

counter-revolutionaries and those who have mistreated people, destroyed things and looted must be dealt with firmly.

Education in the party's basic line should be carried out in a well-guided and systematic way under the centralized leadership of county party committees by the method of combining work both inside and outside the party, both in urban and rural areas and both at selected points and in entire areas. Effective work teams should be dispatched. They should not take everything in their own hands, but should rely on commune party committees and grassroots party branches and the poor and lower-middle peasants. It is necessary to make an overall plan, grasp one-third of the work well each year and persist in doing so for a long time so as to accomplish the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in the grassroots units and build every county into a fighting bastion that will uphold chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and keep to the socialist road.

#### *On Mechanization and Agricultural Development*

We have now built a number of advanced counties in learning from Tachai and had good harvests for fifteen consecutive years, thus ensuring food and clothing for the eight hundred million people. This is a very great achievement. But we must take cognizance of the fact that interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-Chi, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were serious and that the rate of agricultural development has fallen much behind the ...country's socialist revolution and construction. In developing the national economy, take further steps to consolidate and expand the collective economy of the people's communes, and make a leap from small-scale farming with animal-drawn farm implements. We must...realize in the main the mechanization of farming throughout the country by 1980.

It is necessary to implement the "eight-point charter" for agriculture in an all-round way and raise the level of scientific farming. It is imperative, in particular, to make large-scale, unremitting efforts in building capital farmland construction projects, do a good job of this

great socialist undertaking and ensure stable, high farm yields. We have achieved very great successes in this respect but the development has been lopsided, so much that the mountains and rivers in a few places have remained as they were before and the people there still live at the mercy of the elements. This state of affairs must not be allowed to continue. We must wage an all-out people's war for capital farmland construction projects by combining the mass movement with the ranks of professionals. The more enthusiastically the people work, the more we should be concerned with the well-being of the masses, pay attention to methods of work and guard against coercion and commandism. We must make sure that, with efforts in the next few years, the total amount of farmland giving stable, high yields irrespective of drought or waterlogging will by 1980 average one-fifteenth of a hectare per capita of the rural population. We must step up the pace of farm mechanization.

It is necessary to give full scope to the advantages which the people's communes possess of being bigger and having a more developed socialist nature than the former agricultural co-ops and consolidate and develop the people's commune system.

The shattering of the "gang of four" has freed the productive forces greatly. The tremendous expansion of agriculture, in turn, is bound to motivate and promote a new upsurge in the entire national economy.

We should act firmly in accordance with chairman Mao's teaching: "All secretaries of the provincial, municipal and prefectural party committees and the leading comrades of the central departments should exert themselves and, on the basis of raising their level of Marxism-Leninism, turn themselves into experts versed in both political and economic work. It is necessary to do a good job of political-ideological work on the one hand and of economic construction on the other. We should develop a really good understanding of economic construction."

So long as we come to understand more of Marxism-Leninism, natural science and, in a nutshell, the laws governing the objective world and commit fewer subjectivist errors, the goal of our work of revolution and construction can certainly be attained.

## Gandhi Weakened by Congress Party Factional Feuding

For the first time since she declared a state of emergency in July 1975, India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has begun to feel the strains of bitter factional infighting inside the ruling Congress Party. Party feuding has forced the resignation of the pro-socialist Chief Minister of the state of Orissa, Nandini Sathpathy, and two other states, Kerala and West Bengal, are extremely tense. The sharp factional battling has paralyzed the state governmental apparatus, preventing the implementation of Gandhi's 20-point economic program.

The domestic tensions of the Gandhi government have multiplied since August 1975 when India played a major role demanding the implementation of a new world economic order at the Colombo summit meeting of nonaligned nations. Despite a continued Indian pressure for Third World debt moratoria and international economic change, domestically Gandhi's policies have languished as the stalemate grew between proponents of the domestic equivalent of a new world economic order and the entrenched business and landlord interests in the Congress Party.