

## RED FLAG REPORTS KANSU FARMING DEVELOPMENTS

Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Dec 76 HK

[Text of article by Lung Yuan: "The Whole Party Should Go All Out To Develop Agriculture," published in RED FLAG No 12, 1976]

[Text] Motivated by the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country, an upsurge of the whole party in going all out to develop agriculture has been whipped up in Kansu Province. This is a rich fruit obtained by arming the whole party with Chairman Mao's brilliant Thought concerning the development of the national economy with agriculture as the foundation. This is a major achievement demonstrating the fact that Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's summary report at last year's National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture has found its way ever deeper into the hearts of the people. We can foresee that, with the deepening of the struggle to expose and criticize the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao antiparty clique and the eradication of the interference and sabotage by the "gang of four," this upsurge will develop still further.

The whole party should go all out to develop and promote agriculture fast. This is an extremely important issue in socialist revolution and construction. Before liberation Kansu's agriculture was extremely backward and its method of cultivation was crude. Grain output on every mou was around 110 catties. After liberation, production developed more extensively. But owing to the interference of the revisionist line, and moreover owing to its weak foundation and adverse natural conditions, the pace of development was far behind the needs of the state and the people. Whether or not agriculture could be swiftly promoted therefore became an extremely acute problem in the effort to build Kansu into a strategic rear guard and a staunch antirevisionist front of our country.

In view of this situation, esteemed and beloved Premier Chou instructed us in 1973: The agriculture of Kansu should undergo a major change within 3 years. Premier Chou's eager expectation greatly inspired the people of Kansu. A mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, which was directed toward realizing a major change within 3 years, was swiftly whipped up throughout the province. Last year Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, on behalf of the party Central Committee, issued the call to "get the whole party mobilized, go all out to develop agriculture and strive to build Tachai-type counties throughout the country." It gave greater impetus to this movement and enabled it to surge forward. Through the endeavor of the masses of cadres and people throughout the province the outlook of Kansu's agriculture changed considerably. In 1974 it was self-sufficient in grain and no longer had to rely on imported grain. Last year it obtained an all-round bumper harvest in agriculture, set a peak record in history and began to render contributions to the state. This year, in spite of serious disasters, it has nonetheless overfulfilled the state plan for grain output and rendered contributions to the state.

At the same time, the collective economy of the people's communes has become more consolidated than ever; the foundation for farmland and water conservancy construction has been laid; the acreage of farmland that yields good harvests irrespective of drought and waterlogging has been greatly expanded; and the ability of industry to support agriculture has been greatly strengthened. Party committees at various levels have further accumulated precious experiences in supervising agriculture.

All this has provided favorable conditions for the development of agriculture at a more rapid pace. Especially after the smashing of the "gang of four" an upsurge in revolution has been whipped up and a new outlook in production has been unfolded. The labor force engaged in farmland capital construction has increased from 1.83 million in late October to over 2.6 million people in early November. The acreage has increased rapidly from 530,000 to 760,000 mou. Now Kansu, like the whole country, is full of vitality and has bright prospects.

To deepen the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country and to rapidly change the backward situation of agriculture--this is a great revolutionary movement. It inevitably will encounter the frantic resistance of the class enemies, in particular the bourgeoisie inside the party. In order to usurp party and state power, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four" made use of the portion of power which they usurped and the mass media under their control to seriously interfere with and undermine the establishment of a great socialist agriculture. When we mobilized the whole party to go all out to develop agriculture, they promptly dished up the charge that we were acting on "the theory of productive forces." When the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants went in for socialism in a big way and strived to produce more grain for the state, they instigated others to vilify the effort, saying that that was to "create a material base for the revisionist line." In winter last year and spring this year, under the pretext of criticizing Teng and repulsing the right deviationist attempt to reverse verdicts, they harbored ulterior motives and went their own way in a vain attempt to topple the upsurge of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country. Their conspiratorial activities have met with the resolute resistance and opposition of the masses of Communist Party members, cadres and people of Kansu.

The revolutionary people are well aware that the development of socialist agriculture, the consolidation of the rural socialist position and the swift establishment of a new socialist countryside with modernized agriculture are the bright prospects which great leader Chairman Mao long ago indicated to us and are the major tasks of our country's socialist revolution and construction. Great leader and teacher Chairman Mao all along attached importance to the problems of agriculture and peasants. Chairman Mao formulated the line and general and specific policies of the socialist transformation of agriculture, led our country's peasants to advance along the broad path of socialism and put forward the great thesis of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Furthermore, he also formulated the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," as well as the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in the development of the national economy.

Chairman Mao's great theory and the great practice of socialist revolution and construction in our country's countryside have clearly demonstrated that taking class struggle as the key link, persevering on the socialist road and swiftly promoting agriculture are necessary for the proletariat in triumphing over the bourgeoisie and for socialism in triumphing over capitalism; and are necessary for preparing against war and natural disasters and doing everything for the people. They are the concrete embodiment of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Whether or not we attach importance to the problem of agriculture and whether or not we affirm the effort to go all out to develop agriculture form an important criterion that determines whether or not a Communist Party member truly wants to go in for socialism and how eagerly he wants to do so. The Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four" confounded right and wrong; confused black and white; attempted in vain to undermine the mass movement to get the whole party mobilized to go all out to develop agriculture and to strive to build Tachai-type counties throughout the country and to undermine the building of a great socialist agriculture in our country. They have thoroughly exposed themselves as a gang of pests noxious to the country and to the people.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." What is most fundamental to the effort of the whole party in going all out to develop agriculture is to grasp firmly the line problem. Success or failure of the revolution depends on the line problem. Success or failure of the establishment of a great socialist agriculture also depends on the line problem. If we implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, agriculture will develop. If we act counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, agriculture will come to a standstill and may even regress. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the lifeline for developing socialist agriculture.

Since the founding of the nation, the path of agricultural development in Kansu has been rugged and tortuous. Every step forward has encountered a fierce struggle. In the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution the grain output remained extremely low. Since the Great Cultural Revolution, in particular since 1974, a great change has taken place. Last year and the year before, the grain output of the province increased by an average of over 20 percent each year. In 1975, the per-unit output increased by 160 catties over that of 1966. Under the same Kansu sky and on the same Kansu land a marked contrast between the time before and after the Great Cultural Revolution was seen vividly telling us that in order to change the backward situation of agriculture it is first necessary to establish a correct line. Thus, in recent years, in particular since the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture, we have conducted education in the party's basic line on a popular scale in the broad countryside of our province. We have grasped the key link and let it lead everything else, thereby accelerating the pace of building Tachai-type counties everywhere and enhancing the development of agricultural production.

The key to building Tachai-type counties lies in the county party committees. The county party committee is the leading and executive organ. Whether or not the leading body of the county party committee is revolutionary and whether or not the county party committee has established a correct ideological and political line are extremely important questions concerning the development of a county's movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. If we have a revolutionized leading body and if the county party committee has established a correct ideological and political line, then the leading bodies of the communes and production brigades, as well as the masses of cadres and people throughout the county, will be mobilized to truly embark on the road of learning from Tachai, to make advanced units even more advanced and to make backward units become advanced.

Tempered by the Great Cultural Revolution, the majority of the leading bodies of the county party committees in Kansu Province are good or comparatively good. But there are still some leading bodies which have an incorrect line and an erroneous ideology and style. A handful of evil elements have even wormed their way into some leading bodies.

Thus, it becomes extremely necessary to conduct rectification in the leading bodies of the county party committees in accordance with the basic principle of "practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire" and with the five requirements for successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution.

Since the National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture, we have acted in accordance with the demand which Comrade Hua Kuo-feng made in his summary report at the conference on learning from Tachai in agriculture and have grasped the rectification of the county party committees. Through conducting the "four criticisms and three examinations" (that is, criticizing revisionism, capitalism, the world outlook of sluggards and cowards and the erroneous thinking of pride and complacency and of holding fast to established ideas; conducting examination to see if we have conscientiously criticized revisionism and capitalism, if we have truly established the lofty aim of going in for socialism in a big way and if leading cadres have truly gone to stay at the basic level and taken the lead in revolution and in labor--in short, to see if the question has been solved of whether or not we are genuinely learning from Tachai, we have conducted ideological and organizational rectification on the leading bodies of the county party committees.

Through rectification the leading bodies of the county party committees have heightened their awareness of continuing the revolution. They have taken the lead in study, in revolution and in carrying out labor. In work they have paid attention to grasping the line, grasping the major issues and persevering in the basic principles of three dos and three don'ts and have enhanced the development of the campaign to learn from Tachai in a penetrating manner.

Take Wuwei County, for example. In the past, several individuals in the leading body of the county party committee seriously violated Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. They collaborated with the capitalist forces in society to stir up trouble and cause uneasiness both inside and outside the party. The campaign to learn from Tachai failed to be launched and production failed to go up. Every year, the county had to rely on imported grain. Through conducting rectification and deepening the education in the party's basic line, the problem of the leading body of the county party committee was solved, the evil wind in society was combatted, the line was correctly established and the socialist activism of the cadres and people was heightened. The backward situation was swiftly transformed and grain output surpassed the target set forth by the National Program for Agricultural Development. The county rendered the greatest contributions to the state of all the counties in the provinces. It was commended as one of the nation's advanced units in learning from Tachai in agriculture. This experience proves that persisting in basic line education is the basic guarantee for building a Tachai-type county and for accelerating agricultural development.

Harboring ulterior counterrevolutionary aims, the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four" did their best to oppose education in the basic line. They uttered such nonsense as, "Who knows whether or not education in the basic line is correct?"

They vilified the effort of the masses to launch education in the basic line and to criticize capitalism and revisionism, saying that this meant "directing the spearhead downward," "opposing only corrupt officials and not the emperor himself" and "obstructing the general orientation of criticizing Teng." In doing so, they vainly attempted to negate the basic spirit of the National Conference on Learning From Tachai and to strangle the great revolutionary mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country.

The masses of Communist Party members and people of Kansu saw through their plot and stood their ground in the face of the evil wind which they had stirred up. Not only were the work teams on basic line education not recalled, but the number of participants increased and the movement gained still greater momentum. Many leading cadres one after another took the lead to go the countryside and stay there in order to conduct investigations, grasp the models and enable the movement to deepen. In winter last year and spring this year over 22,000 cadres in the province were dispatched to the countryside to conduct education in the party's basic line on a large scale. The first group took care of 29 percent of the communes and 24 percent of the production brigades. The second group is presently engaged in the task. The magnificent ideological and political flowers will surely yield abundant economic fruits.

In the campaign, through persevering in taking class struggle as the key link and in drawing a strict distinction between the two different types of contradictions and handling them correctly, we have taken the lid off the class struggle in some counties, communes and production brigades. We have solved with discrimination the problem of some communes and production brigades in which the power was in the hands of evil elements, political degenerates, people who eagerly followed the capitalist road, good old fellows and people whose ideology remained in the stage of the democratic revolution. We have strengthened the revolutionization of leading bodies at various levels ideologically and organizationally. We have criticized capitalism; rebuffed the sabotage activities of the class enemies; established the class dominance of the poor and lower-middle peasants; heightened the awareness of class struggle and activism of the masses of cadres and commune members in going in for socialism in a big way; correctly established the orientation for developing agriculture; and consolidated the rural socialist position.

In mobilizing the whole party to go all out to develop agriculture and to transform the backward situation of agriculture, we must also mobilize the masses to strive hard to change the conditions for agricultural production. Agricultural production is carried out in an "open-air factory" and is subject to much influence by natural factors such as climate, soil, hydrology and topography. As the transformation of a backward situation in agriculture is largely determined by the extent of the transformation of the factors of agricultural production, we must take farmland capital construction as a great socialist cause.

The natural conditions for agricultural production in our province are comparatively poor. The land is rugged, soil erosion is serious and the threat of drought is great.

Without a doubt, if we do not thoroughly transform this situation, we will not be able to accelerate the development of socialist agriculture. To change this situation we must persevere in the party's mass line, give prominence to the revolutionary spirit of going in for socialism in a big way, rely on our own effort and work hard to rearrange our mountains and rivers. "The masses are the real heroes." Only by trusting in the masses, relying on them, boldly mobilising them and integrating with them can we bring into play a proletarian revolutionary boldness and vitality that will enable us to surmount all difficulties and perform all kinds of miracles under heaven.

In the past, Tungwei County was a notorious "old, backward place." For 10 years it talked about learning from Tachai. For 10 years nothing at all was changed. Why was it so? The most basic reason was that the leading members of the county party committee did not recognize the potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm of the masses for socialism. The "theory that Tungwei is hopeless" kept their minds in shackles. Since the National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture, they have changed their previous erroneous thinking, plucked up their revolutionary spirit and led the masses to carry out work on a large scale. After several months of hard fighting, they completed the capital construction tasks on some 120,000 mou of farmland. This year they scored a historic grain output record and became more than self-sufficient. After some 20 years, they were able to change their passive state of dependence on imported grain. In addition, they developed their forestry, animal husbandry and sideline occupations.

Maotian production brigade in this county was involved in a project of harnessing rivers and building farmland. But for 8 years in the past the cadres had been planning and the masses had been waiting without touching the soil. This year, upon a call to mobilise, the masses strived hard for 1 month and completed some 36,000 cubic meters of earthwork and stonework and built 32 mou of irrigated fields. A host of facts have proved that "the masses have boundless creative power." Once the masses are mobilised, they will have the wisdom, methods and courage to transform mountains into flatland and reroute rivers. The Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four" attacked the effort to go in for socialism in a big way, saying that this was "pulling the cart but not watching the road." This is vicious slander against the activism of the masses in building socialism. Their slander and vilification cannot stand up before the advance of thousands and hundreds of millions of people; instead, they can only reveal their ugly feature of setting themselves against the masses of people.

To change the conditions for agricultural production we must have a more practical long-term and immediate plans. If we formulate a plan for developing agriculture in accordance with the characteristics of the locality, we can make overall arrangements for an appropriate use of manpower and material and financial resources. We can prepare the leading cadres and the people for what they will do this year and next year and for what they will do first and then after that. If we have a clear goal, we can set our minds for and concentrate our vigor on the work. In this way, our orientation will be clear; our determination, great; our methods, ample; our results, good. The masses will work with greater boldness and eagerness and will do their work better.

Without a doubt, if we do not thoroughly transform this situation, we will not be able to accelerate the development of socialist agriculture. To change this situation we must persevere in the party's mass line, give prominence to the revolutionary spirit of going in for socialism in a big way, rely on our own effort and work hard to rearrange our mountains and rivers. "The masses are the real heroes." Only by trusting in the masses, relying on them, boldly mobilising them and integrating with them can we bring into play a proletarian revolutionary boldness and vitality that will enable us to surmount all difficulties and perform all kinds of miracles under heaven.

In the past, Tungwei County was a notorious "old, backward place." For 10 years it talked about learning from Tachai. For 10 years nothing at all was changed. Why was it so? The most basic reason was that the leading members of the county party committee did not recognize the potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm of the masses for socialism. The "theory that Tungwei is hopeless" kept their minds in shackles. Since the National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture, they have changed their previous erroneous thinking, plucked up their revolutionary spirit and led the masses to carry out work on a large scale. After several months of hard fighting, they completed the capital construction tasks on some 120,000 mou of farmland. This year they scored a historic grain output record and became more than self-sufficient. After some 20 years, they were able to change their passive state of dependence on imported grain. In addition, they developed their forestry, animal husbandry and sideline occupations.

Maotian production brigade in this county was involved in a project of harnessing rivers and building farmland. But for 8 years in the past the cadres had been planning and the masses had been waiting without touching the soil. This year, upon a call to mobilise, the masses strived hard for 1 month and completed some 36,000 cubic meters of earthwork and stonework and built 32 mou of irrigated fields. A host of facts have proved that "the masses have boundless creative power." Once the masses are mobilised, they will have the wisdom, methods and courage to transform mountains into flatland and reroute rivers. The Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four" attacked the effort to go in for socialism in a big way, saying that this was "pulling the cart but not watching the road." This is vicious slander against the activism of the masses in building socialism. Their slander and vilification cannot stand up before the advance of thousands and hundreds of millions of people; instead, they can only reveal their ugly feature of setting themselves against the masses of people.

To change the conditions for agricultural production we must have a more practical long-term and immediate plans. If we formulate a plan for developing agriculture in accordance with the characteristics of the locality, we can make overall arrangements for an appropriate use of manpower and material and financial resources. We can prepare the leading cadres and the people for what they will do this year and next year and for what they will do first and then after that. If we have a clear goal, we can set our minds for and concentrate our vigor on the work. In this way, our orientation will be clear; our determination, great; our methods, ample; our results, good. The masses will work with greater boldness and eagerness and will do their work better.

With the promotion of the support-agriculture industry, all industry has also developed faster. Last year the total industrial output value throughout the province was 2.66 times greater than that prior to the Great Cultural Revolution. Facts have proved that Chairman Mao's principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" is extremely wise and correct. If we implement this principle, we can enable agriculture and industry to develop hand-in-hand and guarantee the all-round upsurge of the national economy.

Great leader Chairman Mao once urged us with great enthusiasm: "Let us use our own two hands to work hard to change our world and build our countryside, which is still extremely backward, into a thriving and vigorous paradise." Chairman Mao's call will forever encourage us to advance. The 18 million people of Kansu are determined to rally most closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, relentlessly criticize the "gang of four," persevere in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, grasp revolution and promote production, further whip up a new upsurge of the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country, get the whole party mobilized to go all out to develop agriculture and to strive to thoroughly change the backward situation of agriculture!

**PEKING LITERARY, ART CIRCLES DENOUNCE 'GANG'**

Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1801 GMT 16 Dec 76 OW

[Report: "Attack the Corrupt and Evil With One Heart and One Mind--The Literary and Art Circles in the Capital Indignantly Denounce the Towering Crimes of the 'Gang of Four' in Using Literature and Art To Oppose the Party"]

[Summary] Peking, 16 December 1976--A great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" is rapidly developing in the literary and art circles in the capital. In the past 2 months or so, cadres and the masses of the Ministry of Culture and literary and art organizations under its jurisdiction have conscientiously studied Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works, studied Chairman Mao's series of important instructions concerning criticizing the "gang of four," and penetratingly exposed and criticized the towering crimes of the "gang of four" in plotting to usurp party and state power and in using literature and art to oppose the party.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "The use of the novel for antiparty activities is quite an invention. To overthrow a political power, it is first of all always necessary, to create public opinion, to do work in the ideological sphere. This is true for the revolutionary class as well as for the counterrevolutionary class."

"For a long time, the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao antiparty clique tightly controlled the literary and art field, used literature and art to carry out antiparty activities, and worked in a big way to create counterrevolutionary public opinion for it to usurp party and state power. Especially in February of this year, Chang Chun-chiao, the sinister advisor of the 'gang of four,' wrote an article 'Notes on 3 February 1976' and at the same time madly blustered that the literary and art circles should 'write articles for the struggle against the capitalist roaders,' thus stepping up the effort to prepare public opinion for the 'gang' to usurp party and state power. The trusted followers of the 'gang of four' in the Ministry of Culture fully understood and immediately began to work in a big way.