

PEKING REVIEW

27

July 6, 1973

北
京
周
報

**New Party Members —
A Dynamic Force**

**Glorious Poems of Unity and Struggle
Of the World's Proletariat**

— On reading *Selected Poems of Eugene Pottier*

**Latin America's Mounting Struggle
Against Trans-National Corporations**

PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

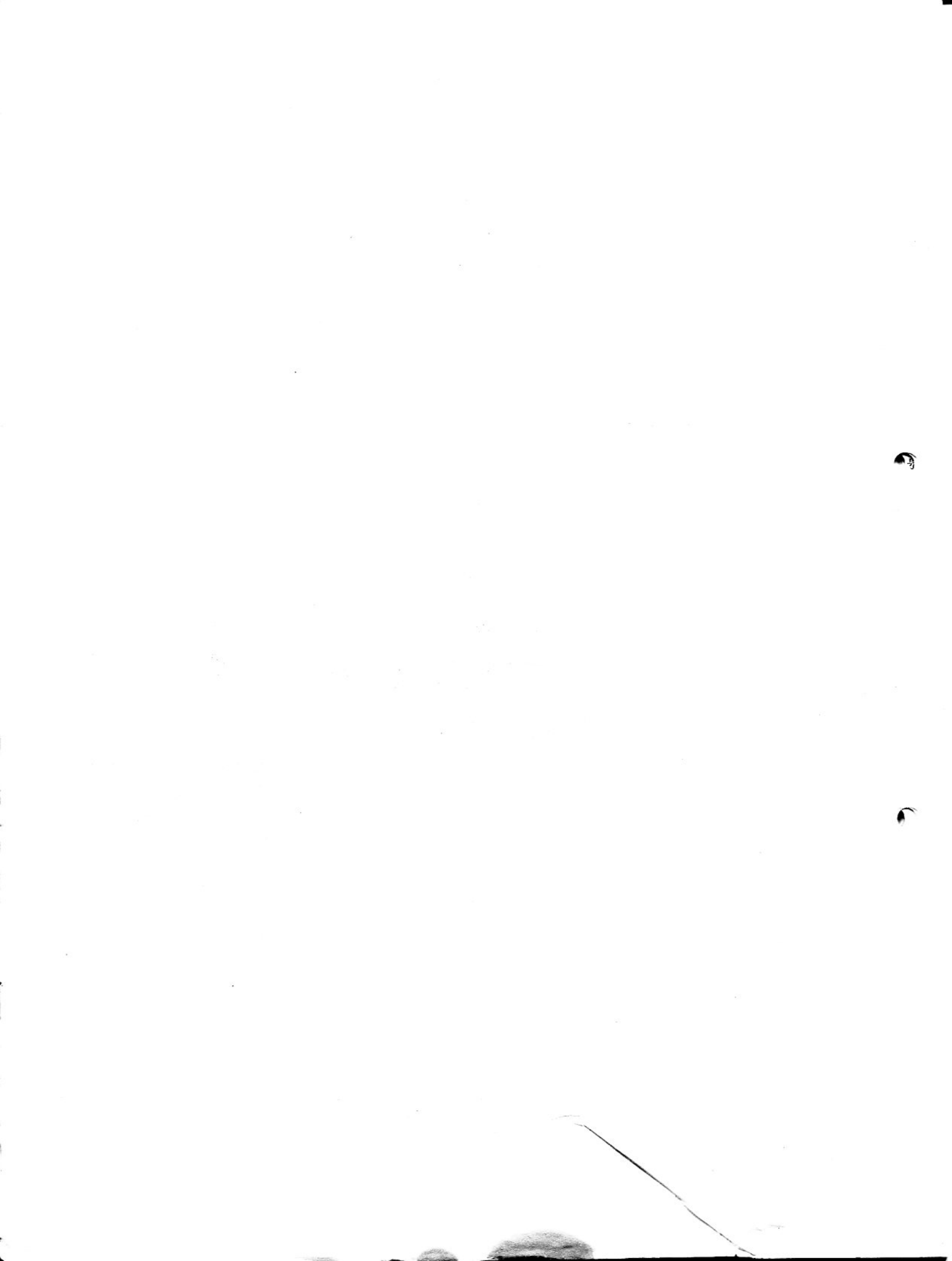
Vol. 16, No. 27 July 6, 1973

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

CONTENTS

THE WEEK	5
Chinese Communist Party Anniversary	
Malian Head of State Concludes Visit to China	
China Successfully Conducts a Hydrogen Bomb Test	
Chinese Leaders Visit Japanese Exhibition	
Table Tennis Players of Taiwan Province Invited to Friendship Tournament in Peking	
Visitors From Abroad	
ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS	
New Party Members — A Dynamic Force	6
Glorious Poems of Unity and Struggle of the World's Proletariat — On reading <i>Selected Poems of Eugene Pottier</i> — Szu Chung	8
Socialist Industry: The Workers Are the Masters — Our Correspondents	11
Latin America's Mounting Struggle Against Trans-National Corporations	15
Mali Marches On	16
A Reporter's Diary: Maldives — A Coral Island Country — Hsinhua Correspondent	17
ROUND THE WORLD	19
Cambodia: All Highways to Phnom Penh Cut	
Romania: President Ceausescu Visits F.R.G.	
U.S.A. and France: Visits by Brezhnev	
U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.: Underground Nuclear Tests	
France: Preservation of Europeans' Personality	
Chile: Armed Rebellion Crushed	
Mexico City: Coffee Producers Meet	
Soviet Navy: Why in the Sea of Japan?	
ON THE HOME FRONT	22
Educated Youth in Sinkiang	
Huangshih — A New Industrial City	
The Birth of a Book	





Chinese Communist Party Anniversary

July 1 is the anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. On that day 52 years ago, the First Party Congress was held in Shanghai.

Renmin Ribao and other Peking papers on July 1 frontpaged a large portrait of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, and the slogans: "Long live the great Communist Party of China!" and "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao!" Alongside Chairman Mao's portrait were the following quotations from him: "The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party. The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism." "Unite to win still greater victories!"

The papers also published the news that large numbers of advanced people in different parts of the country have joined the Communist Party of China, stories of outstanding Party branches and members, and reports of Party members on various fronts who are working in

unity with the broad masses of people to win still greater victories.

Malian Head of State Concludes Visit to China

Colonel Moussa Traore, Head of State and President of the Government of the Republic of Mali, concluded his one-week friendly visit to China and left for home on June 27.

In the message he sent to Premier Chou En-lai at the end of his visit, he said: "Wherever we went, my delegation and myself have been given an extremely friendly and warm welcome and, as I stated on leaving Bamako, everything was arranged on your side so as to make this visit a success and to strengthen Chinese-Malian friendship and co-operation."

Accompanied by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying, the distinguished Malian guests visited the famous Tachai Production Brigade on June 25.

The following day, the guests arrived in Shanghai, China's largest industrial city, where they visited the Shanghai Industrial Exhibition, a tractor plant and other places.

At the banquet given by the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee to welcome the guests, vice-chairman of the committee Ma Tien-shui said in a toast that quite a number of engineers and technicians from Shanghai had been to Mali where they developed a profound friendship of fraternity with the Malian people while working alongside them and received heart-warming care and help from the Malian Government.

Ma Tien-shui expressed gratitude to Colonel Traore for bringing to the people of Shanghai the deep friendship of the fraternal Malian people.

At the banquet, Colonel Traore paid tribute to the proletariat of Shanghai for its tremendous role in the Chinese people's struggle against imperialism and in transforming Chinese society in line with Mao Tsetung Thought.

Both China and Mali belong to the third world and are facing the same problems, he said. Raising the people's living standards and defending their national culture and civilization is a long-range task for both of them, he pointed out.

Colonel Traore described his talks with the Chinese leaders as satisfactory. He said that after returning home he would surely convey the Chinese people's sentiments of friendship and sincerity to the people of Mali.

Chinese Leaders Visit Japanese Exhibition

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Minister of the State Planning Commission Yu Chiu-li and Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung visited the Japanese Exhibition of Automatic Electronic Instruments and Equipment and Medical Apparatus on June 30. Held jointly by the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade and the Kansai chapter of the association, the exhibition opened at the Peking Exhibition Centre on June 19.

(Continued on p. 10.)

China Successfully Conducts a Hydrogen Bomb Test

Press Communique

China successfully conducted a hydrogen bomb test over her western region at noon on June 27, 1973.

The conducting of necessary and limited nuclear tests by China is entirely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly by the superpowers, with the ultimate aim of abolishing nuclear weapons. The Chinese

Government declares once again that at no time and under no circumstances will it be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Chinese people and Government will continue to work together with the other peoples and all other countries that love peace and uphold justice in the common struggle to achieve the lofty goal of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

New Party Members — A Dynamic Force

SINCE the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese Communist Party has swelled its ranks by admitting large numbers of advanced people with communist consciousness. These new Party members, full of vigour and vitality, belong to different nationalities in China. In close unity with veteran Party members, they carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies conscientiously and play the vanguard role in the three revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

In Urban Centres

The 60,000 new Party members in Peking are advanced elements who have come to the fore during the Great Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. The overwhelming majority of them are under 35, and three-fourths are workers, former poor and lower-middle peasants or children of such families. Twenty-seven per cent are women.

Among the new Party members are 2,800 revolutionary intellectuals working in the fields of culture, health, science and education. They have persisted in integrating themselves with the workers and peasants and have made new contributions in their respective fields.

Diligently studying the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, these new Party members have become a backbone force in the criticism of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers. The 164 new Party members of the Peking Hsinhua Printing House, for instance, have all studied the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* by Marx and Engels, *The State and Revolution* by Lenin, and Chairman Mao's philosophical works including *On Contradiction* and *On Practice*.

Filled with the lofty ideal of communism, the new Party members actively undertake the tasks entrusted to them by the Party and the people. Many have performed outstanding deeds.

Railway worker Chou Ming, a young Party member, did his bit in building the Tanzania-Zambia Railway

in 1971. Once, at the critical moment of an imminent train collision, he risked his life by jumping on a waggon sliding down a slope and put on the hand-brakes to avert an accident. Unfortunately, he lost his right leg. In hospital, he fought against excruciating pain with extraordinary strength. Fitted with an artificial leg later on, he doggedly practised using it so that he could return to work as early as possible. Now, he can do some light work. His revolutionary and internationalist spirit earned him much praise. Not long ago, he was elected a member of the Peking Municipal Committee of the Communist Youth League.

Hu Shang-wen, a new Party member in charge of a grain store on Nanchang Road in Peking, has distinguished himself by his efforts to improve the shop's services. Among the store's regular customers are some 200 railway workers' families who live quite some distance away. Since 1963, Hu and six other assistants at the shop have persisted in delivering grain to their homes twice a month, rain or shine. In 1969, Hu was admitted into the Party. To improve his work, he and his fellow-workers often go to the homes of their customers to ask for their opinions and criticisms.

Another new Party member is the woman "bare-foot doctor" Wen Hsi-yun of the Tungshuiyu Production Brigade on the northern outskirts of Peking. Carrying her medical kit, she makes the round of the villages to treat the sick and help prevent disease. Together with the commune members, she has picked and cultivated many medicinal herbs, and made some 230 kinds of drugs. Following the policy of "prevention first," she has organized in her brigade a mass health movement, which has checked the spread of contagious diseases there for the last few years.

New Party members who have assumed posts of responsibility learn modestly from the veteran Party members and cadres. They also see to it that there is revolutionary unity in the leading body. They persist in taking part in collective productive labour and keep in close touch with the masses.

Chu Chung-yi, an educated youth who has settled in the Linying Production Brigade on Peking's eastern outskirts, was admitted into the Chinese Communist Party in 1969. Last year, he was elected Party branch

secretary of the brigade. Since becoming a cadre, he has retained the fine qualities of an ordinary labourer, taking part in physical labour as much as possible. Last year, he had 210 work-days to his credit.

In Shanghai, China's biggest industrial centre, 33,600 workers from industrial and communications departments have joined the Party in the last four years. Twenty-three per cent are women. In Tientsin, north China, there are 16,000 new Party members on the industrial front. Many have distinguished themselves for their fine work; some are veteran workers with decades of experience, others are new recruits. In the steel city of Anshan, the last three years saw 5,000 workers, cadres and technicians admitted into the Party. More than half of them have been cited as labour models or advanced workers.

National Minority Areas

More than 143,000 people of minority nationalities in the autonomous regions of Sinkiang, Tibet, Inner Mongolia, Kwangsi and Ningsia and the province of Yunnan in the southwestern border area have been admitted into the Communist Party of China since the Ninth Party Congress in 1969. They include Tibetans, Mongolians, Uighurs, Chuangs, Huis, Kazakhs, Yaos and Miaos.

Most of the new Party members are workers and former poor and lower-middle peasants or herdsmen. There is a certain number of revolutionary intellectuals.

The Party organizations at various levels in the Alashan Banner of the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region have in the past two years accepted a number of outstanding women into the Party. Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, many of them are now secretaries of production brigade Party branches or leaders of production brigades. Thirty women were elected leading members of the Party committees or revolutionary committees at the banner, district and commune levels.

Party organizations have paid attention to accepting new Party members from minority nationalities that have small populations. The Tulung nationality, which lives in the Kungshan Mountain of Yunnan Province, has a population of around 2,700; 50 of them have joined the Party. Large numbers of new Party members in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region are from minority nationalities including Yaos, Miaos, Tungs, Yis, Mulaos, Maonans, Shuis and Huis. Dozens of people of Hocheh nationality, one of China's smallest, have joined the Party. Living in the Hochiang Administrative Region of northeast China's Heilungkiang Province, the Hocheh people suffered cruel exploitation and suppression by the Kuomintang reactionaries be-

fore liberation. They made a living by fishing and hunting in the mountains. On the eve of the locality's liberation in 1946, they numbered only about 300. After liberation their political and economic status has improved, and the population has increased nearly threefold. Some Hocheh Party members have had the honour of seeing the great leader Chairman Mao in Peking.

Many of the new Party members from national minorities are emancipated slaves or serfs, or children of former slaves or serfs. They warmly love Chairman Mao, the Party and the new society, and hate the old society.

Tempered in the Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, these minority people have raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They applied for Party membership, determined to dedicate their lives to the cause of communism.

Party organizations ran study classes and political evening schools or organized lectures to educate these activists in Party line and ideology and encourage them to temper themselves in people's struggles. When their political consciousness was raised, they were admitted into the Party one by one. The Party organizations in the Hungho Hani and Yi Autonomous Chou in Yunnan Province have run 660 study classes since 1972. Twenty-six thousand people attended, and 2,000 were admitted into the Party.

These new Party members are vigorous and have become a backbone force in socialist construction. Over 80 per cent of the new Party members in the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region have been cited as advanced workers or peasants.

One new Party member in Meto County in the Tibet Autonomous Region became chairman of a people's commune. He took the lead in studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, in criticizing revisionism and in taking part in collective productive labour. Led by him and other Party members, the commune launched a mass movement to learn from Tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. As a result, its grain yield last year reached the three-ton-per-hectare target set in the National Programme for Agricultural Development.

New Party member Tohtuzulamu, a truck driver of Uighur nationality in a Sinkiang mining area, suffered greatly in the old society. He made up his mind to dedicate his life to building socialism and common prosperity for the people of all nationalities in China. He has set a record of one million kilometres of safe driving in 19 years.

Glorious Poems of Unity and Struggle of the World's Proletariat

— On reading *Selected Poems of Eugene Pottier*



by Szu Chung

This review of the "Selected Poems of Eugene Pottier" appeared in "Hongqi," No. 5, 1973. The poems were translated into Chinese and published in March this year by the People's Literature Publishing House in Peking. — Ed.

A SELECTION of poems by the great proletarian poet Eugene Pottier has been published. The stirring and heroic revolutionary struggles by the working class of the Paris Commune come once again to life as we read through this selection of 20 poems.

"One of the greatest propagandists by song," said Lenin of Pottier, whose *The Internationale* has inspired the proletariat of the world over the past century to unite and struggle for the triumph of communism. Today, at a time when Chairman Mao has called on us to learn to sing, grasp and put into practice the ideas embodied in the songs *The Internationale* and the *Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention**, Pottier's poems serve as our powerful weapons in upholding Marxism and opposing revisionism.

The proletariat must thoroughly smash the state machinery of the bourgeoisie and carry out the **dictatorship of the proletariat**. This is a basic principle Marx and Engels summed up from the experience of the Paris Commune. An important concept contained in all the 20 selected poems is the seizure of political power by armed force and setting up a commune of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The revolutionary principles of the Paris Commune are fully embodied in *The Internationale* which calls upon the "wretched of the earth" to rise up, for "no more tradition's chains shall bind us," and "the golden sunlight still will stay." This theme also resounds in Pottier's poems. Even while the Prussian invaders laid siege to Paris and the "Government of National Defence" of the bourgeoisie was determined to capitulate and sell out Paris,

* These were the rules of discipline laid down by Chairman Mao for the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army during the Second Revolutionary Civil War and were reissued by the General Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in 1947.

Pottier called: "Up, Paris! Sound the tocsin, comrade!" "Drive out those pimps and emperors! Set up a France of the French people!" His poems ring out sharply, powerfully and clearly. Where the fighting is raging, there one hears his clarion call. When the workers of Paris rose up on October 31, 1870 and occupied the Hotel de Ville, Pottier's response was prompt and powerful. The very next day he called on the "oppressed and wretched" workers to "rise up and rebel." "Set up the Commune, Paris!" he urged. This stirring battle cry, so full of the revolutionary pioneering spirit of daring to struggle and daring to seize victory, prepared public opinion for setting up the first proletarian regime in the history of mankind. The glory and brilliance of the Paris Commune and these poems are interblended and are indelibly etched in the hearts of the revolutionary people.

Because the course of proletarian revolution is full of rocks and rapids, firm resolution, tenacity and steadfastness in the face of setbacks and difficulties are invaluable revolutionary qualities the proletariat must possess. Pottier's poems amply express these qualities. Firm confidence in the revolutionary strength of the world's proletariat and optimism in the triumph of the proletarian revolution flow strongly throughout his poetry. He was the passionate champion of the Paris Commune before its founding and the unyielding defender of its revolutionary principles after its defeat. Nine long years of exile and enemy persecution and poverty left him unbowed. On the contrary, it solidified his revolutionary determination and belief in the ultimate victory of the cause of the Commune. He never ceased to tell the world that "the Commune is not dead!" "The blood of the martyrs has added undying glory and honour to the working people!" he affirmed. "Workers, you will be humanity!" He was tireless in pointing out to the working masses that all the wealth of capitalist society was produced by the working class and other labouring people and that they had the right to seize back all that they wanted. "Look ahead, as masters of the state, holding state power and completely changing the laws and system." This revolutionary optimism is most

manifest in *The Path the Commune Has Taken* written around 1880. In it he recalled the fighting days the Paris Commune had gone through and affirmed that the blood of the Commune fighters had not been shed in vain. "On the blood-soaked soil, seeds will sprout." Pointing out the global significance of the path taken by the Paris Commune, he declared:

*"The future growing in the sunlight,
There are no frontiers that can bar us.
The people have but one programme. . . .
The path the Commune has taken!"*

These words could come only from a genuine communist fighter. This is poetry, this is a manifesto, the solemn manifesto of the determination of the proletariat guided by Marxism to bury the old world and create a new one. "The principles of the Commune are eternal." "Whatever therefore its fate at Paris, it will make *le tour du monde*." The world proletarian revolutionary movement of the past century has proved this great truth pointed out by Marx, and with the development of history it is becoming more and more a glorious reality. But the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has the effrontery to distort history, preaching that the Paris Commune was "initially" an "almost completely bloodless revolution." Read these poems red with the blood of the glorious martyrs of the Paris Commune! What a devastating rebuff to the absurdities of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique! History has refuted the shameless lies of the Soviet revisionists, and the reality today has utterly exposed their ferocious features. Their lie that the Paris Commune was "bloodless" is for the sole purpose of undermining the revolutionary fighting will of the people of various countries, ordering them to reduce revolutionary violence "to the minimum" while they themselves go all out to boost counter-revolutionary violence, militarism and expansionism to the maximum. But will this reverse the wheels of history? Absolutely not! The revolutionary people of the world will advance bravely along the path of the Paris Commune!

Pottier's rock-firm confidence in the cause of communism was founded on a scientific analysis of capitalist society. His ruthless exposure of it is an important part of his poems. There were some works in those days by bourgeois critical-realists that to some extent exposed and satirized capitalist society, sometimes very bitter and pointed, but compared to Pottier's poems they paled into insignificance and differed in essence. The "criticisms" by bourgeois critical-realist authors were aimed only at reforms, at safeguarding the continued existence of the capitalist system. Pottier's exposure of capitalism aimed at wiping out this system of exploitation and replacing it with the socialist system. In *The Old Building Needs to Be Demolished*, he bared the rottenness of capitalist society, compared the rule of the bourgeoisie to a "building" "about to tumble down" and called on the workers to "demolish" it. In his long poem *The Workingmen of America to the Workingmen of France*, which Lenin praised, he mercilessly dissected the cri-

minal capitalist system, pointing out that every filthy pore of capital reeks with gore. "Capitalist production, how many cogs you need! Your state stands propped up only by scaffolds." Only a revolutionary armed with scientific socialist thinking is able to make such a profound exposure of the essence of capitalist society. And on the basis of such a scientific analysis, Pottier clearly told the people that the path of liberation for the proletariat lies in "putting the world back into the hands of the workers" and "by the next Centennial, the world will see one huge Commune."

"We want no condescending saviours to rule us from their judgment hall. We workers ask not for their favours, let us consult for all."

Pottier's brilliant poetry for the first time in the history of literature expressed the materialist concept of history that it is the slaves who are the makers of history and profoundly repudiated the idealist concept of history that heroes are the makers of history.

In *The Social Revolution, The Rebel and Dream of the Blacksmith*, Pottier enthusiastically acclaimed the great historical initiative of the awakened working class to "get organized and rely on ourselves" "to remake the world." In the *Dream of the Blacksmith*, in particular, he has with his powerful pen depicted the image of the worker who made history. This colossus stands as a shining representative of the slaves who are the makers of history. He clearly realizes that in the long tortuous past it was the working men, hammer raised high and glistening with sweat, who created material



Members of the Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe paid their respects at the tomb of Eugene Pottier last May when they were performing in Paris.

civilization. He clearly realizes that no illusions should be entertained about those "Judases" who style themselves as advocates of the workers or about those parliaments of the bourgeoisie, and that the workers must rely on themselves to seize back the fruits of labour plundered from them by the bourgeoisie.

*"We must unite as one, for one common goal,
Power lies nowhere else but in ourselves."*

This is the image of a slave awakened, one who has recognized the nature of the proletariat. Through this image Pottier showed that the proletariat and other working people by relying on their own united struggle have unlimited strength and that this strength will break through all difficulties on earth, smash all the obstacles and sabotage by demons and monsters and continually create great miracles to ultimately liberate the whole of mankind.

Fighting at the barricades, Pottier took a direct part in the great battle to found and defend the first proletarian regime, saw with his own eyes the earth-shaking fighting deeds of the workers and was inspired by the heroism of the slaves who were creating history. It was these very struggles which led him to recognize in depth

the great truth that the masses can liberate themselves. He moulded this brilliant concept into fresh and lively artistic images to make his poems powerful instruments for encouraging and pushing forward the liberation struggle of the proletariat. They dealt telling blows to the bourgeoisie at the time they were written, and today teach us to counter and repudiate the reactionary idealist concept of history hawked by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers and arouse us to unite and fight to the end for the great ideal of communism.

Pottier's poems are poems of unity, of fighting, and of victory of the world's proletariat. Like the principles of the Paris Commune, these poems are "**now more alive than ever before.**" The revolutionary cause of the Paris Commune that Pottier sang of in his poems has been developed further under the new historical conditions and to a higher level. Imperialism, social-imperialism and all reactionaries vainly scheming to stem the tide of history cannot escape their doom. Let "Judases" who sell out and sabotage the revolutionary cause of the Paris Commune tremble! The socialist system will ultimately replace the capitalist system. "The Internationale shall be the human race!"

(Continued from p. 5.)

Premier Chou, Vice-Premier Li and others inspected various kinds of exhibits and watched the operation of certain equipment and apparatus. During a break, Chinese leaders had a friendly conversation with leader of the Japanese Exhibition Group of Automatic Electronic Instruments and Equipment and Medical Apparatus, Toshinori Matsui, Japanese Ambassador to China Heishiro Ogawa and others.

On June 22, Premier Chou En-lai, Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association Kuo Mo-jo, President of the China-Japan Friendship Association Liao Cheng-chih and others met with Aiichiro Fujiyama, Chairman of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade and leader of the association delegation, and all members of the delegation. They also met on the same occasion with Toshinori Matsui and other Japanese friends. Hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Table Tennis Players of Taiwan Province Invited to Friendship Tournament in Peking

Chen Hsien, President of the Table Tennis Association of the People's Re-

public of China, on June 28 cabled Mr. Chang Pin-san, leader of the table tennis organization of Taiwan Province, inviting Taiwan table tennis players, coaches and enthusiasts — residing in the province or abroad — to the Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament to be held in Peking from August 25 to September 7.

The cable reads:

"On behalf of the Table Tennis Association of the People's Republic of China, I hereby invite table tennis players, coaches and enthusiasts of Taiwan Province, residing in the province or abroad, to Peking for the tournament. We will welcome you [Chang Pin-san] if you come at the head of the players.

"Let us make joint efforts to strengthen the friendship and unity of the peoples and sportsmen of the three continents."

Visitors From Abroad

Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council; Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central

Committee; and Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, met on June 29 **Kang Hyon Su**, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Director of the Political Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security, and all members of the vacationist group of the Workers' Party of Korea led by him. Hosts and guests had an extremely cordial conversation in a fraternal atmosphere.

The 9-member group arrived in Peking on May 24 for a friendly visit to China and vacationing.

Premier Chou met and had a friendly conversation on June 20 with **Mohamed Yusuf Elmi**, Member of the Somali Supreme Revolutionary Council, who arrived in Peking on June 19 after visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Premier Chou and Assistant Foreign Minister Chang Wen-chin met and had an unconstrained conversation on June 29 with **David Rockefeller**, Chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank of the United States, his wife and party.



Ordinary labourers: Watch factory Party committee secretary Chang Chang-an at home (left). Deputy secretary Lu Yung-chang in a workshop (right).

including 3 deputy secretaries and two women, were all production workers. Their salaries are all lower than veteran skilled workers.

Chang enjoys free medical service in the same hospital as all the workers. With the other leading cadres, he takes his meals in the factory canteen like everybody else. Workers address the factory Party committee secretaries as Lao Chang (Old Chang) or Lao Kung or as *shifu* (meaning master), a term of respect for skilled workers and craftsmen. The watch Lao Chang wears is a 1968 factory model he bought; this has gone out of production and has been replaced by a better looking model.

The Party committee concentrates mainly on matters of fundamental importance — ideological and political questions and questions of line — as well as major production problems. Day-to-day production, administration and technical matters are handled by the factory revolutionary committee, of which Chang is concurrently chairman. Deputy secretary Sung Tsung-yung of the Party committee, up from the ranks during the Great Cultural Revolution, is concurrently vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee and chairman of the factory trade union. Four other Party committee members are on the revolutionary committee.

The Party committee was elected by secret ballot by the factory's 444 Party members. The list of candidates was announced to the non-Party members beforehand, who were asked for their frank opinions. Each candidate's strong and weak points came under open discussion, and some of the criticism was quite sharp.

The factory's 16-member revolutionary committee was set up in 1969. Besides the chairman, Chang, 14 are production workers and one is an engineer. The youngest man on the committee is 31-year-old Chou Kai-sheng, a bench worker before the Cultural Revolution. He is also a member of the Party committee and secretary of the factory Youth League committee. The

youngest woman member is Chou Mei-hua, also 31, who works in the hairspring workshop.

Technical and Managerial Staff

That "the workers are masters in their factories" is readily apparent in the new relationship between them and the engineering-technical corps and managerial staff. (In China the latter are grouped under the name of "staff members," while in the capitalist countries they are called "white collar" workers.)

We interviewed engineer Ho Shao-tseng, the technical director of the factory's central laboratory. An intellectual who had a college education, he also is on the factory revolutionary committee.

The idea of "white collar" workers does not exist in the watch factory literally. Engineers, technicians, accountants and other managerial staff dress no differently from the workers. There is no such thing as a special managerial stratum that does not take part in labour and lords it over the working people. On the contrary, particularly since the start of the Cultural Revolution, they have done their best to integrate with the workers in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Engineer Ho had many anecdotes underlining the need for technical and managerial personnel to integrate with the workers.

A young technician named Chi Teh-lin, a college graduate, was eager to make his contribution to socialist construction along with other young people. But the influence of the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi and his gang made him remain aloof from the workers, from labour and from practice both at school and in the factory. He hardly knew how to operate the instruments used to check the quality of the finished machine tools and other products, though he had drawn up the regulations for handling these operations. The leadership once told him to make a blueprint for a modern equipment. The piece had on it a screw hole which, evidently due to an oversight by the makers, was completely superfluous. But copying the model

without much thought, he retained this hole in the blueprint.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, Chi Teh-lin was put to work in a workshop along with many other technicians. At first he was rather bitter. What a waste, he would say, for a college graduate to have to sling a hammer. Soon he began to think differently. The selfless spirit of the working class and its rich experience impressed him and opened his eyes. Gradually changes in his ideology occurred, and they bore material fruit. Together with the workers, he improved a high-grade machine tool by simplifying the process for making an important cog-wheel. This time, his design was practical. Adopted, it raised both efficiency and quality. It was one of the factory's most important innovations in recent years.

Ho Shao-tseng himself worked in the workshops for nearly a year. Factory regulations stipulate that leading personnel at all levels as well as engineering-technical people and managerial staff must take part in physical labour, generally one day a week. Apart from this, they are required to take turns working comparatively long periods in the workshops.

Training technical staff from among the workers goes hand in hand with technical and managerial staff integrating themselves with the workers. Of the 97-strong engineering-technical force in the factory today, 22 come from the ranks of workers. Party committee member Yu Teh-tsai, a mechanic, was sent by the factory to the Shanghai University of Science and Technology to study. He is now in charge of all factory equipment. A factory-run technical school is attended

by workers who get their regular pay while they study for a year. Workers have a big say in designing all new products, making changes to existing equipment or innovations in technological processes.

In wages and living standards, the young technicians differ very slightly from the ordinary workers, while the older technicians' pay is somewhat higher. The senior engineer in the factory, Ho gets as much as a veteran craftsman. The technicians mix freely with the workers in work and study, at meals and on the sports grounds. Many technicians have married ordinary workers.

These and many other things we saw point to the fact that the gap between the workers and the technical and managerial staff is not widening but narrowing.

The Trade Union

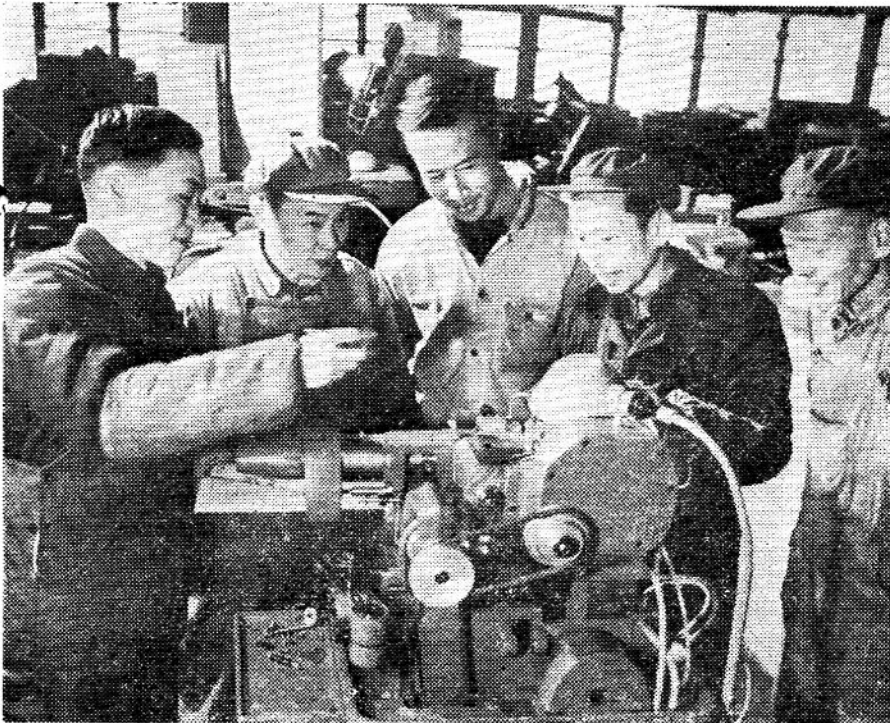
Bright red paper posters announcing an auspicious event met our eye the moment we stepped into each workshop. A closer look showed them to be lists of workshop representatives to the factory workers' congress to elect a new factory trade union committee. How does the trade union contribute to making the workers "masters in their own factories"?

We were introduced to Sun Tsung-yung, chairman of the factory trade union elected at the congress.

Thirty-nine-year-old Sun is a member of the Communist Party. A rank and file worker, he was the head of the factory workers' rebel organization during the Great Cultural Revolution. Now one of the three deputy secretaries of the Party committee, he told us his ideas on the role of the trade union.

With the liberation of the country, the working class has become the leading class and the dictatorship of the proletariat has been put into force. Where then does the trade union come in? Before the Cultural Revolution, under the influence of Liu Shao-chi's theory of "the dying out of class struggle," the watch factory trade union at times neglected to pay attention to class struggle. Sun said emphatically: "Now it's been driven home to us that class struggle is not over. If the revisionists got into power, where would we workers be? We'd be back at the bottom — wretched and powerless. Who would be the masters of the factories then? Certainly not us!"

During the Cultural Revolution, the workers organized a rebel organization which opened fire on the handful of class enemies and the



Integrating with workers: Technician Chi Teh-lin (1st left) and veteran workers working on an innovation.



Studying Marxism-Leninism: Trade union chairman Sun Tsung-yung and young vice-chairman Yu Hsiao-ming (3rd and 2nd from right, facing row) at a discussion.

many examples of the work done by the trade union today.

Sun touched on another major aspect of trade union work — to select worker-activists, train them to lead trade union work and recommend them for posts of responsibility in the administration.

One of the two trade union vice-chairmen is Yu Hsiao-ming, a young woman worker of 23. In the four years she has worked in the factory, she has studied diligently and worked hard and is an outspoken adversary of all kinds of bourgeois ideas. Following the

revisionist line. This was one of the fundamental measures to ensure that the workers are masters of the factories.

So what exactly does the trade union do now, and how does it do it?

Sun told us: The Party, of course, is the vanguard organization of the proletariat, whereas the trade union is a mass organization of the workers. The trade union branch at every level — from the factory down to the different workshops — work under the leadership of the Party organization at the same level. The first duty of the trade union is to organize the workers in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and educate them in ideology and political line. Right now, the whole factory is studying the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* by Marx and Engels and Lenin's *The State and Revolution*. The workers take turns attending short-term study classes with full wages.

The trade union, according to Sun, must keep a tight grip on class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and mobilize the workers to criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism. The factory is currently in the midst of a campaign to repudiate the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers through such activities as holding all kinds of meetings and putting up wall newspapers.

The trade union also helps the workers do their production work well. It sees to it that the workers supervise and assist the leadership. It looks after the life of the workers. When an old worker retired not long ago, the workshop trade union branch gave him a big send-off, pinning a crimson flower on his jacket and taking him home in the factory car to the beating of gongs and drums. It put up a framed certificate of honourable retirement at the old worker's home. This is just one of

Party's instructions on training worker-cadres, young cadres and woman cadres, the workers recommended her for her present post. Young and inexperienced, she was bashful in speaking with us. However, it was clear that a few years' training will give her the necessary assurance and ability to lead in trade union work.

Sun Tsung-yung told us that, last but not least, the trade union must persist in educating the workers in proletarian internationalism. In studying the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, for instance, Marx and Engels' famous words "**Workers of all countries, unite!**" were discussed at length.

The newly elected trade union committee, the factory's leading trade union organization, has 24 members. Many continue on their jobs, including the vice-chairman Yu Hsiao-ming. Sun Tsung-yung still gets the same wages he used to get as a worker after the double responsibility of trade union chairman and deputy Party committee secretary fell upon him. Although he suffers from the serious stomach ulcers he contracted in former hard times, he frequently works overtime when necessary.

The leading comrades in the watch factory were very modest, constantly telling us that they still had a long way to go. Labour productivity, for instance, was not yet up to advanced international standards, nor was the degree of automation.

To our minds, these things can be quickly changed. For in this factory, we saw no privileged few riding on the backs of the workers. We saw no "managerial stratum" bossing the workers around. We saw no "labour aristocracy" keeping the trade union under their thumb. The workers here are really the masters.

Latin America's Mounting Struggle Against Trans-National Corporations

THE mounting struggle against plunder, control and interference by trans-national corporations in many Latin American countries in recent years reflects the deepening of the struggle by the continent's countries and people against big-power hegemony, to safeguard national independence and sovereignty, and to defend their resources and develop their national economies.

A Kind of Organization by Big Monopoly Capital

Trans-national (or multi-national) corporations are a kind of organization sponsored by big monopoly capital. Through "joint participation" or "joint management" on an international scale, these corporations have set up branch agencies in many parts of the world. Engaging in a variety of businesses and swallowing up local enterprises, they have grown into powerful economic and political forces which manipulate and monopolize the economies of developing countries, and interfere in their internal affairs. The U.S.-owned International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (I.T.T.), for instance, has over 200 subsidiary companies in 87 countries, with an annual turnover of 7,300 million dollars which is 2,500 million dollars more than the gross value of the total 1971 national production of Ecuador, Bolivia, the Dominican Republic and Paraguay.

In the past, quite a few U.S. trans-national corporations manipulated the economies of Latin American countries by getting control of a number of their main products. The U.S.-owned Anaconda and Kennecott Companies, for example, controlled 90 per cent of Chile's exploited copper and monopolized its export. The American Smelting Company and Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation controlled 87 per cent of Peru's exploited copper and 51 per cent of its lead. The American Smelting Company and the Fresnillo Company controlled 58 per cent of the exploited silver of Mexico which was once the world's biggest silver producer. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the Gulf Oil Company and the Sun Oil Company held 75.5 per cent of Venezuela's total oil production and controlled the transport, refinery and sale of the oil. The U.S. United Fruit Company, the notorious "green devil," had investments in eight Central and South American countries and controlled 92 and 80 per cent of the banana production in Guatemala and Panama—the main agricultural product in these two countries. Some trans-national corporations also meddle in the internal affairs of their host countries when their interests are affected. A case in point is the I.T.T. which first tried to prevent President Salvador Allende from assuming power in Chile in 1970, and then plotted to subvert his government in 1972.

The Kennecott authorities, in retaliation against the nationalization of their property in Chile, sought by hook or by crook to obstruct the country's copper sales on international markets.

From Individual to Joint Action

Many Latin American countries have been combating plunder, domination and interference by trans-national corporations for a long time and their struggle has become increasingly fierce in the past few years. In Chile, Peru, Mexico, Ecuador, Venezuela and Panama, controls and restrictions to various degrees have been imposed upon these U.S. trans-national corporations, and in some cases nationalization has occurred. Chile has nationalized subsidiaries of trans-national corporations in the copper, iron and nitrate industries as well as in banking and telephone, including the I.T.T. property in the Chile Telephone Company which was taken over without compensation. Peru has taken back the I.T.T.-controlled Peru Telephone Company, a dozen copper concessions previously usurped by the Southern Peru Copper Company and other U.S. companies, and the property of the U.S. International Petroleum Company which included an oil concession and a refinery. At the end of May last year, Mexico nationalized the Pan-America Sulphur Corporation by buying up its shares. Under a new petroleum law promulgated by Ecuador in June 1972, a number of oil concessions formerly granted to U.S. companies reverted to the state without indemnity towards the end of last year and the beginning of this year. To prevent trans-national corporations' monopoly and control, many countries have taken various measures to restrict foreign capital.

The struggle of many Latin American countries against trans-national corporations, which first started on an individual basis, has grown into trade-wide or regional joint actions which are gaining momentum steadily. The Andean Pact Group—Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia and Venezuela—has adopted common regulations on foreign capital. Chile and Peru have united with Zambia and Zaire in the Inter-Governmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC). Last September when Chile was facing the menace of reprisals from Kennecott, the CIPEC resolved at a special ministerial meeting to support Chile in its struggle against trans-national corporations. The resolution warned that if Kennecott continued its activities against Chile, the member countries would suspend all economic and trade ties with it. To prevent profiteering by international oil companies a number of Latin American countries, through the first informal consultative con-

ference of their ministers of energy and petroleum, agreed on the need to establish Latin America's own market of power resources. Last year Ecuador, Colombia and Costa Rica decided to organize a banana export union among themselves to combat monopoly and price manipulation by the United Fruit Company.

The just struggle of Latin American countries against trans-national corporations is being supported by the people of all lands and the other countries of the third world. Last September, the people of Latin America were not alone in their campaign in support of Chile's just struggle against Kennecott's reprisals. Dockers in France, the Netherlands and Sweden showed their solidarity by striking or issuing statements. The

following month, through a delegate who took the floor on their behalf, 42 African countries represented at a United Nations Trade and Development Board meeting voiced similar support for Chile. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council meeting last February, the 15th Session of the Latin American Economic Commission in March, and the United Nations Security Council meeting held the same month — all passed resolutions denouncing the illegal activities of trans-national corporations. Even the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, at a session last April, adopted a strongly worded resolution calling for necessary measures by member countries to ward off trans-national corporations' interference in their internal and external affairs.

Mali Marches On

SINCE the Republic of Mali proclaimed its independence in 1960 the heroic people of this African country have continued their resolute struggle against imperialist and colonialist influence. They have forced all colonial troops to withdraw from their sacred territory, defended their national independence and sovereignty by smashing all sorts of imperialist conspiratorial activities against the republic and achieved continuous success in developing their national economy and culture.

Developing Industry and Agriculture

The Government of Mali attaches importance to the development of agriculture in its national construction. The national economy consists mainly of agriculture and livestock-breeding and over 90 per cent of the population is engaged in them. Agriculture makes up 50 per cent of Mali's gross national product. Millet, sorghum, rice and maize are the chief food crops while the main industrial crops include cotton, peanuts and sugar-cane. Production of grain and industrial crops has witnessed marked development in recent years thanks to the adoption of a number of concrete measures, including expansion of cultivated areas and popularization of advanced farming methods. Figures show that in fiscal 1971-72, output of marketable cotton was more than double that of 1967-68 while marketable peanut production in 1970-71 was 2.5 times that of 1967-68. Output of paddy-rice has also increased.

The government develops national industry by utilizing domestic resources. Before independence, the country's industrial foundation was very weak and the people relied almost entirely on imported manufactured goods for daily use. Now there are more than 70 industrial enterprises in the country, including oil-pressing, tanning, cement, brick and tile, cigarette, match, sugar and canning factories. Industrial output

value makes up one-third of the gross national output value. Mali is self-sufficient in some manufactured goods and even exports some.

The government has promoted production by strengthening management of state-owned enterprises in recent years. Cotton yarn and cloth made by the Mali Textiles Company (Comatex) last year increased 62 and 52 per cent over 1968 respectively, and the number of variety also rose greatly. To protect national industry, the government also adopted measures to restrict the import of certain commodities. This has enabled home manufactures to gradually occupy the domestic market and national industry to play an active role in economic construction.

Eradicating Colonial Influence

The Malian Government has reformed the educational system. It has stipulated that the policy of Mali's education is to "decolonize the spirit" and "provide all the cadres needed in national development." To this end, textbooks left over from colonial times were abolished and new ones compiled. With the implementation of this policy, education has developed rapidly. There are now five institutions of higher learning with an enrolment of 1,000 and 36 secondary schools and vocational schools with a student body of 3,500. There are 954 primary schools with more than 230,000 pupils. Personnel trained by the Malian people are playing an important part on all national construction fronts.

Contributing to Anti-Imperialist Cause

To oppose imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist plunder and exploitation and defend their national economic rights, the Malian people have closed ranks with other African peoples and all peoples of the third world and thrown themselves into the struggle against big-power economic hegemonism. At the annual meet-

ing of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Washington in September and October 1971, the representative of Mali expressed on behalf of the African countries opposition to the behind-the-scenes decisions detrimental to the interests of the developing countries made by a few big powers during international monetary crises. At the Third Session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development in Santiago in April and May 1972, Mali's representative denounced certain big powers for their ruthless exploitation of the developing countries through unequal economic and trade relations and harsh credit terms. The Malian representative also raised reasonable demands for reduction of interest rates for the debtor nations and longer periods for payment.

Mali pursues a foreign policy of non-alignment and advocates strengthening the unity and solidarity of African countries. It actively supports the African people's struggle against racism and colonialist rule. It also supports the Arab people's struggle against Zionism and the Indochinese people's struggle against imperialist aggression.

Malian Head of State Colonel Moussa Traore has clearly stated: "We resolutely stand on the side of the African states which are sincerely fighting for the independence and unity of our continent." "We are determined to make our contribution to the liberation of the people still under foreign domination." Proceeding from this just stand, the Malian Government and people attach much importance to safeguarding African

unity against imperialism and actively pursue the good-neighbour policy and regard as their sacred duty support to the brotherly African countries and people in their struggle for winning and safeguarding national independence. When the Portuguese mercenaries savagely invaded Guinea in November 1970, the Malian Head of State immediately sent a message to Guinean President Sekou Toure pledging full support to the brotherly Guinean people. Moreover, a national mobilization was ordered throughout the country. Several hundred young people in the capital Bamako went to the Guinean Embassy there to ask for permission to go to Guinea to take part in the fight against the Portuguese mercenaries. The government also condemned the Portuguese colonialists and racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia for their provocations against Senegal, Zambia and Tanzania. It has strongly condemned certain Western powers for selling arms to the reactionary South African authorities, opposed a "dialogue" with the South African racist regime and the Anglo-Rhodesian "agreement" designed to maintain racist rule in Rhodesia. It has also firmly supported the people of the colonial territories in southern Africa and other parts of the continent in their struggle against colonial domination and racial discrimination and for national liberation.

On January 5 this year, the Malian Government announced the breaking-off of diplomatic relations with Israel to express the Malian people's indignation over the continued Israeli occupation of Arab territories and their solidarity with the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

A Reporter's Diary

Maldives — A Coral Island Country

TWO-and-a-half hours out of Colombo and our plane was flying over Maldives, more than 2,000 islands grouped into 19 atolls whose total land area is 298 square kilometres.

Forming a chain in the Indian Ocean, this archipelago of beautiful coral islands lies some 600 kilometres southwest of Sri Lanka. Seen from the sky, the many islands are covered with green vegetation, and the atolls look like so many glittering rings emitting fluorescent light.

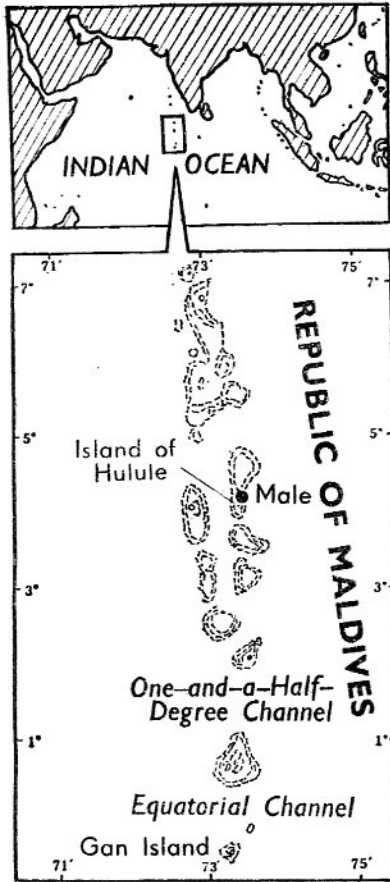
Close to the equator, Maldives is hot all year, humid and has ample rainfall. It is rich in bananas, papayas, mangoes, pineapples, sugar-cane, coconuts, and other tropical fruit. Among them, coconuts and mangoes are of the best quality. Some 190 islands are inhabited by about 125,000 people. More than half the population is

engaged in fishery. The country is famed for its bonito and tuna.

From the island of Hulule where the passengers got off the plane, we took a boat to Male, the capital. From the moment I got ashore, what struck me was that the town is clean and well-laid-out. Houses and walls are whitewashed and all the streets are covered with white sand. There are 15,000 people living on this island of some 1.5 square kilometres. Most government offices and shops line the main street in the north end, the one-kilometre-long Marine Drive.

Glorious History of Anti-Imperialist Struggle

There is a national museum inside Sultan Park in the heart of the island. Among the exhibits are ancient handicraft articles, such as finely executed stone and wood carvings with beautiful designs, which speak well



for the wisdom and age-old civilization of the Maldivian people. Kept here is a well-polished gun of copper once used by the 16th century national hero Mohmad Thakurufan to fight the Portuguese colonialists.

In the middle of the 16th century, Portuguese colonialists made several intrusions into Maldives but were pushed out each time. They failed to occupy the islands until 1558. Ruthless oppression by foreign aggressors aroused vehement resistance from the people. Burning with hatred for the enemy, Thakurufan and his

two brothers on northern Utheem Island organized the islanders to attack the aggressors. They made raids on Portuguese ships and stormed the occupied islands in the night. Suffering heavy casualties in these surprise attacks, the Portuguese troops were eventually forced to retreat to Male. Furious, the aggressors actually threatened to kill all the Maldivians on the island. The Male islanders decided on an uprising. At this crucial moment the armed units led by Thakurufan arrived on the scene; he killed the chieftain of the colonialist troops with that copper gun. All the entrenched Portuguese troops were wiped out in their stronghold. After 17 years of arduous struggle, Maldives was freed from Portuguese oppression in 1573. To mark his immortal exploits the Maldivian people erected a monument in front of Thakurufan's tomb.

In the centuries that followed, the Maldivian people, in the footsteps of the three Thakurufan brothers, waged an inspiring struggle against the Western colonialist aggressors. In 1964, for example, the British colonialists forced Maldives to "lease" Gan Island in the south for 100 years to serve as a military base and a radio relay station. The Maldivian people did not yield to threats of force by the British colonialists. They held demonstrations in Male and indignantly destroyed the British military airport at Hulule. Under the leadership of President Amir Ibrahim Nasir, who was Prime Minister at the time, the Maldivian people united as one and fought resolutely. They forced Britain to sign an agreement with Maldives on July 26, 1965,

which recognized the islands as an independent country. Maldives was proclaimed a republic on November 11, 1968.

Persistence in Self-Reliance

The industrious Maldivian people set about building up their country immediately after independence. To promote transport and communications with the outside world, the first construction project was the building of a permanent airport on Hulule Island. The work started in August 1965. Now that the nation was free, with boundless enthusiasm, people from the capital and other islands, men and women, old and young, came to the construction site in turns to do voluntary labour. The Prime Minister and his cabinet ministers joined the people in the construction work. They dug up some 1.5 million cubic feet of solid coral from the sea-bed to build the runway. After seven months of hard work, the airport was completed.

In the past eight years since its independence, the Maldivian people under the leadership of President Nasir have adhered to the principle of self-reliance and made great efforts to develop the national economy — their achievements are quite inspiring. Fisheries and shipping, two main items in the national economy, have developed at a relatively fast pace. The number of fishing boats increased from 2,000 to 2,500 and catches went up by about 7 per cent. There are now 40 freighters as against the former 14, sailing eastward to Hongkong and westward to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. A good start has also been made in cultural and educational work and in public health. The country now has 238 schools and a state-run hospital with 40 beds. Health centres have been set up on some islands. Year after year, there has been a favourable balance in foreign trade. The republic is now a country with neither internal nor external debts.

Traditional Friendship Between China And Maldives

Contacts between China and Maldives go far back in history. At the beginning of the 15th century, Chinese history books had recorded Maldivian customs and habits. There are Chinese porcelain and coins on display in the Male Museum. This shows that trade and economic exchanges existed between China and Maldives a long time ago. However, such exchanges were interrupted as a result of imperialist aggression against the two countries in the past few centuries.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Maldives in October 1972 opened up new prospects for the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

Last April 17, China's Ambassador to Maldives Huang Ming-ta presented his credentials to President Nasir. The Maldivian Government and people gave the first group of guests from New China a warm and friendly welcome and reception. In their talks with the Chinese Ambassador, Prime Minister Ahamed Zaki

(Continued on p. 23.)

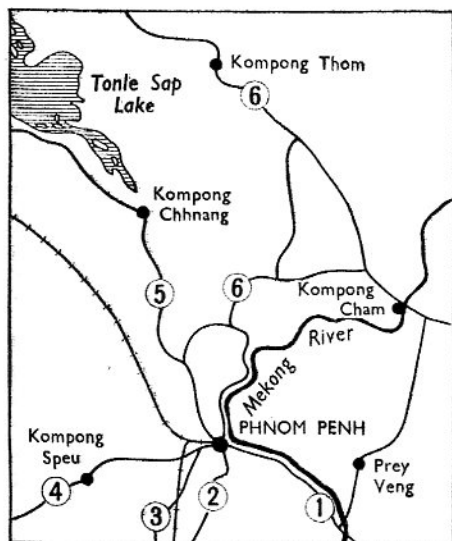
CAMBODIA

All Highways to Phnom Penh Cut

The People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia launched offensives on all fronts in the month ending June 18 and scored splendid achievements. The people's armed forces now have gained further control of all six highways leading to Phnom Penh.

A fairly complete highway network serving the country's main communications and transport lines, the six highways which have been cut all start in Phnom Penh. Highway 1 winds its way southeastward through Neak Luong and Svay Rieng and ends in Saigon. Highway 2 leads southward to the Cambodia-Viet Nam border via Takeo. Highway 3 extends to southwestern Kampot Province via Angtassom. Highway 4 passes through Kompong Speu and ends in Sihanoukville. Highway 5 runs southwest of Tonle Sap Lake and into Thailand via Battambang. Highway 6 skirts northeast of Tonle Sap Lake and leads to Battambang Province.

The six highways were cut off at points 20 to 50 kilometres from



Phnom Penh on June 18. As a result of the cutting off of Highways 5 and 6 leading to the rice-producing border province of Battambang, rice supplies in Phnom Penh are short. AFP reported that the city now "depends for its life-blood on the Mekong River."

But the Mekong River cannot be counted on either.

The Cambodian people's armed forces intercepted an enemy convoy bringing food, fuel and ammunition to Phnom Penh along the river on the night of June 17 and the afternoon of June 18. Escorted by a big number of U.S. planes and warships, the convoy cautiously made its way up the Mekong River. About 30 kilometres from Phnom Penh, it was fiercely attacked by the people's armed forces. One tanker and two cargo ships were sunk, four tankers and one warship were hit and set afire, and two other cargo ships, a warship and a tugboat were badly damaged. The flames of burning gasoline floating on the water lit up both sides of the river.

ROMANIA

President Ceausescu Visits F.R.G.

President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife made a state visit to the Federal Republic of Germany from June 26 to 30.

During the visit, President Ceausescu and his party held separate talks with F.R.G. President Heinemann, Chancellor Brandt and other leaders. A joint communique issued in Bonn on June 29 pointed out that during the talks the two sides had a "comprehensive exchange of views over the deepening and broadening of bilateral relations and over current European and international issues."

Both sides stressed in a statement that "every state has the right to ex-

istence, freedom, independence and national sovereignty," and that "the peoples have the right to decide their own destiny and political system in full freedom as well as to develop their economic and social systems in conformity with their desire and interests, without any outside interference whatsoever."

The statement also emphasized that all nations, irrespective of size, their level of development, their political, economic and social systems, have equal rights, including the right of every state to participate, under conditions of full equality, in the discussion and settlement of international issues of common interest. The statement expressed the hope to develop "relations of friendship and co-operation" between the two countries.

A number of agreements on economic and scientific and technological co-operation between both countries were signed.

U.S.A. AND FRANCE

Visits by Brezhnev

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Brezhnev visited the United States and France from June 18 to 27. He was accompanied by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, Minister of Foreign Trade Patolichev and others.

A U.S.-Soviet joint communique issued on June 25 said that during his official visit to the United States from June 18 to 25, Brezhnev held talks with U.S. President Nixon on U.S.-Soviet relations and "international problems of mutual interest." Brezhnev also met with a number of U.S. Congressmen and big businessmen separately and discussed with them the broadening of Soviet-U.S. economic relations and other matters.

The two parties signed several agreements, including the "U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. agreement on agriculture," the "U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. agreement on peaceful uses of atomic energy," protocols concerning U.S.-Soviet commercial relations, "basic principles of

negotiations on the further limitation of strategic offensive arms" and the "U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. agreement on the prevention of nuclear war."

After winding up his U.S. tour, Brezhnev visited France from June 25 to 27. A communique issued in Paris on June 27 said that during his visit, Brezhnev held talks with French President Pompidou on "the perspectives of Franco-Soviet relations and crucial problems of international politics."

U.S.A. AND U.S.S.R.

Underground Nuclear Tests

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (A.E.C.) announced that the United States had set off an underground nuclear explosion on June 28 at its Nevada test site, according to Western news agency reports.

An A.E.C. spokesman said the explosion was the seventh weapons-related test made by the United States this year.

The spokesman also said that A.E.C. monitors had detected two possible Soviet underground nuclear tests this year.

FRANCE

Preservation of Europeans' Personality

Couve de Murville, President of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly and former premier, emphasized in a nationwide radio interview on "France-Inter" on the evening of June 21 that Europeans "must strive to have their own policy."

When asked by a journalist if the two superpowers are imposing their solutions on Europe, Couve de Murville emphatically pointed out that this was "the whole problem." He said that "the Europeans must realize this and strive to have their own policy so that they can continue to be or become a qualified interlocutor."

Answering another question, Couve de Murville noted: "It is normal that the Europeans are on good terms with one another," but they must "remain themselves and strive to settle their affairs by themselves." "They must preserve their personality," he added.

CHILE

Armed Rebellion Crushed

Egged on by the reactionaries, a few members of the 2nd Armoured Regiment stationed in Santiago, the Chilean capital, launched an armed rebellion at about 9 a.m. on June 29. However, the rebellion was put down in less than three hours by the armed forces under the direct command of Army Commander-in-Chief Carlos Prats. The rebels surrendered to the government.

When rebels surrounded the Presidential Palace with tanks and trucks, fired at it and were counter-attacked by armed palace guards, President Allende was at his residence in Santiago's suburbs. He immediately went on the air, calling on all workers and armed forces loyal to the government to mobilize in its defence.

After the rebellion was broken up, President Allende returned to the Presidential Palace where he went on the air again at noon. He declared that the government had gained complete control of the situation and that the rebellious 2nd Armoured Regiment's camp had been taken over. He also announced that other provinces in the country were in good order. He thanked the three services and the police for supporting the government.

On the afternoon of the same day, more than 100,000 people demonstrated and held a rally at Constitution Square in the capital to support the government headed by President Allende. Addressing the rally, the President strongly condemned the reactionaries for attempting a coup against the legitimate government. He pointed out that the government

would never tolerate violence and fascist manoeuvres.

Chilean papers reported that for several months running, the reactionary forces in Chile had been making use of domestic economic difficulties to constantly sow discords among workers and students as well as the owners of medium-sized and small enterprises. They had also provoked conflicts between opposing factions and even caused deaths and casualties. Expressing support for President Allende's government and protesting against the subversive activities of the reactionary forces at home and abroad, nearly one million people in the capital had held a mammoth demonstration and rally on June 21.

MEXICO CITY

Coffee Producers Meet

The Latin American coffee producers' meeting in Mexico City unanimously adopted on June 22 a resolution on the co-ordination of action by the producers to stabilize coffee prices on the world market in defence of their interests.

Coffee export quotas and prices in the last decade were set every year in accordance with an international coffee agreement signed between the coffee producers and consumers. But as the producers have been waging a daily fiercer struggle against exploitation by the monopoly capital of certain coffee consumers, the quota system, which leads to an actual sagging of coffee prices, cannot be maintained in the next coffee year beginning October 1.

Director-General of the Mexican Coffee Institute Fausto Cantu Pena pointed out at the meeting that the currency inflation and monetary crises of the "developed countries" are jeopardizing the interests of the coffee producers. Therefore, "it is imperative to strengthen co-operation between our special organs, to exchange information and to revise the policy so as to ensure real and fair prices. At the same time it is also necessary to seek new legal formulas

so as to guarantee the interests of our countries and our group."

Representatives of the participating countries pointed out that the coffee prices should be in line with the interests of the producers who should be compensated in times of currency devaluation.

A resolution unanimously adopted at the meeting said that the participants will take new measures to raise coffee prices in their own countries, strengthen the current system for co-ordination of the coffee policies of the producers, and revitalize the coffee information centre located in the capital of Salvador.

The meeting in the Mexican capital was attended by 10 Latin American countries: Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru, the Dominican Republic and Mexico.

SOVIET NAVY

Why in the Sea of Japan?

According to a June 16 report in the Japanese paper *Mainichi Shimbun*, the Japanese Maritime Defence Board of the Maritime Self-Defence Force has disclosed that since April over 30 Soviet destroyers, submarines and cruisers had been sighted off Japan's coasts in the Tsugaru and Tsushima Straits. Because of the huge number of ships, a floating dry dock handling maintenance work has shown up recently.

What is the Soviet Navy up to with these unusual activities of its warships in the Sea of Japan and the waters around that country?

New Concept of Japanese Defence is the title of a book just published in Japan. A whole chapter, "Soviet Navy Controlling the Sea of Japan," analysed the significance of the Soviet Navy's activities. Following is the gist of this chapter.

Another Mistress of the Seas. "Marshal Gorshkov, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Navy, said proudly on July 30, 1967, Soviet Navy Day:

"Today, the naval flags of the Soviet Union are flying over the seven seas in the world. The United States of America will sooner or later wake up to the fact that the United States itself is not the only mistress of the seas." Marshal Kasatonov, First Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the [Soviet] Navy, also said that "the Soviet Navy has already built up modern ocean-going nuclear fleets which can fulfil offensive strategic missions in modern wars, and together with the strategic missile forces, these fleets become the most important arms of the supreme command."

"Behind this astounding Soviet expansion on the seven seas there is an important change in the aims of the Soviet state." "Rising as a superpower like the United States, the Soviet Union will not confine itself for ever to the domains of a continental power," and therefore it wants to have "a powerful navy, a competent military force that suits its purposes."

The Second International Gendarme. "Of all the changes in the Soviet Navy, the appearance of the marine corps is something not to be overlooked. Built as late as 1964, the marine corps of the Soviet Navy has now reportedly reached 10,000 men." "In the past, wherever there were conflicts or turmoils in the world, the United States as the symbol of 'international gendarme' would quickly dispatch the mobile forces of its aircraft carriers or helicopter carriers to put down the revolution or apply pressure on the anti-governmental army there. However, while establishing one base after another in the Near and Middle East, in the Indian Ocean and in Southeast Asia, the Soviet Union has now created a system which enables these 'fire-brigades' of the Soviet type to cruise in these areas."

Seeking Bases Everywhere. Turning to the fact that the Soviet Navy is seeking bases everywhere, this chapter points out that access to two Indian ports — Madras and Bombay — has been gained and Chittagong, which the Soviet Union carefully

looked after during the Indo-Pakistan war, has also become a port where Soviet warships can anchor. The Soviet Union has even asked Taiwan (the Chiang Kai-shek gang — *P.R. Ed.*) and south Korea for permission to moor warships in their ports. "By all accounts, this cannot but reveal Soviet ambitions."

Spy Ships All Around. "Strategically, the Soviet spy ships which are deployed far and wide in various parts of the world are given almost the same importance as the above-mentioned warships. Moreover, there are 200 trawlers of 350 tons each which are described as oceanic survey ships but used for reconnaissance. In addition, 19,000 small fishing boats are also reported to be undertaking similar missions.

"Such spying activities are particularly active around Japan. Perhaps this may be traced to the proximity of Vladivostok, the base of the Soviet Pacific Fleet.

"The Maritime Self-Defence Force spent in 1966 a total of 42 days on 10 different occasions patrolling this area, watching and inquiring into suspicious vessels operating there. The report on the results was in line with earlier expectations: A total of 1,021 vessels operating near the Japanese territorial waters were approached and it was found that almost all were Soviet submarines, survey ships and trawlers.

"The Maritime Self-Defence Force inferred that these suspicious vessels were collecting the necessary material for use in electronic warfare."

Intolerably Overbearing. "Of the reconnaissance vessels operating around Japan, Soviet vessels deployed usually at the Soya and Tsushima Straits, the entrances to the Sea of Japan, warrant particular vigilance." "In the Tsushima Strait there is a 1,000-ton reconnaissance vessel with an oil tanker trailing it and in the Soya Strait there is a minesweeper, and these [Soviet] vessels pose as 'boss of the Sea of Japan.'" "The Japanese Maritime Self-Defence Force says indignantly: 'That's too much for us!'"

ON THE HOME FRONT

Educated Youth in Sinkiang

THE 100,000 educated youth in the Production and Construction Corps of the Sinkiang Military Command who hail from Shanghai, Tientsin, Wuhan and other big cities are growing up into a generation of cultured working people with a socialist consciousness. Under the care of the Party and tempered in the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, these young people who were secondary school students only a few years ago have contributed much to the opening up and building up of this northwestern border region.

Over 2,000 of them have joined the Communist Party and 20,000 have become Communist Youth League members. Eleven thousand are now cadres, teachers, technicians or medical workers. Of the 11,000, 55 hold leading posts at or above the regimental level.

The Party and government pay great attention to their upbringing. While inspecting the Production and Construction Corps of the Sinkiang Military Command in July 1965, Premier Chou visited some of these young people and encouraged them to become successors to the cause of communism by diligently studying the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, learning agricultural science and technique and giving their all to socialist construction in the border areas.

Brought up in the new society and from the big cities, such young people had little understanding of life in the old society or in the countryside. Party organizations at different levels have devoted great attention to their education, stressing class education and education on revolutionary traditions. Veteran Red Army soldiers and veteran members of the Production and Construction Corps as well as former poor peasants and herdsmen were often invited to tell them about past revolutionary strug-

gles and the fine traditions of plain living and hard struggle. This helped raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and built up closer ties between them and the peasants and herdsmen. The young people made up their minds to live permanently in the border areas and turn them into a prosperous land together with the local people.

The 60,000 educated youth from Shanghai working in the Tarim Basin are playing an active part to turn it into a grain and cotton base. To harness the turbulent Tarim River, from 1969 to 1972, a 6,000-strong contingent built, together with older members of the corps, many water conservancy projects. This includes a reservoir with a capacity of over 100 million cubic metres of water on the upper reaches of the river. As a result, 740,000 *mu* of arid desert land can be irrigated. A good grain harvest was gathered last year despite drought and total output was 11 per cent higher than in 1971.

These young people have also made headway in scientific experimentation. A young Cantonese took part in cultivating a new high-yield paddy-rice strain which can withstand cold, alkalis or windstorms. The yearly output of the rice grown on highly alkaline land has been over 1,000 *jin* per *mu* for several consecutive years. This strain is now being popularized in other parts of the Production and Construction Corps as well as in some provinces in the interior.

Huangshih — A New Industrial City

DOWN river 142 kilometres from Wuhan in central China is Huangshih, one of the country's new industrial cities.

It was only in 1950 that Huangshih appeared on the map when two small towns and a mining district rich in iron-ore of Tayeh County, Hupeh Province, were combined. Iron for making knives and swords was mined here as far back as the

12th century. Because of the corruption of the reactionary regimes and the destruction wrought by foreign invaders there were only five tumble-down factories and mines turning out no more than six products on the eve of liberation.

Huangshih today has vastly changed. There are 422 factories and mines and more than 4,000 industrial products are made. Gross industrial output value for 1972 was 189 times that of 1949 and more than double what it was before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

The 82-year-old Tayeh Steel Plant here was China's first iron and steel plant. Before liberation in 1949 output was very low. Only six kinds of steel were produced. It now is a modern steel plant equipped with steel-making, rolling, forging, heat treatment and fire-resistant material mills. Production has risen 1,600 times compared to 1949 and nearly a thousand varieties of products are made.

Approaching its 90th year, the Tayeh Iron Mine is a huge mechanized and electrified open-cast mine whose workers send a continuous stream of high-grade ore to the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company as their contribution to developing China's iron and steel industry.

Huangshih has non-ferrous metal, machinery, textile, chemical, building material, paper-making, pharmaceutical, glass, porcelain and food-stuff industries, all post-liberation achievements. The site of its present huge power plant is on what once



was a small hill which workers removed 20 years ago.

Since liberation Huangshih has put up 1,250,000 square metres of new housing for workers, eight times the floor-space before liberation. Working people who once lived in reed huts or under the eaves of houses have moved into new, bright and roomy housing.

The Birth of a Book

A NEW book *Alignment and Maintenance of Pneumatic Modular Instrument Packages* was recently published by Peking's Science Publishing House. Its author, Chu Hsing-han, is a young worker-technician of the Kwangtung Instruments and Meters Factory.

Chu Hsing-han came to the factory as an apprentice in 1960. Educated by the Party organization, he was able to join other workers and technicians in trial-producing more than 20 kinds of new instruments and meters. Part of the practical experience they gained is summarized in this book.

In the old society, Chu Hsing-han's father had gone out begging at the age of 5, and at 15 started doing odd jobs for a capitalist, who treated his workers like beasts of burden. Today, the workers are the masters. Like others in his factory, Chu Hsing-han enjoys good working conditions and an improved life. Early on, he plunged into the study of technique so as to do better work for the revolution.

In the course of several years' diligent study, he mastered draughtsmanship, numerical data, installation, alignment and other comparatively complicated techniques, accumulating notes upwards of 100,000 words.



Chu Hsing-han, the author.

Since 1964, the regulators of the pneumatic modular instrument package, produced by the Kwangtung Instruments and Meters Factory, have been highly appraised by users in all parts of the country. Consumers have written many letters, asking the inventors to summarize their experience carefully and to write a book about the method of alignment and repair of such instruments so that more people can learn it. After due consideration the factory's Party committee gave this task to Chu.

Chu Hsing-han was taken aback when he heard that he was to write a book. "A worker like me, who has only a middle-school education? How can I write a book?" But the other workers all supported him and the secretary of the workshop's Party branch also encouraged him. "Knowledge comes from practice! Workers can produce instruments and meters, why can't we write books about them?" they pointed out. This gave Chu Hsing-han confidence.

He poured all his energies into the task. He was so engrossed in his work that he frequently stayed up until the small hours.

Once on his way home after work he was still mulling over a formula and walked right past the door of his dormitory. He came out of his trance only when someone called out to him.

Chu Hsing-han learnt eagerly from veteran workers and

technicians at every opportunity, for he fully realized that "practice" meant the practice of the masses. No matter how rich one's own experience is, it is still quite limited. He often consulted the other workers and took in all useful opinions to produce a better book in the end.

The first draft was finished in 1968. Chu Hsing-han thought that it should be tested and revised repeatedly through practice before being finalized. With the help of the factory's Party committee he was sent to Shanghai where he talked over the work time and again with veteran workers, engineers and technicians at research institutes and factories. The draft, revised several times, was thus enriched by the advanced experiences of fraternal units.

After four years of hard work, the book finally came off the press. When Chu Hsing-han is praised by his comrades, he says modestly: "What do you mean! It wasn't written by me alone, it's a collective work! Many workers with practical experience created it."

(Continued from p. 18.)

and a number of ministers expressed their wishes for the development of the traditional friendship between the two countries.

To promote mutual understanding between the two peoples, Radio Maldives relays the English programme of Radio Peking every day at 08:00 hours local time. The broadcast began two years ago in early 1971.

The Chinese and Maldivian peoples sympathized with and supported each other in their struggles against foreign aggression and for national liberation and independence in the past and there has been a profound friendship between them. From now on contacts and friendship between the two peoples will develop at a faster tempo.

— *Hsinhua Correspondent*

Radio Peking

English Language Transmissions

* effective only from Nov. to April

† effective only from May to Oct.

	Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands	Kc/s
NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	08:00-09:00	19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.)	25*, 19, 16†	11685*, 15060, 17673†
	09:00-10:00	20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 31, 30, 25*, 24*, 19, 16†	7120, 9390, 9780, 11945*, .12055*, 15060, 17715†, 17855†
	10:00-11:00	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.)	25*, 24*, 19, 16†	11945*, 12055*, 15060, 17715†, 17855†
	11:00-12:00 20:00-21:00	22:00-23:00 (E.S.T.) 07:00-08:00 (E.S.T.)		7120, 9780 9480*, 11685, 15095†
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	42, 31*, 30, 25*, 24*, 19, 16†	7120, 9460*, 9780, 11650*, 12055*, 15060, 15095, 15385†, 17735†
	12:00-13:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	31*, 25, 24*, 19, 16†	9460*, 11650, 12055*, 15385, 17735†, 17855†
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	16:30-17:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835
	17:30-18:30	20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.) 19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835
SOUTHEAST ASIA	20:00-21:00	21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11650, 15240, 15510
		19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)		
	21:00-22:00	19:30-20:30 (Singapore)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11600, 15240, 15510
		20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila) 18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)		
22:00-23:00	20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	41, 40, 30, 19†	7315, 7470, 9860, 15095†	
	20:30-21:30 (Singapore)			
23:00-24:00	21:00-22:00 (Saigon, Manila) 19:30-20:30 (Rangoon)	41, 30, 19†	7315, 9860, 15095†	
	20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo) 21:00-22:00 (Dacca) 20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)			
EUROPE	02:00-03:00	23:30-00:30 (Delhi)	248	1210
	04:30-05:30	21:30-22:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	47*, 45, 39, 33†, 25†	6270*, 6610, 7590, 9030†, 11650†
	05:30-06:30	22:30-23:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	47*, 45, 39, 33†, 25†	6270*, 6610, 7590, 9030†, 11650†
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)	39*, 30, 19†	7620*, 9860, 15095†
	01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam) 19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	39*, 30, 19†	7620*, 9860, 15095†
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	03:30-04:30	18:45-19:45 (Monrovia)	31*, 30, 25, 19†	9440*, 9965, 11695, 15030†
		19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown)		
	04:30-05:30	20:30-21:30 (Lagos)	31*, 30, 25, 19†	9440*, 9965, 11695, 15030†
		21:30-22:30 (Cairo)		
04:30-05:30	19:45-20:45 (Monrovia)	31*, 30, 25, 19†	9440*, 9965, 11695, 15030†	
	20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown) 21:30-22:30 (Lagos) 22:30-23:30 (Cairo)			