

PEKING REVIEW

29

July 21, 1978

北
京
周
報

**Why Vietnamese Authorities Provoked
Viet Nam-Kampuchea Border Conflict**

**Farmland Capital Construction in
Taoyuan County**

PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

BEIJING ZHOUBAO

Vol. 21, No. 29

July 21, 1978

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

CONTENTS

THE WEEK	3
Premier Hua Greet O.A.U. Summit Conference	
U.S. Science and Technology Delegation Visits China	
Meeting on Family Planning	
ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS	
Why Vietnamese Authorities Provoked Viet Nam-Kampuchea Border Conflict — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Commentator	5
A Fundamental Principle of Marxism — <i>Jiefangjun Bao</i> Special Commentator	9
Farmland Capital Construction in Taoyuan County — Our Correspondent Chin Chi-chu	16
Chinese Foreign Ministry's Note: On China's Forced Cessation of Aid to Albania	20
Viet Nam Violates Border Control Accord	24
Fabrication About China "Intruding" Into Air Space	24
Explanatory Notes to Volume V of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" (13)	26
ROUND THE WORLD	28
Namibia: Independence Agreement	
South America: Opening Up the Amazon Region	
Cubans in Africa: Whistle-Stop Campaign	
CULTURE AND SCIENCE	30
Scientific Research at Taching	
Gallop Horse	
Mathematics Contest	

Premier Hua Greets O.A.U. Summit Conference

Premier Hua Kuo-feng on July 16 sent a message of greetings to the 15th Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity.

The message reads in part: "At present, vigorous Africa is in a period of great awakening. The countries and peoples of great Africa are carrying forward the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemonism, racism and Israeli Zionism so as to safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty and territorial integrity and develop the national economy and culture. The armed struggles and mass movements of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania against white racism and for national liberation are developing in depth. Fighting in unity along the road of independent development, the African countries and peoples have dealt heavy blows at imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and won one victory after another in the past year. We are convinced that the African peoples, strengthening their unity, persevering in the struggle and heightening their vigilance, will frustrate the superpowers' schemes of aggression, interference, control and subversion and win new victories.

"We sincerely wish that through the joint efforts of the African countries, this conference will make a positive contribution to strengthening the militant unity of the African countries, removing the interference of external forces, supporting the national-liberation struggles of the people in southern Africa, promoting co-operation between the African and Arab countries and advancing the third world's just cause of unity against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

U.S. Science and Technology Delegation Visits China

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on July 10 met with the U.S. Science and Technology Delegation led by Dr. Frank Press. At the meeting the Vice-Premier said that scientific and technological exchanges between China and the United States are of great significance. "We will learn advanced science and technology from all other countries, the United States included," he added.

Dr. Press said that discussion of co-operation between the two sides in science and technology has been very good. He added that extensive exchanges and co-operation in science and technology between the United States and China are beneficial to the people of the two countries and to the people of the whole world.

Dr. Press is science and technology adviser to the U.S. President and Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy. The delegation, which was sent by President Carter, left Peking for home on July 10 after a 3-day visit to China.

During the delegation's stay in Peking, Fang Yi, Minister in Charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, held talks with Dr. Press and members of his party. Speaking at the banquet he gave in honour of the delegation, Fang Yi said that if the obstacle, the lack of normalization of Sino-U.S. relations, is removed, vast vistas will be opened up for the expansion of scientific and technological exchanges and co-operation between the two countries. He noted that new possibilities for Sino-U.S. scientific and technological exchanges and co-operation need to be explored. Bigger strides should be made and wider avenues opened, he added.

Speaking at the farewell banquet he gave, Dr. Press said that, as a result of the current visit, he envisaged a wide range of contact between the appropriate sectors of the scientific and technical communities of the two countries in the not-too-distant future, such as exchange of data, advanced seminars, cooperative research ventures,

student exchanges, advanced training programmes, and a growing commercial relationship in the civilian and technical sector. Both sides, he said, have mutual interests in space, energy, public health, agriculture, oceanography and exploration of natural resources. These, he noted, are some of the fields which have been discussed in the past three days.

In his toast, Fang Yi said that the Chinese people have made up their minds to achieve the modernization of their science and technology. He added: "We will rely on our own efforts in attaining this goal. Such efforts include the diligent study of advanced scientific and technological achievements of foreign countries. We will take an active attitude towards strengthening international scientific and technological exchanges and co-operation and developing both governmental and non-governmental contacts in these fields on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. Recently, there has been a fairly rapid expansion of our scientific and technological co-operation with quite a few countries."

In conclusion, Minister Fang Yi expressed his belief that the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples and scientists would grow with each passing day.

Meeting on Family Planning

A new family planning leading group was formed under the State Council. It held its first meeting last month to study

ways and means to bring down the annual rate of growth of China's population to below 1 per cent within three years.

The meeting held that this task can be fulfilled after energetic work. The rate of population growth in Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin, the biggest cities in China, and in Szechuan and Shantung, the two most populous provinces, as well as in Hopei, Liaoning, Kiangsu and Hupeh Provinces has already dropped to below 1 per cent in the last few years.

Family planning is carried out in our country to readjust the rate of population growth in a planned way so that it will be in harmony with the speed of development of the national economy, particularly the speed of expansion of farm production. At the same time, it helps protect the health of women and children, creates conditions for women to play a greater role in all fields of endeavour and is advantageous to the people in their work and study.

Late marriage and birth control are encouraged in areas where the population is dense and birth rate is high; in the sparsely populated regions of minority nationalities, measures are taken to increase the population, while help is given to those wishing to practise family planning.

It is stressed that people should be helped to understand the importance of birth control through propaganda and persuasion and do it on their own. Coercion in any form is forbidden.

The meeting which lasted three days was presided over by Chen Mu-hua, Vice-Premier and head of the group. She called on the local authorities to make family planning work part of their plan for developing the economy.

IN THE NEWS

• Premier Hua Kuo-feng sent a message on July 9 to Luis Cabral, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, extending deep condolences on the death of Francisco Mendes, Principal Commissioner of the Council of Commissioners of State of the Republic.

• Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the N.P.C. Standing Committee on July 14 sent a message to President Alessandro Pertini, extending congratulations on his election as President of the Republic of Italy.

• Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on July 9 met with Lester Wolff, leader of the U.S. congressional delegation, Mrs. Wolff and members of his delegation.

• Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on July 13 met with a delegation of the Japanese Mitsui group. Delegation leader was Yoshizo Ikeda.

• A Chinese military goodwill delegation led by Chih Hao-tien, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, visited Zaire and Rwanda after concluding its visit to the Congo on June 24.

Why Vietnamese Authorities Provoked Viet Nam-Kampuchea Border Conflict

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

THE Viet Nam-Kampuchea border conflict has been going on for more than three years. The scale of fighting between the two countries has widened in the past year. China which bases itself on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence consistently advocates settling international disputes through friendly consultation or by the method of negotiation. It is opposed to recourse to force or the threat of force in these matters. In regard to the dispute between Viet Nam and Kampuchea, China has always hoped that both sides will create conditions to settle it through negotiation.

While ostracizing, persecuting and expelling large numbers of Chinese residents from Viet Nam, the Vietnamese authorities are making a big fuss about the Viet Nam-Kampuchea border conflict in an attempt to discredit China. They have even fabricated lies about China acting "behind the scenes" in egging Kampuchea on to oppose Viet Nam and in "provoking the Viet Nam-Kampuchea border war." According to these slanders, China is exercising "hegemonism" and seeking supremacy in Southeast Asia. In these circumstances we find it necessary to lay bare the facts about the Viet Nam-Kampuchea border conflict in order to give the lie to the Vietnamese authorities' slanders against China.

Who Torpedoed the Boundary Agreement?

Who actually provoked the war between Viet Nam and Kampuchea? Was it China? As is widely known, the existing boundary between Viet Nam and Kampuchea was delineated by the colonialists. By this delineation, tens of thousands of square kilometres of land in Lower

Kampuchea, a number of islands and sea areas which originally belonged to Kampuchea were incorporated into Viet Nam. Nevertheless, the Government of Kampuchea, past and present, recognizes this boundary line as valid. In 1966, Viet Nam and Kampuchea, then known as Cambodia, negotiated an agreement on the boundary question. On May 31, 1967, the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation issued a statement which recognizes and respects the territorial integrity of Cambodia within the existing frontiers. On June 8, 1967, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam also issued a statement recognizing the existing boundary line between Viet Nam and Cambodia. This was followed by a letter from Premier Pham Van Dong 12 days later (June 20) and one from President Ho Chi Minh on June 23, 1967, to the then Cambodian leader, reaffirming Viet Nam's recognition of the territorial integrity of Cambodia within the present borders. In his letter, Premier Pham Van Dong said that Viet Nam's statement of recognition "is the 'most righteous and solid foundation' for our militant solidarity against the common enemy, the U.S. aggressors, and the fraternity for ever binding the peoples of our two countries."

This clearly shows that Kampuchea's attitude towards the Viet Nam-Kampuchea boundary question has been reasonable and fair, and that Viet Nam too committed itself to the recognition of the existing boundary line.

However, following the end of the war of resistance against U.S. aggression, the Vietnamese authorities made an about-face in their attitude towards the Vietnamese-Kampuchean

boundary question. Viet Nam invaded and occupied Kampuchea's Wei Island in 1975 and has since then made incessant encroachments upon its territory. In the 1976 negotiations between Viet Nam and Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities openly went back on their commitment in 1966 and 1967 which recognizes and respects the existing Kampuchean boundary line. They said that the agreement reached with Kampuchea in 1966 was made under pressure of having to carry on a war against U.S. imperialism. What a convenient piece of perfidy! It is a typical case of bad faith designed to achieve a specific political end. On top of this, Viet Nam advanced a new boundary line. It was only natural that Kampuchea should oppose this proposterous manoeuvre.

Who First Resorted to Brute Force?

Their attempt to acquire more land thwarted at the negotiating table, the Vietnamese authorities resorted to brute force. Beginning in September 1977, they sent large numbers of troops across the border and mounted one large-scale attack after another on Kampuchea. Fighting flared up in the eastern part of Kampuchea and in some areas the Vietnamese army penetrated dozens of kilometres into Kampuchean territory. It was no ordinary border skirmish. It was a naked war of aggression carried out by Viet Nam against Kampuchea. It was reckoned by the Vietnamese authorities that it would simply be impossible for Kampuchea with a population of only several million to stand up to Viet Nam with a population of 50 million. They thought Kampuchea would cave in the moment their troops marched in. But the Kampuchean people, with the fate of their nation hanging by a thread, rose up to defend their country. They put up valiant resistance and rolled back wave after wave of attacks by the Vietnamese aggressors. The Vietnamese authorities went out for wool and came back shorn. So they cranked up their propaganda machine and turned accuser. They alleged that it was Kampuchea that had crossed the border and intruded into Viet Nam. But would anybody bite that? Indisputable facts showed that it was the Vietnamese authorities, and they alone, who had provoked the border conflict in an attempt to subdue and gobble up Kampuchea by force. And now they vilify

China as "provoking" the conflict. It's a downright dirty calumny.

Apart from provoking the armed conflict along the Viet Nam-Kampuchea border, the Vietnamese authorities have also conducted a campaign of subversion against Kampuchea in an attempt to topple Kampuchea's revolutionary regime by action from within and without. In the name of captured Kampuchean personnel, they openly advocated the "building of bases" in Kampuchea and the overthrow of its legitimate government in recent newspaper and radio reports. By blustering, bluffing and bludgeoning a neighbouring country in flagrant contravention of the most basic norms of international relations, the Vietnamese authorities have laid bare their determination to pull out all stops in order to attain their wild ambition of annexing Kampuchea.

Since they failed in their schemes of armed aggression and subversion against Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities have started venting their anger on China. They slander China as having "provoked" the border conflict but can produce no evidence. So they wantonly spread rumours and slanders, attacking China for supporting and assisting Kampuchea, as if China were to blame for Viet Nam's fiasco. These attacks and charges made by the Vietnamese authorities are ridiculous in the extreme.

China Supports All Just Struggles Against Aggression

It goes without saying that China, as a socialist country, regards support and assistance to all just struggles against aggression as its bounden internationalist duty. When the U.S. imperialists launched aggression against Viet Nam and Kampuchea, China did everything possible to support Viet Nam and Kampuchea. The amount of aid extended to Viet Nam was umpteen times more than that given to Kampuchea. It stands to reason that China's sympathy and support now go out to Kampuchea which has become the victim of Vietnamese aggression.

It is absurd for the Vietnamese authorities to use China's aid to Kampuchea as proof that China "provoked" the Viet Nam-Kampuchea border conflict. Can one say that a country acts

on the dictates of China just because it receives Chinese support and aid? China supports and aids dozens of third world countries. But which of them is acting at the direction of China? Has China given orders to any one of them? In granting aid to other countries China seeks neither self-interest nor control over these countries. She does so for a simple reason, to enable the recipient countries to preserve and consolidate their national independence and develop their national economies by their own efforts and thereby benefit the third world people's common cause of opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. All this, in turn, means assistance to China by the recipient countries. China aided Viet Nam during its war of resistance against U.S. aggression precisely because the Vietnamese people were engaged in a just struggle against aggression and because the Chinese people considered it their duty as proletarian internationalists to give this aid. This is why China continued to take the overall interest into consideration, adopt an attitude of restraint and tolerance and give all-out assistance to Viet Nam during its war of resistance against U.S. aggression even when the Vietnamese authorities, while receiving large quantities of aid from China, used historical episodes of Chinese feudal rulers' aggression against Viet Nam to fan national hatred in anti-China propaganda. All this speaks volumes for the fact that China does not use aid to dictate to others. The Vietnamese authorities are insulting the Kampuchean people and smearing China's policy on foreign aid when they accuse China of using aid to dictate to Kampuchea and provoke the Viet Nam-Kampuchea border conflict.

Why Viet Nam Failed in Aggression Against Kampuchea

The Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea has failed not because Kampuchea has China's support. The Vietnamese authorities have apparently forgotten that the most essential factor in deciding the outcome of a war is not weapons, but the nature of the war and the people's approval of or opposition to the war. Was it not their unified determination and confidence in fighting against U.S. aggression that tipped the balance in winning victory

for the Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression? How is it that the Vietnamese forces that once triumphed over the U.S. imperialists have now suffered defeat at the hands of the people's forces of Kampuchea? It is because the Vietnamese authorities have launched a war of aggression which finds no support even in Viet Nam whereas the war being waged by the heroic Kampuchean people is a war against aggression and in defence of national independence and territorial integrity. The Vietnamese authorities may do well to draw proper lessons from this rather than give vent to their rage in an indiscriminate attack on China's limited aid to Kampuchea.

Even more ludicrous is the ballyhoo of the Vietnamese authorities who attack China for supporting Kampuchea and accuse Kampuchea of "provoking" the border conflict at China's instigation and at the same time talk profusely about Kampuchea's maltreatment of Chinese nationals residing there. Isn't this a case of slapping their own faces? According to the logic of the Vietnamese authorities, Kampuchea follows the "dictates" of China but is opposed to the very same China on matters concerning Chinese nationals there. How can this be possible! The Vietnamese authorities have been so addicted to rumour-mongering that they do not care whether the statements produced are full of inexplicable contradictions. It is the Kampuchean Government's policy to give equal treatment to both Chinese nationals and Kampuchean citizens, and grant Chinese nationals the right to free choice on the question of citizenship. The Vietnamese authorities want to accuse China of "provoking" the Viet Nam-Kampuchea border conflict and at the same time seek to cover up their own criminal persecution of Chinese nationals by sowing seeds of dissension between China and Kampuchea. Their attempt to kill two birds with one stone has failed. Their arguments just don't hold water.

It is the Vietnamese authorities themselves, and not China, who dream of manipulating, controlling and swallowing up Kampuchea and then lording it over Southeast Asia. The slanders of the Vietnamese authorities against

China are nothing but a thief's cry of "stop thief."

Who Intends to Dominate Southeast Asia?

It is clear to all that Viet Nam was confronted with the heavy and difficult task of healing the wounds of war and rebuilding and developing the economy after victory in the war of resistance against U.S. imperialism. But the Vietnamese authorities have turned a blind eye to the pressing need to overcome economic difficulties and provide peace for the people. Instead, more manpower, material and financial resources have been committed to a programme of strengthening their military buildup with the great quantities of military aid received during the war as well as the several billion dollars' worth of arms and equipment left by the United States. Why has this extraordinary phenomenon happened? One may well ask.

They have given a very good answer in their own actions.

Victory in the war against U.S. imperialism, coupled with possession of great amounts of arms, has made the Vietnamese authorities' heads swell and their hands itch. They behave in a way as if Viet Nam were a "big power" in Southeast Asia and parade Viet Nam as one of the few major military powers in the world today. It is precisely with this "capital" that it dreams of becoming the overlord in Southeast Asia and considers the rigging up of an "Indochina federation" with Viet Nam at its head as the first step. Since Kampuchea firmly opposes Viet Nam's ambition to achieve hegemony in the region, the Vietnamese authorities have no scruples about bringing pressure to bear upon Kampuchea by means of armed aggression and subversion.

The expansionist desires of the Vietnamese authorities go far beyond an "Indochina federation." Their ambition is much greater as can be clearly seen from their attitude towards the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The Vietnamese authorities, formerly opposed to ASEAN and attacking it as an "imperialist tool," have suddenly changed their attitude towards ASEAN since the extension of the border conflict with Kampuchea at the end of last year. Flaunting the banner "for genuine peace, independence and neutrality in Southeast Asia," they urged ASEAN to undergo a struc-

tural reform with a view to "suiting the situation" and "bringing about regional co-operation" by replacing ASEAN with a so-called "organization for Southeast Asian regional co-operation," an organization very similar to the "system of collective security in Asia" advocated by the Soviet social-imperialists. This, they say, will enable the Southeast Asian nations to gain "genuine independence." In other words, the Vietnamese authorities consider that the Southeast Asian nations have not yet gained "genuine independence" and need the "genuinely independent" Viet Nam to co-operate with them and lead them. Is it necessary to elaborate the part and role the Vietnamese authorities wish to play among the Southeast Asian nations?

Moscow Is Behind-the-Scenes Supporter

The invasion of Kampuchea by the Vietnamese authorities to rig up an "Indochina federation" and their activities in Southeast Asia have won the approval of the Soviet Union. The Kremlin praised them for making "a constructive contribution to the spread of detente in Asia" and for having "opened new prospects for the relaxation of tension." It described Viet Nam as a "firm outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia" and recently had it join the "Council for Mutual Economic Assistance" (C.M.E.A.). This further proves that the Soviet Union is the behind-the-scenes supporter of the Vietnamese authorities in seeking regional hegemonism.

It has become quite clear that the border conflict between Viet Nam and Kampuchea is by no means accidental. This conflict, together with the Vietnamese authorities' anti-China manoeuvres, including the persecution and expulsion of Chinese residents in Viet Nam and the use of the question of overseas Chinese to sow discord between China and Southeast Asian nations, forms a component part of the whole plot. In this plot, the Soviet superpower with its own hegemonistic aims provides cover and support for the Vietnamese authorities' regional hegemonism, while the Vietnamese authorities serve as a junior partner for the Soviet Union. This is a new way of operating in the current international situation, and a new gimmick in Soviet expansion. People have seen one

(Continued on p. 25.)

A Fundamental Principle of Marxism

by "Jiefangjun Bao" Special Commentator

Following is the third and last part of this article; its first two parts appeared in our previous issue. — Ed.

Practice Is the Most Telling Refutation of Agnosticism, Scepticism and All Other Philosophical Crotchets

THE most telling refutation of agnosticism, scepticism and all other philosophical crotchets is practice. This is a well-known statement by Engels when he criticized Hume and Kant and their agnosticism and scepticism. It tells us the following historical fact: Before Marxism introduced practice into the theory of knowledge and defined the objective criterion of truth, the question of whether man's knowledge can correctly reflect reality and whether such knowledge is objectively true was unsolved and could not possibly be solved. At that time, people formed all sorts of ideological systems in their minds, all claiming that they had acquired the final or absolute truth. Every one of them said he was right, quarrelling with each other endlessly in the sphere of subjective thinking and failing to come to any agreement. In these circumstances, agnosticism and scepticism naturally found a ready market because, as Chairman Mao pointed out, idealism and metaphysics are the easiest things in the world, because they do not have to base themselves on objective reality and are not tested against reality. Materialism of the old school could not find a real solution to this question because it did not understand the relationship between knowledge and practice — the former's dependence on the latter. It was the emergence of dia-

lectical materialism, which introduced practice into the theory of knowledge and established the objective criterion for judging truth, that spelled the bankruptcy of agnosticism and scepticism.

Thus, the Marxist theory of cognition acknowledges that practice is the real authority. Agnosticism and scepticism had a ready market only because no objective criterion (practice) for judging truth was established; there could be no such thing as the spread of agnosticism and scepticism resulting from the establishment of the objective criterion of truth. Anyone who holds a view to the contrary is really making a shocking "reversal"!

There were Lin Piao and the "gang of four" whose idealism and metaphysics were clearly shown by their conception of truth. For a long time they described truth as something dependent on man's subjective thinking; they regarded theory *per se* or statements and views of men of authority and what was written in documents as the criterion of truth, and they shunned any mention of objective practice. They did so because in this way they could interpret things as they pleased and praise or defame anyone as they liked without showing the least respect

for facts. In this way they could call black white or vice versa and they could discredit an innocent person or describe a scoundrel as a hero, all depending on their "need of the class struggle." In their words, "facts should serve certain needs." It is not difficult to see whether a line is correct or not as long as one respects facts, does not conceal the facts and lets practice and facts speak for themselves. But Lin Piao and the "gang of four" made a mess of things and used "revolutionary" rhetoric to cover themselves up and pass off their counter-revolutionary revisionist line as the only revolutionary line. Hence the "agnosticism concerning the two-line struggle" that has been prevalent among the masses for a long time. In short, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" lopped off the criterion of truth so that they could do all kinds of evil, fabricate things, prevail on others with specious arguments, and proclaim their lies and fabrications as the "truth." The tricks they played were most vicious, the consequences were disastrous, and almost everyone in the country has much experience in this.

What we cannot ignore is that there are still some people who even today do not seem to fully understand the destructive effects brought about by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" on Marxist theory. An absurd trend of thought resulting from Lin Piao and the "gang of four's" destruction of the fine tradition of seeking truth from facts, their reversal of the relationship between theory and practice and their trickery of using theory itself as the yardstick to test the truthfulness of a theory — has not only made a considerable number of people with little actual experience and theoretical learning (some of them still insist today that ideas are primary) their captives, but also influenced some experienced people holding leading posts. The double-dealing tactics of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," namely, "taking over the great banner and using it as a tiger skin to frighten people and achieving their own ends under the signboard of 'holding high' the banner" did succeed in overawing some people. At the same time, they never hesitated to brand whoever opposed or doubted their way of doing things as "revisionists." The result is some of

these people have not got over the scare even today.

Two Mirrors

To admit that practice is the only criterion of truth and that the Marxist doctrine is a science and not a blind faith, that theory must first of all come from practice before it can give guidance to practice, that theory is not eternally immutable, and that it is continually being supplemented, revised, enriched and developed in practice, and so on and so forth — is this revisionism or genuine Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought?

In his letter to Werner Sombart dated March 11, 1895, Engels made it clear that "Marx's way of conception as a whole is not a doctrine but a method. What it provides is not ready-made dogmas, but guiding principles for further researches and the method for these researches." Lenin, too, pointed out: "For the present, it is essential to grasp the incontestable truth that a Marxist must take cognisance of real life, of the true facts of *reality*, and not cling to a theory of yesterday, which, like all theories, at best only outlines the main and the general, only comes near to embracing life in all its complexity." (*Letters on Tactics*, 1917.)

Chairman Mao taught us more on this subject. A restudy of *Oppose Book Worship* (1930), *On Practice and Reform Our Study* (1941), and *Rectify the Party's Style of Work* (1942) will help us understand how Chairman Mao regarded Marxist-Leninist theories. He unequivocally ridiculed those who thought "whatever is written in a book is right," who "always say . . . 'Show me where it's written in the book,'" who "take Marxism-Leninism as a religious dogma," and said that these people were ignorant. When these people found that Lenin had written in a book saying that the proletariat should start seizing political power from big cities, they feverishly opposed Chairman Mao's correct policy of first seizing the countryside, encircling the cities from the countryside and finally seizing the cities. To these people, it was those of the Communist International handling Chinese problems who had gained a real understanding of the objective world of China, and not the Chinese people themselves who had gained a correct understanding

through practice. To them, what those in the Communist International had said or written could not be altered. These people "regard odd quotations from Marxist-Leninist works as a ready-made panacea" which, once acquired, can easily cure all maladies. This, Chairman Mao said, "impeded the development of theory and harmed themselves as well as other comrades." We call these people dogmatists. But Lin Piao and the "gang of four" belonged to another category because when they regarded Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a religious dogma, they had no wish at all to use it to cure maladies but used it to cover up their counter-revolutionary activities. We call these people counter-revolutionary revisionist double-dealers.

People belonging to these two categories are like two mirrors in front of us. In form, to say the least, they are alike in treating Marxism-Leninism as a religious dogma.

We must not think that revisionism manifests itself only in directly negating Marxism and its fundamental principles. Chairman Mao reproved the "gang of four" for opposing only empiricism and not dogmatism, implying that the gang, that bunch of revisionists, sometimes browbeat and deceived people with some dogmas (including the dogma in the form of publishing "quotations"). This is also what the old-time revisionists did. Stalin said: Revisionism, as a kind of opportunism, "is sometimes expressed in the attempt to cling to certain of the propositions of Marxism that have already become antiquated and to convert them into a dogma, so as to retard the further development of Marxism, and, consequently, to retard the development of the revolutionary movement of the proletariat." (Conclusion of *History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union* [B.], 1938.)

Theory Develops With the Development Of Practice

The theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a whole and its fundamental principles are irrefutable. We must uphold them at all times and never violate them. But these fundamental principles must be integrated with the actual situation and they must also develop. As to certain particular principles, conclusions

and slogans of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, they will change along with the change of historical conditions. The extent of man's knowledge of the world is always limited by historical conditions and the level of practice. When the historical conditions change and practice advances to a higher plane, knowledge also becomes more advanced. New historical conditions will inevitably help bring about changes in theory. Chairman Mao said that since we had entered the era of socialism and a series of new problems had cropped up, the works written in the past alone were insufficient, and it was necessary to write new books to meet the new needs. In the past, it was held that it was not difficult to eliminate the bourgeoisie and win complete victory for socialism; now it seems not to be so easy. That was why Chairman Mao said we must not speak lightly of the final victory; on the contrary, we must persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and be ready to cope with many major difficulties that may arise both at home and abroad. Marx, Engels, Lenin and Chairman Mao never hesitated to revise or correct certain conclusions (including their own) that were outdated and replace them with new ones. They never considered that this amounted to negating their own theories or being "sceptical" of the correctness of their own theories. They were engaged in scientific work and were responsible to truth and facts, never considering themselves to be omniscient nor asking others to revere them as such. Authors of Marxist classics always looked down upon, and sometimes sternly repudiated, such childish and absurd acts which often had improper motives. For instance, Chairman Mao expressed repugnance at Lin Piao's incessant talk about the "three adverbs" and the four "greats"* and his efforts to establish "absolute authority." Chairman Mao denounced Lin Piao point-blank as a "hypocrite." We all know how Marx and Engels revised certain principles in the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*

* In 1966 Lin Piao in his "Foreword to Second Edition of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*" said: "Comrade Mao Tsetung has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius, creatively and comprehensively." Then, in an inscription he wrote in 1967, he called Chairman Mao "great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman." — Tr.

(1848). Similar cases in the history of development of Marxism are numerous. Stalin had an example. If we read Stalin's *Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.* (1952), we find passages in which he said that some statements he had made in the past on certain questions were not exact or no longer effective and added that they must be abandoned. Speaking of his ten major military principles, Chairman Mao said: "By applying the ten major principles, we won victories in the Liberation War and in the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea (of course there were other reasons). The ten major principles are still applicable at present, and many parts of them will continue to be so. But Marxism-Leninism is not stagnant, it develops. The ten major principles, likewise, will be supplemented and developed and some of them may be revised in accordance with the practical conditions in future wars." (Quoted from "Developing Advanced Military Science of Chinese Proletariat" by Yeh Chien-ying, see *Peking Review*, No. 12, 1978, p. 7.)

When we say revising, supplementing and correcting the incompleteness of truth, we mean the same thing, and it is a link in the development of knowledge and theory. It is necessary, normal and inevitable to revise certain outdated principles on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and in the light of the actual situation. For instance, our Party Constitution and the Constitution of the People's Republic of China have been revised from time to time, some being revisions involving principles that had to be made. Before the Party Constitution and the Constitution of the People's Republic of China were adopted, they had been seriously studied and discussed by the Party Central Committee, the vast numbers of Party members and the masses. But this cannot be used as the reason to forbid any further revision in the new circumstances of things which have been earnestly studied and discussed. These revisions were necessary because some were things which had been correct in the past but were no longer useful because of the changes of conditions; some did not conform to the actual situation from the very beginning and had to be discarded, and some contained things part of which had been assimilated by new conclusions. (Take for instance the question of the victory

of the socialist revolution. Although Lenin had arrived at the conclusion that, in the era of imperialism, it was possible for socialism to triumph in one country, he maintained that the final victory of socialism could be achieved only through the joint efforts of the working class in most of the countries.) In short, truth is a thing that develops. The development of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought undoubtedly includes the revision of certain outdated principles. This cannot be mixed up with revisionism, just as relative truth cannot be confused with relativism, and attaching importance to practical experience with empiricism.

This is especially so at the turning points of history, when the actual situation changes swiftly and the slogans raised to guide a movement quickly lose their significance. Lenin said: "When history has taken a sharp turn, even progressive parties have for some time been unable to adapt themselves to the new situation and have repeated slogans which had formerly been correct but had now lost all meaning." (*On Slogans*, 1917.) On another occasion, he said: "Every slogan the Party addresses to the people is bound to become petrified, become a dead letter, yet remain valid for many even when the conditions which rendered it necessary have changed. That is an unavoidable evil, and it is impossible to ensure the correctness of Party policy unless we learn to combat and overcome it." (*The Valuable Admissions of Pitirim Sorokin*, 1918.)

Countless cases like this can be cited from the history of the Chinese revolution, including the history of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. For example, in time of war, we raised the slogan "mobile warfare is the main warfare" when conditions made this necessary. If at that time we should continue to stick to the slogan that "guerrilla warfare is the main warfare," the damage it would do to the revolution would be obvious.

Lenin pointed out here the need to "combat and overcome" this "evil" of sticking to the old slogans. Why? This is because very often it is not easy to change old slogans as, apart from the fact that man's thinking frequently lags behind reality, some people's interests are to varying degrees connected with these slogans. Os-

tensibly, these people say they are worried that revision of certain old slogans and old formulations may lead to a negation of the revolution and the theory as a whole (this reminds us of the kind of rhetoric used in *Arabian Nights*); actually they are afraid that some of their personal interests may suffer as a result.

At present, what especially merits our attention is this: As a result of Lin Piao and the "gang of four's" sabotage of the principles of linking theory with practice, proceeding from the actual situation and seeking truth from facts, and as a result of their persecution of and attacks on those adhering to these principles over the years, the aftereffects are so widespread that even now there are some people (particularly leading cadres at various levels) who out of habit do not have the nerve to study new problems, tackle new problems and answer questions raised by the masses; they always sidestep the problems, follow the directives and documents from the higher levels word for word and sentence for sentence and do not bother to take into consideration the actual situation of their locality or unit; they do not take the trouble to do revolutionary work well "in accordance with the actual conditions and the real feelings of the masses." (*Pay Attention to Economic Work*, 1933.) On the contrary, they do things against the feelings of the masses. They refuse to see the results of practice. They turn a blind eye to facts and do not take practice as the criterion to judge whether they have done the correct thing and whether they have really solved the problems, they make judgments and reach conclusions only for their own or their superiors' benefit. This is completely in contravention of Chairman Mao's teachings. Besides, ignoring facts and refusing to seek truth from facts will play into the hands of careerists and intriguers of all descriptions, giving them the opportunity to create confusion and carry out all kinds of schemes against the state and the people. For many years, both mentally and materially we have suffered enough from this evil of not seeking truth from facts! It must be said that this is a most painful lesson to us.

Some comrades have gone so far as to raise the following question reproachfully: If practice is given the first place and practice is the

only criterion of truth, then where do you put Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's statements? To people asking such a muddled-headed question, what has been said above gives them much food for thought. Moreover, they must themselves answer a question here: Chairman Mao said: "The only yardstick of truth is the revolutionary practice of millions of people." (*On New Democracy*, 1940.) "There is no other way of testing truth." (*Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?*) Where would you put this teaching of Chairman Mao's? How should one be considered as having followed Chairman Mao's teachings? From this we realize that simple sentiments alone without conscientious study cannot help anyone really understand Marxism as a science. We should all study hard. The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua calls on the whole Party and the whole nation to unite. The banner of Mao Tsetung Thought has been and will continue to be our banner of unity in struggle. Lin Piao and the "gang of four" wantonly tampered with Mao Tsetung Thought and flaunted the banner of Chairman Mao to peddle their own trash. Many of us have been taken in; this is a lesson we should never forget. What we must emphasize now is to think and study hard to really grasp the basic viewpoint of Mao Tsetung Thought. Our cause of unity will be best served if we open our eyes wide on this most important issue, distinguish right from wrong, comprehensively and correctly grasp Mao Tsetung Thought for what it is, and truly unify our thinking in this respect.

The Basic Viewpoint of Mao Tsetung Thought

With regard to the basic viewpoint of Mao Tsetung Thought, Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping made a most profound exposition at the recent All-Army Political Work Conference. He said:

"Ever since Chairman Mao joined the communist movement and since he first created our Party, he had always advocated and practised investigation and study of objective social conditions and resolutely combated the erroneous tendency of divorcing theory from practice, of doing everything from wishful thinking or strictly according to books and instructions from above regardless of concrete conditions." "Chairman

Mao always insisted on using the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method to raise, analyse and solve problems. He always discussed problems in the light of different times, places and conditions. . . . What is important was to use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to analyse and solve problems. Concrete analysis of concrete conditions is the living soul of Marxism. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought would lose its vitality if it were not integrated with the actual conditions. It is the duty of us leading cadres to integrate instructions of higher levels, including the Party Central Committee, with the actual conditions of our own units in solving our problems. We must not function like a 'message centre' and simply transmit instructions."

He went on:

"For many years no all-army political work conference has been called. Now that such a conference is called, what method should we adopt in its proceedings? Obviously, we can and should only use the method of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality and integrating theory with practice to sum up past experience, analyse the new historical conditions and put forward new problems, new tasks and new guidelines. It is only in this way that problems can be tackled and solved correctly at this conference. Comrade Wei Kuo-ching has made a good report at our conference. The report is good because it proposes pertinent solutions after studying the problems posed by the new historical conditions. This is a proof that we firmly uphold Mao Tsetung Thought in our concrete actions. Otherwise, if we just copied past documents word for word, we could not solve any problem, let alone solving it correctly. In that case, even if we paid lavish lip service to Mao Tsetung Thought, we would actually be running counter to it. We must eliminate the poisonous influence of Lin Piao and the 'gang of four,' set things to right and shatter spiritual fetters to effect a great emancipation of our minds. This is indeed a quite serious task."

Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping also said:

"Many comrades in our Party persevere in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and adhere to the principle of integrat-

ing the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the practice of revolution. This is very good and we must continue to do so. There are other comrades, however, who talk about Mao Tsetung Thought every day, but often forget, abandon or even oppose Chairman Mao's fundamental Marxist viewpoint and method of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in doing everything and integrating theory with practice. Furthermore, some people even maintain that whoever persists in seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality and integrating theory with practice is guilty of a heinous crime. In essence, their view is that one may only copy straight from Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and should rest content with mechanical copying, transmitting and reproduction. They would insist that to do otherwise is to go against Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the guidance coming from the Party Central Committee. What they raise is no minor issue. It involves the whole approach to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought."

How well he said it! And how profound was his explanation, driving home the truth!

What should be the proper approach to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought? This is indeed no minor issue. It involves the question of whether one is really defending Mao Tsetung Thought or merely paying lip service to it. As Vice-Chairman Teng has pointed out, there are comrades who talk about Mao Tsetung Thought every day, but often forget, abandon or even oppose the fundamental viewpoint of Mao Tsetung Thought. Some people even forbid others to persevere in seeking truth from facts and want others to rest content with available passages of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, simply copy them down and transmit them without any regard whatsoever for the actual situation. They forbid others to say that practice is the criterion of truth and to break through the "ideological forbidden area" set up by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." They hold that if we did so, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought would not be able to stand on its legs and a great disaster would result. How absurd this really is! Where on earth is this kind of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought? Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung

Thought is the most progressive and revolutionary scientific ideological system in human history, the universal truth proved in the practice of millions upon millions of people. It can defeat all kinds of retrogressive and reactionary schools of thought and certainly will not be defeated by them. The banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought can never be pulled down. All madmen, including Lin Piao and the "gang of four," who tried to pull it down, fell one after another. Why is it that some of our comrades lack confidence to such an extent? If Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought were really that feeble as they imagine it to be, if it were so afraid of integrating itself with new historical conditions, so afraid of practice and so afraid of being pulled down, that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is certainly not genuine. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought has tempered itself, developed and expanded its positions not only in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment but also in its struggle against anti-Marxist thoughts of all kinds. Some of our comrades call themselves followers of materialism and claim that they have studied *On Practice* thoroughly, but they react at the mere mention of the criterion of practice as if they were encountering a big enemy. Why? This is typical of a trend of thought at present that deserves our great attention. It stands in opposition to the fine style of work — seeking truth from facts, saying things according to facts, daring to bring up and study new problems — which has been restored and carried forward only recently among the masses and in our work and in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." The struggle between the two undoubtedly reflects the profundity and complexity of the struggle to sweep away the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four."

The torrent of history will continue to roll on irresistibly. "Marxism-Leninism has in no way exhausted truth but ceaselessly opens up roads to the knowledge of truth in the course of practice." (*On Practice*.) Since the birth of Marxism, the road to knowledge has become increasingly broad. In the more than 50 years of Chairman Mao's leadership over the revolution,

practically every realm and every corner of human society and the natural world has undergone profound changes. It was in such an era that Chairman Mao tempered this Marxist weapon of knowledge and always studied practice as the most fundamental thing in the theory of knowledge. According to Chairman Mao, Marxism is a science and is capable of opening up roads to the knowledge of truth, because it attaches importance to practice and puts practice in the first place. Mao Tsetung Thought is the greatest enemy of blind faith, dogmas and petrified things. Engels said: "The more ruthlessly and disinterestedly science proceeds the more it finds itself in harmony with the interests and aspirations of the workers." (*Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy*, 1886.) Chairman Mao said: "We must believe in science and nothing else, that is to say, we must not have blind faith in anything. What is right is right and what is wrong is wrong, whether it concerns the Chinese or foreigners, whether it concerns the dead or the living. To believe otherwise is blind faith. We must do away with blind faith." (*On the Draft Constitution of the People's Republic of China*, 1954.) If we respect practice and science, do away with blind faith and emancipate our minds, we will be able to promote the development of theory and gain new truth. At a great turning point of history, as Lenin said, "the whole thing now is *practical work*; that the historical moment has arrived when theory is being transformed into practice, is vitalized by practice, corrected by practice, tested by practice." (*How to Organize Competition*, 1918.)

Let us, under the banner of Chairman Mao and under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, courageously take part in the great practice of the three revolutionary movements under the new historical conditions and in the struggle to thoroughly expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four," transform theory into practice, test it in practice, and study, study and again study in practice and steadily develop Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in practice to a still higher level.

(A translation of an article published in "Jiefangjun Bao" on June 24. Subheads are ours.)

Farmland Capital Construction In Taoyuan County

by Our Correspondent Chin Chi-chu

With rare industry and determination, Chinese peasants in the vast rural areas are busy with farmland capital construction. This will boost agricultural production and will gradually transform the natural environment. What does "farmland capital construction" involve? The following example of what has happened in a county in south China will furnish some answers.

IN his famous essay "The Peach-Blossom Spring" written some 1,500 years ago, the poet Tao Yuan-ming wrote of a fisherman who sailing up a stream suddenly came upon a grove of flowering peach trees. He followed the stream and reached a spring and a cliff pierced by a cave. He entered it and as he advanced, he found himself walking into open land, with well-tilled fields, crystal ponds, neat rows of peasant cottages and the people living in peace and happiness. Thus the expression *taoyuan*, "Peach-Blossom Spring," becomes a metaphor for a place where people live well and happily.

It is said that some 500 years ago there really was a cave in Taoyuan County in Hunan Province and the setting inside the cave was exactly like what Tao Yuan-ming had described. The peach blossoms there attracted crowds of visitors every spring.

But in reality Taoyuan County was never the "utopia" the poet had described. I went through the official *County Record* compiled before liberation and read the following entries:

"In the summer of the 29th year of the reign of Emperor Tao Kuang of the Ching Dynasty (1849), it rained for about 60 days. Excessive rain brought about famine. The price of rice rose many fold. County magistrate

Wang Wen-lieh ordered distribution of grain from the county's granary to famine victims and provided them with porridge. But there were too many to be provided for and a great many died of hunger."

"In the ninth year of the reign of Emperor Kuang Hsu of the Ching Dynasty (1883), there was a dry spell. Fields lay neglected, streams dried up and many died. Terrible, widespread misery." There are many similar entries.

For generations the peasants of Taoyuan County led fear-ridden lives, "worried about the rainfall and the rent." Under reactionary rule, the peasants were often hungry and cold. They lacked the means and the spirit to improve the land. Natural conditions went from bad to worse and farm yields remained quite low.

Natural Conditions

Taoyuan County in the hilly northwestern area of Hunan Province is 4,800 square kilometres in area and has a population of 880,000 living in 60 people's communes. The natural conditions are: hills make up 70 per cent of the whole area, rivers and ponds 10 per cent and farmland, totalling 90,000 hectares, 20 per cent.

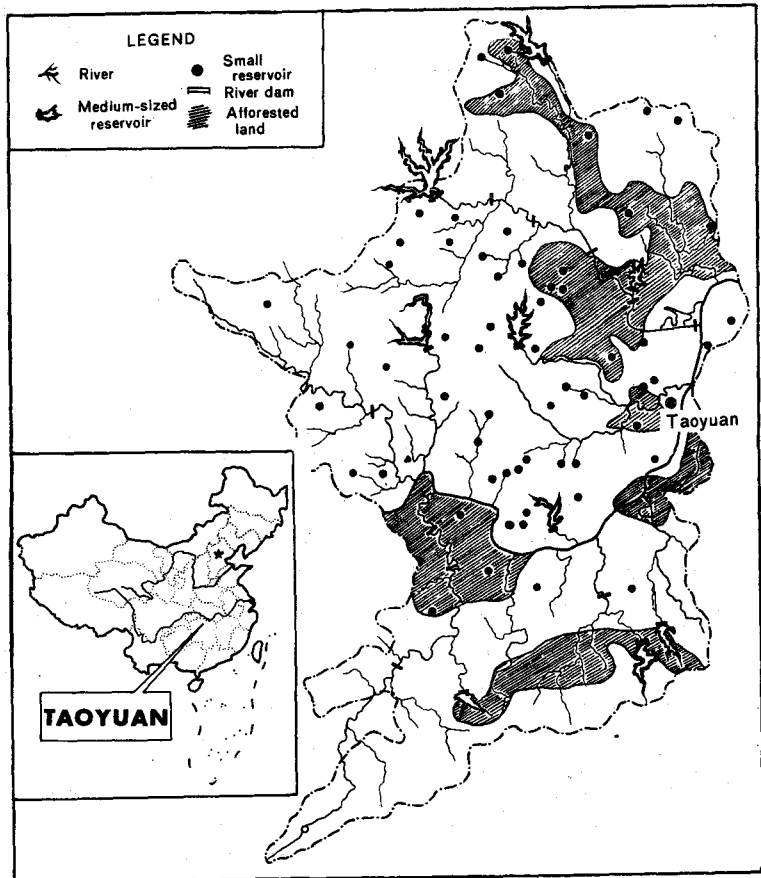
At the time of the county's liberation in 1949, the greater part of its hilly area was

wasteland. Although there are 48 rivers and streams in the county, they could not be fully made use of because of the tortuous courses, swift currents and shoals, and also because the rivers and streams usually rose suddenly and subside equally as suddenly. The county's fields were for the most part scattered plots on the mountain slopes or down in the valleys, where they didn't get much sun and were waterlogged most of the year. The soil temperature was also low. All these are not factors promoting plant growth. Furthermore, there were a lot of people and very little land. It averaged out at one-fifteenth of a hectare or so per person. Compared with areas north of the Yellow River, Taoyuan County has more rain, higher temperatures and a longer cropping period, but it was still very hard to boost farm yields.

After liberation, people in Taoyuan County put great efforts into farmland capital construction. They "moved mountains and changed the courses of rivers" and worked to improve farming conditions. Outstanding achievements have been made in this respect since 1971 and Taoyuan County has been commended by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng who was for many years in charge of work in Hunan Province. Taoyuan has been acknowledged as an advanced county in learning from Tachai in agriculture for the past several years and large numbers of people from various places have been to Taoyuan to see and to learn.

Overall Planning

Comrades of Taoyuan County summarize their work as one of "transforming and rearranging hills, rivers, fields, forests and roads on an overall basis." That is, not embarking on any one project in isolation, say a water con-



A Sketch Map of Farmland Capital Construction in Taoyuan.

(Map shows some of the river dams, medium-sized and small reservoirs in Taoyuan County.)

by Shih Yi-tu

servancy project, but tackling it with all the other factors in mind. This is the conclusion they draw from years of successes and failures. For example, they had built a fairly large reservoir, the Huangshih Reservoir, before 1958. But as they did not plant trees on the surrounding mountain slopes, soil washed down silted up the irrigation channels and ditches. And as the fields were not levelled and arranged according to plan, some could not be irrigated and some could not be drained. Without roads tractors could not reach the fields, and so on.

I went to many places of the county and saw the benefits of comprehensive transformation and rearrangement work.

River Harnessing. The Paiyang River, the largest in the county, flows into the Tungting Lake, China's second largest fresh water lake. Formerly, the course near the lake was so contorted that after a heavy rain this part of the river, instead of flowing into the lake, backed up the river and flooded the fields on either side of the river. This zigzag section has been straightened out and widened to facilitate drainage. On the middle reaches of the river five dams have been built so that water can be pumped to the fields some 40 metres up on the slopes. The 600-million-cubic-metre reservoir on the upper reaches generates electricity and irrigates about one-third of the county's farmland.

Mountain Transformation. The undulating Nine Dragons range comprises one thousand and more hills of varying altitudes. On the highest peak a temple was built before liberation where people used to go to burn incense and kowtow fervently, praying the "dragon god" for a rich harvest. For all that there were no big harvests. The slopes were barren and rocky. Now the landscape has changed. Along the highway winding round the mountains I saw terraced flat strips growing fir and other trees on the slopes. Between the lines of trees were rows of soya bean and peanut. There were also numerous small ponds newly dug on the slopes. Comrades of the forestry department told me that 6,600 hectares on the Nine Dragons had been afforested.

Field Improvement. One of the main problems to be tackled is the "soggy cold soil" caused by waterlogging and low soil temperature. Scien-

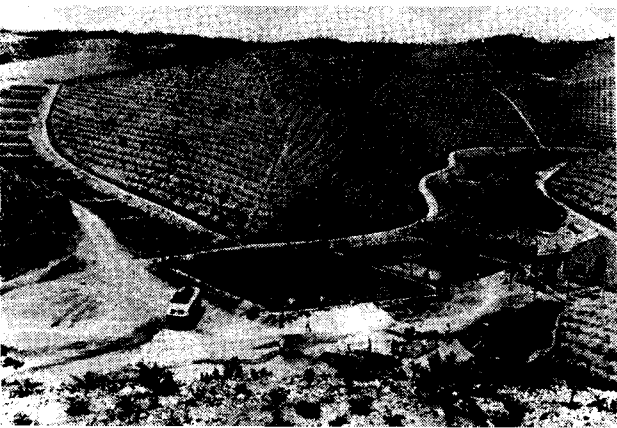
tific analysis of the problem has led to effective solution. Drainage ditches have been dug on the mountain slopes to divert stream water from the fields and drains have been laid in the fields to lower the water table. Higher soil temperature has resulted in better crops. In a hilly area we saw a large tract of terraced fields protected by a stone embankment. On level areas the fields are being built like gardens. In some places the fields are laid out like a chessboard and the oblong plots cut by roads and paths and ditches and channels. The newly built villages are clean and tidy. In spring, the green shade trees and peach blossoms come close to making Taoyuan the paradise the poet had pictured.

Road Construction. In the past there was hardly one decent flat road in this county of hills and bogs. When it rained the narrow mud paths linking the villages and fields became too slippery for passage. Today there are several highways, the main ones are asphalt surfaced. All communes and 85 per cent of the 839 production brigades today are accessible by motor vehicle.

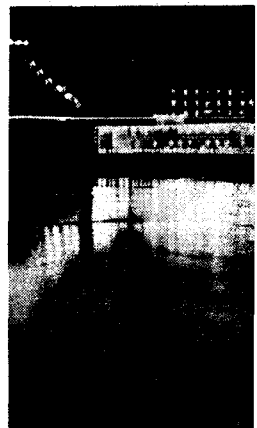
The following table shows what have been achieved by Taoyuan County in farmland capital construction since liberation.

Reservoirs (big, medium-sized and small)	365
River dams	3,284
Electric pumping stations	329
Ponds and small dams	62,800
Timberland	50,000
	hectares
Small hydro-electric stations	119

▼ The Nine Dragons hills afforested.



▼ Huangshih Reservoir on the upper reaches of the Paiyang.



Highways	2,900 km.
Farmland that gives stable, high yields despite drought and waterlogging*	43,000 hectares

Initial Results

In a new village of the Hsiaohokou Production Brigade I visited, I saw a row of two-storeyed stone buildings with red and grey walls — a rare sight, as nearly all houses in China's countryside are single-storeyed buildings. These buildings, I learnt, housed the brigade office, co-operative medical centre, department store, barbershop, theatre and library. Behind them are rows of new houses for commune members.

The brigade has 880 people in 237 households. Before liberation, all land here was the property of a big landlord surnamed Yu. In the old days the river before what is now the brigade office was badly silted up and used to overflow into the houses and farmland when flood water rushed in. In dry seasons the place suffered from drought. Since 1970 the river has been enlarged and dredged and small reservoirs, dams and pumping stations have been put up on its upper reaches. The hills about have been planted to trees. Now over 90 per cent of the brigade's farmland are fields that

*The Outline of the Ten-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy, 1976-85, provides that by 1985 each of the rural population will, on the average, have at least one *mu* (one-fifteenth of a hectare) of such farmland. Taoyuan County has already reached the target.

give stable, high yields despite drought and waterlogging and its average annual per-hectare yield in the past five years is over 7.5 tons, three times more than that of 1949.

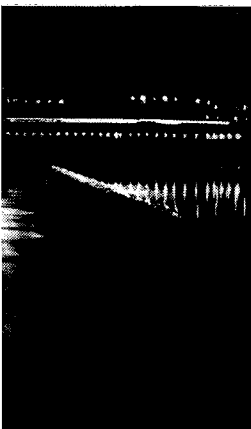
Sixty-year-old Chang Shao-chiu's family of eight live in a five-room stone-and-tile house. Thirty years ago, like most peasants here, he lived in a low, dark and damp thatched cottage.

The brigade's accountant told me that in 1949, the total annual output of grain within the area of the present brigade was 112 tons and a middle peasant got on an average 125 kilogrammes of food grain for the whole year. In 1977, total output shot up to 475 tons and food grain averaged 260 kilogrammes per person. Last year the brigade delivered and sold the state 135 tons of marketable grain, more than three tons of cotton, three tons of *camellia oleosa* oil, plus a large quantity of eggs and many pigs.

Farm production in the county has obviously gone up. The county's grain output went up from 247,000 tons in 1965, the year before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, to 461,000 tons in 1976, nearly a 100 per cent increase. In the same period, the marketable grain Taoyuan provided the state increased from 55,000 to 132,000 tons.

What has taken place in Taoyuan County demonstrates that, despite a large population with relatively little arable land, China's potential for increasing its farm production is very large and the prospect of building up a beautiful and wealthy countryside is very bright.

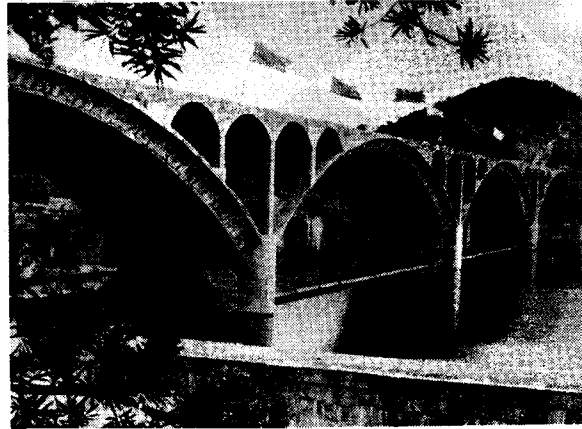
▼ Small hydro-electric station at night.



▼ Irrigation channel.



▼ A bridge-dam.



Chinese Foreign Ministry's Note

On China's Forced Cessation Of Aid to Albania

.....

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China sent a note to the Albanian Embassy in China on July 7 on China's forced cessation of aid to Albania and bringing back of its experts. The note reads as follows:

Embassy of the People's Socialist Republic
of Albania in China

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in China and has the honour to state the following:

At the request of the Albanian Government, the Chinese Government has, since 1954, provided Albania with economic and military aid with a view to enhancing the friendship between the two peoples and the amicable relations between the two countries and in keeping with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Implementation of the agreements concluded between China and Albania calls for an outlay by the Chinese Government of more than ten billion yuan Renminbi, most of which has already been paid out. China agreed to help Albania build 142 complete projects, 91 of which have been completed, 23 are in the main completed or under construction, and 17 others have been surveyed and are being designed. New industrial branches in Albania built with Chinese aid include iron and steel, chemical fertilizers, caustic soda, acids, glass, copper processing, paper,

plastics and armaments. Projects built with Chinese aid in existing Albanian industrial branches such as electricity, coal, petroleum, machine tools, light industries, textiles, building materials, communications and broadcasting helped greatly to expand their productive capacity. China provided Albania with large amounts of arms and equipment gratis. Nearly 6,000 Chinese experts were sent to Albania over the years on aid projects. China helped Albania train large numbers of economic and military technical cadres, of whom more than 2,000 were trained in China. It is evident to any unbiased person that China has conscientiously implemented and not violated its aid agreements with Albania, and that Chinese aid has served to strengthen and not impair Albania's economic development and defence building.

China has been aiding Albania while facing many difficulties itself. We delivered 1.8 million tons of food grain to you when our own food supplies were inadequate. We provided you with more than a million tons of steel products when there was not enough steel to meet our own needs. We supplied you with more than 10,000 tractors when the level of mechanization of our agriculture is still quite low, relying as we do mainly on manpower and draught animals. Though we have insufficient power generating capacity, we helped you complete or in the main complete six power stations of varying sizes with a total installed capacity of 885,000 kilowatts, thus enabling Albania to be more than self-sufficient in electricity. We

provided your armed forces with new China-made tanks and interceptors even before our own armed forces were equipped with them. We bought from abroad and re-exported to you the set of equipment, which we could not produce at the time, for the Fieri Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant with our much-needed foreign currency. We conducted for you special experiments and trial production over a period of more than a dozen years, spending more than 100 million yuan Renminbi, for the establishment of an integrated metallurgical complex using as its raw material your paragenetic laterite ore of nickel, cobalt, iron and chromium, when we had no practical experience in this regard and when the technology and equipment required were not available on the international market. Of the 29 workshops of this complex, 20 have been completed and are in operation. The project helped Albania to produce its own iron and steel for the first time in March 1976.

China started with a weak economic and technical foundation, and in recent years our national economy was affected by the sabotage of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" as well as serious natural disasters. It is therefore natural that we could not meet all the increasing Albanian demands for aid and could not give whatever you wanted and whenever you wanted it. But the Chinese people can say with equanimity that they scrimped on food and clothing and tried their best to aid Albania in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

It must also be pointed out that we have continued to fulfil our aid commitments in spite of the fact that in recent years the Albanian side has repeatedly attacked China's domestic and foreign policies by insinuation. In 1975 we agreed to provide a new interest-free loan of 500 million yuan Renminbi and signed a new agreement on gratis military aid. Starting from the Seventh Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour in November 1976, the Albanian leaders began to make venomous public attacks on the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, seriously hurting their feelings. Even in these circumstances, China valued the friendship between the Chinese and the Albanian peoples and continued to aid Albania. The Chinese

experts continued their work in pursuance of agreement. In the period from 1977 up to now, China has shipped nearly 300,000 tons of economic and military aid supplies to Albania, helped Albania to complete or in the main complete ten construction projects, conceded the Albanian Government's request to postpone the repayment of the debt of 217 million yuan Renminbi due before 1980 to the period of 1991-2000 and signed an agreement on China's gratis provision of spare parts of military equipment to Albania. The sincere friendship cherished by the Chinese Government and people for the Albanian people and their good desire of maintaining the co-operation between the two countries are obvious to the broad masses of the Albanian people, cadres and soldiers.

The leaders of Albania on many occasions spoke highly of China's aid. Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, said in his report at the Sixth Party Congress in 1971 that China had given Albania "great and disinterested internationalist aid" and that "the Albanian people and the Party of Labour are deeply grateful to the Chinese people, the glorious Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tsetung for their fraternal aid to our socialist construction for the prosperity and strength of our socialist motherland." Enver Hoxha and Mehmet Shehu in their message addressed on behalf of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour to Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in November 1975 said that "the People's Republic of China has also given the People's Republic of Albania help in the field of national defence by supplying it gratis with weapons, ammunition, means of war and equipment. The aid you have given us in the field of national defence has a major significance for our people and our Party."

But now the Albanian side, out of its own political needs in domestic and foreign policy and while intensifying its political anti-China campaign, has wantonly maligned China's aid to Albania and tried to sabotage the economic and military co-operation between the two sides. Here we just cite some of the many facts.

1. In the first quarter of 1978 when the Albanian Vice-Minister of Industries and Mines discussed with us the question of Chinese aid for the building of an integrated metallurgical complex and other projects, he insisted that we fix a schedule for the delivery of the blueprints and equipment of the steel plate cold rolling workshop, the seamless tubing workshop and the pig iron casting workshop in the absence of results from the experiments. When we objected to this unreasonable demand, he refused any further consultations, asserted that what Albania has said was "final and categorical" and brazenly terminated the talks. This not only barred the solution of a series of questions yet to be negotiated, but also suspended work on the aid projects of the steel plate hot rolling workshop and the tube welding workshop, on which agreement had been reached.

2. With regard to the Ballsh Integrated Refinery, Chinese experts long ago explained in detail to its leadership and staff the necessity of strict observance of the rules of operation, for the plant operates under high temperatures and pressures and its products are inflammable and liable to explosion. After the refinery went into operation in early 1978, however, the Albanian management ignored the technical guidance of the Chinese experts and violated operational rules, resulting in eight serious accidents within a period of three months or so. For example, there is the rule that the water content of the crude oil used in the hydrogenate refining unit must not exceed one per cent. But the Albanian side in trial production used crude oil with a water content of as high as 70 per cent, thus bringing production to a halt. What was more serious, in operating the coking unit which had been under normal operation, the Albanian side, behind the backs of the Chinese experts, closed all the valves and ran it into excessive temperature. This was obviously done to create a major accident and then put the blame on the Chinese experts and defame China.

3. In the case of the naval base project which was being built with Chinese gratis aid, the discontinuance of the work was due to the

belated discovery of seeping karst caves overlooked through poor geological survey by the Albanian side. In October 1977 the Chinese side was requested by the Albanian side to send experts to help solve the problem. It approved the request in a reply in January 1978, having had to spend some time studying the problem. But the Albanian side, on the pretext of the slowness of the reply, changed its mind by taking the work upon itself and terminated Chinese aid for this project. Moreover, it took advantage of the matter to attack China's military aid as a whole, slandering China for "damaging" Albania's national defence.

4. In March 1978 the Chinese side informed the Albanian side that the necks of the hub shafts of the China-supplied H5 helicopters needed to be taken back to China for checking and repairs as a defect had been found in the manufacturing process. This was done with good will and should have been positively responded to by the Albanian side. But the latter refused to send the necks back for checking and repairs and at the same time declared that the Chinese side would be held responsible for any mishaps. This is preposterous!

5. It is provided in the agreement and it is a normal construction procedure that trial production may start only when necessary conditions have been created. But in May 1978 the Albanian side insisted that the Chinese experts act on its decision to start trial production without the necessary conditions at the newly expanded workshop of the Enver Machine Tool Plant and at the Valis Coal Mine. When the Chinese experts objected, the Albanian side went ahead on their own, while asserting that they would hold the Chinese side responsible if things went wrong. On the other hand, the Albanian side created various pretexts and, in violation of agreement, refused to sign notes on the starting of operation of projects whose trial production had been completed, such as the cinder brick factory and the blast furnace and certain workshops of the integrated metallurgical complex.

6. It was the usual practice over 20-odd years and it was according to agreement that

the Chinese side delivered invoices along with each delivery of equipment or materials for a project, and the two sides confirmed the cost of the completed project at the final settlement when balances were paid to either side as the case may be. But in May 1978 the Albanian side suddenly refused to accept the 25 invoices, totalling nearly 100 million yuan Renminbi, which were delivered by the Chinese side for the equipment and materials and their freight for the aid projects built in the period between December 1977 and April 1978. This violation of agreement made it impossible for the continuation of normal work in the co-operation between the two countries.

7. A scaffold was formed in the blast furnace of the metallurgical complex due to the Albanian side's disregard for the technical advice of Chinese experts. As soon as the Chinese experts discovered this on March 17, 1978 they informed the enterprise and workshop leaders. They repeatedly recommended effective measures for minimizing the harm and preventing expansion of the scaffold but were ignored. It was not until May 22 that the Albanian Machinery Import Corporation proposed to the Chinese side to employ a Chinese expert to blast off the scaffold. While the Chinese side was favourably studying the request and about to approve it, the Albanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent over a note on May 31, 1978 stating that the Chinese side must dispatch someone to Albania within two or three days to remove the trouble and that otherwise the Albanian side would blast the scaffold on its own and would hold the Chinese side responsible for the consequences. This ultimatum-like demand was what no sovereign state could accept and was, in fact, impossible to meet. However, in order to uphold co-operation between the two countries, the Chinese side stated that if the Albanian side truly desired to employ a Chinese expert, it should send over a note which the Chinese side would consider. But the Albanian side refused to send over any note. All this shows that the Albanian side is deliberately creating an issue to sabotage co-operation.

8. In its notes to the Chinese Embassy in Albania dated April 29 and May 20, 1978, the

Albanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs made entirely groundless charges, alleging that Chinese experts "had the deliberate intention of harming Albania's economy," and that China was "placing obstacles" in its aid to Albania "in violation of" agreements and "causing serious damage" to Albanian economy, etc. On June 7, 1978 the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent a reply note to the Albanian side, expressing the hope for an exchange of views through notes and the solution of differences in the co-operation between the two countries so that the co-operation may continue. But the Albanian Ambassador to China refused to accept the note or solve the problems through consultation.

All the facts show that the Albanian leadership has decided to pursue the anti-China course, deliberately abandoned the agreements signed between the two sides providing Chinese aid to Albania, slandered and tried to fabricate charges against Chinese experts, and sabotaged the economic and military co-operation between China and Albania in a planned and systematic way, making it impossible for our aid work to go on while you have blocked the way to a solution of the problems through consultation. In these circumstances, the Chinese Government has no choice but to stop its economic and military aid and its aid payments to Albania and bring back its economic and military experts now working there. The Chinese Government hopes that the Albanian Government will facilitate the return of the Chinese experts. The disruption of the economic and military co-operation between China and Albania is wholly the making of the Albanian side, which must bear the full responsibility.

The Chinese Government has always valued the friendship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples and still hopes to maintain and develop normal relations between China and Albania.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania the assurances of its highest consideration.

Peking, July 7, 1978

Viet Nam Violates Border Control Accord

VIOLETIONS of the Sino-Vietnamese Border Control Accord by the Vietnamese authorities and continued expulsion of Chinese residents from Viet Nam and driving them back to China by land are going hand in hand with their efforts to hold up the evacuation of victimized Chinese nationals by sea. This has made things very difficult for China in the way of resettling these victimized returnees, ensuring border security, administering the border areas and preserving a normal routine of production and the day-to-day life of the local population.

For some months a chaotic situation has existed along the whole length of the Sino-Vietnamese boundary. Without securing China's consent and completing the formalities required for entry and exit, the Vietnamese side has been expelling masses of Chinese nationals and Vietnamese minority people as it pleases and driving them over the border at points or along paths as it chooses. What is more, it has availed itself of the opportunity to send spies into Chinese territory; they move freely in the border areas, provoking clashes and incidents, gathering intelligence and creating disturbances. This is something no sovereign state will brook.

The public security departments of China's Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region and Yunnan Province recently issued a joint public notice reaffirming the stipulations concerning border control:

- Beginning July 12, 1978, Chinese nationals residing in Viet Nam who want to return to China are required to produce official "repatriation certificates" issued by the Chinese Embassy in Viet Nam together with exit visas given by the Vietnamese authorities. They are to cross the border to China at appointed points.

- People living in the border areas of the two countries may make the normal exits and entries provided they produce the passes issued to them and cross the border at appointed points

or along appointed paths in accordance with the agreement reached by the local governments of the two countries. They are forbidden to cross the border along paths of their own choosing.

- Vietnamese inhabitants in the border areas may move into and settle down in China provided they go through the regular formalities in strict observance of the agreement reached by the local governments of the two countries.

Fabrication About China "Intruding" Into Air Space

ON July 10, the Foreign Ministry of Viet Nam lodged a "strong protest" with the Chinese Embassy in Viet Nam against the so-called dispatch of fighter planes by China to intrude into the air space of Viet Nam on July 8. A spokesman of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry in a statement on July 12 pointed out that investigation shows that this is a mere fabrication. On July 8, no Chinese military aircraft ever flew over China's Kwangsi within 20 kilometres of the China-Viet Nam border, let alone "intruding" 30 kilometres into the air space of Viet Nam to manoeuvre for a long time.

To cover up what lies behind their opposition to China and their ostracizing Chinese residents, the Vietnamese authorities, bent on deceiving world public opinion and the Vietnamese people, have fabricated lies out of thin air, smeared and attacked China. The Chinese Foreign Ministry on July 12 lodged a strong protest over this matter with the Vietnamese Embassy in China.

• Chinese or Vietnamese personnel of government offices in border areas or working at border points who are to cross the border on official business must have the necessary papers and cross the border at appointed points or along appointed paths.

After the enforcement of these stipulations, victimized Chinese nationals who have lost the means of livelihood as a result of persecution by the Vietnamese authorities and who wish to return to China may apply to the Chinese Embassy in Viet Nam, complete the required procedures and upon producing a "repatriation certificate" return at the border points appointed by China.

"Call on Hoa People to Return" a Lie

To cover up their expulsion of Chinese residents, the Vietnamese authorities have repeatedly spread the lie that "China calls on the Hoa people to return to China." The fact that the Chinese side has reiterated the stipulations of the border control accord proves once more that the massive expulsion of Chinese residents from Viet Nam is an anti-China move planned by the Vietnamese authorities. Where China is concerned, even when the Vietnamese authorities take a very unfriendly attitude towards China, the Chinese Government has nevertheless encouraged those Chinese nationals who can go on residing in Viet Nam to continue to live there and get along amicably with the Vietnamese people. At the same time, it has made representations to the Vietnamese authorities that they renounce their policy of discrimination against the Chinese residents and ensure their legitimate rights and interests.

This completely conforms with the interests of the Chinese nationals residing in Viet Nam as well as of the people of China and Viet Nam.

However, on July 12, the Vietnamese side continued to drive back to China persecuted Chinese nationals from the border areas. The Vietnamese frontier personnel even fired shots into the air to force the persecuted Chinese nationals to rush to the Chinese check post.

Sea Evacuation Obstructed

For more than 20 days two Chinese ships have been anchored in international waters off Viet Nam, waiting to evacuate persecuted Chinese nationals. However, the Vietnamese authorities have been obstructing the negotiations over the repatriation of Chinese nationals by ship. At the same time, they are persecuting the victimized Chinese nationals in Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong who are waiting to return to China by the Chinese ships by keeping them under surveillance, arresting them, and revoking their identification cards, grain ration cards, etc. The Vietnamese side is also spreading rumours among the Chinese residents, such as "Chinese ships will not come at all" and "There is danger for China may explode its ships." According to victimized Chinese residents in Viet Nam who have returned, Vietnamese security personnel have said publicly: "When the Chinese ships fail eventually to embark any of the Hoa people, that will be a victory for us." This fully proves that the Vietnamese authorities' obstruction of China's arrangements to repatriate victimized Chinese residents is based on a well-worked-out political scheme.

(Continued from p. 8.)

expression in Cuba, and now another in Viet Nam. This is something that calls for close attention throughout the world.

The Vietnamese authorities can deceive nobody by its sleazy slanders against China. China has repeatedly and solemnly stated that she will never act as a superpower and never seek hegemony. China opposes superpower hegemonism as well as regional hegemonism. No matter how the Vietnamese authorities smear

China, China will continue her resolute support to the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonic just struggles of the people of the world — the Kampuchean people included. The Vietnamese authorities' tactic of rumour-mongering to confuse the public can only deceive those who do not know the truth. Once the truth is known, the regional hegemonism harboured by the Vietnamese authorities will be seen for what it is.

(July 12, subheads are ours.)

Explanatory Notes to Volume V of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" (13)

Two peace negotiations with the Kuomintang

(See p. 121, Vol. V, Eng. Ed.)

The first peace negotiations took place in 1945 and 1946 after the victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan. At that time, under the mighty political pressure of the people, both at home and abroad, who opposed the civil war in China, the Kuomintang government was forced to strike a peace pose and invite Chairman Mao to Chungking for peace talks. Accompanied by Comrade Chou En-lai, Chairman Mao arrived in Chungking on August 28, 1945 and negotiated with the Kuomintang for 43 days. The talks led to the publication on October 10 of the "Summary of Conversations Between the Representatives of the Kuomintang and the Communist Party of China" (also known as the "October 10th Agreement"). But before long this agreement was scrapped by Chiang Kai-shek. As he had not yet completed his preparations for launching an overall civil war, the United States came to his aid in January 1946 by engaging in mediation in China's civil war as a cover. The Kuomintang authorities called the Political Consultative Conference with the participation of the Communist Party and other democratic parties. A series of resolutions favourable to peace and democracy were adopted at the conference and a truce agreement was also signed. But in July of the same year, Chiang Kai-shek tore up the resolutions of the Political Consultative Conference and the truce agreement and launched an all-out offensive against the liberated areas. In October, immediately after the Kuomintang troops occupied Changchiakou, an important city in north China then in the hands of the People's Liberation Army, Chiang Kai-shek violated the Political Consultative Conference agreements and ordered the convening of a

bogus National Assembly. In January 1947, the Kuomintang government came up with a new "peace" fraud following repeated setbacks in its military offensives. When this hoax was thoroughly exposed by the Chinese Communist Party and failed to work, the Kuomintang government on February 27 and 28 notified respectively all the representatives of the Chinese Communist Party stationed for negotiations and liaison work in Nanking, Shanghai and Chungking to pull out and at the same time announced the complete breakdown of the negotiations between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party.

The second peace negotiations took place in early 1949. By then the Chinese People's Liberation Army had annihilated the main forces of the Kuomintang army in the three great campaigns of Liaohsi-Shenyang, Huai-Hai and Peiping-Tientsin fought between September 1948 and January 1949. These campaigns in fact marked the defeat of the Kuomintang reactionaries. In such a contingency, to preserve his remnant forces and gain a breathing-spell before unleashing new onslaughts against the revolutionary forces, Chiang Kai-shek on New Year's Day, 1949 hypocritically advanced the proposal for holding peace negotiations based on such terms as preserving the bogus constitution, the bogus "constituted authority" and the armed forces of reaction. On January 14, Chairman Mao made a counter-proposal in his "Statement on the Present Situation," which stipulated eight terms for peace including punishment of war criminals and abolition of the bogus constitution. These terms later served as the basis for the peace negotiations begun on April 1 between the delegation of the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang government delegation headed by Chang Chih-chung. An "Agreement on Internal Peace" (final amended version) was drafted after a half

month of negotiations, but the Kuomintang government refused to sign it. So on April 21, Chairman Mao Tsetung of the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Commission and Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh of the Chinese People's Liberation Army issued the *Order to the Army for the Country-Wide Advance*. It commanded the army to advance bravely and annihilate resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely all the Kuomintang reactionaries within China's borders who dared to resist, liberate the people of the whole country and safeguard China's territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence.

Planned purchase and supply of grain

(See p. 138.)

In November 1953, the Administrative Council of the Central People's Government issued an "Order for Planned Purchase and Supply of Grain" which stipulated: The state grain department is to purchase grain from the countryside and then ship it to urban and rural areas so as to ensure supplies in an overall, planned way. The purchasing and marketing prices are to be fixed reasonably by the grain department in the light of specific conditions in various localities. Later, cotton, oil- and sugar-bearing crops and other important farm products were also purchased and supplied in a planned way. After the completion of the cooperative transformation of agriculture, the State Council in October 1956 promulgated the "Regulations for Planned Purchase and Supply of Grain Produced by Agricultural Producers' Co-operatives," setting fixed quotas of production, purchase and supply for each co-op according to its actual grain output and whether it is self-sufficient, more than self-sufficient or deficient in grain.

Planned purchase and supply of grain and other major farm products is an effective way to meet the needs of socialist construction in the cities and countryside, provide the people with their basic means of livelihood and also put an end to the state of anarchy which is characteristic of the private capitalist economy and to other malpractices such as buying cheap and selling dear, hoarding and cornering the market, and other harmful activities which ex-

plot the urban and rural population and undermine industrial and agricultural production. The implementation of this policy made it possible for the state to put cotton, oil- and sugar-bearing crops, and other important industrial raw materials for industry under its control and further destroy the links between urban and rural capitalism, thus giving an impetus to the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce.

Northern warlords

(See p. 142.)

The Northern warlords were a clique of feudal military leaders in several of China's northern provinces, originally brought together by Yuan Shih-kai at the end of the Ching Dynasty. In 1901, Yuan became governor of Chihli (present-day Hopei Province) and concurrently Peiyang Minister. Later on, by fostering his own forces, he established a separatist feudal militarist regime. After the 1911 Revolution, he usurped the post of the President of the Republic of China and established the first government of the Northern warlords in Peking, beginning the period of the reactionary rule by the Northern warlords.

After Yuan's death, the Northern warlords split up into three factions: The Wan (present-day Anhwei Province) clique with Tuan Chi-jui as the ringleader, supported by the Japanese imperialists, was later defeated by the allied troops of the Chihli clique and the Fengtien clique in northeast China; the Chihli clique, headed successively by Feng Kuo-chang, Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu, was supported by the British and U.S. imperialists; the Fengtien clique, with Chang Tso-lin as the chieftain and supported by the Japanese imperialists, ruled northeast China for a long time and once extended their dominance over the provinces of north China.

The Northern warlords threw themselves into the lap of the imperialists and sold out China's sovereignty, while domestically, they suppressed the revolution and slaughtered the people. In the scramble for power, they set up separatist feudal militarist regimes and fought

(Continued on p. 29.)

ROUND THE WORLD

NAMIBIA

Independence Agreement

The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada on July 12 reached agreement in Luanda on proposals for the independence of Namibia [South West Africa] advanced in 1977 by the five Western countries.

The two sides reached agreement on the following proposals: The United Nations would supervise elections in Namibia; the estimated 20,000 troops of South Africa in Namibia would gradually be reduced to 1,500; U.N. troops and administrators would move in to maintain order during the transitional period before Namibia's independence.

A communique published in Luanda at the end of the meeting said that since certain points in the proposals of the five countries were "clarified," the two sides agreed to submit them to the United Nations Security Council, thus paving the way for an early settlement of the question of Namibian independence. But the communique made no mention of the question of Walvis Bay, which was one of the focal points in the negotiation.

At a press conference at the end of the meeting, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma said: Walvis Bay has always been an integral part of Namibia. We

will not accept independence without Walvis Bay.

The South African regime has occupied Namibia since 1915. To win back their independence, the people of Namibia have fought for a long time. In the face of the struggle against South Africa's racist regime waged by the people of Africa and the rest of the world, particularly the surging armed struggle of the Namibian people, the South African regime on April 25, 1978 declared that it would "accept" the five countries' proposals. On July 13, however, "the minister of defence" of the South African regime Pieter Botha declared that "only when there is visible peace and a cessation of violence within the prescribed period can the reduction of South African troops begin to take place."

Representatives of the five front-line nations of southern Africa attended the meeting as observers.

SOUTH AMERICA

Opening Up the Amazon Region

Eight Latin American countries signed the Amazon Co-operation Treaty in Brasilia on July 3 to jointly speed up the opening of the region.

The eight signatories are: Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Surinam, Ecuador and Guyana.

The treaty stipulates: The joint efforts and activities for the preservation and rational use of the resources of the signatories in the region, rational use of the water resources and navigation in the Amazon River; promotion of scientific research and interchange of information and technical personnel with a view to rational use of the flora and fauna in the region; and building of infrastructures in the region such as transportation and communication.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, President of Brazil Ernesto Geisel said that the Amazonian treaty is complementary to other Latin American integration organizations. To change the present state of the Amazonian region, he continued, efforts should be made to bring about "the integration of our national territories, the opening of the Amazonian region, freedom of commercial navigation and to resist the spurious attempt at internationalization."

The Amazonian region covers 7 million square kilometres. The creation of a regional organization for the Amazon was first envisaged during a meeting between Brazilian and Peruvian Presidents in November 1976, with a view to opening up the region through mutual co-operation. This was followed by three preparatory meetings in November last year and in March and May this year. A draft of the Amazon Co-operation Treaty was worked out at the meetings.

The treaty was acclaimed by the public of Latin America. The Peruvian paper *La Cronica* said in a July 6 article that the Amazon region should be developed through multilateral agreements between countries of the region with a view "to fortifying us in countering the hegemonic pretensions of known powers that look greedily at the immense resources in the Amazon basin."

CUBANS IN AFRICA

Whistle-Stop Campaign

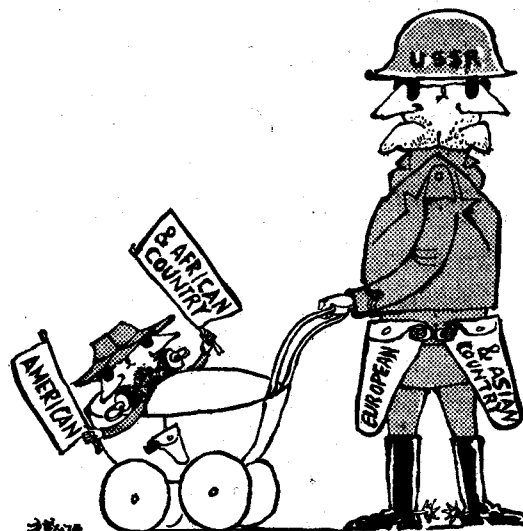
The Cuban Government has recently sent its Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Fernandez and an "emissary" Alipio Zorrilla to a whistle-stop tour of some ten African countries.

Cuba has stepped up its diplomatic activities at a time when a growing number of African and other third world countries have begun to condemn Cuba's role as a Soviet Trojan Horse in the non-aligned movement and as Soviet mercenaries in armed intervention in African and Arab countries. They called for expelling Cuba from the non-aligned movement and withdrawing recognition of Cuba as the host country of the next summit conference of the

non-aligned countries to be held in 1979.

During their stay in these countries, the Cuban officials reportedly discussed with officials concerned questions relating to the foreign ministers conference of non-aligned countries to be held in Belgrade later this month and informed them of Cuba's preparations for the sixth summit conference of non-aligned countries. They also tried to justify Cuba's despatch of troops to Africa for the benefit of the Soviet Union.

In their talks to the press, they claimed that "Cuba is not a Soviet stooge," and that Cuba's military presence in Africa was aimed solely at "helping liberation movements." But the fact is, the Cuban Government has despatched more than 40,000 troops, a quarter of its total armed forces, to Africa. Under the direction of the Soviet Union, Cuba has launched armed attacks, intervened in and engineered subversive conspiracies in Angola, the Horn of Africa, Zaire and in the region of the Red Sea. As a result,



Like father, like son.
by Fang Cheng

the non-aligned countries are put in an unprecedented grave situation with immense pressure exerted on them from the inside and the outside.

When he dealt with the "principal guidelines" of the non-aligned movement during his visit, the Cuban Foreign Minister spoke only of "opposition to colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism," but never a word about opposition to hegemonism and all external domination. This is singing the same tune as the Soviet Union, and goes counter to the principal guidelines of the non-aligned movement and undermines the non-aligned movement itself.

(Continued from p. 27.)

among themselves for as long as ten years. In the resulting political chaos, the Chinese people suffered untold misery.

Led and spurred on by the Communist Party of China, the National Revolutionary Army set out on a Northern Expedition from Kwangtung in 1926 and wiped out hundreds of

thousands of troops belonging to Northern warlords Wu Pei-fu and Sun Chuan-fang. In 1928, Chang Tso-lin was forced to retreat to the northeast. Thus, the reactionary rule of the Northern warlords was ended, only to be replaced by the reactionary rule of the new warlord Chiang Kai-shek.

(To be continued.)

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

Scientific Research at Taching

Taching Oilfield, China's biggest oilfield, has made 32,300 new scientific research achievements and technical innovations since the oilfield was opened up 18 years ago. Fifty of these are up to advanced world levels. Large numbers of the achievements and innovations were acquired by technicians and workers working together.

A new method for separating p-xylene from xylene, a refinery by-product, was worked out by an eight-member research team

headed by Tsai Fu-li, a college graduate of chemistry. While working with his teammates, Tsai passed on systematic knowledge required for their project to the team's six experienced workers.

A large installation for separating p-xylene from xylene by the new method has been put up in the Taching General Petrochemical Plant. The trial run proved a success and four up-to-standard products were turned out.

To keep oil flow from the wells high and stable, a dozen researchers and 100 oil workers have been working on this problem in the oilfield's experimental zone since 1960. They collected various data and kept constant watch on changes in the oil wells. After analysing and studying their accumulated data, they eventually worked out measures for keeping up a high and stable flow of oil. Over the years, as they worked, the oil workers attended classes given by the technicians.

In 1970, the annual output of this experimental zone reached a peak when they extracted 2 per cent of the verified reserves in the zone. Since then, output in the zone has remained high and steady, and oil flows from the wells without applied pressure. Output per well is 30

per cent higher than that of earlier stages. This experience has been popularized throughout Taching.

Experienced workers were often selected to work in the oilfield's technical and scientific research departments. Of the 6,000 staff members in Taching's two designing institutes and 23 research institutes, half are former workers and many of them are doing research independently. People joining Taching's technical departments fresh out of college have to do a one- or two-year stint first as oil workers.

Taching has one petroleum institute, 30 workers' colleges and many evening schools. Enrolment runs to tens of thousands.

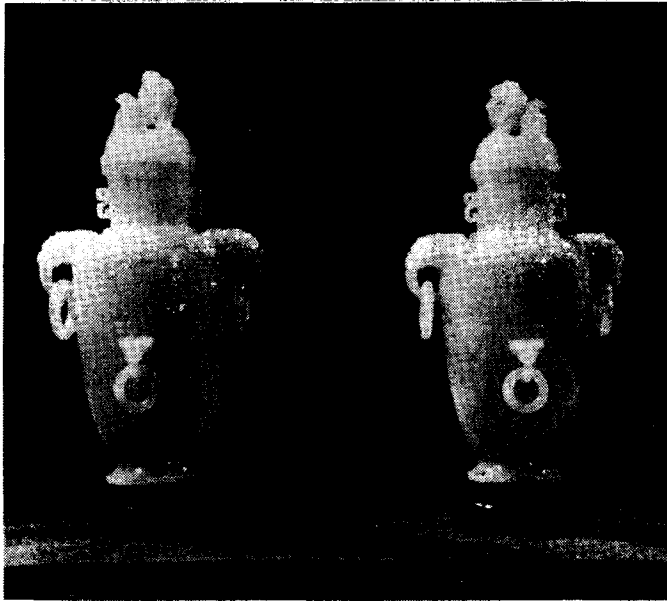
More and more workers are engaged in scientific research and more technicians are taking part in physical labour. They are advancing along the road pointed out by Chairman Mao that working people should master intellectual work and intellectuals should integrate themselves with the working people.

Galloping Horse

The galloping horse carved on jade drew gasps of admiration as its original in bronze did when it was excavated in 1969 in northwest China's Kansu Province. This jade facsimile of the remarkable bronze-cast horse made in the Eastern Han Dynasty (A.D. 25-220) represent-



Technicians and workers discussing technical innovation.



Pair of traditional green jade wine vessels.

ing the posture of the galloping horse balanced on a flying swallow was the work of a 22-year-old woman, Meng Yu-fen.

She has made skilful use of the natural shape and hue of an oblong piece of jade.

Meng Yu-fen began to learn how to carve animals on jade at a Tientsin arts and crafts studio six years ago after finishing junior middle school. Within two years, under the tuition of expert jade-carvers, she was already designing and carving by herself. Her speciality is horses and lions.

Working this precious stone into exquisite figurines, flowers, birds, animals, utensils and jewelry, this art of carving jade in China goes back 3,000 years. The Chinese people love jade

because in Chinese culture jade connotes beauty, purity and nobility of character. Jade articles are gifts marking lasting friendship.

Since liberation in 1949, with the support of the People's Government, great headway has been made in this traditional art and the number of people engaged in arts and crafts, including jade-carving, in Peking alone is more than ten times larger now than in the early post-liberation years.

Today, China has 100 or so jade-carving studios employing 20,000 carvers, many of them rising young artists like Meng Yu-fen. The young people have veteran carvers to teach them and plenty of opportunities to attend talks and lectures related to their craft, watch skilled

carvers at work and display at exhibitions.

Mathematics Contest

Recently China held a mathematics contest for middle school students and 57 contestants were declared winners.

The winners had studied hard. Five are junior middle school students. Except for two from bourgeois families, the rest are from families of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres, staff members or army men.

On June 19 at an award presentation held in Peking, five were given first class awards, 20 second class awards and 32 third class awards. Silk banners were presented to the schools of the five top contestants and the 57 winners declared, if willing, eligible for entry into universities and colleges without further examinations.

Some 200,000 outstanding middle school students from Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and the Provinces of Anhwei, Kwangtung, Liaoning, Szechuan and Shensi took part in this year's contest. The examination questions were confined to what has been taught in the senior middle schools.

Holding scientific and cultural contests is one of the measures to guide people to make bigger efforts in their studies. Some big cities in China began holding mathematics contests in 1956 to encourage young people to study hard. These contests were keenly received by the young people, but the "gang of four" banned such activities.

Subscribe to

MAGAZINES FROM CHINA

PEKING REVIEW (in English, French, Spanish, German, Japanese, Arabic and Portuguese);

CHINA PICTORIAL (in 17 languages including Chinese, English, French, Spanish, German, Japanese and Arabic);

CHINA RECONSTRUCTS (in English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Russian and German);

CHINESE LITERATURE (in English and French);

PEOPLE'S CHINA (in Japanese);

EL POPOLA CINIO (in Esperanto);

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE (in Chinese, English, French and Spanish);

CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL (in Chinese and English);

SCIENTIA SINICA (in Chinese and English);

and Chinese-language newspapers and periodicals including **RENMIN RIBAO**, **GUANGMING RIBAO**, **HONGQI** and about 40 scientific and technical journals.

For the convenience of foreign tourists and visitors and overseas Chinese, **GUOZI SHUDIAN** (China Publications Centre) has entrusted the Foreign Languages Bookstore in Peking, Shanghai, Kwangchow, Nanking, Tientsin and other cities as well as sailors' clubs in various Chinese ports to take orders and subscriptions.

A 1979 calendar will be mailed to those who subscribe for one year to **PEKING REVIEW**, **CHINA PICTORIAL**, **CHINA RECONSTRUCTS**, **CHINESE LITERATURE**, **PEOPLE'S CHINA** and **EL POPOLA CINIO**; those who subscribe to these magazines for two or three years will get preferential rates.

(Special Notice: Preferential subscriptions mentioned in our previous advertisements apply *only* to the above-mentioned six foreign-language magazines.)

Distributed by: **GUOZI SHUDIAN**, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China
