

PEKING REVIEW

23

June 6, 1975

北
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報

Going in for Agriculture In a Big Way

— How a province of 40 million people solved
its grain problem

International Economy: Third World Advances in Struggle

Victorious Conquest of Qomolangma Feng

— Pictorial and report

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Deputy Prime Minister Niculescu Concludes Visit

The Romanian Government Delegation led by Paul Niculescu, Member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education, after a friendly visit to China and officiating at the opening ceremony of the Romanian Industrial Exhibition in Peking, left the capital for home on May 30.

The Romanian guests were warmly seen off at the airport by Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Li Chiang, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Trade; and leading members of the departments concerned.

Deputy Prime Minister Niculescu and the other distinguished Romanian guests arrived in Peking on May 25.

Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, met in a hospital with Niculescu and other Romanian comrades in the afternoon.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet in the evening to welcome them.

In his speech at the banquet, Vice-Premier Li warmly praised the Romanian people who, rallying closely around the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have adhered to the revolutionary principle of independence and hard work and have made important achievements in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and in the cause of building socialism.

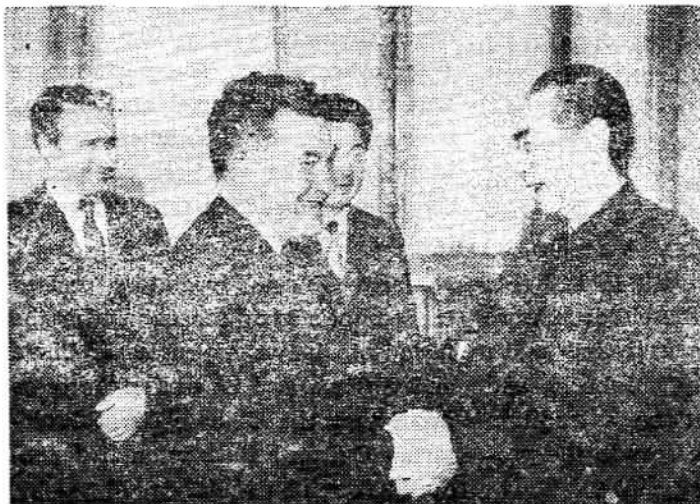
He said: The current international situation as a whole is better than ever. Its most salient feature is great disorder under heaven. All basic contradictions in the world are sharpening. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution—the historic tide is advancing vigorously. The great historic victory the Indo-chinese peoples have won through people's war is a tremendous encouragement to the oppressed nations and peoples the world over in their revolutionary struggle. It serves as fresh proof that the people of a small country can definitely defeat

aggression by a big power, provided they dare to rise in struggle, take up arms and grasp their destiny in their own hands.

The Vice-Premier said: The scramble between the two superpowers is becoming increasingly fierce. They are not only scrambling on the continents, but on the sea as well; their scramble is worldwide but its emphasis is in Europe. Each hegemonic power is making desperate efforts to develop weaponry of all descriptions in a bid to overwhelm the other and gain superiority. Their scramble of such intensity and their frenzied arms expansion and war preparations will ultimately pit them against each other in armed conflict. There is every indication that the so-called arms reduction, detente and lasting peace vaunted by the superpowers are all twaddle designed to deceive the people. The peoples all over the world should heighten their vigilance and make a serious effort to get well prepared.

The Vice-Premier noted: The peoples of China and Romania have always sympathized with and supported each other in their struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and in their cause of building socialism and formed a profound revolutionary friendship between them. Based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, this friendship can stand any tests.

Deputy Prime Minister Niculescu referred in his speech to the close relations between the two Parties, the two states and the two peoples of Romania and China. He said: We respect each other's independence and sovereignty, refrain from interference in each other's internal affairs and support each



Premier Chou En-lai meets Deputy Prime Minister Niculescu.

other. Our mighty friendship is based on the principles of proletarian internationalism and Marxism-Leninism.

The Deputy Prime Minister said: The world today is undergoing profound changes. Our Party and people estimate the great victories won by the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples highly. These victories show clearly that no force whatsoever in the world can subdue a people so long as they rise in struggle to safeguard their sovereignty. To solve the major issues confronting the world, the people of various countries must strengthen their unity in struggle.

He stated: We hold that new principles should be observed in international life, or, in other words, it is essential to respect the right of every nation to safeguard its independence and free itself from foreign intervention.

The Romanian Industrial Exhibition opened in Peking on May 29. Among those attending the opening ceremony were Vice-Premiers Li Hsien-nien and Ku Mu. The exhibits included oil drilling and chemical engineering equipment, farm machines, transport equipment, electronic computers and medical apparatus.

June 1, International Children's Day

More than 70,000 Little Red Guards and other children met on June 1 in Chungshan Park in Peking to celebrate International Children's Day.

Nearly a thousand boys and girls from other countries were guests at the gala party.

Li Su-wen, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress went among the children to give them festive greetings.

Activities in the park were colourful and varied. Dispersed throughout

the huge park, Little Red Guards and other children sang and danced in praise of the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao, the great Communist Party of China and the great socialist motherland. The children had a wonderful time playing meaningful games in more than fifty game centres around the park. They saw *wushu* exhibitions by the Peking Amateur Physical Culture School. Members of the Peking Puppet Theatre were there to amuse and thrill the children with new puppet songs and dances.

The Little Red Guards and other children expressed in their singing the deep concern for the children in China's province of Taiwan.

An atmosphere of unity and friendship between the Chinese children and children from other lands filled the park. Foreign pupils studying in Peking's Hsiyi Primary School sang in Chinese with their Chinese school-mates *We have Friends on All Five Continents* and other songs. The visiting Australian Rosny Children's Choir of several dozen children sang Australian and Chinese songs. In one electronic games arena three Cambodian children were seen shooting down "planes" with "anti-aircraft machine-guns." They were presented with souvenir picture postcards by Chinese boys and girls who also congratulated them on the great victories of the Indochinese people in their national-liberation struggle.

Forums were held on June 1 by many Peking neighbourhoods and schools to celebrate the festival. Some districts held meetings of Little Red Guards to exchange experience on studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Veteran Red Army men met with Little Red Guards for talks in which the children were exhorted to "study well and make progress every day," inherit and develop the revolutionary tradition and be worthy successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Meets German Communist Party (M-L) Delegation

Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on June 1 met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Delegation of the German Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) led by Ernst Aust, Chairman of the Party.

Keng Piao, Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, was present on the occasion.

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan gave a dinner for the delegation after the meeting.

The delegation arrived in Peking on May 12.

Chinese Performing Arts Troupe Visits Guyana

The Chinese Performing Arts Troupe concluded its friendly visit to Guyana on May 28 and left for Caracas to visit Venezuela.

The troupe gave seven performances in Guyana before a total audience of 26,000. Guyana President Arthur Chung and his wife and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Development Ptolemy Reid and other high-ranking officials attended the premiere on May 20. The final performance at an open air theatre in New Amsterdam drew seven thousand people, some coming from other places. The performance was warmly applauded and cheered over and over by the audience whose enthusiasm had not been damped in the least by a sudden rain just before the curtain rose.

Many Guyana spectators praised the troupe's visit for enhancing the friendship between peoples of China and Guyana and its performances as proof that the Chinese Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution had produced fruitful results.

Going in for Agriculture in a Big Way

— How a province of 40 million people solved its grain problem

by Chi Yen



WITH Peking at its centre, Hopei is a big province that has a population of more than 40 million people and 6.66 million hectares of farmland, and embraces over 140 counties and cities.

Since liberation, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, Hopei's people have achieved remarkable successes in socialist revolution and construction. Owing to its backwardness in agricultural production and helplessness in the face of natural calamities, it used to depend on southern China for part of its grain supply. This situation was put to an end in 1970 when it became self-sufficient. In 1974, the province's total grain output was three times that of 1949, the year of China's liberation, more than enough to feed its people.

Agriculture — the Foundation of National Economy

Integrating the Marxist theory with China's practical situation, Chairman Mao has put forward a series of scientific theses on the dialectical relationship between agriculture and industry. Based on the experience of the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57) for the development of China's national economy, Chairman Mao pointed out in 1957: "In discussing our path to industrialization, I am here concerned principally with the relationship between the growth of heavy industry, light industry and agriculture. It must be affirmed that heavy industry is the core of China's economic construction. At the same time, full attention must be paid to the development of agriculture and light industry." "As China is a large agricultural country, with over 80 per cent of her population in the rural areas, industry must develop together with agriculture, for only thus can industry secure raw materials and a market, and only thus is it possible to accumulate fairly large funds for building a powerful heavy industry." (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*.) In 1962, Chairman Mao further specified the general policy for developing the national economy as "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor."

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. This is a common law governing the economic

development of various societies. Marx once pointed out: "An agricultural labour productivity exceeding the individual requirements of the labourer is the basis of all societies." (*Capital*.) That agriculture is the foundation is determined by its special role in the national economy. Especially in a country like China with the overwhelming majority of her population in the rural areas, taking agriculture as the foundation in developing the national economy is of urgent realistic significance.

The role of agriculture as the foundation can be generalized as follows:

(1) Agriculture is the source of the people's livelihood.

Products provided by agriculture are the preliminary material conditions for people's living, and also the prerequisites for them to engage in various social activities.

(2) Agriculture is the main source of raw materials for light industry and the main provider of funds, directly or indirectly, for the state's construction.

As an important component part of the national economy, light industry supplies the people with large quantities of daily necessities. Compared with heavy industry, light industry takes less time and needs less investment to build, but it accumulates more funds more quickly for the state. More than a quarter of the total revenue of Hopei Province is from light industry.

(3) China's main market for her industrial goods is in the rural areas.

Only after the level of agricultural production has been raised, the collective economy of the people's communes developed, the peasants' income increased and purchasing power in the rural areas raised as a whole, can industrial goods find a steadily expanding market and industrial production develop swiftly.

(4) The development of industry depends on the rural areas for a steady supply of labour power.

Industry — the Leading Factor

Of course, stressing the importance of agriculture does not in any way mean that industry's function as

the leading factor in the national economy should be neglected. Industry, especially heavy industry producing the means of production, supplies large quantities of machines, building materials, fuel, power, chemical fertilizers and farm insecticides for the development of agriculture and expedites its modernization. The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization. In the absence of the growth of heavy industry, the transformation of the backward features of agriculture cannot be fulfilled. In addition, the expansion of heavy industry can provide advanced techniques and equipment for the various departments so that the entire national economy is placed on a modernized material basis. Chairman Mao has said: "Without industry there can be no solid national defence, no well-being for the people, no prosperity or strength for the nation." (*On Coalition Government*.) In a word, industry is the leading factor in the entire national economy and helps it to develop in an all-round way. The relationship between industry and agriculture is a dialectical one of mutual dependence and mutual promotion. Both are indispensable and should be developed simultaneously to ensure all-round prosperity of the national economy.

Hopei Province at one time paid more attention to heavy industry and less to agriculture. As a result, agriculture developed rather slowly which in turn impeded the tempo of expansion of heavy industry. Since 1963 the province began taking agriculture as the foundation while implementing the principle of giving priority to developing heavy industry. The result was agriculture and light and heavy industries all progressed. In the decade 1963-73, the annual average progressive increase of the total output value of industry and agriculture in Hopei was 12.2 per cent, of which the corresponding increase for agriculture was 6.4 per cent, light industry 13.6 per cent and heavy industry

18.3 per cent. This shows that taking agriculture as the foundation is of strategic significance to economic construction and is related to the economic situation as a whole. On the chessboard of the entire national economy, a correct move by agriculture is of great importance to the whole situation.

How to Develop Agriculture

Like the rest of the country, Hopei Province since liberation has carried out a series of revolutions with regard to the system of ownership in the rural areas. Starting from the land reform which abolished feudal ownership to organizing mutual-aid teams, agricultural co-ops and then people's communes, it has led the scattered small-peasant economy on to the socialist road of collectivization, thereby creating conditions for promoting farm production and developing agriculture in a big way.

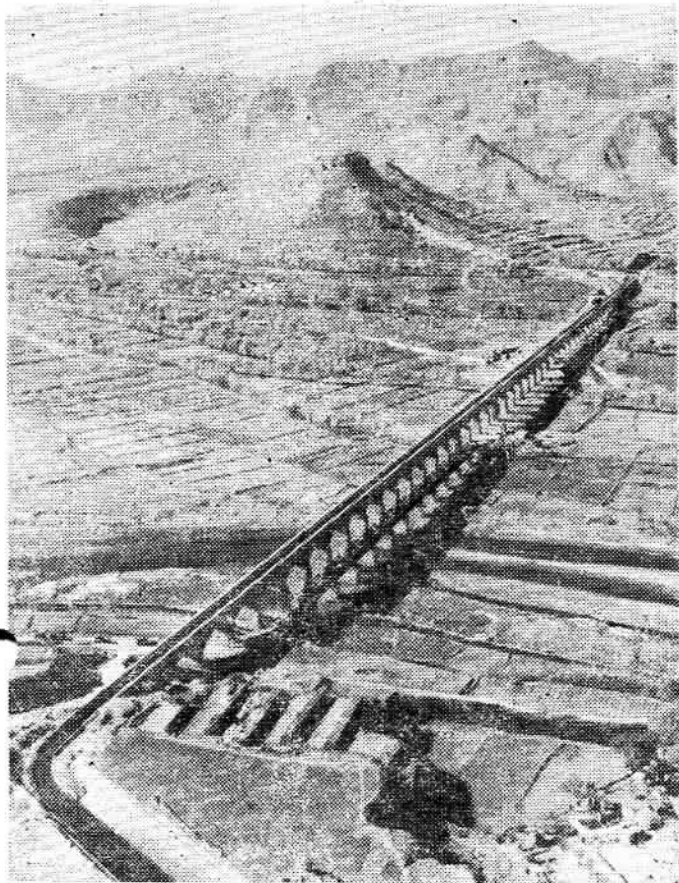
In developing agriculture, Hopei has paid great attention to the question of orientation, to planning, building water conservancy projects, setting up industries which support agriculture and to strengthening leadership by sending cadres at various levels to the forefront of agriculture.

(1) Taking the Party's basic line as the key link, criticizing the capitalist tendency and adhering to the socialist orientation in developing agriculture.

In socialist society there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle. Not only the overthrown class enemies try to restore the old order, but new bourgeois elements may be engendered. The existence of the two kinds of socialist ownership, namely, ownership by the whole people and collective ownership by the working people, determines that a commodity system is still practised in China. Bourgeois right unavoidably exists as regards distribution and exchange. There are still differences between workers and peasants, city and countryside and mental and manual labour. Therefore, the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road in the rural areas is quite fierce. Lenin pointed out: "Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale." (*"Left-Wing" Communism, An Infantile Disorder*.) After the socialist revolution regarding ownership of the means of production in the rural areas had in the main been completed in China, collective ownership by the working people was established. Peasants farming on their own became peasants working in socialist collectives. However, the peasants still retain certain inherent characteristics of the small producers. Inevitably, the spontaneous capitalist tendency is found in the well-to-do peasants. If this tendency is allowed



Diesel engines made by an agricultural machinery plant in Shulu County, Hopei Province.



A big aqueduct built jointly by three Hopei counties.

to spread unchecked, there will be some people getting rich while others will be on the verge of bankruptcy and still others preoccupied with merely making a living. The collective economy will then fall apart. Therefore, it is an important task of Party organizations at various levels in the rural areas to constantly educate the peasants in socialist ideology and to criticize capitalist tendencies.

One of the major expressions of the spontaneous tendency towards capitalism at present in the rural areas is: Those seriously affected by this tendency allocate too much labour power for side-line occupations to make money in the name of "developing the collective economy" and "increasing commune members' income." Some even neglect farm production and go in for commerce. Furthermore, the spontaneous forces of capitalism in the rural areas often collaborate with urban capitalist forces to undermine the socialist economic base.

The Chengkuan People's Commune in Huolu County had at one time attained a comparatively high level of agricultural production. But its output plummeted when some of its leading cadres, who were seriously influenced by the tendency to get in more money, paid more attention to side-line occupations than farm production and sent out every year a labour force of more than 1,000 to engage in trade or transport work or do odd jobs in the cities. The outcome

was the commune members had no mind for collective production and the commune's per-hectare grain output dropped from third to sixteenth place in the county and cotton output fell from second place to eighteenth. Through mass criticism of capitalism, commune members came to understand the dangers of the capitalist tendency and so resolved to redouble their efforts in building socialism. Last year, every production brigade in the commune concentrated its strength on building farmland water conservancy works which benefited the crops that very year. Farm output nearly doubled as compared with the year before. They said with deep understanding: "Only by blocking the road to capitalism can we stride ahead towards socialism."

Party organizations in Hopei's rural areas often use both positive and negative examples to propagate the superiority of socialism among the peasants and criticize the reactionary nature of capitalism. This makes the peasants know that "only socialism can save China." (Mao Tsetung: *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*.) All this helps the commune members consciously resist corrosion by capitalist ideas.

(2) Planning the national economy in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry.

In making an annual or long-term plan, the province first of all draws up a plan for agricultural production and studies how quick the development of agriculture will be and what problems in that field should be solved. Then it makes an all-round arrangement based on the needs of agricultural development. Plans for boosting the production of large state-owned and small locally-run coal mines, iron and steel plants, machinery and cement plants and chemical fertilizer factories are all geared to the needs of agriculture. In a word, the distribution of labour power, material and funds is planned with an eye to guaranteeing the needs of agricultural production.

Take the famous high-yielding Chengting County for example. The county concentrates its efforts and money on agriculture. Instead of putting up a new building, its leading organ has its office in the old site of the Chengting prefectural government of the Ching Dynasty. By this and other means, more funds can go to agricultural production. Since 1964, the county's revenue has for ten years in a row exceeded its approved budgetary figure and has spent 84 per cent of the funds at its disposal on key projects in agricultural production. It has set up many small factories which directly serve and effectively promote farm production such as factories producing diesel engines, cement and chemical fertilizers.

(3) Water conservancy is the lifeline of agriculture. The key to developing agriculture is to solve the problem of water conservancy.

Lenin taught us: "You must be able at each particular moment to find the particular link in the chain which you must grasp with all your might in order to hold the whole chain and to prepare firmly for the

Significant Progress in China's Grain Production

A GLARING problem that remained unsolved in old China was the transportation of large amounts of grain from provinces south of the Yangtze to Hopei, Shantung, Honan and northern Kiangsu and Anhwei Provinces to make up for their food grain shortages. Containing a quarter of China's population and over a quarter of the nation's farmland, this vast area, frequently hit by natural disasters in the old society, yielded lean harvests practically every year and was in dire need of grain.

Since liberation in 1949, the people in this area, with support from the state and relying on the strength of the socialist collective economy, have taken on gigantic projects to tame the Yellow, Huai and Haiho Rivers. This has greatly reduced the threat of natural disasters and boosted grain output year by year. Food grain deficiency, however, remained in part unsolved and the state still had to send in certain amounts of grain every year from the southern provinces.

Since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution in 1966, the local people have done a conscientious job in implementing the principles put forward by Chairman Mao of **"taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor"**

transition to the next link." (*The Immediate Tasks of the Soviet Government.*) Grasping water conservancy which is the particular link is of distinctive and great significance to Hopei Province.

Over 70 per cent of the area of Hopei is in the basin of the Haiho River, a river which used to wreak havoc in the past. Nine years out of ten, the whole province suffered from drought in spring and waterlogging in autumn, bringing great misery to the people and impeding agricultural development for ages. In 1963 Chairman Mao issued the call: **"The Haiho River must be brought under permanent control!"** This call instantly met with warm response from the people of Hopei. Every winter and spring since then, 300,000 to 500,000 peasant-workers have been organized to build key projects to harness the Haiho, while commune members have been mobilized to take part in minor projects in their localities. For more than ten years now, 2,900 kilometres of trunk channels have been dredged or dug, 2,800 kilometres of flood-prevention dykes built, more than 50,000 projects—including bridges, sluice-gates and culverts—constructed, and 16 big reservoirs expanded or completed. The upshot: capacity for discharging flood or excessive rain water is now more than fivefold that of ten years ago and al-

and **"taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development."** Emulating the revolutionary spirit of hard work of the model Tachai Production Brigade in Shansi Province, they have battled nature with might and main and brought about a fundamental change in farm production. Grain self-sufficiency that began in 1970 wrote finis to this area's history of depending on state supplies. Three years later the area went beyond self-sufficiency and delivered 500,000 tons of marketable grain to the state. In 1974, the three provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Honan shipped out 70 per cent more grain than they did in the previous year.

Hopei, Shantung and Honan and the northern parts of Kiangsu and Anhwei abound in natural resources. This area is one of China's important bases of petroleum, coal and iron and steel industries, as well as a main producer of industrial crops, including cotton, oil-bearing crops, tobacco and fruits. In the wake of self-sufficiency in grain came more favourable conditions for developing local industries and growing cash crops. Now that grain shipments from the south to this area have become a thing of the past, the pressure on transport has been reduced and more grain can be set aside as reserves. This is of great significance to the implementation of Chairman Mao's great strategic policy: **"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."**

kaline soil has been reduced by half throughout the province.

Surface water, however, was still inadequate to cope with the rapid agricultural development and ground water had to be used to the full. By 1974, more than 400,000 power-operated wells had been sunk. The result was that more than half of the total arable land was put under irrigation, and one-third are fields giving high and stable yields in dry or wet years.

(4) Industry supports agriculture.

Large numbers of diesel engines were required following the sinking of more and more power-operated wells. However, Hopei Province's machine-building industry was a weak link. The 3,000 diesel engines turned out in 1968 were far from enough. What was to be done? Should the state be asked to help? Since China is a vast country where large-scale construction goes on everywhere, how can the state meet the needs of every area? Should Hopei build new factories? But funds and materials were not sufficient; moreover, it would take too much time and nobody could wait that long. The best way was to mobilize the masses and produce diesel engines by making use of the available facilities. Thus over 260 units from different trades got together and started manufacturing diesel engines. They in-

cluded enterprises under provincial administration down to the rural commune farm machinery stations, from machine-building and metallurgical industries to small factories run by neighbourhoods and schools. This paid off handsomely. Diesel engine output soared to over 20,000 in 1970, 50,000 the next year and 150,000 in 1973. Within a few years, several hundred thousand diesel engines were available in the countryside and they played a big part in fighting drought. Moreover, when wheels were mounted, the engines could easily be turned into tractors. Simply structured and requiring little material, these tractors could be manufactured by counties and communes by integrating modern with indigenous methods.

While speeding up farm mechanization, Hopei devotes much attention to developing county- or commune-run industries directly serving farm production. In the last few years, total output value of county- or commune-run industries amounted to over one-fourth of the total industrial output of the whole province. The counties and communes not only get their own raw materials by opening small iron and coal mines, but also set up small iron and steel works and cement factories. Every county now has farm machinery plants, every commune has its own workshops for repairing farm machines and most production brigades have their own farm machinery repair groups. Generally speaking, every county can produce electric motors for farm use, water pumps, crushers, threshers and machines for processing farm and side-line products. With the speedy increase of farm machinery, drainage and irrigation, farm and side-line products processing, threshing and fodder-crushing have been mechanized or semi-mechanized in quite a number of counties, greatly raising labour productivity.

(5) Scientific farming raises per-unit yield.

To raise the per-unit yield, great attention has been paid to scientific farming such as cultivation of good seed strains, extension of inter-cropping areas and areas sown to more than one crop a year, improving farming techniques and using more organic fertilizers. Agro-technical stations have been set up in more than 90 per cent of Hopei's communes, and half the production brigades have experimental farms. Scientific farming has brought about a marked increase in grain production. Chengting County is one example where, by sinking more than 5,000 power-operated wells on its 35,300 hectares of arable land, there are on the average three wells for every 20 hectares. This county has initially built up a network of roads lined with trees, as well as a network of drainage and irrigation ditches criss-crossing the neatly laid-out fields. With the build-

ing of fields giving steady and high yields despite severe natural disasters, the county has freed itself from these menaces. Grain production kept rising every year in spite of serious drought in the last several years. Grain output last year averaged 7.5 tons per hectare, an all-time high for counties in northern China. The Huaiti Production Brigade on the outskirts of Shihchiachuang in the early post-liberation years had an average grain yield of three tons per hectare, of which half was wheat. Last year's yield per hectare was 13 tons, of which 6.7 tons was wheat.

(6) To boost agricultural production, cadres must go down to the grass-roots level.

"Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined." (Mao Tsetung: *The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War*.) To develop agriculture in a big way, cadres at all levels, especially leading cadres, go to the forefront of agriculture by rotation to grasp revolution and promote production. By taking part in productive labour together with the peasants, the cadres maintain close relations with the masses and this in turn will facilitate their own ideological revolutionization. Moreover, it stimulates the enthusiasm of cadres at the grass-roots level and commune members for production. Investigation and study on the spot also helps the leading cadres get first-hand knowledge, find out existing problems and solve them there and then.

By going to the forefront of agricultural production, the cadres will be able to discover, summarize and popularize the experiences of advanced units, so as to promote all-round and balanced development of farm production.

Bankruptcy of Theory of "Population Explosion"

The big changes in Hopei's industry and agriculture in the quarter-century since the founding of New China



Hopei's Luancheng county Party committee secretary (centre) chats with commune members during work-break.

testify to the fact that "revolutions are the locomotives of history." (Marx: *The Class Struggles in France, 1848 to 1850.*)

Imperialist prognosticators once alleged: The rapid increase in the population of China is an "unbearable pressure" on the land. But facts are most eloquent. Since liberation, China's population has increased by 60 per cent, and grain 140 per cent; the needs of a population of nearly 800 million has been ensured. Hopei's population has increased by 60 per cent in the last 25 years, while total grain output has risen by 200 per cent. The speed of the grain increase greatly exceeds the population increase.

As historical materialists, we firmly believe: "Of all things in the world, people are the most precious.

Victorious Conquest of Qomolangma Feng

THE nine Chinese mountaineers who successfully reached the summit of the Qomolangma Feng from the north slope on May 27 — Phanthog (female), Sodnam Norbu, Lotse, Hou Sheng-fu, Samdrub, Darphuntso, Kunga Pasang, Tsering Tobgyal and Ngapo Khyen — returned safely to the base camp at 5,000 metres above sea level at 13:10 hours (Peking time) on May 30. A physical checkup showed all were in excellent health.

After reaching the summit, they took photographs, shot films, planted a three-metre-high red metal surveying pole and conducted scientific research according to plan.

Safe Return

After staying one hour and ten minutes on the peak, they left for the final assault camp at 8,680 metres and safely reached it at 21:00 hours the same night.

Descending from the final assault camp the following day, they were met by Chen Jung-chang, deputy leader of the expedition, and two other mountaineers at camp five 7,600 metres above sea level. Upon reaching camp four at 7,007 metres, they were greeted by Wang Fu-chou, secretary of the expedition's Party committee, and two other mountaineers. The descent that day continued until they were back at camp three which had been set up at 6,500 metres above sea level. On May 29, they went down to camp two at 6,000 metres. The next day saw them all return to the base camp safe and sound.

A rally was held by the Chinese mountaineering expedition to celebrate the victorious conquest of the Qomolangma Feng. Responsible members of the expedition and the physical culture and sports commis-

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." (Mao Tsetung: *The Bankruptcy of the Idealist Conception of History.*) In spite of this, we advocate planned birth. Satisfactory results have been achieved in this respect by Hopei Province in the last few years. Take Nankung County for instance. Its population growth in 1973 dropped to 6.99 per thousand as against 15 per thousand previously. Planned birth is good for protecting the health of mothers and children, for bringing up the younger generations and for national prosperity, and it facilitates the planned development of the socialist economy. This has nothing in common with the theory of "population explosion" preached by the imperialists.

sion of the Tibet Autonomous Region as well as all comrades and personnel at the base camp gave the nine mountaineers who had returned with flying colours a rousing welcome. Speaking on behalf of all the mountaineers who had got to the top of the world's highest peak, Sodnam Norbu, secretary of the assault team's Party branch, pledged to conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, persist in continuing the revolution, remain modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and rashness so as to make new contributions.

The Hazardous Climb

The best weather of the year in the area around the Qomolangma Feng is in May. But even during that month, high winds of force 7 or 8 sweep across the peak above 7,000 metres and the mercury plummets to 20° or 30° C below zero. And the weather there is too capricious to be forecast.

After four acclimatization marches, the Party committee of the Chinese mountaineering expedition decided to assault the summit in the latter part of May. Members of the assault team set out on May 17 and 18 in two groups from the base camp at the Rongbuk Monastery 5,000 metres above sea level. But for four days on end, from May 20 to 23, force 8 or 9 winds and heavy snow raged in the Qomolangma Feng area. As instructed by the expedition's Party committee, one group got to the camp at 7,600 metres on May 20 and the other on May 21, and stayed there until further notice.

The wind and snow were so fierce that the tents tumbled in disorder though they were anchored to pegs



Phanthog
(female, Tibetan)



Sodnam Norbu
(Tibetan)



Lotse
(Tibetan)



Hou Sheng-fu
(Han)



Samdrub
(Tibetan)



Darphuntso
(Tibetan)



Kunga Pasang
(Tibetan)



Tsering Tobgyal
(Tibetan)



Ngapo Khyen
(Tibetan)

all around with nylon ropes as thick as a finger. The assault members could not light their gas stoves for cooking or go out to get ice and snow for boiling water. Hungry, thirsty and cold as they were, they were in high spirits discussing how to fulfil their assigned task and expressing their determination. Under such harsh conditions, they stood by for four days and nights awaiting further instructions.

When the wind and snow subsided a bit on May 24 and 25, Sodnam Norbu, Darphuntso, Tsering Tobgyal and Kunga Pasang who were in the van blazing the trail set out despite fatigue and reached the final assault camp at 8,680 metres on the afternoon of May 25 after two days' march. Leaving Darphuntso and Tsering Tobgyal behind to look after the camp, Party branch secretary Sodnam Norbu went ahead with Kunga Pasang along the northeast ridge of the Qomolangma Feng and found a better route to cross the Second Step.

On May 26, a force 10 wind suddenly started up above 8,000 metres. Sodnam Norbu and the three other climbers, whose task was to rig up ropes and ladders along the route leading to the summit and get to the top first, got up before daybreak, but they just could not step out of their tent and were pinned down in the camp as late as two o'clock in the afternoon. Meanwhile, the five other members of the assault team Lotse, Phanthog, Hou Sheng-fu, Samdrub and Ngapo Khyen who reached the camp at 8,300 metres on May 25 failed to march on the final assault camp at 8,680 metres as planned due to the raging wind which continued unabated at three o'clock in the afternoon.

This being the case, the expedition's Party committee decided to change the assault time to May 27. But a forced march had to be made on May 26 before night fell. The quartet was required to put the ropes and metal ladders in place along the ridge leading from the final assault camp to the Second Step and up the three-metre-high vertical wall near the top of the Second Step, while the other five had to ascend to the final assault camp from the camp at 8,300 metres. At ten minutes past three that afternoon, the two groups set out to fulfil their respective tasks in the teeth of high winds. More often than not, they made their way forward on all fours when it was impossible to proceed on foot. They finally joined forces at the final assault camp. At 11 o'clock that night, Comrade Sodnam Norbu called an enlarged meeting of the Party branch to work out the plan for the final assault the following day.

The Final Assault

In the early morning of May 27, the palls of haze over the summit formed by accumulated snow whipped up by high winds began to disperse and rare fine weather with only force 3 or 4 winds prevailed on the Qomolangma Feng. The assault members got up in the dark. Owing to the lack of oxygen and the low temperature at such high altitudes, it took them well over an hour to boil a pot of water on the gas stove. After taking some water and food, they began their final assault on the world's highest peak at eight o'clock in the morning, bringing with them a five-star red flag, a metal surveying pole, cinecameras, oxygen cylinders and other equipment.



Chinese mountaineers unfurl the five-star red flag on the Qomolangma Feng summit.



Climbing up a stretch of ice and snow slope at North Col.





After erecting the three-metre-high red metal surveying pole.



Climbers persist in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat at an altitude camp.

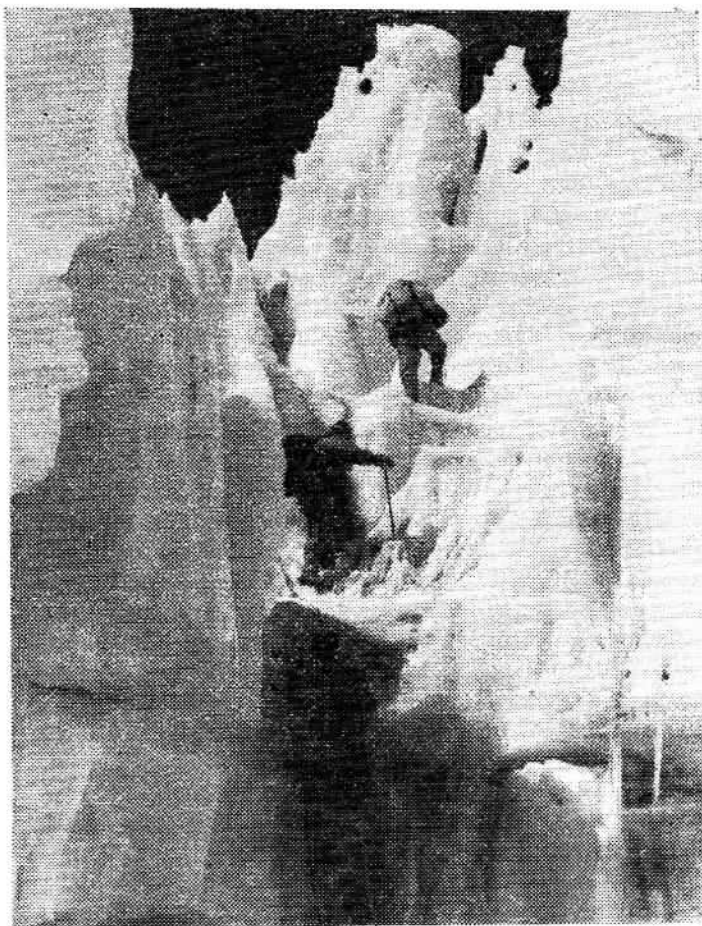
Tibetans offer *qingke* barley wine to mountaineers setting out on the expedition.



Pitching the final assault camp at 8,680 metres above sea level.

Phanthog (*front*) and her comrades-in-arms en route to the summit.

Mountaineers carry out scientific research on topographical features in ice- and snow-covered areas around the Qomolangma Feng.



For Your Reference

The Qomolangma Feng

THE Qomolangma Feng towers on the border between China and her friendly neighbour Nepal. Its north slope is in China's Tibet and south slope in Nepal.

Rising 8,882 metres above sea level, it is the highest peak of the Himalayas as well as the highest in the world.

Since the 18th century, explorers and mountaineering expeditions from a number of countries have gone to the Qomolangma Feng trying to unveil its mysteries. Between 1921 and 1933, British explorers made seven attempts from the north slope but failed to reach the peak and some of them never returned. Hence their description of the north face as an "unscalable route" and a "deadly route." It was not until the 1950s that successful ascents of the Qomolangma Feng were made from the south side.

On May 25, 1960 three climbers of the heroic Chinese mountaineering expedition, Wang Fu-chou, Konbu (Tibetan) and Chu Yin-hua, reached the summit from the north face for the first time ever.

Natural conditions in the Qomolangma Feng area are extremely complicated. This is particularly so on the north side where weather and topographical features are much worse than on

the south slope. Throughout the winter, from October to March, there is a strong northwest wind on the Qomolangma Feng, sometimes up to and above force 12. Monsoons from the southeast begin towards the end of May and continue through September, during which period snow may fall at any time on the summit. Temperatures on the peak are extremely low, usually 30° to 40° C below zero.

To scale the Qomolangma Feng from the north slope, the climbers must withstand the severe cold and meagre oxygen in the air at high altitudes, negotiate precipitous rock faces and sheer cliffs, and battle crevasses, ice and snow avalanches as well as blizzards that may overtake them at any time. They also must cross the two most treacherous zones — the North Col and the Second Step.

A saddle between the Qomolangma Feng and the Bei Feng (North Peak), the North Col looms 7,007 metres above sea level at an average gradient of 70 degrees. Its sheer slope is perennially covered with an unfathomable accumulation of ice and snow and grooved by countless paths of ice and snow avalanches. It is the most dangerous avalanche area of the Qomolangma Feng.

With a relative height of about 30 metres, the Second Step is located between 8,570 and 8,600 metres above sea level. With an average gradient of 60 to 70 degrees, its glassy rock face is topped by a three-metre-high vertical wall.

The final assault camp was only half a kilometre away from the summit. But because of the extremely oxygen-poor air at altitudes above 8,600 metres, members of the assault team had to stop at some places and draw a dozen deep breaths at each step while leaning on their ice-axes. In the 1960 expedition, Wang Fu-chou and two other comrades who set out from the final assault camp at 8,550 metres reached the summit after 19 hours' march. This time, though Phanthog, Sodnam Norbu and the seven other members had spent much of their energy after ten days' climb at high altitudes, all gave a good account of themselves as staunch fighters in the face of difficulties. Throughout the entire march, Sodnam Norbu was always foremost. Carrying an oxygen cylinder and an eiderdown sleeping bag, Phanthog, the woman climber, never lagged behind. Marching in a line, they steadily pressed forward along the steep ridge. At 9:30 that morning when they reached the top of the Second Step by way of a metal ladder, the wind began to gain force. Braving a force 6-7 strong wind, they continued the climb and soon found themselves at the foot of the pyramid-shaped Qomolangma Feng summit. Between them and the summit were two 150-metre-long stretches of steep slopes

covered with ice and snow. Following a short pause for oxygen, they put on their crampons, picked up their ice-axes and resumed the march. After more than three hours of herculean efforts, they got over the two stretches of ice and snow slopes and came within about 50 metres of the summit. It was one o'clock sharp in the afternoon. When they began the final assault after a short rest, the way was blocked by a virtually perpendicular ice slope. Wielding his ice-axe, Sodnam Norbu cut a flight of steps on the slope but failed to climb up. The team had no alternative but to make a detour to the north of the slope, cross a rocky cliff, march westward and then head straight for the summit. At that moment, palls of haze again rose over the summit and a howling wind of force 7-8 blew up. It took the assault team nearly one and a half hours to cover the last 50 metres.

At 14:30 hours (Peking time), all nine members of the assault team finally reached the top of the Qomolangma Feng. When Hou Sheng-fu, on behalf of all the assault members, reported the glad tidings to the base camp over the walkie-talkie, cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao!" and "Long live the Communist Party of China!" resounded on the peak and below.

Third World Advances in Struggle

Third world countries have taken great strides forward in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism in the economic field since the convening in April last year of the Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly on the Problems of Raw Materials and Development. This article reviews the progress made in this respect. — Ed.

THE struggle by the third world countries against exploitation, plunder and control in the economic sphere has been developing in depth by breaking down all resistance.

Hit hard by the developing countries using oil and other raw materials as weapons, the superpowers, unreconciled to defeat, refuse to renounce their vested interests and hegemonic position. Instead, they are intensifying their schemes to undermine the just struggle of the developing countries. Taking advantage of changes in supply-demand relations on the international oil market, they are raking in large amounts of petrodollars through the sale of more arms, industrial equipment and technology, stocks and properties, in a bid to deprive the oil-exporting countries of the fruits of victory. At the same time they try to sow discord between the oil producers and oil consumers and have even rigged up an oil consumers' group to "confront" the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. To maintain their oil superprofits, they use political and economic pressure, intimidation and threats of force to compel the producers to reduce oil prices.

Closer Unity

The developing countries have risen courageously to meet the superpower challenge and wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the attempts to shift the burden of economic crisis on to them. The first four months of this year witnessed a series of meetings among the developing countries — the Dakar Conference on Raw Materials, the Ministerial Meeting of the "Group of 77," the Meeting of OPEC Oil Ministers, the Meeting of OPEC Oil, Finance and Foreign Ministers and the First OPEC Summit. Policies on the common struggle in the new situation and important measures were studied at these meetings, ushering in a new stage in the battle.

The conference on raw materials by developing countries last February in Dakar, Senegal's capital, has promoted the close relations among them in the struggle to defend their oil and other raw material resources. The conference extended "support for the developing countries' stand in defending their right to exercise

complete sovereignty over their natural resources and their sales," "condemned the repeated threats of force against the oil-producing countries," "supported the decisions taken by all the developing countries, particularly the OPEC members." It solemnly declared that "any economic or other aggressive measures against any developing country or group of developing countries will be counter-attacked jointly by all the developing countries." The Ministerial Meeting of the "Group of 77" in Algiers in mid-February further demonstrated the determination to wage resolute struggle to change the existing structure of international economic relations, safeguard the rights to control and use of national resources and called for the establishment of fair and equitable relations in prices between developing countries' exported raw materials and imported industrial goods.

In this struggle of unprecedented intensity against imperialism and hegemonism, the developing countries have all through adhered to principles and reasoning. Standing firmer against pressure and cajolery and resisting divisive actions, they have won one victory after another.

To smash the plot of the two hegemonic powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, to split third world unity and to isolate OPEC, the oil-exporting countries decided to freeze oil prices and co-ordinate their plan to cut back production, thus frustrating the superpower scheme to force down oil prices. They are also prepared to take effective measures to promote co-operation with the non-oil-producing countries so that the two sides can take joint action against those who try to sow discord between them. These measures include mainly the following: First, increased loans in all forms to the non-oil-producing countries to help them overcome financial difficulties. The Arab oil-producing countries also decided to help some African countries set up oil refineries to solve the refinery problem and reduce the harsh exploitation by international monopoly capital. Second, to grant the non-oil-producing countries preferential treatment in oil prices. Third, to provide economic aid. The Arab oil-producing countries and Iran have decided to help Pakistan and Sri Lanka build chemical fertilizer plants, help Guinea prospect for and exploit aluminium mines and Mauritania exploit iron ore. Venezuela has decided to assist Peru in laying oil pipes. Fourth, to provide low-priced chemical fertilizers to help develop farm production. Fifth, to strive to promote the joint struggle along with the raw materials-producing countries.

Unity and co-operation among the developing countries has increased with the deepening of the struggle. During the past year, before each major struggle was waged, they held meetings in various forms according to regions or special fields to exchange views, co-ordinate policies and decide on common tactics and steps to launch a closely co-ordinated common struggle. The developing countries are turning more and more into a fighting entity speaking with one voice and thus have greatly strengthened their position in the fight against hegemonism.

Latin American Regional Co-operation

It is noteworthy that in the last few months the Latin American countries have made rapid progress in their efforts to promote regional co-operation and "economic integration." Following the adoption of the Ayacucho Declaration by the leaders of eight South American countries and the signing of the Declaration of Guyana by the heads of state of six Central American countries, the existing regional organizations, such as the Andean Pact Organization, the Caribbean Community and the Central American Common Market, have further strengthened co-ordination. The Latin American countries have set up and actively participated in coffee, banana, sugar and other joint organizations to counter international monopoly capital and the trans-national companies. Moreover, Mexico, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago are negotiating the setting up of a joint aluminium enterprise which will utilize Mexico's oil and natural gas and Guyana's bauxite. In addition to supplying the Central American countries with oil at preferential prices, Venezuela also has extended loans to help these countries stockpile coffee in order to maintain fair coffee prices. The Presidents of Mexico and Venezuela recently made a joint proposal for a summit meeting of Latin American countries this year to establish a Latin American economic community and co-ordinate "strategy on raw materials and development." This proposal has won the support of governments and public opinion in many countries. This augurs that the struggle to oppose hegemonism and to help the Latin American countries to take the "road of collective self-reliance" will develop with great momentum.

"Dialogues" With Second World Countries

While strengthening their internal unity in struggle, the third world countries have begun bilateral or multi-lateral "dialogues" to develop their economic and trade relations with West European and other second world countries. This is a new trend in present international economic relations. An important example in point is the trade and economic convention signed between 46 African, Caribbean, and the Pacific developing countries and the nine EEC countries, that is, the Lome Convention of EEC and African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait also have signed

respective agreements with France, Britain and Japan on directly supplying oil. All this helps the third world raw materials-producing countries improve conditions for foreign trade and isolate and hit the super-powers hard.

Developing National Economies

From their experience in struggle, the developing countries have come to see more clearly that the imperialists, particularly the superpowers, are the main obstacle to their fight for economic independence and progress and that to take measures to break down the imperialist monopoly and plunder is the prerequisite and correct way to develop their national economies. To promote farm production, a number of developing countries are striving to transform their single product economies that resulted from colonial rule into diversified economies centred on food grain production and gradually change the whole series of agricultural policies serving a lop-sided economy. They have taken measures such as expanding cultivated areas under food grain, increasing agricultural investments and loan, raising purchasing prices for farm produce and reducing agricultural taxes.

According to statistics supplied by 94 developing countries, these measures brought about increases of varying degrees in farm production and a marked rise in the rate of self-sufficiency in food grain in most of the countries in 1973 compared with the 1961-65 average. A number of developing countries realize that to push national industry forward they must get rid of imperialist, especially superpower, control and plunder of natural resources and effectively control and use these resources. More and more developing countries are therefore gradually nationalizing raw materials production and sales businesses run by foreign capital. They have taken measures such as buying up shares, recovering concessions and sales networks, raising taxes and restricting spheres of investment and the transfer of profits to limit the activities of foreign enterprises, weaken them and improve conditions for the development of national industry. According to statistics, the industrial output value of developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America in 1971 increased by 78 per cent over 1963, surpassing the target of an annual growth rate of 8 per cent set by the Ministerial Meeting of "Group of 77" in Algiers last February. This shows that it is not only necessary but also feasible for the developing countries to develop their national economies independently if only they are determined to free themselves of colonial domination and interference.

The march of events in the past year showed that in the present favourable international situation the developing countries will, on the strength of their past victories, make greater contributions in the endeavour to change the old international economic order and build a new one by following the orientation pointed out by the declaration and the programmes of action adopted at the 6th Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

I.O.C. Must Expel Chiang Clique and Restore China's Legitimate Seat

EXPULSION of the Chiang clique and restoration of the legitimate seat of the All-China Sports Federation (A.C.S.F.), (Chinese Olympic Committee), by the International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.) is a strong demand voiced by the people of all countries the world over and friends in international sports circles. They have pointed out that it is illegal for the Chiang clique to usurp the A.C.S.F. seat in the I.O.C. and this absurd state of affairs must be altered.

Strong Appeal

Following the beginning of this year, a joint proposal to oust the Chiang clique and restore the legitimate seat of the A.C.S.F. was submitted to the I.O.C. by Algeria, Iran, Romania, Tanzania and Senegal. Albania, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Japan, Kuwait and the Congo each sent similar proposals to the I.O.C. Earlier, the Sixth General Assembly of the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa demanded in an appeal to the I.O.C. the restoration of the solely legitimate A.C.S.F. seat in the I.O.C. The Asian Games Federation has written to the I.O.C. expressing support for the expulsion of the Chiang clique and restoration of China's legitimate seat.

Speaking at a joint meeting of the I.O.C. and national Olympic committees in Rome in mid-May, representatives from Iran, Albania, Iraq, Morocco, Ethiopia, Somalia, Zambia, Yugoslavia and Japan unequivocally pointed out that the I.O.C. must unconditionally oust the Chiang clique from the committee and restore the legitimate seat of the People's Republic of China in the I.O.C. They scathingly denounced the shop-worn theme of creating "two Chinas" and "one China, one Taiwan."

The struggle to expel the Chiang clique and restore the legitimate seat of the A.C.S.F. is closely connected with the struggle of the developing countries for changes in some anomalies in international sports organizations. An article in the London *Times* said: "The I.O.C. have set their face against a deal involving the exclusion of Taiwan but now a new atmosphere prevails." "It would be wrong to think that a majority of the I.O.C. members would not accept Peking's application," it noted.

Under the influence and impetus of this struggle, some enlightened personages in international sports have changed their attitude. A leading I.O.C. member indicated in Teheran in September last year that they (I.O.C. members) are eager to see the return of the People's Republic of China to the I.O.C. The president of the Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) also explicitly noted that China should have its representative in FIFA.

To change this abnormal situation, the A.C.S.F. again sent an application to the I.O.C. last April 9 at the request of the committee. It clearly stated that the I.O.C. should withdraw its recognition of the Chiang clique and affirm the A.C.S.F. as the sole sports organization representing the whole of China in the I.O.C. and the Olympic Games. It is universally known that there is only one China in the world, the People's Republic of China and that Taiwan is a province of China and an inalienable part of Chinese territory. In 1971, the United Nations expelled the Chiang Kai-shek clique and restored the legitimate seat of the People's Republic of China by an overwhelming majority. But the I.O.C. still connives at the usurpation of the A.C.S.F. legitimate seat by the Chiang clique. This is extremely unjust.

Origin of the Question

Actually, this question had been solved long ago. In a letter to the A.C.S.F. on May 26, 1954, the I.O.C. secretary-general said: "I have the pleasure to inform you that at our Athens session which took place at the beginning of this month your committee has been recognized by the International Olympic Committee." But at the same time, former I.O.C. President Avery Brundage, resorting to despicable tricks behind the backs of other I.O.C. leading members, included the so-called sports organization of the Chiang clique in the list of the national Olympic committees recognized by the I.O.C. without discussion and approval by the I.O.C. A protest against this was lodged by the A.C.S.F.

For four years after this, Brundage obstinately clung to his erroneous decision and pushed the policy of "two Chinas" more stubbornly. Under such an in-

tolerable situation, the A.C.S.F. was forced to announce on August 19, 1958 its withdrawal from the I.O.C. It can be seen from this that the usurpation of the A.C.S.F. legitimate seat by the Chiang clique was entirely Brundage's handiwork. He not only violated I.O.C. rules but also crudely interfered in the internal affairs of China, thus fully revealing his hegemonic features.

In the mounting upsurge of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonic struggle, a number of international sports federations, disregarding intimidation by a handful of diehards in sports circles and upholding justice, have in the last few years resolutely expelled the Chiang clique and restored the legitimate seat to China or admitted her as a new member. Under the influence of the trend of the times, other sports organizations, surmounting interference by the diehards, revised unreasonable provisions in their rules and adopted a number of new measures. Such progress is welcomed by the people of the third world countries and other countries.

Fallacies of the Diehards Refuted

But it should be pointed out that a handful of diehards in international sports circles, in order to maintain hegemony in international sports affairs, are still holding the corpse of the Chiang clique to their bosom. They have spread many fallacies to mislead people so as to attain their objective of creating "two Chinas" and "one China, one Taiwan."

One of the fallacies to justify their efforts to obstruct the restoration of the A.C.S.F. legitimate seat is "sports has nothing to do with politics" which is quite untenable. Their deeds run entirely counter to this "principle" they have vociferously publicized. An instance of this is provided by Brundage's trick of creating "two Chinas" in the I.O.C. To allow the sports organization of the Chiang clique to hang on in international sports organizations is to interfere in China's internal affairs. This is a political issue and absolutely not an issue having nothing to do with politics.

A second fallacy is that "Taiwan remains in the I.O.C. as an area." This is essentially the creation of "two Chinas." Since it is an inalienable part of Chinese territory, Taiwan cannot be admitted to the I.O.C. as a separate area. The only correct solution to the question of China's legitimate rights in the I.O.C. is for the I.O.C. to withdraw its recognition of the so-called sports organization of the Chiang clique. All other solutions such as changing the name of the so-called sports organization of the Chiang clique, or keeping Taiwan in the I.O.C. as an area, or welcoming A.C.S.F. into the I.O.C. but refusing to take resolute

measures to expel the Chiang clique, are measures objectively creating "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan," and are absolutely unacceptable to the Chinese people.

A third fallacy is that "the expulsion of the Chiang clique will prevent the sportsmen of Taiwan from participating in the Olympic Games." The A.C.S.F. has always shown concern for the right of the sportsmen of Taiwan Province to participate in sports competitions both at home and abroad. In 1974, athletes who are natives of Taiwan Province, together with those of other provinces and regions of China, took part after preliminary heats in the 7th Asian Games in Teheran as members of the Chinese Sports Delegation. In 1959 and 1965, the A.C.S.F. invited athletes from Taiwan Province to participate in the First and Second National Games. It has also invited athletes from Taiwan Province to participate in the Third National Games which will be held in Peking this year. These facts forcefully refute the fallacy. The attempts by a handful of diehards to obstruct the restoration of the A.C.S.F. legitimate seat by these fallacies are as miserable as they are futile.

Irresistible Trend

Even if the A.C.S.F. were excluded from the I.O.C. by a handful of diehards, the Chinese athletes can carry on as usual and live very well. There has been new progress in China's sports and steady expansion of her sports exchanges with many countries of the world, especially since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The unity and friendship between the sports circles and athletes of China and other countries have grown in depth daily. The spirit of "friendship first, competition second" is more deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. Sports exchanges will become more and more frequent and the unity and friendship of the athletes will become ever closer and deeper. No reactionary force can block this development.

The expulsion of the Chiang clique and the restoration of the A.C.S.F. legitimate seat in the I.O.C. is an inviolable sacred right of the Chinese people and also the aspiration of the world's people and friends in sports circles.

No matter what intrigues and manoeuvres a handful of diehards in the I.O.C. may resort to, expulsion of the Chiang clique and restoration of the A.C.S.F. legitimate seat in the I.O.C. are bound to be realized as a result of the joint struggle by the world's people and friends in sports circles.

(Hsinhua Correspondent, May 20)

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New Look in Cambodian Rural Areas

by Chinese Journalists Delegation

MARCH in Cambodia used to be a slack farming season, but not any more. Wherever we travelled on our journey through mountain areas and the plains in more than a dozen provinces, there were stirring scenes characteristic of a busy farming season. Profound changes are taking place in Cambodia's rural areas, with the people toughened by five years of national liberation war.

Driving north along the Mekong River front on a March day, we arrived at Ressleramo Village in Me Sang District. Once a drought area, the village changed a lot in 1973. Under the National United Front's leadership, the villagers had organized themselves into unity-to-increase-production teams. They dug many canals to bring water from a nearby lake to grow rice in the dry season. Acreage grown to rice in the 1974 dry season further increased. The area has been increased to more than 30 hectares this year, and a bigger harvest is expected.

The new look in this village is in fact a miniature of Cambodia's changing rural liberated areas. We saw many similar thriving villages on our visit.

Located in the tropical zone, Cambodia has excellent natural conditions. There are only two seasons here: dry and rainy. Paddy rice could not be planted in the dry season in the past for lack of water, and so the fertile farmland had to remain idle half a year. Water is the key to rice growing in the dry season. To solve this question, the peasants in the liberated areas, under the leadership of the National United Front organizations at various levels, have carried out a mass campaign in the last three years to build water conservancy projects. By self-reliance and hard struggle, they used simple tools to build dams and reservoirs and dig many ponds and canals. They store large quantities of water during the rainy season and bring in water to irrigate the fields in the dry season. This has changed the food production situation. Annual grain output in the whole liberated areas kept rising by a wide margin. The peasants there had enough food and to spare.

Three years' efforts of water conservancy construction has resulted in today's large-scale mass movement involving all the people. On our way back from Angkor, we saw a water conservancy project in Chikreng District where 15,000 people were building a huge dam and a 16-kilometre-long main canal. To complete their work before the rainy season, people at construction sites were working enthusiastically in the cool of the evening under electric lights and torches.

Water conservancy projects have played an important part in increasing paddy rice production. A big rice-growing area near the Mekong River was one

example. In three months the people in Preach Sdach District had built an eight-kilometre-long dam which now holds back water stored in the low-lying land and thus forms a huge man-made lake on the plains. More than 2,000 people were continuing work on the dam daily to widen and heighten it. Using the lake's ample water resources, the people in the district had planted 2,000 hectares with paddy rice in this year's dry season. "This area's dry season rice crop is the largest in Prey Veng Province and in the whole eastern area," a responsible member of the area told us.

From atop the dam, the vast stretch of paddy fields before our eyes resembled a green sea and the distant villages were very much like islets in the sea. Already ripening in some fields, the rice was growing beautifully. When completed, this big lake will benefit the 20,000 hectares of arable land near by, and still larger areas will be planted to paddy rice in the next dry season.

The development of water conservancy projects not only has added to grain output in the rice-growing areas but also helped the areas under cash crops realize self-sufficiency in grain. Kampot Province completed over 300 large and small water conservancy projects in the past three years, which has resulted in gratifying changes in its farm production structure. "People used to grow mainly dry season crops in our province. They grew peppers on the outskirts of the city of Kampot, for instance. Before 1974, the people here ran short of food, and supplies for the army were also tight. Since the water conservancy works began, more paddy rice has been planted in the dry seasons. It is not only grown by the peasants but by government organizations as well. Even the army raised some near areas where it is stationed. Thus, both the people and the army had enough grain to eat this year and last," a responsible provincial member told us.

During the campaigns to build irrigation works and boost farm production, National United Front cadres at all levels worked together with the masses and shared the joys and hardships with them. Between battles, commanders and fighters in the people's armed forces joined them in building water conservancy projects and growing paddy rice. The cadres, the armed forces and the people were steered in this great production drive and the political consciousness of the people was raised. Relations between cadres and masses and between the armed forces and people grew closer. The unity-to-increase-production teams were tested and consolidated in these mass campaigns. In Tbaung Khmum District, Kompong Cham Province, we visited a village which

has 300 households. To use spring water to grow dry season rice, the masses were immediately mobilized to dig ponds in 1974 when the teams were set up. Output that year increased to 960,000 from 576,000 kilogrammes in 1973. "Under the leadership of the National United Front, the people have made much progress since the war started. They are very glad when they see their irrigation works yielding tangible results and paddy rice being planted in the dry season,

After Indochinese Peoples' Victory

U.S. Press Urges Foreign Policy Adjustment

FOLLOWING the victory of the Indochinese peoples, much discussion has taken place in the U.S. bourgeois press on future U.S. foreign policy and strategic deployment. Many papers and magazines admitted that U.S. Indochina policy had been a mistake and that it had consequently lifted a rock only to drop it on its own feet. The general view is that with its excessive ambitions and its limited strength, the United States has to re-examine and adjust its foreign policy and strategic deployment in order to focus main attention and forces on areas vital to U.S. interests and to step up contention there with the Soviet Union. In this sense, they believe, disengagement from Indochina stands the United States in good stead.

An article in the May 1 *New York Times* said: "By 1969 it was clear to most of the world — and most Americans — that the intervention [in Indochina] had been a disastrous mistake."

As regards the end of the Viet Nam war, the article "A New Opportunity in [U.S.] Foreign Policy" in the May 4 *Washington Post* said that "a terrible burden has finally been lifted from the United States, thus presenting an opportunity for a more effective policy in areas that truly count."

The *Washington Star* said in its May 1 editorial: "The end of our Viet Nam problem — as a distraction, a point of friction with many allies and a drain on our resources — is welcome." The editorial deemed it necessary for the United States to use the opportunity to revitalize its "truly important alliances."

Writing for the May 4 *New York Times*, James Reston said that most of the Western allies of the United States "are almost relieved that Washington is finally liberated from its divisive preoccupation with Indochina, and can now concentrate on the more critical questions" such as Europe and the Middle East.

James Chace, the managing editor of *Foreign Affairs*, in his article in the May 3 issue of the weekly *New Republic*, said that "most West Europeans, long weary of America's distraction from traditional geopolitical areas of interest, are relieved that U.S. power and political will can be once again put into proper balance."

and they have greater faith in the leadership of the National United Front," the village leader said.

After a heroic and arduous struggle, the great Cambodian people have won a historic victory in the cause of national liberation and become the masters of their own country. Certain to draw a newest and most beautiful picture on rich Cambodian soil, they will shape a bright future with their wisdom and their own hands.

He urged the U.S. Government to "reassess" its "foreign policy commitments."

The U.S. press has stressed that for the United States, Western Europe, the Middle East and Japan have first priority over other places in the world in order of importance and urgency. James Reston wrote for the May 2 *New York Times* that U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger concedes now that in recent years "Washington has not paid as much attention to this hemisphere and to Europe and Japan as it should."

The U.S. press reported that as U.S. officials see the current world situation, drastic changes will take place in Western Europe in a decade if the United States fails to take counter-measures, and the Middle East is "liable to blow up at any time." They consider that a pull-out by the United States from Indochina implies that it can better concentrate its attention on the truly important questions of Europe, the Middle East and other areas.

An article in the May 26 *Newsweek* expressed grave concern over the tricky tactics of the Soviet revisionist leading clique to seek hegemony in Europe and over the possibility that the West European countries might be taken in by the Soviet Union's scheme to pursue false detente but real expansion. "While American military might has been shrinking, Russia's power has been steadily growing. The Soviets are increasing their military capability by 5 to 10 per cent a year in Europe and on the seas. . . ."

The Soviets are "busily exploiting" the "detente" illusions and pacifism of the West Europeans, the article noted. "On a government-to-government level, they are reassuring the Europeans about detente and the status quo. But at every other level, they are waging a destabilization campaign . . . and telling the West that the Warsaw Pact could be dissolved under a pan-European collective security pact."

The article went on to say, "Moscow will wait for the United States to bring home its troops [from Europe] — and then count on Russian might to frighten and demoralize the Europeans, perhaps even

to the point of obtaining the kind of tacit veto over cabinet appointments" in the West European countries.

The article said with great anxiety, "It is altogether possible that NATO could wither away, and that the Kremlin will be able to lead Western Europe into a kind of pan-European limbo. If that happens, it will be only a matter of time until the continent slips into Moscow's orbit."

Immediately after the end of the war in Indochina, President Ford decided to call a summit meeting of NATO members and to visit Spain and Italy and hold talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. Henry Kissinger attended the recent CENTO meeting in Ankara and visited some West European countries. The U.S. press has described all this as part of a broad diplomatic offensive which U.S. government leaders tried to launch in areas that they believe really count.

Soviet Union's "Shchekino System" And United States' "Taylor System"

by Hsin Yu

WIDELY used by the U.S. capitalist class in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the "Taylor system" was a technique for ruthlessly squeezing the blood and sweat out of the workers.

This system got its name from its originator, American engineer Frederick Winslow Taylor. As Taylor himself put it, his system was to get the most out of a working day to guarantee the biggest profit for enterprise owners. Its main technique was to pick the strongest and most skilled workers, force them to work in the most intense manner on each operation with their every movement timed by seconds and split seconds. The result was then fixed as the required standard in procedure and production quota for the rest of the workers.

When the "Taylor system" was applied, large numbers of workers were sacked and capital expenditures were cut by half or more. The retained workers had to work four times more intensively, while the capitalists were **"three times faster in sucking out every drop of the wage slave's nervous and physical energy."** It was precisely because of this that Lenin, as far back as more than half a century ago, most indignantly exposed the real nature of the "Taylor system" and came to the conclusion that **"in capitalist society, progress in science and technology means progress in the art of sweating."**

Taylor's ghost has been reincarnated in the Soviet Union today. The so-called "Shchekino system" which the Brezhnev renegade clique has been energetically promoting in recent years is in fact a Soviet revisionist rehash of the "Taylor system."

This so-called "Shchekino system," also known as the "Shchekino experience," was put together by the manager of the Shchekino Chemical Combine in the Soviet Union under the slogan of "less men, more products" to get high profits and big bonuses. It has two main features: one is combining different kinds of jobs, enlarging the worker's sphere of work, making one worker responsible for many jobs, having one man do the work of two or three and dismissing "redundant

workers" in large numbers; the other is so-called "scientific organization of labour," filming the motions of a worker's hands during production, noting "the number of times the hands are idle," "drawing up a diagram chart for the worker's hands to follow" and then forcing the workers to work intensively with no let-up according to these "scientific" charts. Under this system of "scientific organization of labour," the workers are under such pressure that they have no time to stop for even a sip of tea and are completely reduced to "talking machines." After a day's work, they are absolutely exhausted and their health, both physical and mental, is gravely affected.

Just as the "Taylor system" was unanimously acclaimed by the capitalists in Europe and the United States of bygone days, the "Shchekino system" was pounced on like some treasure by the Brezhnev renegade clique as soon as it emerged. The Soviet revisionist press and the paid economists lauded it to the skies and widely publicized it. The Soviet revisionist central committee specially adopted a resolution, boasted that the "Shchekino system" was a "positive experience," "of important significance to the national economy" and even shamelessly flaunted the banner of the "principle of socialist management" in forcing its adoption throughout the Soviet Union. However, no matter how nice it may be made to sound, people have only to tear the mask off to see that it is nothing but the spectre of the "Taylor system."

The application and propagation of the "Shchekino system," which uses new scientific techniques to suck the blood and sweat of the labouring people dry, has thrown large numbers of Soviet workers out of work. Statistics show that the Shchekino Chemical Combine alone dismissed more than 1,300 workers, nearly 20 per cent of the original number of workers in the plant, from 1967 to 1973. The Soviet revisionist paper *Trud* disclosed that in the R.S.F.S.R. alone 292 enterprises that "followed the example of the Shchekino people," had cut 70,000 from the labour force by July 1, 1973.

Unemployed as a result of the dismissals, the workers have no way of making a living and live in dire poverty. As for those retained by the factories, though one did what formerly required three people, they only got a paltry few extra rubles. The new capitalists, however, squeezed out of each worker several times more surplus value than before. The Soviet revisionists themselves admit that some factories rake in "16 rubles 60 kopecks for every ruble given to the workers as material bonuses." It can be clearly seen that the ability of the new capitalist class headed by Brezhnev in the Soviet Union to batten on the blood and sweat of the workers surpasses that of the old capitalists in the United States and Europe.

When Lenin exposed and repudiated the "Taylor system," he said with certainty: "The Taylor system — without its initiators knowing or wishing it — is preparing the time when the proletariat will take over all social production and appoint its own workers' committees for the purpose of properly distributing and rationalizing all social labour." Today, the Brezhnev renegade clique has picked up the moth-eaten "Taylor system" as a tool to bleed the Soviet labouring people white. But it is certain that without knowing or wishing it, the clique is preparing the conditions for its complete collapse and for the Soviet people to re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Moscow Brand "Common Ownership"

by Hsiao Lou

MOSCOW has been loudly preaching in recent years about establishing "common ownership" or "international socialist ownership" in the "socialist community." The reason is that "the state-nation boundary" "has narrowed down" the development of the productive forces and that "contradictions have arisen between one-nation ownership and the productive forces of an international nature." Therefore, to solve this contradiction, so the argument goes, it is necessary to set up "common ownership" in the "community," and so on and so forth. This is an excellent and new self-confession by the Soviet revisionists of their efforts to annex the other member nations of the "Council for Mutual Economic Assistance" (C.M.E.A.).

What does "common ownership" mean? According to the Soviet revisionists' interpretation, "any nation which joins in the integration" "has no right to dispose of its national wealth." The meaning is very clear: The wealth of other "C.M.E.A." member nations must be brought under "common ownership." They have no right to control their own wealth whereas the new tsars who lord it over them have the right to dispose of everything.

However, the Soviet revisionists sing a completely different tune when they talk about their own wealth, asserting their "sovereignty" over their natural resources and demanding that other countries "honour" it.

It can be seen from this that so-called "common ownership" is simply exclusive ownership by the Soviet social-imperialists. This is nothing new, only a refurbished version of Brezhnev's notorious "theory of limited sovereignty."

It must be pointed out that the "argument" for "common ownership" — the so-called restriction on the

development of the productive forces by the boundary of a single nation and the contradictions between one-nation ownership and the productive forces of an international nature — is simply rubbish plucked out of the dustbin of the old-line imperialists. The U.S. imperialists have declared that "the nation-state in its existing form has not permitted certain vital functions to be adequately or efficiently fulfilled" and that there is need for the establishment of a "free world economic structure" "beyond the boundaries of existing political sovereignties." What a striking resemblance in the two superpowers' argument that "aggression is justified"!

The Soviet revisionists have the effrontery to preach that "common ownership" "has taken into consideration the principle of proletarian internationalism" of "help to backward countries" and that "economic development of all countries must be kept on the same level," and so on and so forth.

Lenin said that as for the revisionist philistines, one must "compare their words with their deeds, not to be satisfied with idealistic or charlatan phrases." In actual fact, it has been in the past several years when the Soviet revisionists feverishly publicized "common ownership" that they stepped up their control, plunder and exploitation of other "C.M.E.A." member nations in line with the theory that the sovereignty of other countries is "limited" while that of the Soviet Union is "unlimited."

Since 1972, the Soviet Union has set up "international economic joint companies" which are new supra-national organs to further control other countries' production, technology and funds according to its own needs. To get high profits, the Soviet Union, while glibly talking of "sovereignty" over national resources, recently went so far as to scrap agreements

on the supply of fuels to Eastern Europe in utter disregard of what would become of others and raised prices of oil and other fuels by more than 100 per cent. Its estimated gain from oil alone is expected to be over 1,000 million rubles more this year as compared with last year. This is the result of "taking into consideration the principle of proletarian internationalism" by the Soviet Union.

Take Mongolia in the "community" as another example: As its wealth passes into "common ownership" with the Soviet Union, its national economy has gone from bad to worse and its people grow more impoverished from day to day. Mongolia's debts to the Soviet Union by 1974 equalled its gross national product for several years and the average sum every Mongolian owes the Soviet Union is as high as more than 1,600 rubles. This is a true record of Soviet revisionists' "help to backward countries" and their effort to "keep the economic development of all countries on the same level." Brezhnev has admitted without mincing words that the "principle" of linking all the union republics into a unified Soviet Union is applicable to

"all sovereign socialist countries" of the "C.M.E.A." Thus, the real meaning of "common ownership" is to convert the "C.M.E.A." member nations into union republics of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet revisionists' hegemonic arguments and deeds are increasingly arousing strong discontent and opposition in the "C.M.E.A." Some countries have pointedly declared that the people of all countries have the right to control their own natural wealth and resources, and that "it is utterly groundless to describe the establishment of international ownership as the main and primary question in the development of economic co-operation among all countries." They have denounced the Soviet revisionists' savage practice for "seriously encroaching upon the independence and sovereignty of these countries." This is the voice of justice. It can be said with certainty that the new tsars will never succeed in their attempt to annex other "C.M.E.A." member nations. If they continue acting rashly, the Soviet revisionists will merely be making ready their own grave-diggers.

"Big Drama on a Small Stage"

— How a city develops industry at high speed (II)

by Our Correspondent Hsiang Jung

The first of this two-part report appeared in issue No. 22. — Ed.

SELF-RELIANCE and high speed mark the industrial development in the medium-sized city of Changchow.

Self-reliance is no vague slogan. It represents concrete actions on the part of the masses without whose enthusiasm self-reliance is out of the question.

Enthusiasm

Though 17 years have elapsed, the older workers and cadres in Changchow all like to hark back to the big leap forward year of 1958. Under the guidance of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by Chairman Mao, the people throughout the country in that memorable year started an upsurge in revolution and construction, with high morale and a strong fighting will.

That period also saw a leap in Changchow's industrial development, with its whole population swinging into action. "The entire city turned out to set up factories and every street and lane was a bustling scene of production" — this popular saying among the local

people aptly described the advent of a mass movement to "go in for industry in a big way." Many factories deployed part of their workers, cadres and equipment to set up new factories and workshops. Such a method of development was referred to jokingly as "hens laying eggs," "cells dividing" and "old factories moulting." Some old factories grew and set up two or three more factories, while the Tungfeng Printing and Dyeing Mill took upon itself the setting up of a dozen new factories making textile machinery, electronic instruments and meters, petro-chemical and other products. Under the unified leadership and planning of the city's Party organization, the mushrooming factories later were consolidated and developed through gradual readjustment and merger.

The Transformer Factory has built tall workshops with a total floorspace of 10,000 square metres and a network of well laid-out roads within its confines. Its production process has been mechanized and automated or semi-automated. This factory started virtually from scratch during the big leap forward year when some workers repairing electrical appliances in the city's electricity bureau made up their minds to produce transformers by themselves. At the outset they only had a work force of 30 people, three old lathes and 300 yuan in working funds. Adding several thatched sheds to the old brick houses by the roadside where they did repairs,

they set to work. They used wooden rollers to wind wires, fodder-cutters to shear silicon steel sheets and ordinary coal-fired cooking stoves for drying purposes and did the coating with their hands. In this way, they not only succeeded in making transformers but also increased the specifications, ranging from 100 to 7,500 kVA.

As their workshops were not high enough to lift the three-metre-high transformers for assembling, a job usually requiring three times this height, they solved the problem by working in the open air or by digging deep into the ground. This "roadside factory" needed an entire 300-metre-long street to hold its machines, spare parts and products. In 1960, the city authorities approved building today's new factory on the outskirts.

The expanded factory is now manned by more than 1,000 workers making over 150 specifications of transformers, including the special types which are more difficult to turn out. It also has successfully trial-produced large 63,000-kVA transformers. Despite these achievements, the workers there have retained the fine tradition of hard work and made the needed machine tools by themselves, some being simple equipment made from scrap and discarded rolled steel. Built in the same way by bringing into play the workers' soaring enthusiasm, many factories have developed from small to big ones and from using indigenous methods to employing modern techniques.

The workers' enthusiasm and drive displayed during the big leap forward period have been maintained to this day. This is well exemplified by the synthetic fibre mill built in 1966 at the end of a narrow street to meet the urban and rural people's demand for polyester fabrics. This factory which today has more than 300 workers and staff members was confronted in 1970 with a shortage of dimethyl-terephthalate, raw material for polyester fibres. Undeterred, the workers said: "We have high aspirations and we can solve the problem by ourselves!" During the Spring Festival that year, all the workers volunteered to turn the holidays into work days and set about making equipment and building workshops. Tan Hua-chen led other women workers to take on the job of making the main equipment — four drum filters. In a week's time, they had bored 68,000 holes on the filters. Some of them walked a long way with handcarts to fetch materials, others took pains to turn discarded material to good use instead of using new material. Working together with the workers, the cadres moved out of their single office and expanded and rebuilt it into a new workshop where they also did their routine work. Overcoming one difficulty after another, they finally succeeded in making the raw material for polyester fibres.

There are manifestations of such a revolutionary drive in quite a number of factories and workshops. Many people willingly do extra work without pay for socialist construction in their off-hours when they should be resting. Striving to raise labour efficiency by improving production technique, Changchow's workers

in recent years have introduced on the average some 1,800 technical innovations every year, in addition to practising strict economy. Cadres at the petro-chemical works have joined efforts with the workers to make equipment and devote their spare time to levelling the ground and building new workshops, thus saving the state half the cost of the construction funds.

Of greater importance is the fact that workers have taken a hand in factory management as masters of the country, making it a point to criticize the revisionist line in running enterprises and to ensure that their factories advance along the socialist road. Before the Great Cultural Revolution, for instance, the leadership of the diesel engine factory was so deeply influenced by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line of "putting profits in command" that it sought only output value and profits and did not want to produce the small diesel engines the peasants needed. It was bent on making big engines modelled after a foreign type which could be sold at a higher price with greater profits but were not welcomed by the peasants. As a result, production failed to progress. During the Great Cultural Revolution, such practices came under fire from the workers, with the result that production has gone up by leaps and bounds.

It is by constantly criticizing the revisionist junk of "putting profits in command" and "material incentives" and by persisting in putting proletarian politics in command that the revolutionary drive and the spirit of hard work can be sustained. Although Changchow accumulates a large amount of funds for the state every year, its revolutionary committee is still housed in a row of simply-furnished one-storey buildings and the factory cadres always work side by side with workers at the bench. Both workers and cadres often say: "Chairman Mao has taught us that she [China] ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity. But how much have we done?"

Lofty Aspirations

Going in for modern industry in a big way not only calls for revolutionary drive but also requires the spirit of daring to think and act.

The fallacious doctrines of Confucius and Mencius such as "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid" spread far and wide over the past 2,000 years or so have made some labouring people unable to see their own strength and wisdom. And the imperialist aggression and domination of more than a century has left in some people's minds the national inferiority complex commonly known as "servility to things foreign" and "comprador ideas." Those deeply affected by the old traditional ideas think there is no other way to build up a modern industry and master sophisticated technology than to rely on experts and copy foreign models.

Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." (*On Coalition Government*.) During the big leap forward, he called on the nation to

"break down blind faith and emancipate the mind" and also pointed out that "we cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace." These teachings of Chairman Mao's have armed the minds of the people throughout the country, the Changchow workers included, and have been turned into an enormous material force.

Workers at the insulating material factory had followed a zigzag course in making polyester film, an insulating material for electric motors and appliances. The story goes back to 1958 when Chin Ping-chun, then a rice mill worker, saw at an industrial exhibition this material which had not yet been successfully produced at home. He and his mates co-operated with workers in a saw mill and an oil-pressing mill to make a try at it. All of them had been labourers doing back-breaking manual jobs and were looked down upon as "poor carpenters" or "dirty oil-pressing hammers." Setting their minds on winning honours for the motherland, they resolved to experiment on producing the heat-resisting chemical material.

Poor as conditions were at the outset, they asked veteran workers in a glass factory to make flasks for them, borrowed vacuum pumps from a hospital and invited two middle-school chemistry teachers to teach them some basic knowledge. Neither difficulties nor setbacks could deter them. Chin Ping-chun was injured in an explosion which left a scar on his face, and a few people wavered and beat a retreat but the majority held on. Statistics show that from 1960 to 1965 they failed more than 800 times but they obtained over 10,000 items of useful data from their experiments.

To be sure, they did not work all alone. The Party organization gave them every support. The city's industrial departments provided them with whatever materials they needed together with heart-warming words of encouragement. Moreover, people were sent by scientific and technical departments under the central authorities to help them sum up experience. All these efforts resulted in putting the new product into formal production in 1965. Today the workers in the factory are experimenting on other new products.

With high goals and lofty aspirations, the workers of many factories in Changchow have made continuous efforts to solve tough technical problems. They have turned out more and more new products and lost no time in popularizing new techniques, particularly since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. Many factories have begun to adopt silicon controlled rectifier, jet, numerical control, laser and other advanced technology. The electronic technique has been applied to the



Packing workshop of the corduroy printing and dyeing mill.

metallurgical, machine-building, chemical and textile industries. For instance, electronic engraving and printing is used in the printing and dyeing mills, computerized data calculations for automatic production lines in the machine-building industry and electronic control in steel-making.

Needless to say, opposition to worshipping things foreign does not mean excluding everything from abroad. The Changchow workers have paid attention to learning from whatever is useful from other countries. Some of their products, like the walking-tractors, were first modelled after foreign ones. But when put to trial use, this type of 7-h.p. tractor proved unsuited to local conditions. Because of its low horsepower, the peasants commented, it could not be used for deep-ploughing or as a means of transport. The producers then put their heads together to improve on it and designed the present 12-h.p. type.

Chairman Mao has said: "Rely mainly on our own efforts while making external assistance subsidiary, break down blind faith, go in for industry, agriculture and technical and cultural revolutions independently, do away with slavishness, bury dogmatism, learn from the good experience of other countries conscientiously and be sure to study their bad experience too, so as to draw lessons from it. This is our line." By following this line we have broken the imperialist blockade and withstood the social-imperialist pressure and thus rapidly developed our national economy. Changchow has achieved high-speed development of industry by adhering to this line, too.

Co-operation

Working in the spirit of self-reliance does not rule out co-operation in the case of a region or a city. Establishment of socialist public ownership of the means

of production has created conditions for large-scale co-operation and selfless mutual assistance.

Like those in other parts of the country, the factories in Changchow, whether under ownership by the whole people or under collective ownership, are all under socialist public ownership and are operated under the unified leadership of the Party and government industrial departments. Planned and proportionate development of the national economy has replaced the competition and anarchy which were the order of the day in the old society. Production for the purpose of improving social well-being and serving the people has replaced the practice of amassing fortunes and seeking profits. Co-operation among various departments, trades and enterprises has ended the bickering and rivalry common in capitalist society.

People in Changchow often talk about their eight "dragons," a form of co-operation in production. Under the leadership of the city's industrial departments and with all enterprises and trades closely co-operating, the factories concerned are organized to concentrate their efforts on making a major product. Such co-ordination came into existence in 1962 when the city's corduroy production failed to make any headway, quality was poor and patterns and variety were limited. As this involved a series of production processes such as spinning, weaving, pile-cutting and printing and dyeing by eight factories, the city's textile industrial bureau decided to set up a "dragon" organization to solve these problems by concerted efforts. Periodic meetings were held to study and solve problems and when a certain process ran into difficulties all came to its aid. In this way, problems were more easily solved. Take pile-cutting for instance. This job used to be done by hand with a small knife and only 70 metres of corduroy could be processed by a worker in eight hours. This was a



Desk electronic computers in serial production.

long way behind other processes. To solve the problem, the workers, leading cadres and technicians formed a "three-in-one" group to design and make an easy-to-operate handy pile-cutter which enabled every operator to process an average of 2,100 metres in one shift. This "dragon" has brought about a marked increase in production and great improvement in quality. Daily corduroy production jumped from 10,000 metres in 1958 to 120,000 metres in 1974 and variety increased from several dozen to nearly 1,000. This product now enjoys a good market both at home and abroad.

Changchow now has a total of eight "dragons" including those for producing chemical fibres, walking-tractors, transistor radios and plastics. The "dragon" for making walking-tractors involves extensive co-operation among 24 factories, with the "dragon head" — the tractor plant — in charge of producing key parts and general assembly and the "dragon body" and "dragon tail" — the other factories — making thousands of spare parts and accessories.

The socialist system is the pre-condition for such co-operation, but it is necessary to overcome all sorts of erroneous ideas that may appear in the process of production. Some people in the "dragon tail" factories, for instance, would begrudge the "dragon head" for getting all the credit, saying: "It's they who have their name up (products only carry the name of the tractor plant) but we are the ones who suffer (doing tedious work with low output value and being unrecognized)." This is a manifestation of departmentalism which originates in the bourgeois concept of private ownership and is opposed to the communist style of working in co-ordination. So co-operation between enterprises cannot be promoted unless such erroneous ideas are dumped overboard.

Socialist co-operation on a big scale is an important factor underlying the rapid industrial development in Changchow whose workers often quote what the revolutionary teacher Marx said in *Capital*: "Not only have we here an increase in the productive power of the individual, by means of co-operation, but the creation of a new power."

* * *

Changchow unrolls for us a tableau of rapid industrial upswing in a medium-sized city. Many of its counterparts are also marching forward in giant strides. No less impressive is the development of industrial production and construction in big cities like Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin. In addition, many new industrial bases have been springing up one by one in formerly barren hills and wildernesses. Throughout the vast countryside, small industries have come into being thanks to the efforts of the peasants. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Chinese people in their hundreds of millions are going all out, aiming high and striving to build China into a powerful modern socialist country before the end of the century, so that China's national economy will be advancing in the front ranks of the world.

ROUND THE WORLD

NATO

Summit Meeting

The two-day summit meeting of the heads of state or government of the NATO member countries closed in Brussels on May 30. The communique issued at the close of the meeting emphasized the strengthening of unity in the alliance to face together the challenges from the continuing increase in strength of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact controlled by the Soviet Union.

The communique said that "serious problems" confront NATO. "The armed forces of the Warsaw Pact continue to grow in strength beyond any apparent defensive needs." Referring to the Soviet leaders' incessant clamouring for "detente" and "co-operation," the communique said that "an advance along this road would be made if the conference on security and co-operation in Europe were concluded on satisfactory terms and its words translated into deeds." In other words, the NATO countries will judge Soviet remarks by Soviet deeds and urge the Soviet Union to make concessions to their satisfaction at the European security conference. The communique also stressed that "there is an essential connection between detente in Europe and the situation relating to Berlin," and "the development of understanding and co-operation also requires mutual and balanced force reductions in Central Europe in a manner that would contribute to a more stable relationship and enhanced security for all."

U.S. President Ford, sponsor of the summit, said the aim of the meeting is "to renew our commitment to the alliance," "to restate our pledge to collective self-defence," "to address the serious problems we face and to review the steps we must take to deal with them." "The United States of America, unconditionally and unequivocally, remains true to the commitments undertaken when we signed the North Atlantic Treaty, including the obligation in Article Five to come to the assistance of any NATO nation subjected to armed attack," Ford

declared. "Our commitment not to engage in any unilateral reduction of U.S. forces committed to NATO remains valid."

Heads of state and representatives of several West European countries expressed satisfaction with Ford's assurances and stressed in their speeches the need for further promoting Western Europe's union and strengthening its defence.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the Federal Republic of Germany said: "Our efforts to develop further the association of nine Western European countries into the European Economic Community with the hope of reaching the ultimate goal of a European union are also an important contribution to the strengthening of the alliance. Success in this endeavour will enable us to become a stronger partner of North America."

French Foreign Minister Sauvagnargues said: "The construction of Europe and the progressive emergence of a political union constitute a positive factor not only for its members but also for the unity of the alliance as a whole." He emphasized the need to strengthen the defence efforts of the alliance and declared that the French Government had decided to increase its defence spending.

Belgian Prime Minister Leo Tindemans stressed "an equal partnership between the United States and Western Europe."

Bilateral talks were held outside the formal meeting between the government leaders of all countries. They exchanged views on a series of matters including relations between Greece and Turkey, the situation in Portugal, NATO's relationships with Spain and the economic crisis and energy.

The U.S. press attached much importance to Ford's European trip, noting that it marked the beginning of the U.S. efforts to "concentrate on the more critical questions" such as Europe and the Middle East and was part of a broad diplomatic offensive planned by U.S. government leaders

in these important areas. Joseph Harsch of the *Christian Science Monitor* wrote: "Free at last from its Southeast Asia obsession, the Government of the United States is turning its attention to the long neglected but urgent problems of its relations with Europe."

Meanwhile, the Moscow correspondent of the Italian paper *Il Giorno* reported on May 30 that "the Soviets are concerned about the strengthening of NATO." He wrote: "The NATO summit and Ford's trip to Europe have caused the Soviet Union a great deal of anxiety." The Belgian paper *La Libre Belgique* said in a commentary on May 30 that "the atmosphere of the European security conference has suddenly worsened. Soviet diplomats in Geneva can no longer conceal their indignation."

SOUTH KOREA

New Waves of Struggle

Supported by U.S. imperialism, the Pak Jung Hi clique has been intensifying its fascist suppression of the people in south Korea of late. On May 13, the authorities in Seoul produced so-called "emergency measures No. 9" aimed at suppressing the popular struggle. On May 22, the clique, under the pretext of violating the "measures," sent police to arrest over 300 students at a demonstration rally. Pak himself made a "special statement" shouting that south Korea was in a "state of war" and ready to deal with the so-called threat "from the north."

The fascist tyranny under Pak and his bellicose utterances have enabled the people in south Korea to see still more clearly that unless Pak clique's rule is overthrown, both the right to democratic freedom and the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland are out of the question. Thus they have risen in struggle with increased courage. Students who walked out of their classrooms and left the campuses to demonstrate in protest have won the support of people of different social strata.

The Pak clique's cry of the "threat of invasion" "from the north" is entirely groundless. In fact, it was none other than the bogus national assembly which called a special

session to adopt a resolution clamouring for war. And it was the south Korean authorities who announced giving college students military training and forced south Korean inhabitants to take part in so-called "mobilization rallies to defeat the communists." It was also the same clique that has held frequent military exercises in different places to aggravate tension on the Korean Peninsula. By crying out that there is a so-called threat "from the north," it hoped to divert the attention of the people in south Korea and to justify its intensified fascist repression in an effort to maintain its reactionary rule and keep Korea divided indefinitely.

The Pak clique's tyranny and clamouring bring home the fact that it is extremely weak and in panic. The south Korean people's struggle against the clique has not only won firm support from the people in the northern half of the Republic but also the wide sympathy of world public opinion. The perverse acts of this clique will only serve to hasten its ruin.

SOUTH ASIA

India's Annexation of Sikkim Denounced

India is being denounced by the Sikkimese people and public opinion in South Asian countries for its forcible annexation of Sikkim.

According to a local resident who witnessed how India introduced its "democratic" measures in Gangtok, the Sikkimese capital, India on April 9 sent large numbers of troops to surround the city and the chief executive appointed by New Delhi ordered the arrest of all patriots upholding Sikkim's independence. It was disclosed that the Indian Central Reserve Police broke into every house to drag them out and beat them with lathis. Many were thrown into prison.

The witness added that the "democracy" brought in by India had deprived the Sikkimese people of security for their lives and their freedom. He pointed out that the Indian Central Reserve Police had played the main part in the so-called "referendum." Voters were forcibly

escorted to the polls and, with bayonets at their backs, were told to cast their votes against the Chogyal into the ballot box. Moreover, while New Delhi boasted of tens of thousands of people having gone to the polls, the actual number was under 1,500.

In a recent editorial, the *Hindustan Times* described more than once India's annexation of Sikkim as wrong, pointing out that what it had done there would have effects among nations for a long time to come. The paper added that neighbouring countries — Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Burma and Sri Lanka — were sure to take the matter seriously.

The Nepalese weekly *Arpan* recently reported that college students in the country had held meetings to denounce India's annexation of Sikkim and handed a letter of protest to the Indian Embassy in Kathmandu strongly condemning India's policy of expansionism.

The Bangladesh weekly *Holiday* also denounced the annexation as an expansionist scheme, pointing out that India could never wipe out the Sikkimese people's struggle against New Delhi's expansionism.

GULF STATES

Against Superpower Intervention

Kuwait's Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Jabir Al-Ahmed Al-Jabir Sabah visited Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates from May 17 to 20. According to the joint communiques issued after his talks with the leaders of the three countries, Kuwait, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates agreed that "some type of unity or union based on sound and strong grounds should be established among the Gulf states" for the benefit of the people of the region. For its part, Qatar agreed "to take positive steps to secure the establishment of a complete economic unity which will be the starting point of a political union among the Gulf states."

According to press reports from Kuwait City, Kuwait, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates reached an agreement on co-operation in the economic and cultural fields cover-

ing the unification of import policies on foodstuffs, unification of air and shipping transport (agreed in principle), unification of currency (agreed in principle) and the establishment of a Gulf news agency.

On May 19 the *Kuwait Times* published an editorial in which the Kuwait leaders were reported to hold the view that "the region is too important, too rich and also too strategic, but also too small, too sparsely populated, and too divided against itself to remain free from the covetous eyes of the hungry wolves outside." The leaders believed that the region "will only survive in unity."

There have been mutual and frequent visits between leaders of the Gulf states since Iran and Iraq reached agreement in March on the question of their boundary. This has attracted universal attention. An AP report from Abu Dhabi on May 18 said that "superpower presence in the Gulf is seen as a potential source of friction" and the leaders of the Gulf states "are concerned at the possibility of a new competition between the superpowers for influence in this region." The report added that "support for a Gulf security pact and the withdrawal of the U.S. and Soviet military presence from this region is growing" in the United Arab Emirates.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY (M-L)

Kremlin Rulers in Hitler's Shoes

The Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninist) has issued a statement on the 30th anniversary of the defeat of German fascism.

The statement, carried in the Party's organ *Roter Morgen*, said: "Those who rule in the Kremlin today have betrayed the behest of Lenin and Stalin. With ulterior motives, they have doctored history and mentioned nothing about the prominent role played by Stalin in the great Soviet Patriotic War. In the way the old tsars ruled, they have turned the once socialist Soviet Union into a fascist prison for all nationalities, and are eager to

become the master of all continents and oceans of the world. The present Kremlin rulers have taken up Hitler's fascist mantle."

The statement continued: "The socialist Soviet Union led by Lenin and Stalin was the staunchest friend of the German people in the fight against national division and U.S. hegemony." But today, "the imperialist Soviet Union is the most dangerous enemy of all the German people."

The statement pointed out: In the rivalry of the two superpowers for world domination, the Soviet Union has massed large numbers of troops, tanks and rockets along the West European frontier, posing a threat to the security of West Germany. The Soviet social-imperialists cherish s.antic designs.

In the face of the potential danger of the two superpowers launching a third world war, the people of all countries have learnt from their victorious struggle against fascism: "First, we are against it; second, we are not afraid of it."

The statement concluded by appealing to the Europeans and all other peoples to fight against the two superpowers, Soviet social-imperialism in particular, with the same solidarity as they did in defeating Hitler fascism,

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Soviet Revisionists Cause Economic Difficulties

The Soviet revisionists have been putting up obstacles to fuel supplies to Czechoslovakia, causing difficulties for the latter's national economy.

Traditionally a coal producer, Czechoslovakia supplied almost all its fuel and power industry with domestic coal before the 1960s. It is also one of the European countries with the richest uranium deposits. But owing to the "international division of labour," "specialization in production" and "economic integration" pushed by the Soviet revisionists in the "Council for Mutual Economic Assistance," the country's uranium-mining industry is under their complete control. As a result, Czechoslovakia is denied the use of this strategic material and energy re-

source. Coal mining is also subjected to restrictions. Therefore, both as an energy resource and a chemical material, coal has dropped gradually to give way to the oil and natural gas which must be imported from the Soviet Union. The result is that Czechoslovakia has to depend to a large extent on the Soviet Union for fuel and power.

Almost all the oil and natural gas imported by Czechoslovakia in the 1960s came from the Soviet Union. In the past few years when the Soviet output was behind the annual plan, the Soviet revisionists all along have been reluctant to meet the needs of oil and natural gas in Czechoslovakia and other East European countries. In 1973 they even failed to supply Czechoslovakia with the oil quota specified by contract. In 1974, the Soviet Union agreed to supply Czechoslovakia with only 14 million tons of oil, a 12 per cent reduction from the 16 million required by the latter.

Moscow also rejected the original demand for oil and natural gas imports from the Soviet Union, which Czechoslovakia made while "coordinating" its next five-year plan beginning 1976. Czechoslovak newspapers disclosed that in the light of the results of Czechoslovak-Soviet talks, Czechoslovakia has to slow down fuel imports in the next five years. Whether or not Czechoslovakia can import what the reduced plan has specified will depend on the "successful solution to its participation in the exploitation of the Orenburg natural gas resources in the Soviet Union." Referring to this, the Czechoslovak journal *Svet Hospodarstvi* said in its February issue that the consumption of primary fuel-power resources over every five-year plan period in Czechoslovakia increased by about one-fourth, but in the present circumstances "only an increase of about 15 per cent can be considered" in the next five-year plan period, which therefore, will be Czechoslovakia's "most difficult period" in fuel.

The Soviet revisionists who first monopolized the fuel supply to make Czechoslovakia dependent on them are now restricting the supply to put pressure on the country by shifting their own economic difficulties

on to the latter. This is what Moscow calls "international co-operation."

UNITED STATES

Economic Crisis Developing

Having wallowed in a crisis for a year and a half, the U.S. economy is still withering.

April industrial production was 0.4 per cent lower than the previous month, according to a Federal Reserve Board announcement on May 15. This means a 14.3 per cent drop from the pre-crisis level of November 1973. Taking the level of U.S. industrial production in 1967 as 100, the April index was 109.4, showing only 9.4 per cent industrial production growth in eight and a half years.

Consumer prices in April rose another 0.6 per cent, or 10.2 per cent more than in April 1974, the Department of Labour reported on May 21. "The figures," UPI noted, "indicate that inflation is still simmering." The consumer price index for the same month moved up to 158.6; in other words, what could be bought for 100 dollars in 1967 cost 58.60 dollars more last April.

The Department of Commerce reported on May 9 that sales had suffered a general decline in March. Huge inventories signify production will continue to drop or remain stagnant in the coming months.

Sluggish sales are largely due to the decline in the people's purchasing power. The April unemployment rate reached 8.9 per cent, while the official figure for the number of the jobless was 8.176 million. The Labour Department declared on May 21 that real spendable earnings — i.e., what is left after deduction for taxes and allowances for inflation — in April were 4.1 per cent less than a year ago.

Since the United States got caught up in its 6th postwar economic crisis in December 1973, the GNP for every quarter in 1974 and the first quarter of this year has been on a continuous drop. An AP dispatch reported that this year's first quarter economic decline was an indication that the current recession is the longest in duration and also the deepest since the Great Depression of the 1930s.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Working Class Occupies The Sphere of Science And Technology

AS masters of the country, the workers of New China are also quickly becoming masters of science and technology. The state has adopted various measures to train and expand a workers' scientific and technological contingent so as to enable the working class to occupy the realm of science and technology.

In China's biggest city, Shanghai, schools and short-term training courses of various kinds have been set up and lectures popularizing scientific and technological knowledges held extensively for workers in a good number of factories. For the enrollees, studying means a remarkable increase in the level of their ideological consciousness and of culture and technology as well.

Up to now more than 260 factory-run workers' colleges have been established in this metropolis. Offering courses of from one to two years, they enroll students from among experienced workers recommended by factories. Tuition is free and the students draw their usual wages. Workers well versed in certain specialities, technicians and cadres make up the faculties, which are actively helped and supported by teachers sent from the full-time institutes of higher learning.

Recent years have seen some 27,000 worker-students admitted into these workers' colleges. Of the total, 3,600-odd have graduated and returned to production work. Complementing the city's dozens of full-time colleges and universities as well as secondary technical schools, these workers' colleges have speeded up the training of a working-class technological contingent. This is an important measure not only for enabling more working people to master intellectual work and more intellectuals to integrate with the working people, but also for restricting bourgeois right and bridging the gap between mental and manual labour.

The Hutung Shipyard workers' college offers courses in ship-designing, ship-building and electronics technique with a view to the development of production and technology. The college turned out its first lot of 32 graduates in 1972. Assigned to various technical departments, they have been resolutely implementing the policy of **"maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts."** While doing research to improve designing work together with technicians and cadres in the "three-in-one" combination groups, they make it a point to do physical labour regularly in workshops and on work shifts and to pass on technical know-how to the workers, thus promoting the development of pro-

duction. Worker-technicians recently graduated from this college have done their bit in designing a 25,000-ton freighter now under construction in this shipyard.

In addition to its workers' college, the shipyard has a spare-time secondary technical school and short-term political, cultural and technical training classes. Lectures of varying kinds also are frequently held to popularize new techniques and advanced experience. Some 5,000 have studied in training classes of all types in 1974, and a number of workers were selected to study in full-time colleges and universities.

Set up in 1970, the Shanghai Science and Technology Exchange Centre is one of the city's main training places for a workers' contingent in science and technology. It boasts more than 1,300 members, mostly workers from the production forefront, who are divided into 15 spare-time experience-swapping teams each specializing in metallurgy, fluidics, laser or other techniques.

Worker-members at this centre concentrate their efforts in solving difficult scientific and technical problems. Last year they engaged in some 2,000 mass activities to exchange scientific and technical knowledge, which were attended by 300,000 Shanghai workers. This has not only contributed to popularizing science and technology among the masses, but also helped promote the development of production and science and technology and expand the workers' scientific and technological contingent.

Physical Training Programme Promulgated

THE Physical Cultural and Sports Commission of the People's Republic of China recently promulgated the "Regulations and Standards for the National Physical Training Programme." Approved by the State Council and put into effect throughout the country, it is an important measure in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line



Students at the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant's workers' college designing with the help of a teacher.

in physical culture and sports—**"Promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health."** It is a manifestation of the attention and concern shown by the Party and state for the health of the people, the youth and children included.

With the accent on track and field events and gymnastics, the training programme sets different standards for boys and girls of different age groups: (1) children's group from 10 to 12 years old, (2) junior group A with trainees from 13 and 15 years old, (3) junior group B for 16- and 17-year-old trainees, and (4) youth's group with trainees 18 years old and above.

The programme has been carried out on a trial basis in the last two or three years in some schools, factories and mines, enterprises and P.L.A. companies. Results show that popularizing the programme in a well-guided, organized and planned way is conducive to helping youngsters cultivate the habit of taking part in sports and heightening their consciousness of the need to keep fit for the revolution. It also helps promote mass participation in sports activities and improve the standard and contributes to efforts in grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.

The programme has been tried out in 15 colleges, over 2,800 middle schools, more than 6,000 primary schools and nearly 500 factories and mines in northeast China's Liaoning Province. About half a million students in more than 3,600 schools in south China's Kwangtung Province have also carried out training in accordance with the requirements of the programme. Students in the Chenghai Middle School in Kwangtung have formed physical training groups, devoting an hour a day to physical training, and nearly all of them do their daily long-distance running even during examination days. Many students in the school have surpassed the standards set in the programme. Members of a coal-extraction team in Heilungkiang Province in northeast China have

generally improved their health after a year's training.

Leading Cadre — An Ordinary Worker

WHETHER in factories in Szuping, a city in Kirin Province, northeast China, or the city streets, or in rural areas on the outskirts, one often sees someone over 50 working shoulder to shoulder with the masses. He is the first secretary of the Municipal Party Committee, Chen Tsung-yao.

Originally an ordinary peasant in a village in north China, Chen Tsung-yao joined the Chinese People's Liberation Army in 1945 and was appointed first secretary of the Municipal Party Committee of Szuping in 1970. Although his position has changed, he is just like the rest of the cadres in our country who act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching: **"The cadres of our Party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people,"** and **"It is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour"** in order to inherit and develop the fine tradition of our Party and maintain the fine qualities of the ordinary workers.

When the Municipal Party Committee on one occasion decided to call on the masses to spruce up the sidewalks and lanes, the first Party secretary was first to lead the cadres of the Municipal Party Committee offices to work on one of the streets. The news of "Party secretary repairing roads" spread throughout the city, and soon many factories, offices and army units followed suit by competing with each other to repair roads needing attention and get them repaired ahead of schedule.

This Party secretary has persisted in physical labour for many years, never cutting short the allotted term. He regards this as one of the main courses for revolutionizing one's ideology. He often emphasizes to office cadres that if they don't take part in physical labour they will be-

come divorced from the masses and the revolution and will eventually degenerate into revisionists.

During the New Year holidays this year, the city launched a drive to support agriculture by delivering night-soil to the countryside. Together with other leading cadres of the Municipal Party Committee, Chen Tsung-yao mobilized the masses of the whole city by his example of personally making compost from manure.

Chen Tsung-yao constantly keeps the people's interests in mind. When he heard a weather report forecasting that within a few days there would be heavy rain for several days, he immediately went to the residential quarters together with other leading cadres to inspect the houses and take prompt precautionary measures where necessary.

On festivals he always visits families of armymen and martyrs, the old, weak, ill or disabled, and workers' families, chats with veteran armymen, model workers and veteran workers and listens to what they have to say.

First Party secretary Chen Tsung-yao often goes down to the grass-roots units to modestly learn from the masses. He once went to work in a tool factory and discovered it had been converted from more than ten houses and was manned by a dozen or so people and had just a few out-of-date machines. By bringing into play their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance after a year of hard struggle, the workers were turning out a million cutting tools annually. He reported this to the Municipal Party Committee suggesting this be discussed and that the whole city be called on to learn from and follow the good example of this tool factory. Following the example set by this factory, the city's industry over-fulfilled its state plan ahead of schedule for six successive years. Total industrial output value in 1974 was 2.4 times that of 1965, the year preceding the beginning of the Great Cultural Revolution, and almost 57 times that of the early years after liberation.

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