

# PEKING REVIEW

26

June 30, 1978

## Industrial Modernization

### China Cancels Appointment of Consul-General in Ho Chi Minh City

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Nos. 1-26, 1978

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# PEKING REVIEW

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## **Peking Welcomes Spanish King and Queen**

The relations between China and Spain have developed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1973. The visit of their Majesties King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia to our country last week has further promoted the friendship and co-operation between China and Spain.

When the distinguished Spanish guests arrived in Peking on the morning of June 16, they were welcomed at the airport by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and thousands of people of the capital.

Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress met the guests that afternoon. In the evening, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping hosted a banquet given in their honour. Speaking at the banquet, Teng Hsiao-ping said: "Although China and Spain have different social systems, it must be emphasized that there are many common points between us. We both ardently love independence and will not tolerate any threat of force or dictations by others."

Vice-Premier Teng added: "Spain concerns itself with the peace of Europe, is committed to European unity and is actively strengthening its own

defence capabilities." He said that this position of Spain's accords with the interests and aspirations of the countries and peoples of this region.

In his speech King Carlos said that there are many issues of interest for Spain's international policy, including fields of activity in which there is a large measure of agreement with the foreign policy of the People's Republic of China. On all such issues, he said, "Our two countries hold similar or broadly similar positions."

Chairman Hua on June 17 met and gave a banquet in honour of the Spanish guests. Chairman Hua said: "China and Spain share views on many issues. We wish Spain prosperity, and we know you wish the same to China."

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping held talks with King Carlos in Peking. A trade agreement and an agreement on civil air transport between China and Spain were signed in Peking on June 19.

## **Liberian President Visits China**

President W.R. Tolbert of the Republic of Liberia was the fourth foreign head of state to visit China in June this year.

When he arrived in Peking on June 19, he was given a warm

welcome at the airport by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

The following day, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien hosted a banquet given by the State Council in honour of the Liberian President. Speaking at the banquet, Vice-Premier Li pointed out that Africa is an important part of the third world and the non-aligned movement. He declared that China supports the just struggle of this movement. (See box on p. 4.)

In his speech at the banquet, the Liberian President said: "With insistence we urge that Africa be left to the Africans. We are opposed to all forms of domination, however disguised."

Founded in 1847, the Republic of Liberia in western Africa is the first Republic on the African continent. The friendly relations between China and Liberia have steadily developed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in February 1977.

Chairman Hua on June 22 met with President Tolbert. At the meeting Chairman Hua reiterated China's support to the Organization of African Unity and wished its forthcoming summit success.

Chairman Hua added that hegemonism is doing its utmost to split African countries. "We

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## Li Hsien-nien Condemns Late-Coming Superpower For Sabotaging the Non-Aligned Movement

Speaking at the banquet in honour of Liberian President Tolbert on June 20, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien strongly condemned the late-coming superpower for using various despicable means to weaken and split the non-aligned movement.

The Vice-Premier said: "The hegemonist powers have always regarded the progress of the non-aligned movement as an obstacle to their policies of aggression and war. The superpowers hate and fear this movement. This is particularly true for that late-coming superpower which is wildly ambitious. To weaken and split the non-aligned movement, it is trying to change its character and orientation so as to bring the movement within the orbit of its contention for world hegemony with the other superpower. It has deliberately used all sorts of despicable means to carry out sabotage. Switching from its past practice of mocking the non-aligned movement, it now professes support but adopts the tactics of the 'Trojan horse'—using its agents for interference and sabotage from within. It is also sowing dissension and creating splits among the non-aligned countries. By its own criteria it has wilfully labelled some countries as 'progressive' and abused many others as 'reactionary' or 'conservative.' It even asserts that 'progressive' countries must not stand together with 'reactionary' or 'conservative' ones, in the hope of achieving its sinister aim of splitting the non-aligned movement, disintegrating the O.A.U. and undermining the unity of the third world."

The Vice-Premier added: "There is now much discussion by world opinion of the country that plays the role of a mercenary in Africa and a 'Trojan horse' within the non-aligned movement. This country is being denounced as having betrayed the principle of non-alignment and openly serving hegemonism. It is ridiculous that such a country should style itself a non-aligned country! Indignant at its disruptive role in the non-aligned movement, many African and other third world countries have expressed serious doubts about its non-aligned qualifications. We are of the opinion that such doubts and charges are justified."

Vice-Premier Li reiterated: "The Chinese people have followed with sincere wishes and joy the steady development and brilliant achievements of the non-aligned movement. The Chinese Government and people have always given their firm support to the just struggle of the non-aligned movement."

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hope the African countries," he said, "will unite and do away with interference by outside forces."

In reply, President Tolbert thanked China for its understanding and support for the

African people's struggle. He said: "Big-power interference in the internal affairs of Africa is detrimental to Africa and the African people. Africa must free itself from outside interference and handle its own

affairs." The Liberian President said that his visit to China "is rewarding."

## National Medical Science Conference

A national conference on medical science held in Peking closed on June 12.

Prior to this ten-day meeting, Chairman Hua instructed that medical and health work should be done well, because it has a vital bearing on the health of 800 million people. He expressed the hope that the conference would be a success and that the pace of combining traditional Chinese medicine with Western medicine would be quickened, a task which, he said, the present generation must fulfil.

Among the 1,300 participants in this biggest gathering of medical circles since the founding of New China 28 years ago were medical and pharmacological researchers, doctors of both traditional Chinese and Western medicine, medical personnel engaged in disease prevention, teachers and staff members of medical schools and colleges, barefoot doctors and leading administrative cadres.

In his report to the conference, Minister of Public Health Chiang Yi-chen reiterated that the four cardinal principles for medical and health work formulated by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee—"Be oriented towards the workers, peasants and soldiers, put prevention first, unite doctors of

traditional Chinese and Western medicine and combine health work with mass movements" — and Chairman Mao's directive "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" should be implemented.

He set the goal to be reached by China's medical workers and researchers before the end of the century as follows: Initially introduce a unified new medicine and new pharmacology; bring China's medical science up to advanced world standards, with a number of important items taking the lead; and greatly improve the health of the people of all nationalities in our country.

The Minister also explained the six important scientific and technical questions contained in the draft programme for the development of medical science and technology, pharmacology and health work (1978-85) and put forward specific measures to bring the programme to fruition.

Vice-Premiers Li Hsien-nien and Chen Mu-hua attended and addressed the conference. At the closing session, awards were given to the advanced units and individuals.

## **40th Anniversary of China Welfare Institute**

In Shanghai 1,000 people met on June 14 to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the China Welfare Institute which was founded by Soong Ching Ling.

Speaking at the meeting, Kang Ke-ching, Member of the Executive Council of the China Welfare Institute and Vice-Chairman of the National Women's Federation, paid tribute to Soong Ching Ling. She pointed out: The institute made contributions to the Chinese revolution politically, morally and materially during the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45) and the War of Liberation (1946-49). Since the founding of New China, the institute has done much in promoting maternity and child care, children's education and international propaganda work.

Peng Chung, Third Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, also addressed the meeting. He recounted how Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Chu Teh of the N.P.C. Standing Committee had shown their concern for the institute. While praising Soong Ching Ling for the work she had done, he expressed the conviction that under her chairmanship, the institute would carry forward the hard-working style it had displayed over the past 40 years and make still greater contributions in the national efforts to accomplish the general task for the new period.

## **Chairman Hua Meets Omani Guests**

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on June 23 met with Qais Abdul

Munim al-Zawawi, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Oman, and his party. They came to visit China shortly after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

At the meeting, Chairman Hua said that the Minister's visit has filled a new page in the annals of friendly relations between China and Oman. With the two countries respecting, helping and supporting each other, Chairman Hua added, their relations will improve steadily in the days to come.

On behalf of His Majesty Sultan Qabus Bin Said, Minister of State al-Zawawi presented Chairman Hua with a scimitar as a symbol of the development of friendship between the two countries.

## **Huang Hua Visits the Netherlands, Turkey And Iran**

Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua returned to Peking on June 18 after a two-week friendly visit to the Netherlands, Turkey and Iran. Earlier, he paid a four-day visit to Zaire (see our issue No. 23).

In the Netherlands, Queen Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina and Prime Minister A. van Agt received Huang Hua on separate occasions. Dutch Foreign Minister Klaauw held talks with the Chinese Foreign Minister.

Speaking at a banquet he gave in honour of the Chinese Foreign Minister, the Dutch Foreign Minister said that Huang Hua's visit to the Netherlands was a clear sign of the strengthening of contacts and co-operation between China and West European countries.

He continued: "There exists a basic agreement between us on a number of principles." He stressed that a lasting and secure peace in the world cannot be achieved until every nation respects the independence and security of every other nation, large or small.

In his speech Huang Hua said that China and the Netherlands, though having different social systems, are faced with the same problems and share much ground. "We are ardent lovers of peace," he said, "and we both cherish our independence and sovereignty and are determined to guard our countries' security. We both maintain that countries, irrespective of their size, are equal and should respect one another. We wish to develop friendly relations with other countries but firmly oppose the dictates of others and any attempt to lord it over us."

**In Turkey.** Turkish President Fahri Koruturk and Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit received Foreign Minister Huang Hua, and Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun held talks with him. The two sides exchanged views on bilateral relations, the

recent international situation and problems of common concern. They expressed the desire to further strengthen the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

**In Iran.** The Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and Prime Minister Jamshid Amuzegar received Foreign Minister Huang Hua. Speaking at a banquet he gave in honour of the Chinese Foreign Minister, Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Ali Khalatbari pointed out that, owing to recent intervention by certain foreign forces, there has emerged a situation in Asia and Africa which poses a threat to world peace. He said he was pleased that Foreign Minister Huang Hua had come at this juncture to visit Iran and exchange views.

In his speech Huang Hua said that common problems facing the Chinese and Iranian peoples have enabled them to approach these problems from a similar point of view, and that this has provided a sound foundation for the development of relations between the two countries and two peoples.

#### IN THE NEWS

• Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on June 20 met a U.S. tourist party led by Henry Ford II, Chairman of the Board of Ford Motor Company.

• Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on June 21 met with Christian Semler, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany, and the

delegation of the C.P.G. Central Committee led by him.

• Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on June 22 met with Professor Eugene V. Rostow, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Committee on the Present Danger, and his wife.

• A military friendship delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army led by Liang Pi-yeh, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Deputy Director of the P.L.A. General Political Department, arrived in Bucharest on June 15 for a visit to Romania.

• A Chinese military goodwill delegation led by Chih Hao-tien, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, arrived in Brazzaville on June 20 for a friendly visit to the Congo. The delegation will also visit Zaire.

• A delegation of the Communist Party of Switzerland (Marxist-Leninist) recently made a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Keng Piao, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of its International Liaison Department, met the delegation.

• Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on June 24 met with Lord Chalfont, Member of the British House of Lords, Lord Gladwyn, deputy leader of the Liberal Parliamentary Group of the House of Lords, and their party.

## General Task for the New Period

# Industrial Modernization

by Chi Ti

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**A** STRONG industrial base is the material force in promoting the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology. Without a powerful industry, we cannot provide adequate techniques and equipment for the modernization of agriculture and national defence, nor can we produce precision and sophisticated apparatuses for scientific experiment. To accelerate the modernization of industry is, therefore, of cardinal importance to the realization of the four modernizations.

### A National Goal








Our targets for the modernization of industry by the end of this century are: Output of major industrial products will approach, equal or outstrip that of the most developed capitalist countries; major industrial processes will be automated, high-speed transport and communications services will be realized in the main, and labour productivity will be increased considerably. There will be extensive use of new materials and new sources of energy and modernization of our major products and their technological processes, while economic and technical norms will approach, equal or surpass advanced world levels.

The Ten-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy (1976-85) clearly defines the goals the people of the whole country should strive to reach and the various tasks of production and construction. In industry, output of steel will be 60 million tons in 1985. In the eight years 1978-85, the annual increase of the

gross value of industrial output will be over 10 per cent. During this period, the state plans to build or complete 120 large-scale projects, including ten iron and steel complexes, nine non-ferrous metal complexes, eight coal mines, ten oil and gas fields, 30 power stations, six new trunk railway lines and five key harbours. The completion of these projects, coupled with our existing industrial enterprises, will provide China with 14 strong industrial bases. In these eight years, the increase in our country's output of major industrial products will far exceed that of the past 28 years; state revenue and investments for capital construction will both be equivalent to the total for the past 28 years. Realization of the ten-year plan will win us both speed and quality, which will lay a solid foundation for modernizing China's agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology.

The first 28 years following the founding of New China witnessed a big development in our industrial production and construction. We succeeded in initially building an independent and relatively comprehensive industrial system and set up a number of industrial enterprises which were fairly large in scale and fairly high in technical level. They supplied large amounts of light and heavy industrial products to the domestic market and equipment of a relatively high technical level to agriculture, transport and communications, national defence and industry itself. The distribution of industrial enterprises was gradually being rationalized. While continu-

**THE 120 LARGE PROJECTS SCHEDULED TO BE BUILT  
OR COMPLETED DURING 1978-1985 INCLUDE:**

10	iron and steel complexes		10	oil and gas fields	
9	non-ferrous metal complexes		30	power stations	
8	coal mines		6	new trunk railways	
			5	key harbours	



ing to develop the industries in the coastal regions, we built industrial bases in the interior. Fixed industrial assets surpassed the total accumulation of nearly 100 years in the old China by more than ten-fold. On several occasions we have successfully conducted nuclear explosions, launched and retrieved man-made satellites.

Compared with industrially advanced countries in the world, China's industry, however, lags far behind technically as well as in the scale of production. As a result of interference and sabotage by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," for more than ten years China's industrial production and construction developed very slowly, and production in some departments stagnated or even dropped. The gap between our own and the advanced world levels which had been gradually narrowed has widened again.

At present, output of China's basic industries, such as iron and steel and coal, falls far short of the needs of development of the national economy. After World War II, new sciences and technologies represented by nuclear technology and electronics have stimulated the growth of the productive forces and ushered in a new epoch—the third big revolution in science and technology characterized by nuclear,

electronic and space technologies. Starting from the 1950s, some countries have begun to apply on an extensive scale the results of scientific research to civil industries and set up many new industrial branches. Various departments have adopted new techniques and built new industries such as the space, aviation, nuclear, laser, electronic computer, television and telecommunication industries. In our country, however, many new industrial branches are just being set up and some are still in an experimental stage. All this is incompatible with the needs of industrial modernization. Most of the

economic and technical norms of our industrial production lag far behind the world's advanced level. For instance, the rate of utilizing energy sources is not half as much as that of the advanced countries.

### **An Arduous Task**

To transform China's comparatively backward industrial technical base into a modern one with advanced science and technology is a really arduous task. But with Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies on running socialist industry, with the correct leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and our superior socialist system, with both the positive and negative experience gained over the past 28 years in industrial construction, with a contingent of workers and scientists and technicians of a definite technical level and with the Taching Oilfield as an advanced example, we are confident that industrial modernization will be achieved by the end of this century.

But how should we go about it? Experience gained in the past 28 years tells us that we must, first of all, explore and reasonably utilize our natural resources and energy sources and bring about a corresponding increase of efficiency in transport and communications. In view



of the direction of industrial modernization, we should realize that energy sources, electronic computer and new-type materials are of strategic importance. We must make a breakthrough in these fields if we are to transform our industry and achieve modernization.

To transform China's industrial structure and the distribution of industrial enterprises and to modernize our techniques, we must build a number of large up-to-date enterprises. This requires, first and foremost, that the existing enterprises should supply the materials, equipment, cadres and skilled workers needed. Therefore, it is necessary to bring the role of existing enterprises into fully play, tap their potentiality in production and bring about their technical transformation. Secondly, we should introduce new techniques from abroad, which will save us a lot of time. The purpose of introducing new techniques from abroad is to learn from other people's strong points so as to catch up and surpass them through our own efforts.

To achieve industrial modernization, it is necessary to greatly raise the level of industrial management. We must introduce a whole series of management methods and systems which are conducive to the development of the productive

forces and are both democratic and centralized as well as scientific and strict.

To raise management efficiency by modern scientific techniques, we should gradually use electronic computers in management work. A computerized network linking up various regions in the country and various departments will form an automatic management system for the entire national economy, which will greatly raise efficiency.

In addition, we should, in accordance with the characteristics of industrial production and on the basis of unified planning and the principle of reasonable division of work, make necessary readjustments of existing enterprises so as to raise the degree of specialization. At the same time, the state and the various localities and departments should, according to the characteristics and nature of different branches of production, work out overall plans and organize various kinds of co-ordination.

### The Socialist Road

China is a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. This determines that China can only take the socialist road in modernizing its industry. We must take Taching as the example and earnestly study its experience in blazing our own trail of industrial development. The essential points of Taching's experience are: Take the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as the guide, implement in an all-round way the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company,\* grasp simultaneously the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, develop industry at high speed and realize industrial modernization.

\* The fundamental principles of the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company are: Persisting in putting politics in command; strengthening Party leadership; launching vigorous mass movements; cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations and close co-operation among cadres, workers and technicians; and carrying out technical innovations and technical revolution.



**OUTPUT OF STEEL WILL BE  
60 MILLION TONS IN 1985.**

# Reclaiming Wasteland

— An important measure in speeding up the development of agriculture

by Jen Min

THE Sanchiang Plain on China's northeastern frontier is now humming with activity. Numerous tents have been put up and convoys of fully loaded trucks have arrived in an endless stream. Amidst the roar of tractors and bulldozers, contingent after contingent of state farm workers and people's commune members from nearby areas have flocked in and reported for duty at the reclamation centres and construction sites.

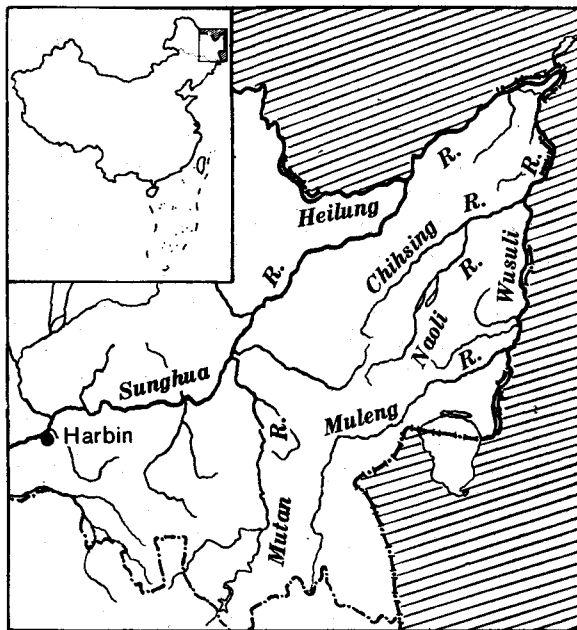
Located in the eastern part of Heilungkiang Province, the Sanchiang Plain which covers an area of 103,000 square kilometres consists of the delta of the Heilung, Sunghua and Wusuli Rivers and the basins of the Woken and Muleng Rivers. Flat and fertile, it makes an ideal reclamation area. Over the years, 2 million hectares of good farmland have already been built there, yielding about 2.5 million tons of grain and soybean every year, nearly 1 million

tons of which being marketable grain. The area has become one of the major commodity grain bases in China.

Scientific surveying has verified that more than 2.8 million hectares of the Sanchiang Plain are still uncultivated, of which 1.3 million hectares are reclaimable in the immediate future.

To open up and develop the plain, a general headquarters was set up in Heilungkiang Province and special leading organs were formed separately by local departments charged with specific tasks. In working out concrete plans and measures, the various units have paid attention to combining immediate interests with long-term ones and bringing about an all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery, rationally utilizing natural resources and protecting the forests and grassland together with their resources. Grain and soybean have already been sown in some parts of the newly reclaimed land.

Sketch Map of the Sanchiang Plain  
by Shih Yi-tu



## Cultivated Acreage Increased by One-Eighth in Eight Years

China has a big population but little farmland. Hence the necessity for planned reclamation of wasteland in addition to raising per-hectare yields. As envisaged in the Ten-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy, 1976-85, China will reclaim over 13 million hectares of wasteland in the next eight years, which are equivalent to two-thirds of the land reclaimed in the last 28 years or the total acreage now under cultivation in Hunan, Hupeh and Kwangtung Provinces and the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region.

By 1985, China's cultivated acreage will have been expanded by one-eighth and the increased amount of grain will be sufficient for the population of dozens of big cities. Besides,



At one of the reclamation centres.

there will be large amounts of industrial raw materials, meat, non-staple food and goods available for export.

Most of the wasteland to be reclaimed under the plan is in the frontier regions, in the coastal or hilly areas and on the shores of lakes. Land reclamation will directly or indirectly help boost the economy and culture in the frontier and hilly regions, strengthen unity among all nationalities (many national minorities live in compact communities in these places) and consolidate national defence in the frontier and coastal regions.

Arduous efforts have to be made in order to accomplish the tasks set in the ten-year plan. A huge amount of work is involved and numerous difficulties have to be overcome, especially in the case of outlying areas. Nevertheless, the people of the country have full confidence that the tasks will be fulfilled as planned.

The correct leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the smashing of the "gang of four" which constituted the biggest obstacle to China's socialist construction, the heightening of the people's enthusiasm for socialism — all this provides a reliable political guarantee for large-scale reclamation. Moreover, China has vast tracts of wasteland, most of which adjoin one another, thus making it easy for reclamation with machines. With the completion of preliminary

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surveys and tentative plans for multipurpose exploitation, part of the wilderness is now ready for reclamation.

Over the past 28 years since the founding of New China, we have launched several large-scale reclamation campaigns and accumulated much experience in this field. With an eye to expanding reclamation in later days, many state farms have been set up close to the

wilderness. Moreover, China today has far more machines and materials for reclamation purposes, and many people's communes adjoining the wilds also are taking an active part in this work. Since their collective economy is now more powerful than before, they have greater capabilities for reclaiming wasteland. All this has created favourable conditions for land reclamation.

### Preventing Deterioration of Natural Environment

The wilds constitute an ecological combination of climate, geomorphological features, soil, water, plants, animals and other factors, and have long remained in a natural state of equilibrium. Reclamation, particularly large-scale reclamation within a short period of time, will tip the scale and cause changes in the above-mentioned factors. If reclamation work follows

Surveying.



the objective laws governing the world of nature, it will help bring about a new equilibrium and raise the productive capacity of the wasteland; otherwise, it will lead to wholesale deterioration of the natural environment. There have been bitter lessons in this respect both at home and abroad.

In carrying out large-scale reclamation, therefore, we have paid great attention to scien-

tific investigation and study before working out appropriate plans so as to avoid blindness in reclamation, prevent the land from becoming sandy or alkaline and avert water loss and soil erosion and other unfavourable results. As China is a socialist country with a planned economy, reclamation of wasteland is carried out systematically under the unified planning and guidance of the state.

# All-Out Effort to Develop Agriculture

— A glimpse of Pingting County in Shansi Province

by Our Correspondent Chin Chi-chu



**To develop agriculture in a big way is essential to speeding up China's socialist economic construction. This is why the nation is now making every effort to reach the goal of producing 400 million tons of grain in 1985 as envisaged in the Ten-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy, 1976-85. Pingting County is a good illustration in this respect.**

**P**INGTING today is a far cry from what it was yesterday. The people there used to describe the county as a place that "makes one's heart sink." The hills were barren, the dry river-beds were desolate and strewn with pebbles, and there were only small cultivated plots on the slopes. A dry spell would wither up the crops and a cloudburst would wash everything away. Of the more than 2,000 counties in China, Pingting falls under the category with poor natural conditions.

Farm production there has made some progress since liberation in 1949, and in 1974 its per-hectare grain yield was twice as much as in 1949. But because its foundation was poor, it still had to depend on the state for part of the grain supply. In the last few years when Lin Piao and the "gang of four" held sway, farm production stagnated.

The irony was that such a backward county should be close to the nationally renowned Hsiyang County where the Tachai Production Brigade, the national pace-setter in agriculture, is located. Hsiyang has long distinguished itself in learning from Tachai and become the first Tachai-type county in the country. The two counties are separated only by a ridge, but the gap between them was conspicuous. To the south lies Hsiyang where the crops in neat terraced fields or on man-made plains always grew in profusion, but in Pingting which lies north of the ridge the crops were sickly and sparse.

## Changes

A county of 300,000 people, Pingting has under it 19 people's communes with 324 production brigades farming 31,500 hectares of land.

Since Comrade Li Suo-shou was appointed secretary of the county Party committee, Pingting has changed enormously. (For details see "A Conscientious Builder of Socialism" in our issues Nos. 22 and 23.) Grasping class struggle and at the same time promoting production, the county Party committee has led the local people in successfully transforming nature. Today there are in Pingting terraced fields on the slopes, well-cultivated plots on the once desolate dry river-beds and in the gullies,

as well as a network of highways leading to all parts of the county.

In 1976 and 1977, the whole county built more than 5,000 projects on farmland capital construction, as Comrade Li Suo-shou told me. They include:

Newly built or levelled farmland	23,000 hectares
Small and medium-sized reservoirs	6
Pumping stations	45
Water retention ponds	46
Power-operated wells	320
Channels and ditches	660 km.
Afforested area	860 hectares
Highways	375 km.

The completion of these projects naturally brought radical changes to Pingting's farm production, as can be seen from the following table showing increases in grain output.

	Total output	Per-hectare yield	Per-capita output	Marketable grain delivered and sold to the state
1974	86,300 tons	2,737.5 kg.	288 kg.	9,250 tons
1977	150,000 tons	5,250 kg.	500 kg.	50,000 tons
1980 (planned)	210,000 tons	7,500 kg.	750 kg.	100,000 tons

By 1977 the county had become more than self-sufficient in grain. The amount of grain it provided that year to the state equalled the total output of the peak year before the Great Cultural Revolution started in 1966. In the movement to learn from Tachai, all the communes and brigades in the county emulated each other, and conspicuous changes took place in the poorest ones. Members in 78 per cent of the brigades had moved to new settlements from cave-dwellings.

### Enthusiasm

One can hardly believe the drive and initiative of the Pingting people in their endeavours unless he has seen it for himself.

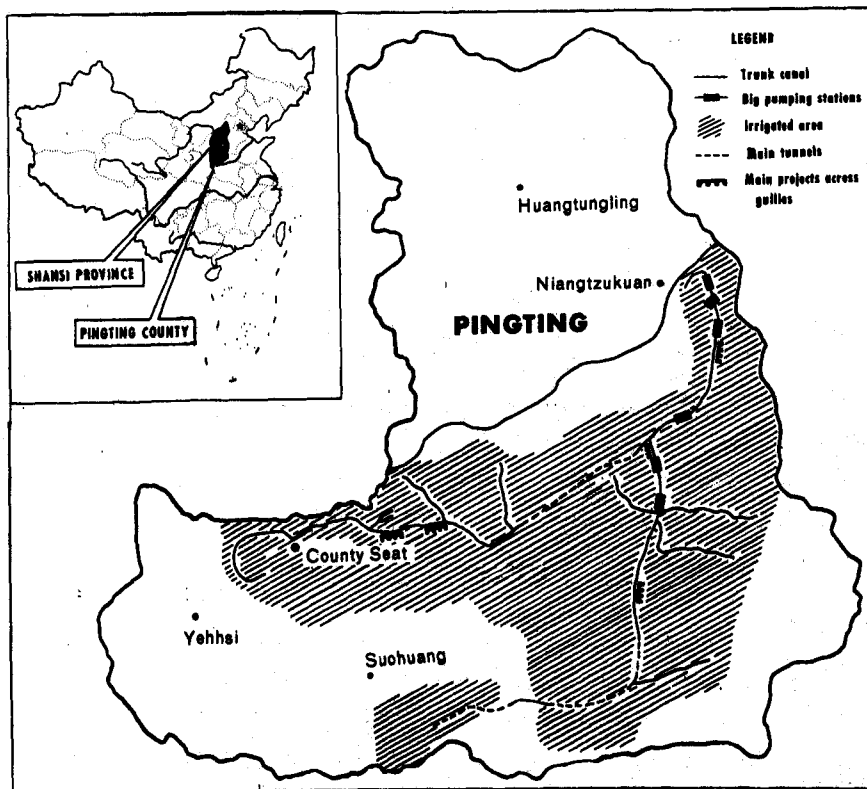
June 30, 1978

When I was visiting some of the communes and brigades, I often heard people talk about "making all-out effort to build socialism." By "all-out effort," they did not mean efforts made by one or two units but the concerted efforts of all concerned. During the busy seasons, it was not uncommon for whole families, men and women, young and old, to turn out on the work-sites, putting up dams, filling in gullies to build farmland and cutting irrigation channels with the help of handcarts, tractors and bulldozers. "All-out effort" does not mean tinkering here and there. Some of the projects involved removing hills and cutting waterways. Thanks to collective efforts, the people made "the mountains bow their heads and the rivers give way," as the popular saying goes.

Take the Changchiashan and Nanpingshan projects for example. The former was completed in six months by 700 members of a people's commune who levelled 17 hilltops and filled up seven gullies to build ten hectares of farmland. The latter was completed by a brigade in one year during which 200 brigade members dug a one-kilometre-long channel across a hill 40 metres high to change the course

Sketch Map of Niangtzukuan Project.

by Shih Yi-tu



of a river and turn the old river-bed into 33 hectares of cultivated land.

The biggest and most arduous project was the one at Niangtzukuan (Women's Pass) in the northeastern part of Pingting County. The place owes its name to the legend that Princess Pingyang of the Tang Dynasty once guarded this pass at the head of a women's contingent. There were numerous subterranean springs and waterfalls with a large volume of flow, but none was turned to good account because Niangtzukuan lies 400 metres lower than the county seat.

It is a seven-step water lifting project which involves digging 33 kilometres of tunnels through 89 rocky hills, building seven pumping stations and cutting 80 kilometres of irrigation channels in order to divert water from Niangtzukuan to the county seat. For generations, the Pingting people had longed for such a project; several surveys had been carried out, but it never got started because of the enormous work and huge investments involved.

After his arrival at the county, Li Suo-shou found through extensive investigations that 60 per cent of the production brigades were short of water and irrigation by the force of gravity was available to less than one-tenth of the county's more than 30,000 hectares of cultivated land. The problem of water shortage must therefore be solved before farm output could be increased. Determined to divert water from Niangtzukuan for irrigation purposes, he personally took part in surveying and designing, and went to the construction site to supervise

Young commune members working on the Niangtzukuan project.



the preparatory work. Thus the project started in June 1977 with a work force made up of workers from the county's factories and mines and over 2,000 peasants from the people's communes.

When I visited the work-site, practically all the tunnels had been completed with the exception of the longest one. On the work-site which extended over a distance of several dozen kilometres, red flags fluttered and the sound of hammering and chiselling reverberated in the air while the builders pushed handcarts fully loaded with stones. On the face of a cliff was engraved the slogan: "Complete the project in three instead of five years!"

I met Lao Wang, chief director of the project, in an old temple which housed the engineering headquarters. He was one of the standing committee members of the county Party committee and had lived on the construction site since work on the project started. Difficulties were enormous in the early days, he told me, for there were no machines, tap water or electricity, nor even paths uphill. If they were to start the project after all these conditions were available, they would have to wait a whole year. What was to be done with the rugged rocky hills?

Li Suo-shou told the builders about the tasks and the difficulties they had to overcome, and solicited their opinions and suggestions. After animated discussions, they reached this conclusion: "Every one of us has two hands. We must learn from the workers who opened up the Taching Oilfield and go ahead by creating the necessary conditions when they are not available." They used sledge hammers and chisels to bore holes for dynamiting. For lighting in the tunnels, they used miner's lamps. Water was carried uphill in buckets with shoulder-poles. They dug tunnels in the daytime and built roads at night.

Three months of hard work paid off handsomely. Highways were built, and running water and electric light were soon available, which helped speed up tunneling. The builders are now equipped with blowers, pneumatic drills and cement mixers, though still insufficient in number.

Lao Wang told me: "Life on the construction site is hard, but no one complains. Work is now going on pretty fast. According to the original plan, the project needs 5,000 builders and will be completed in five years. Though the present work force is only half the planned figure, we are determined to finish the project of diverting water to the county seat two years ahead of schedule."

### Confidence

What accounts for such great drive? I found the answer on the construction site. Almost everyone I met, directors of work sections and ordinary builders alike, spoke of the previous difficulty and confusion caused by the "gang of four" in Pingting and of their joy and ease of mind after the smashing of the gang. They were greatly elated by Chairman Hua's report on the work of the government made at the Fifth National People's Congress early this year describing the modernization of the country and its bright prospects. Working with full confidence and redoubled efforts, they topped the original work quotas again and again. The No. 4 work section in charge of digging an eight-kilometre-long tunnel is a good illustration. The tunnelling quota originally set for each shift of 40 people was one metre, but it was revised on five occasions, with the result that the same amount of work was done by a shift of only 16 people. Another good example is the No. 2 work section which took only five months instead of 11 as originally planned to cut five tunnels.

I often heard the builders recount the story of the "county Party committee secretary joining the rank and file in wielding a sledge hammer," a fact which greatly inspired every one of them. Li Suo-shou who is of peasant origin has made it a rule to come to the work-site two or three times a month and work alongside the builders, sometimes for more than ten hours at a stretch. While doing a stint of physical labour, he chatted with the builders and inquired about their life and work.

Tremendous as the changes are in Pingting over the last two years, much remains to be done to modernize socialist agriculture. In farm mechanization, the county still compares



Builders of the Niangtzukuan project.

unfavourably with the advanced counties in the nation. Agro-scientific research based on local conditions has only just begun. But the soaring enthusiasm of the Niangtzukuan project builders must not be overlooked, for it gives a measure of their confidence in achieving their goal.

While taking us around the work-site up on the Niangtzukuan Pass, a comrade from the engineering headquarters briefed us on the county's long-term plan to transform nature. It is envisaged that in 1980 the county's total grain output will be 40 per cent higher than in 1977. And on the average there will be 100 trees and a pig per capita. People's living standards will be further improved. He assured us: "Now that a new Long March towards socialist modernization has begun, we people of Pingting are determined to follow the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, overcome all difficulties and forge ahead to win new victories."

## Listening to the People's Voice

THE Chinese Communist Party has always paid great attention to letters and visits from the people and considered this an important method to help overcome bureaucratism and strengthen its ties with the masses. Chairman Mao and Premier Chou used to read people's letters and had written instructions on some of them so as to urge the departments concerned to solve the problems involved. This is a fine tradition and style of work of our Party.

In the past year or so after the overthrow of the "gang of four," the number of letters and visitors received by newspapers as well as leading departments both at central and local levels has risen sharply. Many of the letters and visitors expose shortcomings and mistakes in work, or put forward proposals. It is an important indication of the lively political situation which has emerged in our country.

The tradition of paying earnest attention to letters and visitors, which had been sabotaged for a period of time by the "gang of four," is being restored. Leading officials of some ministries under the State Council, of provincial Party committees and the various Party committees below spend one day a month or in some cases one day a week receiving visitors and attending to correspondence. Standing committee members of the Yanan city Party committee in Shensi Province made it a practice to attend to these things every Saturday. It has been welcomed by the people.

An article by *Renmin Ribao* Commentator stressed the importance of protecting the rights of the visitors and writers of the letters. It said: The Chinese people enjoy the democratic right of appealing to and lodging complaints with leading Party and government organs. This is stipulated in the Party and state Constitutions. Any one who suppresses criticism or retaliates against the persons involved should be seriously dealt with.

Following are some examples of the response aroused by readers' letters to the press.

### Chairman Hua's Written Instruction

Recently Chairman Hua wrote an instruction about the work of the railways on a letter which came to his attention. While affirming the achievements made by the Ministry of Railways in recent years, Chairman Hua requested the ministry to guard against complacency, and to continually discover and overcome shortcomings in its work. The letter which Chairman Hua had read was by Hui Sheng to *Renmin Ribao*. It told of the rough-shod attitude of some attendants and the disorder on a train he took in northeast China.

As soon as the Ministry of Railways received the letter and Chairman Hua's instruction on it, it immediately relayed them to all the railway workers and their family members and called on them to improve the work on passenger trains. The Shenyang Railway Administration in the northeast first investigated the problems raised in the letter and then dispatched a work team to the railway section concerned to help improve the work.

### Freeing People From Housework

Li Pao-hua wrote a letter to *Renmin Ribao*, suggesting socializing household chores. The letter said: Now that the people are committed to going all out for socialist modernization, they feel keenly that family chores occupy an inordinate amount of their spare time, which they could otherwise spend on study or research. He suggested that in big and medium-sized cities, additional social services should be set up so as to gradually lessen the burden of each family's housework.

As soon as the Ministry of Commerce saw the letter, it immediately wrote back to express its support. The ministry's letter said that the idea was very good, for it put forward new demands on the service trades.

This year, some places have increased the number of restaurants selling breakfast, cooked or semi-finished staple food as well as



non-staple food. Peking citizens can now get noodles at stores near their homes and the number of bakeries in Shanghai has been increased. The aim is to increase service centres and the scope of their work in big and medium-sized cities. Gradually mechanization will be realized in the trade and service occupations.

### Protecting Parks and Scenic Spots

"Why are factories run in parks?" This question was raised by a Peking reader Lin Hsiao-hsia. When he was visiting Nanking not long ago, he found that the Chingliangshan Park, a site of historical interest for more than 2,000 years, had been occupied by the city's water company which had set up its repair shop there and littered the grounds with scrap iron

and building material. An ancient temple in the heart of the city was now housing a factory turning out radio elements.

The letter eventually came to the attention of the Nanking City Construction Bureau. Its answer, which was also printed in *Renmin Ribao* the same day, said that new buildings are now under construction to rehouse the repair shop and radio elements factory. Both the park and the scenic spot are being renovated.

In addition to the letters, the newspaper carried comments by the City Construction Bureau under the State Capital Construction Commission, urging other cities to follow Nanking's example and to pay attention to protecting the environment, natural resources and places of historical interest.

## Minister Li Chiang on China's Foreign Trade

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WITH the expanding national economy and more international contacts, China's foreign trade will have a further boom," said Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang in a recent interview with the journal *China's Foreign Trade*. The full text was carried in the quarterly's issue No. 3, 1978.

Li Chiang pointed out that China's 1977 import-and-export state plan was overfulfilled with total trade volume 12 per cent higher than the 1976 figure. Import-export work in the first half of this year has also gone on very well.

In the past 28 years since liberation, China has established trade relations with more than 150 countries and regions, and over 120 of them belong to the third world.

Concerning the prospects for China's trade relations with the third world countries, Li Chiang said: "Future trade between China and other third world countries will be very promising. In recent years, many third world countries want us to supply them with tools, hardware, machine tools, machinery and other equipment. To meet the needs of their economic construction, we should steadily increase production and export of these commodities, and we can.

"The goods we import from third world countries have also become more diversified. Apart from farm produce, animal by-products and minerals, we should, under possible condi-

tions, increase the import of textiles, light industrial goods, chemicals, machinery and steel products as needed by our country."

### **Trade Agreements**

Speaking of his visits to Britain, France, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Federal Republic of Germany in 1977 and 1978 and the signing of a trade agreement between the Chinese Government and the European Economic Community, he said that the visits and talks were fruitful. He stressed: "In the course of modernizing China's agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology, we must learn from the advanced technology and experience of the West European countries in industrial and agricultural production. I believe that following the expansion of our national economy, economic and technical exchanges between China and the West European countries will make steady headway. Trade between China and these countries has broad prospects."

On the long-term trade agreement between China and Japan, Li Chiang pointed out: "This is the first non-governmental long-term trade agreement signed in the spirit of the joint statement of the Governments of China and Japan and their trade agreement. This agreement will remain valid for eight years from 1978 to 1985. During this period, the total value for export on each side is about 10,000 million U.S. dollars. It is to be implemented with the support of both governments. This agreement has made it possible for some major import-and-export items between China and Japan to increase from year to year on a stable and long-term basis. And this agreement is of vital significance in expanding China-Japan economic and technical interflow and in enhancing the friendship between the peoples of the two countries." This agreement, he added, "is a component part of all the trade agreements between the two countries. Import-export trade in other fields will continue to expand between China and Japan."

Turning to China's import-export policy and practices, Li Chiang said: "Many foreign friends said that they were pleased to note that the Chinese import and export corporations had

become more flexible in trading with other countries. In fact, the Chinese import and export corporations have restored or adopted international practices. For instance, they agree to accept export orders under which goods are made according to buyer's designs and trade marks; accept export orders under which goods are made with buyer's own materials; accept export orders under which the components, spare parts or complete sets of tools will be made according to the specifications of buyer's own machines; adopt different forms of payment according to concrete conditions; sell goods at Chinese trade exhibitions abroad; have consignment sales in other countries; reasonably adjust the prices of our export commodities in accordance with prevailing prices on international markets. I believe that the Chinese import and export corporations are glad to consider our buyer's suggestions with regard to other flexible trade practices."

### **Independence and Self-Reliance**

On China's import policy and practices, Li Chiang said: "In accordance with the needs of our socialist construction, in the past few years we have imported in a planned and selective way some complete plants and technology in the fields of fertilizers, chemical fibres, steel-rolling and power-generating. These have helped speed up China's industrial and agricultural development and strengthen self-reliance. We will continue to do so in the future."

In conclusion, the Minister said: "Our policy of national construction is independence and self-reliance. So is our socialist accumulation of funds. Only if we have the ability to pay can we increase our imports. That is to say, only if we increase our exports simultaneously can we import more goods. In importing complete plants and technology, no matter what forms of payment we adopt — cash, instalment, fairly long-term deferred payments, compensation by our own products, or other prevailing forms in international trade — we hold that all these forms should be based upon our ability to pay immediately or within a specified period of time."

# China Cancels Appointment of Consul-General In Ho Chi Minh City

THE Chinese Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on June 16 stating that since the Vietnamese side, under various pretexts, refused again and again to make arrangements for the Chinese advance party for the setting up of the consulate-general in Ho Chi Minh City to go there to perform its duties, the Chinese Government was compelled to decide to cancel the appointment of the consul-general in Ho Chi Minh City. On the principle of reciprocity, the Chinese Government hereby notified the Vietnamese Government to close down forthwith its three consulates-general in China's Kwangchow, Kunming and Nanning. The note reads as follows:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the  
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam,  
Hanoi

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and has the honour to inform the latter of the following:

In the past 20 years or more, the Vietnamese side set up consulates-general successively in China's Kwangchow, Kunming and Nanning. The Chinese Government has always energetically given the three consulates-general all-out support and favoured treatment. In 1976 the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with a view to promoting the friendly relations and co-operation between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, developing bilateral trade and handling other consular matters, proposed to the Vietnamese side to set up consulates-general in Ho Chi Minh City, Da Nang and Hai Phong; in December the same year the Vietnamese side indicated agreement to the establishment of Chinese consular missions in Ho Chi Minh City and Hai Phong, and in November 1977 it stated that the Chinese side could send an advance party to Ho Chi Minh City to prepare for the

setting up of the consulate-general there. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs delivered to the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs the letter of appointment of Wang Pu-yun as the Chinese Consul-General in Ho Chi Minh City, and the Chinese advance party for the establishment of the consulate-general in that City arrived in Hanoi long ago. Since then the Chinese side has repeatedly asked the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to make the earliest possible arrangements for the Chinese advance party to proceed to Ho Chi Minh City to perform its duties, but the Vietnamese side has refused to do so under various pretexts, and as a result the Chinese advance party has had to stay in Hanoi for nearly three months. Such repudiation of one's own promise on the Vietnamese part is most rare in international dealings, and it has done serious damage to the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Viet Nam. We express our deepest regret at it. In these circumstances, the Chinese Government could not but decide to cancel the appointment of Wang Pu-yun as consul-general and recall Consul Chou Hui-min and Deputy Consul Chung Ching-kun who were dispatched for the purpose of establishing the consular mission in Ho Chi Minh City and who remain stranded in Hanoi. On the principle of reciprocity, the Chinese Government hereby notifies the Vietnamese Government to close down forthwith its three consulates-general in China's Kwangchow, Kunming and Nanning, which are to stop all their consular activities from this date of notification and all of whose staffs are to withdraw within the shortest possible time.

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

Peking, June 16, 1978

# Statement by Spokesman of Consular Department Of Chinese Foreign Ministry

**A** HSINHUA correspondent called at the Consular Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry in connection with the Vietnamese Government's obstructing the establishment of a Chinese consulate-general in Ho Chi Minh City. The spokesman of the department made the following remarks:

In 1955 Viet Nam established consulates-general in China's Kunming and Nanning when these cities were not yet open to foreigners. In 1956 it established another consulate-general in Kwangchow. The Chinese Government has always energetically given the three consulates-general all-out support and favoured treatment. After the liberation of south Viet Nam, the Chinese Foreign Ministry, with a view to promoting the friendly relations and co-operation between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, developing bilateral trade and handling other consular matters, informed the Vietnamese side in August 1976 of its wish to set up consulates-general in Ho Chi Minh City, Da Nang and Hai Phong. But the Vietnamese side deliberately delayed the making of a reply. In December the same year the Vietnamese side rejected the Chinese request to establish a consular mission in Da Nang and, while agreeing in principle to the establishment of Chinese consular missions in Ho Chi Minh City and Hai Phong, it stated that China must await notification from the Vietnamese side as to the time for the establishment of the said mission in Ho Chi Minh City. Thereafter, the Chinese side waited patiently for nearly a year, and it was not until another reminder in November 1977 that the Vietnamese side agreed that China could send people to Ho Chi Minh City to make preparations with the proviso that it should await Vietnamese notification as to when the consulate-general could officially function.

In early April 1978 the Chinese advance party for the establishment of the consulate-

general arrived in Hanoi en route to Ho Chi Minh City, and on May 30, 1978 the Chinese Foreign Ministry delivered to the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry the letter of appointment of the Chinese consul-general in Ho Chi Minh City.

Thereafter, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry was asked on several occasions to arrange as soon as possible for the Chinese advance party to proceed to Ho Chi Minh City. But to our great regret, the Vietnamese side ate its own words. With such pretexts as "unfavourable conditions" and "no notification from Ho Chi Minh City," it refused again and again to make arrangements for the Chinese advance party to go to Ho Chi Minh City to perform its duties, and as a result it has had to stay in Hanoi for nearly three months. Meanwhile, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry even asked it to leave Hanoi and return to China.

The Vietnamese side has made a prolonged attempt of nearly two years to obstruct the establishment of a Chinese consular mission in Ho Chi Minh City. Its reluctant concurrence now on June 16, 1978, coupled with the provision that the inauguration of the consulate-general was to be postponed until the fourth quarter of this year, is nothing but a Vietnamese ploy to extricate itself from an awkward position and disguise its complete lack of good faith. Its so-called agreement to the establishment of a Chinese consular mission in Hai Phong was designed for the same purpose. The Vietnamese side set up various obstacles to the establishment of a Chinese consular mission in Ho Chi Minh City. Although the Chinese side tried patiently and repeatedly to make reasoned representations with the Vietnamese side, the latter said one thing but faithlessly did another, resorting time and again to the tactic of agreeing in principle but stalling in actuality.

In these circumstances, the Chinese Government decided, and notified the Vietnamese side by note on June 16, that it had cancelled the appointment of the Chinese consul-general in Ho Chi Minh City and was recalling the advance party for the establishment of a consular mission in Ho Chi Minh City which had long been stranded in Hanoi. At the same time, in keeping with the principle of reciprocity, it has notified the Vietnamese side to close down its three consulates-general in China's Kwangchow, Kunming and Nanning.

The above shows that the rupture of consular relations between China and Viet Nam is wholly the doing of the Vietnamese side. Acting in the way of "He who first offends will first complain," the Vietnamese side has broken the story first with a view to confusing the public and covering up the fact that it obstructed the establishment of a Chinese consular mission in Ho Chi Minh City. This attempt will prove futile.

*(Hsinhua News Agency, June 21)*

## Commentary

# The So-Called "Proposal to Stop Demagogic Propaganda"

THE Vietnamese authorities have repeatedly accused China of making large-scale demagogic propaganda over the issue of Chinese residents in Viet Nam and rejecting their proposal to stop such propaganda. But which side has started the dispute and made demagogic propaganda on a scale which is becoming larger and larger?

Here are the facts:

### Who Started the Dispute?

First, which side openly started the dispute over the issue of the Chinese nationals residing in Viet Nam? It is the Vietnamese authorities, not the Chinese side. The Vietnamese authorities have ostracized and persecuted the Chinese residents ever since the liberation of the whole of Viet Nam. The Chinese side, cherishing and upholding the traditional friendship between the people of the two countries, did not make the issue public in order to seek a satisfactory settlement of it. In the name of "clearing up the border areas," the Vietnamese authorities in early 1977 expelled the border residents who had migrated from China to Viet Nam long ago. The Chinese side did not call world attention to this action. Then the Vietnamese authorities

began to persecute and expel Chinese residents on a nationwide scale. The Chinese side again did not make this matter public but continued to try to settle it through consultation. When the situation turned radically for the worse last April, the Chinese side still exercised great restraint. However, a leading member of the Vietnamese side on May 4 made a public statement distorting the facts and trying to lay the blame on the Chinese side for the massive expulsion of Chinese residents in Viet Nam. This made the situation worse and further strained relations between China and Viet Nam. Twenty days after the May 4 statement and when the number of Chinese residents driven out by the Vietnamese authorities went up rapidly, a spokesman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council of China was compelled to make a statement to Hsinhua Correspondent on May 24 presenting the truth of the matter to the world.

Second, as to the "scale of the propaganda," the Chinese side falls far behind the Vietnamese side. In the period from May 24 to June 9, Hsinhua News Agency released only a dozen or so news reports on the return of the victimized Chinese residents. Up to June 9, no commen-

taries or articles on the issue were published by China's news agency, radio or newspapers. What the Vietnamese side did was entirely different. In this period, the Vietnamese newspapers *Nhan Dan*, *Quan Doi Nhan Dan* (People's Army) and *Hanoi Moi* as well as the Voice of Viet Nam radio all came out in a noisy chorus. Besides releasing anti-China reports through the Viet Nam News Agency, they published articles, commentaries and reports on anti-China meetings organized by the Vietnamese authorities. They reprinted Soviet, Cuban and other articles and news reports supporting the anti-China and anti-Chinese manoeuvres of the Vietnamese authorities. So voluminous was the propaganda effort that it is evidently an all-out job.

On May 27, a spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry proposed that "propaganda aimed at playing upon people's feelings, harmful to the friendship between the two peoples be stopped." Have they restrained their propaganda since then? No, not at all! Instead, they enlarged the scale of their propaganda. Incomplete figures show that in the 13 days from May 28 to June 9, the above-mentioned three Vietnamese newspapers, news agency and radio released a total of more than 150 anti-China articles, commentaries and reports, averaging more than 11 a day. With the increase in number, the anti-China tune also escalated. This makes a mockery of the so-called "proposal to stop demagogic propaganda." It was only after the Hanoi propaganda machine had been working full blast that China's *Renmin Ribao* published on June 9 its first Commentator's article on this matter.

### Slander Cannot Hide the Truth

Third, Marxist-Leninists respect facts. We have always held that things should be settled by setting forth the facts and discussing them rationally. In the period mentioned above, the few reports we published gave only the facts and told factually the sufferings of the victimized Chinese nationals. The Vietnamese authorities, however, resorted to abuse, slander and rumour-mongering in their propaganda. They charged China with "national chauvinism," "hegemonism" and "international reactionary forces" and attacked China "for taking the

stand of big-power chauvinism" and wanting to revive "the era of imperialist 'gunboat policy.'" The Vietnamese paper *Nhan Dan* published many sarcastic articles and poems attacking China, in abusive language, for being "cunning and sinister" and for "committing heinous crimes," etc., etc. Such propaganda has not only distorted the true facts concerning the Vietnamese authorities' anti-China and anti-Chinese acts and China's correct stand on the issue of Chinese nationals residing in Viet Nam, but is also an all-out attack on China's foreign policy and a blatant attempt to poison relations between China and the Southeast Asian countries.

Facts speak louder than words. It is quite clear which side is making "large-scale demagogic propaganda."

It must also be pointed out that the Vietnamese authorities did not start their anti-China propaganda today. For many years, particularly in recent years, they have been deliberately writing anti-China articles on various topics to undermine Sino-Vietnamese relations, making use of the past to disparage the present, hinting that China was about to carry out "aggression" against Viet Nam and publicizing about a "threat from the north." Treasuring the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, we did not answer these attacks. Now, when the Vietnamese authorities are gravely escalating their anti-China activities and we merely report the sufferings of the victimized Chinese nationals, we are charged as if we committed the crime of spreading "demagogic propaganda." In their tirade of snide attacks in the past and open incitement of anti-China activities now, the Vietnamese authorities have taken 11 steps, while we have taken just one step. But they want to gag us and stop China from presenting the truth. Is this reasonable?

One must ask: What practical value has this "proposal to stop demagogic propaganda" that the Vietnamese authorities so pretentiously put out, even as they are engaged in large-scale anti-China propaganda? If there is any value, it is to serve as demagogic propaganda.

(*Hsinhua Correspondent, June 19, Subheads are ours.*)

## Three-World Theory: Questions and Answers

# Europe: Focus of Soviet-U.S. Contention

**Question:** Why is it that the key point of contention between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, is Europe?  
**Answer** by Chou Ke, an international 'af-fairs researcher: Soviet-U.S. contention for world hegemony extends to every corner of the globe, but the focus is Europe because of its political, economic and strategic importance.

### Important Political Interests

Europe is at once the heartland of the capitalist world and an area where the over-

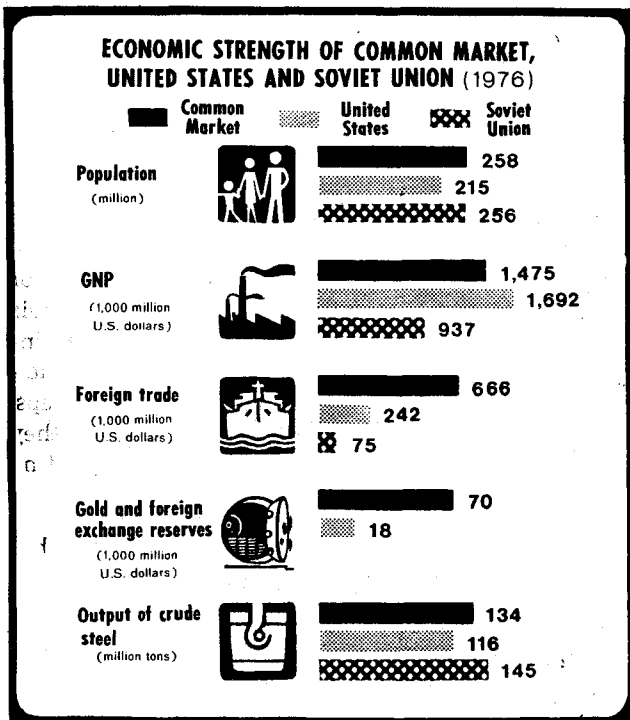
whelming majority of member countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO are located. While the Soviet Union tightens its control over Eastern Europe and the United States over Western, each tries hard to infiltrate that part of Europe under the control of its adversary.

Like its economic and military centres, the Soviet political centre has always been in Europe. The European part of the Soviet Union accounts for more than three-fourths of the country's population and output of industry and agriculture, and nine of its 15 union republics and parts of its two union republics are in Europe. Eastern Europe is an important springboard for Soviet expansion abroad — for invading Western Europe to the west and for penetrating the Mediterranean and North Africa to the south. The Soviet Union which controls Eastern Europe is in a position to use the latter's industrial potential, military strength and strategic location to push its global strategy.

Most of the principal allies of the United States are in Western Europe. U.S. control over Western Europe will enable it to maintain its spheres of influence, strengthen its hand in the contention for world domination and use this area as an important forward base for countering the Soviet Union.

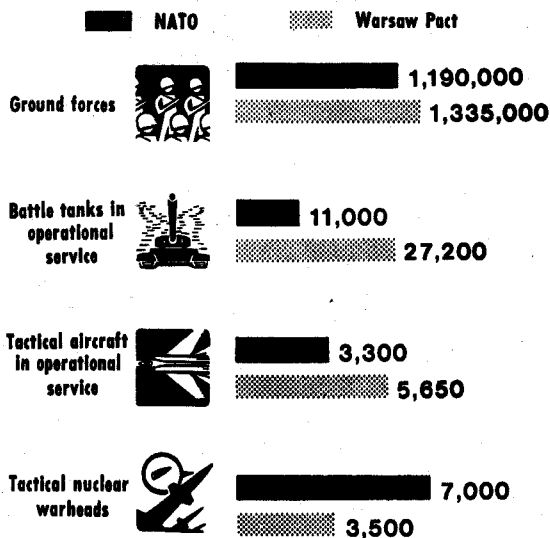
### Huge Economic Interests

It is in Europe that capitalism developed earliest and modern industry, finance and trade are highly concentrated. The continent is a juicy piece of meat coveted by the Soviet Union and the United States. At present, Europe, particularly the nine-country Common Market, is a great political and economic force in the world. In terms of the gross national product, the Common Market surpasses the Soviet Union



Sources: Economic Report of the President, transmitted to the Congress, January 1977 (U.S.A.); the U.N. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, October 1977

## NATO AND WARSAW PACT MILITARY STRENGTH IN EUROPE (1977-78)



Source: *The Military Balance 1977-78*, International Institute for Strategic Studies, London.

and almost equals the United States. The Common Market has become the world's largest trade group, far surpassing the Soviet Union and the United States in export and import trade. (See Table 1.)

The Soviet Union controls the economic lifeline of East European countries by means of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Eastern Europe has become a commodity market, an "affiliated factory" and a "kitchen garden" for the Soviet Union. Soviet trade with the East European countries comes to nearly half of the total Soviet foreign trade. By the end of 1976, Soviet "economic aid" to the C.M.E.A. countries amounted to 6,900 million U.S. dollars and its "military aid" to 8,000 million dollars.

Western Europe is the largest U.S. investment outlet and commodity market. By the end of 1975, private U.S. direct investments there reached 49,600 million dollars, which is 37 per cent of the total figure abroad. In 1976, Western

Europe accounted for 28.2 per cent of total U.S. exports and 18.8 per cent of total U.S. imports.

### Strategic Position

Bound on the west by the Atlantic, and on the south by the Mediterranean, across which lie Africa and the Middle East, and bordered on the east by the continent of Asia, Europe is of great strategic importance militarily. In the recent past, Europe was the centre of world political, economic and diplomatic activities and also the main battlefield during two world wars. At present, the military dispositions of the Soviet Union and the United States are concentrated in this area.

The Soviet Union has massed three-fourths of its troops, 90 per cent of its intermediate-range ballistic missiles and over 80 per cent of its tanks in the European part of its territory and in Eastern Europe. Three of its four big fleets and over 70 per cent of its strategic submarines and surface warships roam waters off the European coast.

The United States has 310,000 troops in Europe, more than half of its overseas forces. The NATO and Warsaw Pact military blocs are now confronting each other in Europe. (See Table 2.)

It is difficult for either of the two hegemonist powers to make a breakthrough in Europe, since they are confronting each other with heavy troops in this focus of their strategy. With the situation deadlocked in Europe, the Soviet Union has spearheaded its aggression and expansion against Africa and the Middle East. It is trying hard first to gain a foothold in these regions and then to push eastward to seize the Persian Gulf and control accesses to the Red Sea, southward to reach the Cape of Good Hope and westward to intercept the important Atlantic routes. The aim is to outflank Western Europe. Africa has become a hot spot in the strategic dispositions of the two hegemonist powers for world domination as they have been locked in ever fiercer contention on this continent in the past year or more.



# Chinese Foreign Ministry Statement Protesting Japanese Government's Infringement on China's Sovereignty

ON June 22, 1978 the Japanese Government and the south Korean authorities exchanged instruments of ratification of the so-called "Japan-ROK Agreement on Joint Development of the Continental Shelf." The Chinese Government expresses its great indignation at and lodges its strong protest against this act of the Japanese Government of infringing on China's sovereignty in disregard of its firm opposition.

Regarding the so-called "Japan-ROK Agreement on Joint Development of the Continental Shelf" by which the Japanese Government and the south Korean authorities unilaterally and behind China's back mark off a "joint development zone" on the continental shelf in the East China Sea, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China issued successive statements on February 4, 1974 and June 13, 1977, solemnly pointing out that according to the principle that the continental shelf is the natural extension of the continent, the People's Republic of China has inviolable sovereignty over the continental shelf in the East China Sea, and that the division of those parts of this continental shelf which involve other countries ought to be decided on through consultations by China and the countries concerned. The unilateral marking off of a so-called Japan-ROK "joint development zone" on the continental shelf in the East China Sea by the Japa-

nese Government and the south Korean authorities through signing behind China's back the "Japan-ROK Agreement on Joint Development of the Continental Shelf" is an infringement on China's sovereignty to which China will never agree. The Chinese Government has also repeatedly expressed its hope that the Japanese Government would set store by the friendly relations between China and Japan and not act arbitrarily and do such harmful things to the development of the relations between the two countries. The Japanese Government has now, in utter disregard of the solemn position repeatedly stated by the Chinese Government, exchanged with the south Korean authorities instruments of ratification of the so-called "Japan-ROK Agreement on Joint Development of the Continental Shelf." This obdurate act of infringement on China's sovereignty is what the Chinese Government cannot tolerate. In this connection, the Chinese Government solemnly reiterates that the so-called "Japan-ROK Agreement on Joint Development of the Continental Shelf" is entirely illegal and null and void and that should any country or private person undertake development activities in the so-called "joint development zone" marked off by the "agreement," it or he must bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

June 26, 1978

# Explanatory Notes to Volume V of “Selected Works of Mao Tsetung” (12)

## First period of co-operation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party

(See p. 104, Vol. V, Eng. Ed.)

The Third National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, which was held in 1923, decided to form a revolutionary united front with the Kuomintang. The following year, Dr. Sun Yat-sen accepted the Communist Party's proposal and convened the First National Congress of the Kuomintang with the participation of the Communists. The congress formally decided to adopt the Three Great Policies of alliance with Russia, co-operation with the Communist Party and assistance to the peasants and workers, (which developed the old Three People's Principles into the new Three People's Principles), and to set up the Whampoa Military Academy. This inaugurated the first period of co-operation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party.

The revolutionary movement in China picked up momentum following the establishment of the revolutionary united front. In 1924 and 1925 the National Revolutionary Army eliminated the warlord forces and set up a unified, consolidated revolutionary base area in Kwangtung Province, south China, then went on to mount the Northern Expeditionary War of 1926-27 during which it occupied the greater part of the valleys of the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers and overthrew the government of the northern warlords. However, in the late spring and early summer of 1927, just at the critical juncture when the revolutionary war was gaining headway, it was brought to a standstill, first of all because Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei, both representatives of the big bourgeoisie, betrayed the revolution, and because the Right opportunists within the

Party, represented by Chen Tu-hsiu, voluntarily surrendered the leadership over the revolution. As a result, the First Revolutionary Civil War ended in defeat and the first period of co-operation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party came to an end.

## Rectification movement in Yen-an

(See p. 107.)

This was a movement launched in Yen-an by our Party in 1942 under the leadership of Chairman Mao, and later unfolded in all the other anti-Japanese base areas of the country. Its aim was to combat subjectivism in order to rectify the style of study, combat sectarianism in order to rectify the style in Party relations and combat Party stereotypes in order to rectify the style of writing. During the rectification movement, Chairman Mao wrote several important works such as *Reform Our Study, Rectify the Party's Style of Work, Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing* and *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*. In these works, Chairman Mao exposed and criticized the subjective way of thinking and style of work, which are diametrically opposed to Marxism-Leninism. He focused his criticism on dogmatism, a manifestation of subjectivism, and traced the different opportunist mistakes in the Party to their ideological roots.

The rectification movement in Yen-an was a great movement for widespread education in Marxism. Chairman Mao's call to launch it soon initiated a great debate over the issue of proletarian and non-proletarian ideology inside and outside the Party. This led to consolidating the position of proletarian ideology inside and outside the Party, and enabled the broad ranks of cadres to take a great step forward ideologically and the Party to achieve unprecedented unity.

## **Dogmatism**

(See p. 108.)

Dogmatism is a form of subjectivism. Dogmatists divorce themselves from concrete practice, belittle perceptual experience, blow up the role of reason, proceed from individual definitions and phrases in books rather than from realities, and separate theory from practice. In revolutionary struggles, they go against the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with concrete practice and against the Marxist-Leninist materialist principle of working out policies in the light of actual conditions, refuse to make a concrete analysis of concrete conditions, and make no distinction between different situations which arise in the course of the complex development and transformation of objective contradictions. Instead, they indiscriminately apply to all cases one and the same formula which they regard as unalterable. This way of doing things inevitably leads to setbacks and even defeat in the revolution.

## **Empiricism**

(See p. 108.)

Empiricism is another form of subjectivism. Its chief features are neglecting theory, exaggerating the role of perceptual experience and mistaking local experience for universal truth. Those who make empiricist mistakes usually have many experiences which are valuable, but in revolutionary struggles they err because they restrict themselves to their own fragmentary experience, fail to sum up experiences to create the scientific theory and have no understanding of the great guiding role of Marxist-Leninist theory in the revolutionary movement. That is why they lack an overall view of the objective process, a clear-cut principle and lofty, farsighted aspirations. In directing revolution, such people are likely to lead it down a blind alley or fall easy victim to dogmatism.

## **War to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea**

(See p. 115.)

On June 25, 1950, U.S. imperialism unleashed a war of aggression against the Dem-

ocratic People's Republic of Korea while forcibly occupying China's territory Taiwan. In total disregard of the Chinese Government's repeated warnings, the U.S. aggressors, after occupying vast areas in the northern part of Korea, spread the flames of war to China's border and sent aircraft to bomb and strafe our towns and cities, killing and wounding peace-loving inhabitants and seriously menacing the security of our country. Driven beyond forbearance, the Chinese people swung into action to resist U.S. aggression, aid Korea, protect their homes and defend their country. The Chinese People's Volunteers began leaving for Korea on October 25, 1950, to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean People's Army against the invaders. In the first seven months of the war, the heroic Korean and Chinese armies fought five successful large-scale campaigns and drove the U.S. invaders from the Yalu River back to the vicinity of the 38th Parallel. Thus the United States was compelled to enter into armistice talks which began on July 10, 1951. But far from reconciled to defeat, the United States time and again found one pretext or another to undermine or interrupt the talks, and threw huge armed forces into what it called "summer offensive" and "autumn offensive." The Korean and Chinese armies, switching over to positional warfare, built heavily fortified positions for active defence all along a 250-kilometre-long battle line. In this way the front was stabilized near the 38th Parallel, and several successful counter-attacks were mounted to push the front line steadily forward. The aggressor troops suffered one defeat after another, until the United States was forced to sign the armistice agreement on July 27, 1953.

In the three-year war, the Korean and Chinese armies killed, wounded or took prisoner over 1.09 million enemy troops, some 390,000 of them Americans, and destroyed or captured large quantities of war materiel. This was the result of heightened combat effectiveness on the part of the Korean and Chinese armies through up-dating equipment, improving military skills and gaining rich experience in the war fought with modern weapons.

(To be continued.)

# ROUND THE WORLD

## DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

### Viet Nam Must Stop Its Aggression

In its note of May 15 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea proposed four urgent measures for solving the problem of aggression against Kampuchea by Viet Nam. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, however, on June 6 rejected the proposal and came out with the counterproposal that "the two sides shall issue a joint statement or each side shall make a separate statement to cease all hostile military activities in the border regions at the earliest possible date to be agreed upon by the two sides and to station their armed forces within their respective territories, five kilometres from the border."

Ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China Pich Cheang gave a press conference in Peking on June 20 at which he read out a statement of June 17 issued by the spokesman of the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry.

The statement points out that this proposal [of Viet Nam] aims at nothing but misleading world opinion, confusing the victim of aggression with the aggressor, in order to conceal Viet Nam's acts of violation and aggression against Democratic Kampuchea. "This proposal," the statement says, "is nothing but a scheme which permits Viet Nam to carry on more

easily its acts of violation and aggression against Democratic Kampuchea."

The four urgent measures contained in the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry's note of May 15 are:

"1. Stop carrying out any attack of aggression, invasion and annexation against the territory of Democratic Kampuchea; stop any act of provocation and violation against the territory, territorial waters and airspace of Democratic Kampuchea; stop strafing, shelling and bombing raids against the territory and territorial waters of Democratic Kampuchea;

"2. Stop sending spies to gather intelligence in the territory, territorial waters and islands of Democratic Kampuchea; stop carrying out any act of subversion and interference in the internal affairs of Democratic Kampuchea; stop carrying out attempts at coups d'etat or other forms of activities aiming at overthrowing the Government of Democratic Kampuchea;

"3. Definitively abandon the strategy aiming at putting Kampuchea under the domination of Viet Nam in an 'Indochina federation' following the doctrine of 'one party, one country and one people' in an 'Indochina' belonging to Viet Nam;

"4. Respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kam-

puchea; respect the rights of the Kampuchean people to decide by themselves their own destiny."

The May 15 note of Democratic Kampuchea says that if Viet Nam proves by its own deeds that it will have carried out the above four points by the end of 1978, then an atmosphere of genuine friendship and mutual trust will be created. Then, the two sides will meet in this atmosphere and sincerely seek thorough solutions to all problems.

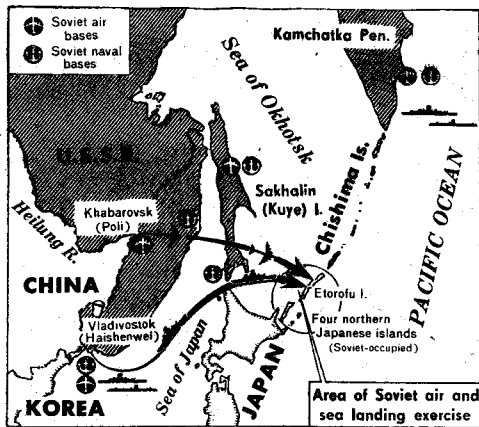
## JAPAN

### Soviet Military Threat

On June 6 a large-scale Soviet military exercise began on Etorofu Island and waters around it. This constitutes a military threat to Japan and has aroused the attention and discontent of the Japanese public.

Etorofu is one of Japan's four northern islands occupied by the Soviet Union. As the Japanese press pointed out, this military exercise, targeted for a landing on Etorofu Island, is a comprehensive cross-sea exercise involving 2,000 men of the army, navy and air force, including airborne troops and marine corps. Scheduled for three weeks, this manoeuvre amounts to a crossing operation over the Sea of Japan.

Prior to this exercise, the Soviet Union had on May 20 started a series of manoeuvres in the vicinity of Etorofu. About 1,000 ground and airborne troops were transferred by helicopters and transports into this area. In late May, Soviet landing vessels of 2,500-ton class had sailed through the



Sketch Map by Shih Yi-tu

Soya Strait on several occasions, ferrying a large number of soldiers to Kunashiri, another of the four islands under Soviet occupation.

The Japanese press has noted that the recent Soviet landing exercise corresponds precisely to what was envisaged by the Japanese Defence Agency as an invasion of Japan and has, therefore, caused consternation in the agency. According to the *Tokyo Shimbun*, some defence agency personnel held that "the exercise was conducted off the coast of Etorofu Island which was assumed as Japan's western coast."

Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe said in an interview with Japanese newsmen on June 7 that the Soviet Union had "established a designated danger zone for shooting practices in waters off Etorofu Island, an inherent territory of Japan. This cannot but be considered illegal in the light of international law."

Soviet occupation of Japan's four northern islands is a con-

stant military threat to Japan and for some time it has been a matter of concern to the Japanese people. Many organizations, such as the Research Centre on Ensuring Japan's Security which specializes in defence affairs, have been set up.

Right after the Soviet military exercise began, the Japanese Government announced the establishment of a command under the office of the Prime Minister to study measures to counter the large-scale Soviet landing exercise around Etorofu Island.

## SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF SOWETO

### Struggle Goes On

People in Africa, Asia and Europe and elsewhere marked the second anniversary of the Soweto Uprising on June 16. Two years ago, thousands of high school students demonstrated in the black township of Soweto to protest against the South African authorities' decision to make Afrikaans a mandatory language in black schools. In the face of this gigantic struggle, the South African authorities dispatched large numbers of armed policemen to suppress the demonstration and brought about the shocking Soweto massacre. About 170 people were killed and over 1,000 others wounded.

Despite the racist authorities' various preventive measures, such as setting up roadblocks, house-to-house raids and the arresting of nearly 3,000 black people, on June 16 over 6,000 black people still managed to

hold a meeting, during which they shouted such slogans as "Power is ours," and "Power to the people." Answering the call of the Soweto Action Committee and the Soweto Students' Union, the people of Soweto wore black, abstained from alcohol and all forms of entertainment for a week.

The struggle of the Soweto people has won wide support. Henry Isaacs, Representative of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, said that the significance of the Soweto Uprising was that the leadership was provided by the young, which meant that such uprisings would continue. If the question of racial oppression in Azania is not solved, there can be no solution to the question of southern African.

The Organization of African Unity issued a statement saying that as in the case of Sharpeville, the Soweto incident has further exposed the evil apartheid regime. The statement stressed that the black majority of South Africa have no choice but to continue along the path of bloody struggle which will ensure for them human dignity and social justice.

Leslie O. Harriman (Nigeria), Chairman of the U.N. Special Committee Against Apartheid, noted that the oppressed people of South Africa and their fighters were risking their lives to destroy the enemy and restore power to all the people of South Africa. The apartheid Vorster regime is not only the oppressor of the great majority of the people of South Africa, he said, but the main enemy of Africa.

# ON THE HOME FRONT

## **Tourist Train to Great Wall**

ON May 4 this year a special passenger train running from Peking to the Great Wall was put into service for foreign tourists, overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hongkong and Macao and other Chinese tourists. The train makes daily trips to Pataling, a sentry post at the Great Wall, and back. Prior to this, visits could only be made by car or bus.

Soft drinks and refreshments are served and music by Chinese or foreign composers is broadcast during the journey. Announcers explain the history and architectural features of the Great Wall in Chinese, English and Japanese.

The Great Wall with its history of 2,000 years is one of the most magnificent works of ancient China.

It starts from Shanhaikuan in northern Hopei Province, passes through six provinces,

autonomous regions and one municipality and ends at Chiayukuan in Kansu Province, northwest China, stretching 6,000 kilometres in length.

In order to accommodate the growing number of tourists, Peking's hotels have been renovated and expanded. A 7-storied restaurant for roast duck will soon be completed. Each tourist spot has conveniently located lunch-rooms, food shops and other conveniences. Peking's travel service has published *A Guide Book to Peking*, and will soon put out booklets and pictures under such titles as *Peking Scenes* and *Peking's New Look*. Films and slide-shows showing famous places in the city will also be available in the near future.

## **More Scenic Spots to Be Opened Up**

MORE of China's cities and scenic spots are being made accessible to foreign tourists

and overseas Chinese. These include:

The capitals of some provinces and autonomous regions. Among them are Chengtu, capital of Szechuan Province and a famous historical city; Lanchow, capital of Kansu Province and an important industrial city in northwest China; Hofei, capital and the political and economic centre of Anhwei Province; Kunming, known as the "city of eternal spring," capital of Yunnan Province; Urumchi, capital of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region; and Huhehot, capital of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region.

The coastal cities of Yentai, Lienyunkang, Ningpo and Wenchow.

A number of up-and-coming industrial cities reflecting achievements in New China's economic construction. They are Tzupo, Weifang, Maanshan, Wuhu, Chingtehchen, Changchow, Yihsing and Hsuehchow in east China; Hantan, Chinghuangtao, Paotow, Silinhot in north China; central China's Shashih, Hsiangfan, Sanmenhsia, Hsiangtan and Hengyang; south China's Foshan, Liuchow and Pinyang.

The key water-control project at Tanchiangkou in Hupeh Province, Shihhotzu — "pearl" of the desert in Sinkiang, and the Kangan Reservoir in Hopei Province.

Sites of revolutionary significance. Visitors can go to Hsi-paipo in Pingshan County, Hopei Province, where the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party stayed from May 1948 to March 1949, during the



Tourist train at Pataling.



A peak of Huangshan.

time when Chairman Mao Tsetung directed several decisive campaigns of China's War of Liberation; Premier Chou En-lai's birthplace of Huaian in Kiangsu Province; Chungking, a mountain city where Premier Chou carried out revolutionary activities; and Shaohsing, Chekiang Province, hometown of the great man of letters and thinker Lu Hsun.

Places of general historic interest and scenic spots. Among them are the Yunkang Grottoes in the northwest suburbs of Tatung in Shansi Province, with famous ancient carvings

and statues of Buddha dating back more than 1,000 years; Shanhaikuan which is the starting point of the Great Wall; the "stone forest"—a large area of rock-formations in grotesque shapes southeast of Kunming; Taishan Mountain in Shantung Province; Chengteh in Hopei Province with a Ching Dynasty palace; Kueiping in Kwangsi, the cradle of the movement of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, one of China's great peasant uprisings; the Chaochow Bridge built 1,300 years ago in Chaohsien County, Hopei Province; and Yangshuo in Kwangsi, a picturesque spot renowned for its superb landscape.

A leading member of the Chinese tourist department stated that a number of additional places will be opened to tourists next year. They include Huangshan and Chiuhua Mountains in Anhwei, Mount Omei in Szechuan, Yentang and Mokan Mountains in Chekiang and Chikung Mountain in Honan. Visitors will find these summer resorts attractive for their refreshing climate and fascinating landscape.

## **Szechuan: Lower Population Growth**

NATURAL population growth in Szechuan Province, which has more people than any other province in China, dropped to 8.67 per thousand last year, 3.58 lower than in 1976.

The figure is slightly higher than that for Peking and Shanghai, where it is less than 6 per thousand, but lower than the country's average.

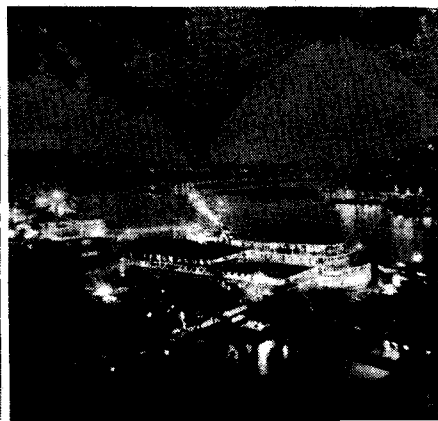
China regards family planning as a necessary measure for promoting socialist construction and protecting the health of women and children. People living in densely inhabited areas are encouraged to marry late and practise family planning, but population increase is encouraged in national minority areas such as the Tibet Autonomous Region.

Szechuan Province last year had a rich harvest, with an increase of 2.65 million tons of grain over the year before. Its total grain output surpassed the province's previous peak record.

Hsipalpo where Chairman Mao once lived.



Chungking at night.



Shashih, an up-and-coming industrial city in Hupeh Province.



# SELECTED WORKS OF MAO TSETUNG

(Volumes I-V)

Volume I contains 17 articles written in the First Revolutionary Civil War Period (1924-27) and the Second Revolutionary Civil War Period (1927-37).

Volume II contains 40 articles covering the period from the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan in July 1937 to the repulsing of Chiang Kai-shek's second anti-Communist onslaught in May 1941.

Volume III contains 31 articles covering the period from March 1941 to August 1945 when final victory was won in the War of Resistance Against Japan.

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