or one-fifteenth of a hectare) at the time of the demo-

*The mutual-aid team was the primary form in the socialist transformation of agriculture. Peasants who joined one worked together, but land, draught animals, farm tools and crops harvested still belonged to individual peasant households.



Liehmai Commune's cadres making production plans.

cratic reform. A high tract in the central part of Liehmai called Sangchinpa, totalling more than 1,000 *ke*, gets much sunshine and has fairly rich soil, but it was left uncultivated. The emancipated serfs had long wanted to open up this land, cut a ditch through the mountains to lead water from a river in the north and turn it into fertile farmland. The time to realize this wish had arrived because the organized people had the strength and confidence to conquer nature.

However, the former serf-owners and their agents were not reconciled to their fate and tried to sabotage the building of the new socialist countryside. They spread the superstitious saying that Sangchinpa was the pasture used by the bodhisattva and under no circumstances should it be reclaimed. They threatened that "if the god gets angry, there will be endless disaster."

There were four ropes that bound the Chinese people, the peasants in particular, in old China. Embodying the feudal-patriarchal system and ideology, these were religious authority, political authority, clan authority and the domination of women by the authority of the husband. In Tibet before liberation, the state and religion were integrated and the monasteries were one of the three big estate-holders. Religious authority there was a tight rope around the necks of the working people.

Not only did the 1959 democratic reform bring on the collapse of the local government controlled by the three big estate-holders, the grip of religion also became shaky. As the emancipated serfs saw it, worshipping gods had not alleviated their cruel exploitation and oppression and they had lived in misery. But when they had stopped worshipping and followed the Communist Party to take the socialist road, life became better and better.

As a result, these one-time serfs came around to thinking: "Today we don't believe in gods or spirits



Reading a newspaper in the field.

and we've become the masters of the country. Whoever wants to believe in gods, that's his business and he's free to do so. But when the class enemy wants to chain us with supernatural shackles again and undermine our socialist construction, we're not going to let that happen!"

The weather on Sangchinpa 4,200 metres above sea level was still quite cold in early spring 1966. But members of the joint mutual-aid teams, led by the Party branch, went up to this place with ploughs and draught animals.

Strewn with rocks and covered with grass, the hard soil blunted their ploughs. So they used picks and spades to loosen the earth and turn up the soil. After two months of hard work, they reclaimed 200 *ke* and successfully trial-planted *qingke* barley and rape that year and the peasants of Liehmai were ready to take on new tasks. Following the autumn harvest, Jentseng Wangchieh, secretary of the Party branch of the newly-established preparatory committee to set up a people's commune, was in charge of a 100-strong reclamation group to go up to Sangchinpa again.

Born in a slave family, he had been a shepherd for a serf-owner's agent. When a wolf made off with a lamb in a snowstorm he was given a harsh beating. As an adult, he had to go barefoot across snow-clad mountains to transport *tsamba* to Lhasa for the agent, and his left foot was badly injured by the freezing weather during the journey. With hatred for the old society and great love for the new, he took on the most difficult jobs in reclamation.

Breaking the ground in the cold, windy and snowy weather was tough work. Jentseng Wangchieh organized the peasants to study Chairman Mao's writings and told them about the People's Liberation Army's hard struggles. As examples in giving the peasants class education, he used two skulls of serfs' children who had died of hunger before the democratic reform. Stark proof of the bloody rule of the three big estate-holders, these skulls reminded the peasants of their own past bitterness and hatred. They said: "The old society and all its evils must be completely buried. We will learn from Tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants and farm for the revolution by working hard."

To open up the land, men did the heavy work with picks. When a few draught animals were idle, it became necessary to demolish the absurd superstition that "when women plough the land, the sky falls." A member of the Party branch committee, Tzujen Tsomu took the lead in getting young women to learn how to plough. Before spring farming started in 1967, 760 *ke* of land had been reclaimed and township land under cultivation was up 50 per cent.

While Sangchinpa was being reclaimed, work to build a channel got under way. Cutting through the mountains, filling in valleys and building aqueducts, the emancipated serfs of Liehmai completed a 8.5-kilometre-long channel which brought water to Sangchinpa from a river to the north. From 1967 to 1971, Sangchinpa's new land produced more than 200 tons of grain.

The Commune Has Strength

A sharp struggle took place in the fields of Liehmai in the spring of 1967. On one side were members of the just-founded people's commune carrying fertilizer on their backs because these former poor and lower-middle peasants only had a few animals. The other side consisted of a small number of rich peasants and well-off middle peasants who had not joined the commune. They had many donkeys to transport fertilizer. Bedecked with bells and red tassels, the animals added to the haughtiness of their owners. Superficially this was a production "emulation." Actually it was a sharp struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road.

These one-time poor and lower-middle peasants were resolved in organizing the people's commune. The first group of commune members consisted of 100 or so

households; they were dead set on taking the socialist road. (Seven middle peasant households were also among the first group of commune members.) The wavering elements were the middle peasants, especially the rich peasants, who had a fairly large amount of means of production. A handful of unreformed serf-owners and rich peasants did all they could to slander the commune. Some of the latter gathered a few well-off middle peasants around them to set up a phoney "mutual-aid team." Trying to outdo the commune, they shouted: "See who gets more grain in the autumn!"

Faced with this challenge, the Party branch decided that the commune members should unite, educate and wait for the well-off middle peasants who were still behind in their political consciousness, and that the commune members had to resolutely struggle against those rich peasants who were swollen with arrogance.

When spring ploughing started, members of the phoney "mutual-aid team," because they had more animals and farm tools, went to the fields late and returned home early. As a result, their farm work fell behind. The picture in the commune's fields was entirely different. The commune members relied on their collective strength and solved the problem of draught animal shortage by ploughing the large pieces of land and turning up the smaller plots with spades. They pooled their efforts and ensured good and speedy ploughing. They overcame a June dry spell, drained off excess water in August and killed insects and rats. Though the land of the commune and the "team" was close together, their crops differed enormously.

The commune got 255 tons of grain, 20.6 per cent over and above the previous year's output. Despite exaggerations by the rich peasants, the per-*ke* yield of the bogus "mutual-aid team" was 31.5 kilogrammes below that of the commune. Seeing what had happened, some well-off middle peasants were convinced. They said:

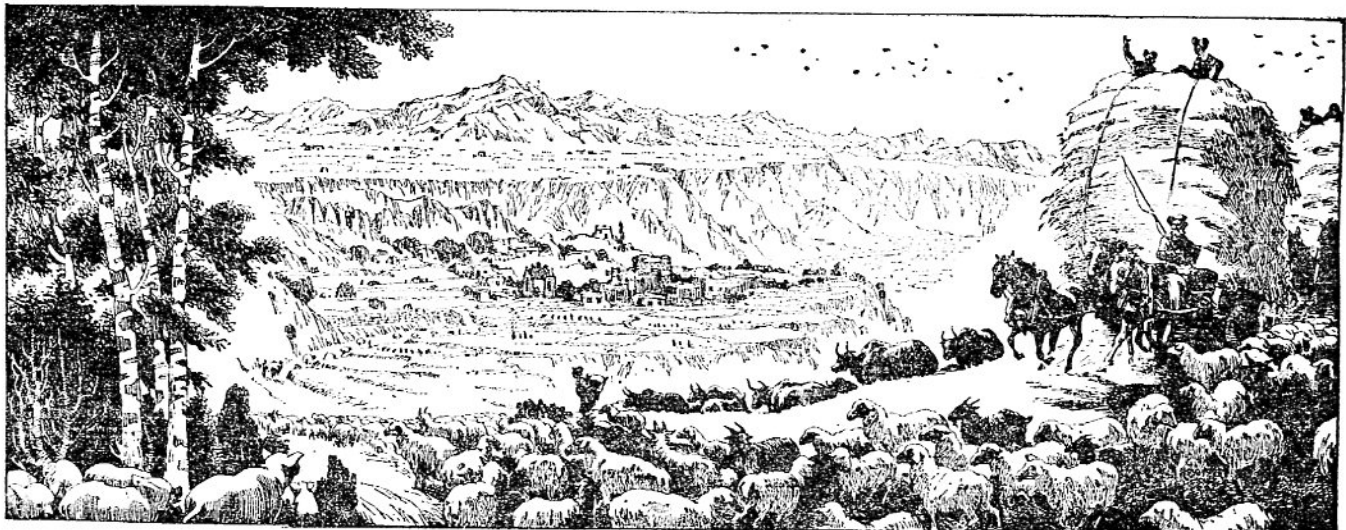
"If a chicken wants to test its wings against an eagle, it can only end in failure." When quite a number of middle peasants and well-off middle peasants applied to join the commune, they were welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

But a few well-off middle peasants were still unconvinced and the rich peasants would not accept their failure. So the "emulation" continued the following year. The commune reaped a record harvest in 1968 and total grain output reached 290 tons. The rich peasants failed completely in this "emulation." Those well-off middle peasants who had followed the rich peasants now wanted to come over to the side of the poor and lower-middle peasants. By early 1969 all the working people of the township had joined the people's commune.

Red Flag on the "Roof of the World"

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and relying on the collective strength, members of the Liehmai Commune worked hard in the spirit of self-reliance in 1970 and gathered a harvest equivalent to the rich 1969 harvest. They did this after conquering an extremely severe hailstorm. Total grain output rose to 360 tons in 1971, 2.2 times as much as before the democratic reform. Last year, Liehmai suffered from a drought unseen for decades, but grain output still reached 333.5 tons and the number of draught animals rose 14.3 per cent compared with 1971.

People now call Liehmai "Tibet's red flag in learning from Tachai in agriculture." The emancipated peasants and herdsmen on the Tibetan Plateau are in the midst of a movement to "learn from distant Tachai and catch up with nearby Liehmai." With still higher spirits, Liehmai's cadres and members have made up their minds to build a beautiful new socialist countryside on the "roof of the world."



A glimpse of Liehmai Commune.

(Continued from p. 4.)

than 100,000 educated young women had settled in the rural areas and were contributing their share in building a new socialist countryside.

A resolution adopted at the congress calls on the city's women organizations at every level to take the movement of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work as the key link, earnestly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, penetratingly criticize the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line more consciously. The resolution calls on women of all circles to implement the principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war," achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The resolution points out that it is necessary to make great efforts to train women cadres, pay attention to women's well-being and implement the principle of equal pay for equal work between men and women. Women should regard love, marriage, family and the education of children from the proletarian point of view; late marriage and family planning should be encouraged, husbands and wives should be encouraged to share household chores, and work to protect the health of mothers and children should be strengthened so that women can take a better part in political activities, in production and other work and in study. The resolution stresses that women should be concerned with the revolutionary struggle of the people and women of other countries in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and contribute their share to the emancipation of humanity.

Mr. Chang Shih-chao Passes Away in Hongkong

Mr. Chang Shih-chao (Hsing-yen), Member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Member of the National Committee

of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Curator of the Central Research Institute of Culture and History, died of illness despite medical treatment at his residence in Hongkong on July 1, 1973 at the age of 92. He was visiting relatives in Hongkong.

A meeting in memory of Mr. Chang Shih-chao was held at the Hongkong funeral house by various circles in Hongkong and Macao on the morning of July 7.

Attending the memorial service were Deputy Secretary-General of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Lien Kuan, who made a special trip to Hongkong to pay last respects to Mr. Chang Shih-chao, and personalities from all walks of life in Hongkong and Macao and friends of Mr. Chang Shih-chao, as well as more than 1,300 representatives from the Hongkong and Macao trade unions, industrial and commercial organizations, and press, film, theatrical, sports, cultural, educational, publishing, trade, shipping and banking circles.

At the memorial service, Fei Yiming, vice-chairman of the funeral committee, read out the July 1 messages of condolence to the family of Mr. Chang Shih-chao sent by Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman Fu Tso-yi of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, as well as by the N.P.C. Standing Committee, the State Council, the National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. and the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Chairman Chu Teh said in his message: "I am very much depressed to learn the demise of Mr. Hsing-yen." Mr. Hsing-yen "was overjoyed and inspired by the progress of China's socialist cause and had worked untiringly for the reunification and prosperity of the motherland. I hereby cable my condolences."

Premier Chou En-lai's message said: "I am very much grieved at the death of Mr. Hsing-yen in Hong-

kong. In the past twenty years or more, Mr. Hsing-yen cherished warm love for Chairman Mao, stood for the leadership of the Communist Party and had made his contributions to the great cause of the reunification of the country and to socialist construction. I hereby cable my condolences and my regards."

Fu Tso-yi's message read: "Under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, Mr. Hsing-yen in the past twenty years or more took an active part in political activities, concerned himself with the cause of China's socialist construction and made light of fatigue in working for the reunification of the motherland. His patriotism will live in our memory."

Li Chu-sheng, vice-chairman of the funeral committee, delivered eulogy.

He said: "Mr. Chang was born in Changsha, Hunan. He devoted himself to the research of culture and history and produced an abundance of writings. He was known far and wide among men of letters. On the eve of China's liberation he spared no effort in bringing about the peace talks between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party.

"Tremendous changes have taken place in our motherland in the past two decades and more with her might growing with each passing day. Mr. Chang witnessed and experienced all this, and his joy and admiration were evident in his conversations and writings.

"Mr. Chang cherished warm love for Chairman Mao. He concerned himself with socialist construction and made unremitting efforts for the reunification and prosperity of the motherland. He was preoccupied till death with the cause of peaceful reunification of our motherland.

"In mourning over his death, let us encourage one another and unite to strive for still greater achievements in our motherland's socialist revolution and construction and for the liberation of Taiwan and the reunification of our motherland at an earlier date."

NOTEBOOK

"Bridge of Friendship." Bringing with it the Chinese people's deep friendship for the Mexican people, the freighter *Kang Ding* arrived at Mazatlan — an important port on Mexico's Pacific coast — not long after the visit to China of Mexican President Echeverria and Senora Echeverria. This was the first time a ship of the People's Republic of China had called at a Mexican port, and upon entering Mexican waters it received a radiogram from the Mexican naval defence and port authorities saying: "Welcome, you are our friends!"

Both China and Mexico have ancient cultures and the peoples of the two lands have a long history of friendly intercourse. Proofs of this were the many ancient Chinese coins, bricks and steles bearing inscriptions in the Han language unearthed at the famous Mexican Pyramid of the Sun said to have been built 200-100 B.C. With the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Mexico in 1972, the two peoples' traditional friendship is stronger than ever.

Senor Mario A. Huerta, President of Mazatlan Municipality, said when he received the ship's captain and political commissar that he was delighted to see the rapid growth of Mexican-Chinese relations and was very pleased that Mazatlan was the port to welcome the first freighter from the People's Republic of China. He presented a municipality emblem to the captain as an expression of the hope that more Chinese freighters would come to the port.

When the Chinese visitors went sightseeing in the city, they saw the heroic legacy of the Mexican people's fight against foreign aggressors. Ancient cannons which had poured deadly fire on the aggressors more than a hundred years ago still proudly overlook the harbour from their fortifications on two hills. They are symbols of the Mexican people's resolve to win freedom and independence and their glorious tradition of struggle.

At the reception given by the *Kang Ding's* captain on board ship, a Mexican friend bridged two plates with a fork to illustrate his words that shipping between Mexico and China which are separated by the Pacific is like a bridge of friendship spanning the ocean.

Today, this "bridge of friendship" links the two peoples ever closer!

Quingentenary of Copernicus' Birth Marked. The Academy of Sciences of China and the Chinese Astronomical Society held a forum in Peking on June 22 to mark the quingentenary of the birth of the Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus.

Wu Yu-hsun, Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said in his speech that Chinese scientific workers who have high respect for Copernicus were celebrating his outstanding contributions to science. To review the history of the struggle by Copernicus and his followers for scientific truth was of great significance for us in propagating science and materialism and opposing superstition and idealism, he pointed out. Wu Yu-hsun extended greetings to the Polish people who had brought forth such a great scientist as Copernicus, and wished that friendship between the Chinese and Polish peoples would constantly grow.

To commemorate the anniversary, the China-Poland Friendship Association, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Peking Planetarium jointly sponsored a pictorial exhibition.

Sports

• Chinese leaders Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Li Teh-sheng and Wang Hung-wen, Minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission Wang Meng and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chiao Kuan-hua on the evening of June 19 met and had a friendly conversation with David R. Derge, Jr., and some members of the United States collegiate all-stars men's basketball team and the John F. Kennedy College (Nebraska) Patriettes women's basketball team led by him and with Jim Gaughran and

some members of the U.S. swimming and diving team led by him.

David Bruce, chief, and Nicholas Platt, official, of the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking, were present.

That evening the Chinese leaders and responsible members of various departments concerned watched the friendly matches between the Chinese and U.S. basketball teams.

The 52-member U.S. basketball delegation, including accompanying journalists, was on a friendly tour of China from June 16 to July 7. The 17-member U.S. swimming and diving team was in China from June 2 to 21.

• A Chinese table tennis delegation played the final friendly match on its visit to Japan with Japanese players in Tokyo on June 29. Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka wrote in the album specially printed for the match: "As is known to all, I visited China last year and had cordial meetings with Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai, thereby devoting my efforts to realizing the long-cherished aspiration of the Japanese people — the normalization of Japan-China relations. But even before the resolution of the political problem between our two countries, we had been firmly bound through the sport of table tennis. As an aspect of people-to-people diplomacy, table tennis has indeed played a great role in promoting the friendly relations between our two countries. I extend my deepest respect to the efforts and achievements of the table tennis circles and cultural exchange organizations of our two countries." "I hope that the players representing our two countries will display today the highest skill in the world and give full play to the spirit of friendship." At the same time, the Prime Minister said, he wholeheartedly hoped that friendly relations between both countries — "Japan and China are close neighbours with only a strip of water between" — will be further strengthened through table tennis contests.

The 21-member Chinese table tennis delegation was warmly welcomed

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VIET NAM

Party and Government Delegation Visits Korea

The Delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam made an official friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from June 26 to July 1. A joint communique was signed by both sides in Pyongyang the day the delegation left.

The Vietnamese delegation was led by Pham Van Dong, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. During their talks, the delegation and the Korean Party and government leaders "exchanged views on the problem of further developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries and other problems of common concern and reached a unanimity of views on the problems discussed."

In the joint communique, the Korean side warmly congratulated the Vietnamese people on their great victory in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, which "compelled the U.S. imperialists to sign the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam, withdraw their aggressor troops from south Viet Nam and respect the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people and the right to self-determination of the south Vietnamese people."

The communique said: "The Korean side bitterly denounced the United States for scheming to keep its neo-colonialism in south Viet Nam and carrying on its criminal war actions against the Vietnamese people by instigating the Saigon puppet clique in systematic, grave violation of the Paris agreement on Viet Nam."

Referring to the joint communique signed in Paris on June 13 ensuring the implementation of the Paris agreement, the Korean side "strongly demanded that the United States and the Saigon regime honestly fulfil all their obligations under the agreement and the joint communique signed by them and that the U.S. imperialists completely halt their military involvement and intervention in Viet Nam at the earliest possible date.

"The Korean side wished the Vietnamese people still greater victory at the new stage of struggle and affirmed that it would continue to actively support and encourage their just struggle for successfully building socialism in the north and achieving independence and democracy in the south, while preserving and consolidating a durable peace, and, further, reunifying Viet Nam peacefully."

The communique said: "The Party and Government Delegation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, following the testament of respected and beloved Comrade President Ho Chi Minh, expressed, in the name of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, wholehearted, deep thanks to respected and beloved Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the fraternal Korean people for having extended resolute support and encouragement to the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and their socialist construction."

"The Vietnamese side," the communique said, "actively supported the just stand and reasonable proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country set forth

in the letter sent by the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world and, especially, the five-point programme advanced by Comrade President Kim Il Sung on June 23, 1973 to prevent the permanent division of Korea and achieve independent and peaceful reunification.

"The Vietnamese side strongly held that the U.S. imperialists should withdraw the U.S. forces carrying the signboard of the 'United Nations forces' from south Korea as early as possible, have the 'United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea' dissolved and discontinue their manoeuvres of aggression and interference in Korea."

Referring to the Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos, "the two sides resolutely denounced the acts of the United States and the Vientiane regime violating the Vientiane agreement and expressed firm solidarity with the Lao people in the just struggle for consolidating peace in Laos, achieving national concord and building a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos."

As regards the Cambodian question, "the two sides sternly denounced the U.S. imperialists for escalating the war of aggression while perpetrating subversive and murderous bombing raids on the liberated areas of Cambodia by mobilizing a large number of aircraft, and strongly demanded that the Cambodian question be solved by the Cambodian people themselves on the basis of the March 23, 1970 five-point statement made public by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and the political programme of the National United Front of Cambodia."

During the Vietnamese delegation's visit, the two governments signed two agreements in Pyongyang on July 1. One is on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea providing economic and technical aid to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the other on the delivery of com-

modities and payments between Korea and Viet Nam.

"VANGUARD" (AUSTRALIA)

U.S. Bombing of Cambodia Condemned

"Not only should the bombing end now, it should never have commenced." This is what a July 5 article in *Vanguard*, organ of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), said in denouncing the United States for bombing Cambodia.

"The U.S. imperialist C.I.A. coup in Cambodia has been from the start a complete disaster for U.S. imperialism. It was against the interests of the Cambodian people, who have risen as one man and defeated U.S. imperialism."

The article pointed out: "The U.S. imperialists dispute amongst each other what to do about an entirely different country more than five thousand miles from the United States. The question they debate is whether to stop the bombing or continue it for six weeks. What arrogance! But whatever they decide, the Cambodian people have already won a great and glorious victory."

JAPAN

"First Mission Under Heaven"

Japanese cabinet leaders have twice talked about the return of the four northern islands in less than ten days. Speaking at a meeting of the Lower House Special Committee on Okinawa and Northern Territories on June 22, Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira said: "The question of negotiating for a [Japan-Soviet] peace treaty will not be considered unless the return of the Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu Islands is completely realized." On June 29, Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka told a meeting of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives that "to get back the four islands of Kunashiri, Etorofu, Habomai and Shikotan to Japan is the first mission under heaven."

Referring to his coming talks with Soviet leaders this autumn, he said:

"I have no intention to set aside the question of territories."

Tokyo Shimbun reported that the Prime Minister also said that Kunashiri and the three other islands have always been Japanese territory and that "the work concerning postwar affairs could not be considered complete if the northern territories are not returned."

IRAN'S GAS

Soviet Price—Far Too Low

A Teheran paper has taken the Soviet Union to task for paying a very low price for its gas imports from Iran.

Entitled "Russia Must Pay a Realistic Gas Price," a June 27 editorial in *Kayhan* (international) said: "Under the present deal Iran is selling natural gas to the Soviet Union at a price four times less than what the Soviet Union is getting for its own gas sold in Europe."

The leading article pointed out: "Trade, by the very definition of its purpose, must reflect the realities of international markets. The Soviet Union understands this point as well as anyone else, as its recent trade deals with the West show."

It said that "the principle that changing circumstances could legitimately warrant a mutually accepted review of any commercial or economic deal is universally accepted." "It was on the basis of this principle that the 1954 agreement between Iran and the [Western] oil companies was terminated and replaced by a new accord."

Kayhan pointed out: "Western oil companies that are basically motivated by prospects for profits can be persuaded to accept this principle. There is no reason why the Soviet Union should fail to appreciate the justice of Iran's position."

U.S.S.R. IN HELSINKI

Cloak and Dagger

Meeting at the foreign minister level, the first stage of the Conference on European Security and Co-operation opened in Helsinki on July 3. At a press conference there

the next day, Sofinsky, Chief of the Press Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, openly justified the armed Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and clamoured that the same would be done in the future.

Acting as spokesman for the Soviet delegation at the press conference, Sofinsky applied political cosmetics to the draft "general declaration on the basis of European security and principles of relations between states in Europe" submitted by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko at the conference, and boasted it would serve to bring about "lasting peace" in Europe. The "general declaration" was full of such high-sounding phrases as "to ban force," "to respect the sovereignty of other nations and not interfere in the affairs of other nations."

Asked if this would rule out an act like the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, Sofinsky replied: "In regard to Czechoslovakia, there was no interference in internal affairs, but a request for assistance from the Czechoslovak Government. The same goes for the future."

Commenting on Sofinsky's statement, UPI noted that the Soviet Union "specifically reserved its right to another Czechoslovak-type invasion."

The British *Daily Telegraph* published on July 6 an article entitled "The Big Lie on Czech Invasion," which pointed out that the Soviet claim that it occupied Czechoslovakia by invitation is "contrary to facts." The article quoted a statement issued by Czechoslovak Party and government leaders at 1 o'clock in the morning of August 21, 1968, announcing the invasion. The statement said that the Soviet invasion "has taken place without the knowledge of the President of the Republic, the Presidium of the National Assembly, the Presidium of the Government or the First Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia."

Commenting on Sofinsky's statement, the article said sarcastically: "It is not clear whether this means that the Russians would intervene in the future only on receipt of an invitation, or that they would again

act as they did in 1968 and invent the invitation afterwards."

"ELIMA" (ZAIRE)

"Doubtful" Dinners

A certain "socialist" country has recently been charged by a Zairian paper with attempts to stir up trouble between Zaire and the People's Republic of China and sabotage the sincere relations between the two countries.

A signed article in *Elima* on June 27 brought out the following: A few months ago, several members of the Zairian press in charge of international politics were invited to "doubtful and inopportune intimate dinners" on several occasions by members of the embassy of a "socialist" country in Zaire.

Are these purely social activities? No, *Elima* said. At these "dinners," the hosts sowed discord between Zaire and China. "They are aiming at utilizing our reporters and colleagues in certain organs accredited here to conduct subversive propaganda to the detriment of People's China." The author pointed out: They "are creating confusion and carrying out subversion in Zaire, but their theories have not yet found fertile soil in our country."

The article said: Khrushchov asserted in his day that, once it drifted away from the Soviet Union, China would certainly go back to a "primitive state." "China, however, scathingly challenged Khrushchov's fallacious and obviously cunning predictions." China, it continued, has set an example in showing that a people determined to master their own destiny are capable of achieving great successes.

O.A.S.

Reorganization Demanded

The present inter-American system is not in conformity with the reality of Latin America and has to undergo a profound reform. This was the keynote of the speeches by the majority of representatives of the Latin American countries at the recent Lima meeting of the Special Committee of the Organization of American States (O.A.S.).

The O.A.S. Special Committee was set up at the Third O.A.S. Conference last April under the strong demand of Latin American countries. Its task is to study and draw up a report on the reorganization of the inter-American system to be submitted for discussion at the next O.A.S. conference.

During the general address, Miguel Angel de la Flor, Foreign Minister of the host country Peru, pointed out that "the essential aspects of inter-American relations have been unequal since the very beginning as a result of U.S. hegemony over the Latin American countries." "The reorganization of the system," he said, "should be real and profound, so as to guarantee, in the political and economic fields, respect for full sovereign decisions, and respect for ideological pluralism—namely, all countries have the right to determine their own political, economic and social systems—and Latin America will be able to conduct a dialogue on an equal footing in the continent."

Vice-Foreign Minister Jorge Alberto Vasquez, head of the Argentine delegation, said: "Nobody can deny today that imperialism is still the biggest and most serious obstacle to the advance of the developing countries." Denouncing imperialism for imposing economic colonialism on the developing countries through so-called trans-national companies, he pointed out that "these companies invariably place their interests above the needs of the peoples." He stood for a fundamental reform of the inter-American system.

Chilean representative Luis Orlandini held that it is essential to eradicate U.S. hegemony in this system. He called for the formation of a system which can guarantee a dialogue between the Latin American countries and the United States, and for strengthening the Special Committee for Co-ordination of Latin America which was formed by the Latin American countries. "The necessity to defend our natural resources and the oppression and interventionist policy of the imperialist trans-national companies have made it unprecedentedly urgent to form a

collective security organ so that our countries can cope with economic aggression," the Chilean representative added.

Speaking of the reorganization of the inter-American system, Mexican representative Rafael de la Colina stressed the necessity to respect the principle of non-intervention and to strengthen effective co-operation among Latin American countries.

In their speeches, the other representatives also played existing hegemonism and patriarchal rule on the continent.

THE CARIBBEAN

Community and Common Market Established

Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago signed a treaty to establish the Caribbean Community and Common Market in Chaguaramas, a city in Trinidad and Tobago, on July 4. Known as the Treaty of Chaguaramas, it stipulates that the community and market will become operational on August 1.

The signing of the treaty marks a significant advance in the Caribbean integration movement against colonialism and for defending state sovereignty and developing the national economy.

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by the Japanese people during its friendly visit to Japan from June 7 to July 4 at the invitation of the Japan Table Tennis Association and the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association.

- Headed by Srilal Perera, Chairman of the Sri Lanka Badminton Association, the 14-member Sri Lanka badminton delegation was in China from June 2 to 20. It visited Peking, Wuhan, Changsha and Kwangchow where it played friendly matches and went sightseeing.

- The English table tennis team headed by Charles Wyles, Chairman of the English Table Tennis Association, visited and played friendly matches in Peking, Hangchow and Kwangchow from June 3 to 17.

Hupei Builds Huge Drainage Project

CENTRAL China's Hupei Province has built a huge drainage project whose effectiveness in developing farming and transportation is clearly growing.

Northwest of Wuhan, the provincial capital, the project takes in the whole of that vast lake area on the north bank of the Hanshui's lower reaches. The Hanshui is the largest tributary flowing into the Yangtze.

The project includes excavation of a 110-kilometre canal, 10 metres deep and 220 to 750 metres wide, the building of large and medium-sized electric pumping stations and sluices, 14 navigation locks, and large bridges for motor vehicles.

While these were being built many medium-sized and small supplementary projects were constructed by communes and production teams in the vicinity.

Past yields in this rice and cotton producing area were low as some 700,000 *mu* of land in the low-lying lake-studded area were frequently subject to flooding, and only one narrow, tortuous river and four small sluices served as outlets for the excess water.

In the mass movement to learn from the Tachai Brigade, the national pacesetter in agriculture, the masses and cadres here decided to change this state of affairs. A comprehensive plan to improve the area was drawn up with government help.

The project was started in the winter of 1969. An army of builders gave full play to the spirit of working hard and self-reliantly and completed the canal in six months, raised the banks of the canal and put up a large number of sluices and pumping stations. Close on the heels of this they began on another part of the backbone project. Apart from a few places, the project is essentially completed.

This project has strengthened the area's ability to resist natural adversities, and with the completion of auxiliary projects some 1,900,000 *mu* of land here will get good yields despite flood or drought.

The area mostly grew only one crop of rice a year formerly, since much manpower had to be diverted to keep the land free from water-logging. With the project completed, more people are being deployed to swiftly enlarging the area put to two crops of rice. The area under two crops of rice last year was twice that of 1969 and grain output has gone up every year. Production in Hanchuan County in 1970 was more than 60 per cent above that of 1969 and the 1971 grain harvest was 20 per cent higher than that of 1970. Despite a serious drought, last year's doubled that of 1969 and was higher than 1971's.

In the past, fish catch was low and no fish farming was carried on as the waters of the lakes and the river interflowed. Now, because the borders of the lakes were more or less constant and defined, 18 fish farms have been started and upwards of a hundred million fry released. Making for better transport in the area, large barges and motor vessels now ply many of the waterways and motor vehicles speed along the new roads on the banks.

Kwangsi Sets Up Meteorological Network

THE Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region in south China now has an extensive meteorological network that provides short, medium and long range weather forecasts to even the most remote parts of the region.

Cold and warm air masses meet over subtropical Kwangsi, with its complex terrain and sharp changes in temperature. Before liberation, Kwangsi had only four poorly equipped weather stations with a staff of

15. Peasants and fishermen had to rely on their own weather lore.

The autonomous region now has 98 observatories and forecasting stations manned by 1,200 weather personnel. There are more than 2,000 forecasting posts and groups in rural people's communes and production brigades. This network is proving its value in helping develop agricultural and fish production.

Meteorological work has helped some warmer places in Lunglin Autonomous County which is in a cold mountain area to shift from one to two rice crops a year. Personnel have travelled throughout the county in the past few years to study the topography and climatic conditions in relation to agriculture. Their first-hand data enabled them to suggest to the county Party committee that two plantings of rice a year were possible. Led by Party organizations, people's communes and their brigades successfully grew two crops of rice a year on 400 hectares of terraced fields.

The Wuming County forecasting station's weather workers went to the peasants and collected more than 100 local adages on weather, which they verified through scientific observation. They made more than 1,000 weather charts and the accuracy of their forecasts is 86 per cent.

The station's experience was popularized throughout the region and in other parts of China to raise forecasting accuracy so as to serve agriculture still better.

The masses in the region have been mobilized to join weather personnel in their work. Their contributions on weather knowledge of the area, handed down through the generations, have proved very helpful. In Kueiping County alone, 3,700 people took part in this work. Though this county was hit by an unusually severe drought last year, it had a good grain harvest thanks in part to effective service by the county weather forecasting network and the consequent measures taken by the county leadership to fight the drought.

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