

the United Nations as a tool for United States—Soviet Union domination of the world, and therefore they would say that we are acting in concert with the United States especially, but also with the Soviet Union, to frustrate revolutionary wars and the just aspirations of the struggling peoples of the developing world, and so on. That is, if they were moved to comment. I do not know whether they necessarily will be; they do not comment on this very often, and only when we really get involved in their part of the world.

Mr. LIND: Mr. Taylor, I am concerned with the development of self-sufficiency by Mao. Has he taken any definite steps to develop his country that he will be able to provide enough food to alleviate the poverty and famine within his own country.

Mr. TAYLOR: Sir, first of all, there is definitely poverty in China. There is not, to the best of my knowledge, famine in China. I do not believe there has been famine in China since 1949. I believe there was serious malnutrition in the bad years in 1959 and 1961. I would not even say there was starvation, except possibly in very isolated areas. But certainly poverty, yes; certainly they have this vast problem of becoming self-sufficient in food; they are not self-sufficient in food; they import now about six million tons of food grains a year. This is a bit of a more sophisticated subject; they have ways of arguing to indicate that they do not really need to import this grain, but basically I feel they need to import a great deal of it.

In recent years, as opposed to the time of the establishment of the communes, their agricultural policies have been pretty sound, as far as I can judge and as far as experts I have talked to can tell me, in that they have downgraded the original commune structure to get back to what is basically the village level, what they call the production team. There has been much greater emphasis on local decision-making at the level of practical people who know what they are doing. They did, as I mentioned earlier, return the private plot which peasants tend with great diligence and which, as far as we can ever tell, is a source of the improved food supplies in recent years. They have gone in especially for chemical fertilizer. Every expert on Chinese agriculture I have talked to outside China maintains, as do other countries in the world such as India, that this is the most hopeful single way of raising the yield on existing farmland. They are pushing to divert a great deal of their foreign exchange to the purchase of plants and goods that are of direct service to agriculture, especially chemical fertilizer and chemical fertilizer plants. They have in these last few years de-emphasized heavy industry in order to build up agriculture. At the same time the other very important aspect of this is that they are fairly vigorously, as far as we can tell, following and pushing the birth-control program. We do not know with what success, but it is advocated in many ways.

I would think, if both the agricultural policies of recent years and birth control policies, are continued, that there is a reasonable hope that they would become self-sufficient in food within a reasonable period of time, and that there would eventually be a significant surplus from the land for investment in industry.

Mr. LIND: Because I do not have much time, Mr. Taylor, I want to put a question on another subject. Are Mao's forces made mostly of Cantonese and do