

PEKING REVIEW

15

April 14, 1978

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**Left, Ultra-"Left" and
Fake Left**

**Utilization of Nuclear Energy and
The Struggle Against Hegemony**

***Educational Policy: Questions
And Answers***

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Making the General Task Known to All

Since the conclusion of the Fifth National People's Congress, all the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have organized the masses to study the documents adopted at the Congress and work out concrete measures to fulfil the general task written in the new Constitution. In the new period of development after the triumphant conclusion of the first Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the general task for the people of the whole country is: To persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry forward the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and make China a great and powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology by the end of the century. To achieve this, it is necessary, first and foremost, to let the whole nation know and understand the task and the new Constitution as well.

Inspired by the guidelines of the Congress, the leading organs of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have promptly relayed the task and relevant requirements to the factories, rural people's communes and other grass-roots units. This is done in a variety of ways, such as holding meetings where cadres and the masses discuss and get a clear

understanding of the general task in the new period of development of socialist revolution and construction as well as the specific principles, policies and measures for accomplishing the task. Running study classes to train a backbone force of propagandists is another good way to help the workers and commune members grasp the gist of the documents. Propaganda teams made up of cadres from the leading organs frequently make the rounds of grass-roots units to explain these documents and help promote production and other work.

Meanwhile, people in many places study the documents in close connection with the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." At present, the accent is on exposing and criticizing the gang's counter-revolutionary ultra-"Left" tricks

so as to clear away its pernicious influence and make up for the losses caused by the gang.

In publicizing the general task, all the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions stressed the development of the national economy at high speed and expansion of industrial and agricultural production. Grass-roots units have adopted effective measures and worked out feasible plans to improve their work.

Chairman Hua Meets Ghanaian Guests

China has many friends in Africa. We think the situation there is very good. There are now 49 independent countries in Africa. This is an indication of the awakening of the great African people. Hua Kuo-feng,



Chu Kai-chun (first from left), a textile worker in Szechuan Province who was a Deputy to the Fifth National People's Congress, visits a worker's family to tell them about the guidelines of the Congress.

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, said this when he met the distinguished guests from Ghana on April 10.

The African people, Chairman Hua pointed out, will have to continue to guard against sabotage and trouble-making in Africa by hegemonists, imperialists and colonialists to serve their selfish ends. We have always maintained that African affairs should be handled by the African people themselves, he declared.

Present at the meeting were Rear Admiral Joy Kobla Amedume, Member of the Supreme Military Council of Ghana and Commander of the Navy, his wife Felicia Amedume, and the members of the Ghanaian Government Goodwill Delegation led by him.

Rear Admiral Amedume presented Chairman Hua with a message from the Ghanaian Head of the State I.K. Acheampong and conveyed Chairman Acheampong's cordial regards to Chairman Hua.

Chairman Hua, in turn, asked Rear Admiral Amedume to convey his regards to Chairman Acheampong and the Ghanaian people.

Strengthening Socialist Legal System

Liu Teh-tsai, deputy commander of the P.L.A. Shenyang Units in northeast China and first secretary of the Party committee of the city of Luta in

Liaoning Province, was punished according to law and Party discipline for serious violations of financial and economic regulations. In a recent decision taken by the State Council and the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Liu Teh-tsai was dismissed from all his posts and demoted with a corresponding cut in salary. Due punishment was also meted out to his accomplices, and some were expelled from the Party and arrested on charges of embezzlement and other offences against the law.

For his own pleasure and comfort and those of a handful of people, Liu Teh-tsai and others used huge amounts of state funds and materials to build 64 posh clubs, hostels and office buildings. The number of office workers in the Luta submilitary area command is not large, but on orders from Liu and his accomplices, a six-storeyed office building with a total floor space of 6,780 square metres was put up, together with a plush auditorium seating 1,400. Such squandering of state funds brought serious consequences. For two years in succession the city of Luta failed to meet the quotas for financial earnings to be handed over to the state and construction projects under the state plan were held up.

All this caused strong repercussions among the people of Luta. They sent letters of complaint to the Party Central Committee and the State Council which took quick action. The State Planning Commission

and the Ministry of Finance acted on instructions from the State Council and dispatched a joint investigation group to Luta on two occasions to look into the matter. The result of the investigations completely tallied with the charges made by the people. Cadres violating the law and Party discipline have all been duly dealt with, and the clubs, hostels and office buildings have been turned into shops, hotels, hospitals and schools. The local people are overjoyed at the enforcement of socialist law.

The ranking veteran cadre in Luta, Liu Teh-tsai had overall control over the Party and government organizations and army units there. Discarding the Party's fine tradition of plain living and hard work, he abused his power and sought privileges. He and his cronies were badly influenced by the "gang of four" and for years they willingly danced to the gang's tune in doing all sorts of evil. Even after the gang's downfall, they remained unrepentant and continued to go their own way.

Two other incidents have been brought to light recently. One is about a woman accountant in a factory in Hunchiang, Kirin Province, who was persecuted by the factory leadership for safeguarding the interests of the state and opposing violations of financial and economic regulations. The other is about an actress in Huaimei, Anhwei Province, who was attacked and put under solitary confinement for having exposed in her letter to the city Party committee how leading members of the city's cultural

bureau had abused their powers and recruited their relatives and friends for the theatrical troupe she belonged to in complete disregard of the relevant regulations. Both incidents have been properly dealt with by the authorities concerned, to the great satisfaction of all. While commending that woman accountant and punishing the factory's leading members, the Kirin provincial leadership severely criticized the Hunchiang city Party committee for shielding law breakers. The Anhwei provincial authorities meted out due punishment to those leading members of the Huaipei city's cultural bureau who had a hand in persecuting the actress; one of them was dismissed from his post, expelled from the Party and taken into custody to be dealt with according to law. The actress whose health had suffered as a result of persecutions was sent to Shanghai for medical treatment.

All three incidents had some common aspects: 1. The offenders were either victims of corruption by the "gang of four" or members of its factional setup; 2. they were uncovered through letters sent in by the people who are making full use of socialist democracy; and 3. offenders all received due punishment, irrespective of their positions. As can be seen from the way these incidents were handled, the emphasis is on the strengthening of the socialist legal system by the leadership at all levels. This is in full accord with the call

issued by Chairman Hua at the First Session of the Fifth National People's Congress when he said that "it is essential to strengthen the socialist legal system if we are to bring about great order across the land."

China and the E.E.C.

On behalf of the Chinese Government, Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang signed a trade agreement between China and the European Economic Community (E.E.C.) on April 3 in Brussels. Signing the agreement on behalf of the E.E.C. were K.B. Andersen, Executive President of the E.E.C. Council of Ministers and Danish Foreign Minister, and Wilhelm Haferkamp, Vice-President of the E.E.C. Commission in Charge of Foreign Affairs.

In his speech at the signing ceremony, Andersen noted that the signing of the agreement was "a decisive step in the positive development" of relations between the two parties. He was convinced that the agreement would enable trade relations between the two sides "to enter a new era." "We are particularly happy about the development of closer and more friendly relations with the People's Republic of China," he added.

Li Chiang said that the signing of the agreement "marks a new development in the political and economic relations between China and the E.E.C." "Despite the different social systems of our coun-

try and the [E.E.C.] member states, we all face the common task of safeguarding our independence and sovereignty. We have much in common and should support each other. We support Western Europe in its union for strength and in its struggle against hegemony. We wish to see a united and powerful Europe," Li Chiang declared.

During his West European tour, the Chinese Foreign Trade Minister also visited Luxembourg and the Federal Republic of Germany. En route to Europe, he had visited Cairo where he had signed the 1978 Sino-Egyptian trade protocol.

IN THE NEWS

• The French destroyer *Duguay-Trouin* and its complement of 311 under Captain Bovis were warmly welcomed when they arrived in Shanghai on April 1 on an official visit to China. It was the first West European naval vessel to make a friendship visit to this country. On April 4, Hsiao Chingkuang, Vice-Minister of National Defence and Commander of the Navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a banquet in Peking to welcome the French friends who had flown to the capital for the occasion.

• Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on April 5 met visiting Swedish Foreign Minister Mrs. Karin Soeder and her party. She was on a friendship visit to China at the invitation of Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

Left, Ultra-“Left” and Fake Left

by Hua Tse

Why do we say that the “gang of four” are fake Left but real Right? What is the relation between this fake Left but real Right and the ultra-“Left” trend of thought? Is “Left” better than Right? All these questions demand answers based on study and analysis.

LEFT, as a political attitude, has meaning only in relation to the middle and the Right. Likewise, the Left, that is, the revolutionaries, exist only in comparison with the middle elements and the Rightists. Wherever there are groups of people, they are invariably divided into Left, middle and Right. The Left are resolute in making revolution, the Right are obstinate in clinging to a counter-revolutionary stand, while the middle vacillate between revolution and counter-revolution.

“Left” — in quotation marks — means ultra-“Left.” A “Left” deviation in the revolutionary ranks is as erroneous as a Right deviation. Generally, comrades who commit “Left” deviationist mistakes are characterized by impetuosity, so that they ignore subjective and objective conditions, do not distinguish between the nature of different contradictions and take rash actions. As Chairman Mao pointed out in *On Practice* (1937): “The thinking of ‘Leftists’ outstrips a given stage of development of the objective process; some regard their fantasies as truth, while others strain to realize in the present an ideal which can only be realized in the future. They alienate themselves from the current practice of the majority of the people and from the realities of the day, and show themselves adventurist in their actions.”

The class origin in which such “Left” deviationist errors are rooted is petty-bourgeois fanaticism and especially the fanaticism of

petty-bourgeois intellectuals divorced from production. Ideologically, these errors originate in the separation of the subjective from the objective and of theory from practice. When “Left” deviationist errors develop into a “Left” opportunist line, they cause tremendous harm to the revolution. Several times in its history our Party has suffered severe setbacks from “Left” opportunist lines.

Most people who have committed “Left” mistakes can amend their ways provided that they are given education and are helped to thoroughly understand the causes of their mistakes, the circumstances under which they were made and the ways to overcome them. Nevertheless, there are also some persons who began with only a few wrong acts under the influence of the ultra-“Left” trend of thought but later, as their bourgeois individualism swells, slide farther and farther down the revisionist road and finally become elements hostile to the people. Experience proves that it is very difficult for ringleaders of opportunist lines to correct their mistakes.

What is the fake Left but real Right? They wear a “Left” cloak to pursue an ultra-Right line. Lin Piao and the “gang of four” are typical representatives. Although the line they actually pushed was an ultra-Right counter-revolutionary revisionist line, they sometimes made it appear as ultra-“Left.” Why was this? It was because the masses raised their ability to dis-

cern Right opportunism and heightened their vigilance against it after criticizing Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. In a situation like that, if Lin Piao and the "gang of four" had put forward their Right opportunist line, it would have been readily denounced. Therefore, they put on the appearance of being more revolutionary than anyone else in an attempt to attain their counter-revolutionary ends without exposing their true features. Since this counter-revolutionary double-dealing is highly deceptive, it can be quite dangerous and harmful to the revolution.

The "Gang of Four" Made Use of the Ultra-"Left" Trend of Thought

The ultra-"Left" trend of thought that appeared for a time during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was purposely stirred up by Lin Piao and the "gang of four."

In a great revolutionary movement, both Right and "Left" ideas may crop up among the masses. This is not at all strange. With his farsighted view, Chairman Mao, at the very outset of the Cultural Revolution, instructed us that both Right and "Left" ideas should be guarded against and overcome.

When the Cultural Revolution was just rising in the country, Chairman Mao wrote a letter to the Red Guards of the middle school affiliated to Tsinghua University, in which he expressed his warm support for their actions in rebelling against the reactionaries. At the same time he asked them to "pay attention to doing your best to unite with all people that can be united. Even those who have made serious mistakes should be given a way out by providing them with work and the opportunity to correct their mistakes and turn over a new leaf after their mistakes have been pointed out." In 1967 he emphasized that "we must be good at guiding those people in our ranks with petty-bourgeois ideas on to the path of the proletarian revolution. This is crucial to the success of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution."

Premier Chou resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. While waging a tit-for-tat struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, he firmly protected



Criticizing the "gang of four" boosts production.

Woodcut by Liu Kuo-shun

all revolutionary cadres including those who had committed mistakes but should not be overthrown. As he gave firm support to the broad masses and especially the young people for their revolutionary spirit, he also patiently exhorted them to guard against and overcome ultra-"Left" ideas and anarchism, to conscientiously implement the Party's policies and try to be genuine proletarian revolutionaries.

Lin Piao and the "gang of four," however, acted just the opposite. In an attempt to plunge our proletarian state into disarray, they fanned the ultra-"Left" trend of thought and anarchism everywhere. A constantly used counter-revolutionary tactic of theirs was: Whenever Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee put forward a revolutionary slogan, they promptly made use of it and pretended to carry it out resolutely. Then they distorted it and converted it into various deceptive ultra-"Left" slogans, and widely publicized them through the mass media under their control, thus creating confusion in people's minds and luring some people astray.

By so doing, they hoped to achieve their counter-revolutionary objectives under a "revolutionary" signboard. Following are some instances to illustrate their tricks.

Not long after Chairman Mao initiated the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, they decked themselves out as the "standard bearers" of the revolution and from an ultra-"Left" position distorted its character and tasks. They spread a series of fallacies such as the Cultural Revolution was aimed to "make revolution against those who have taken part in the revolution," it was a "movement to criticize the cadres," it would "thoroughly improve the dictatorship of the proletariat," and "the old dynasty should be replaced with a new one." They advocated "negating all" and "smashing everything."

Chairman Mao pointed out that it was necessary to unleash a mass movement in the Cultural Revolution, to have faith in the masses, rely on them and respect their initiative. The "gang of four," however, proceeding from their ultra-"Left" position, tried to divert the mass movement away from the Party's leadership, claiming that a mass movement was "naturally reasonable." They incited a few bad people to "kick aside the Party committees in order to make revolution," or even to "overthrow the Party committees in order to make revolution." They went so far as to preach negation of the Communist Party and its replacement by mass organizations.

When Chairman Mao called for taking class struggle as the key link, the gang immediately distorted the call, made use of it and maliciously reversed the relation between ourselves and the enemy in the historical period of socialism. They alleged that "there is a bourgeois class within the Party" and that there were "capitalist-roaders" at all levels who must be ferreted out. Their aim was to persecute revolutionary cadres. They also distorted the concept of "class struggle" in order to frustrate all efforts towards stability and unity, and to oppose economic construction.

In a word, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" represented the interests of the overthrown landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements as well as of the old and new

bourgeoisie. The various ultra-"Left" slogans they raised were intended to serve their counter-revolutionary programme, that is, to strike down the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and thereby completely overthrow our great Party, army and socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After the Lin Piao anti-Party clique was shattered, Chairman Mao led our Party in unfolding a vigorous campaign to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work. In the course of the criticism of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the people throughout the country naturally proceeded to expose his "Left" disguise and repudiate the ultra-"Left" trend of thought and anarchism which he and the "gang of four" had whipped up.

To the "gang of four," this was a bad omen. Out of their keen counter-revolutionary sense, they knew that if the criticism continued in that way, their "Left" cloak would soon be stripped off and they would be exposed as ultra-Rightists. To prevent this from happening, they began slandering the criticism as "diverting the struggle from its general orientation," "directing the spearhead of attack at the masses," "denying the victories of the Cultural Revolution," and so on and so forth. Their real aim was to suppress the campaign. Whoever dared mention the word "Left" was regarded by the gang as one committing a heinous crime.

Is "Left" Better Than Right?

Chairman Mao pointed out: "In terms of damage to the revolutionary cause, to be on the 'Left' is in no way better than to be on the Right and should therefore be resolutely corrected." (*Things Are Beginning to Change*, 1957.) Yet for a period of time many people considered the "Left" better than the Right and being on the "Left" as preferable to being on the Right. These erroneous views prevailed in many fields. Why was it? The "gang of four" were the culprits behind it all.

First, ideologically and theoretically, they created confusion by mixing up the conceptions of Left and Right and reversing the relationship between ourselves and the enemy. Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is a scientific

theory which embodies the unification of the theory of uninterrupted revolution and the theory that revolution develops by stages. They wantonly distorted it to imply the abolition of bourgeois right, the negation of socialist policies and the toppling of the united front. Anyone who did not agree with them was dubbed a Right deviationist. Thus, paying attention to revolutionary unity, supporting implementation of the Party's policies and demanding to seek truth from facts, in short, doing things in accordance with Marxism, were all vilified as manifestations of Right deviation.

In this situation, some comrades fell victims to the gang's fallacies and mistakenly thought that the more "Left" a person was the more revolutionary he would be. Therefore, they did not resent being called "Left," but feared being regarded as Right. Consequently they reached the idea that they would rather be on the "Left" than on the Right. As these comrades looked at things from the ultra-"Left" angle, what appeared "Right" in their eyes was actually correct. Their "preference for being 'Left' rather than Right" was, as a matter of fact, a preference for error over correctness, only they themselves were not as yet aware of this.

The "gang of four" also came up with the reactionary logic: Since Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line was a Rightist line, the country had been under the dictatorship of a revisionist line for the whole 17 years before the start of the Cultural Revolution and all our Party's cadres were on the Right. Conversely, all the gang's trusted followers, smash-and-grabbers, all those with strong leanings towards ultra-"Left" ideas and anarchism who were used by the gang as tools to create disturbances, were granted the title of "Leftists."

In this situation, some people came to think that being on the "Left" was better than being on the Right.

Some other comrades, so engrossed in personal calculations as a result of their bourgeois individualist ideas, were not able to withstand the reactionary trend, but went with it and preferred to be "Left" rather than Right. They dared not uphold what was correct but instead bargained away the Party's principles. They thought they would avoid mistakes by behaving

like this; actually this kind of thinking and behaviour were mistakes in themselves.

There is a saying that to be on the Right is a matter of one's political stand while to be on the "Left" is only a question of method. This is incorrect. Dialectical materialism holds that stand, viewpoint and method are indivisible. Stand determines method, but under certain conditions the latter may affect the former. So the two should never be completely separated from each other.

Another saying goes like this: "So long as the line is correct, it doesn't matter if we go beyond the policies." This is even more incorrect. Line determines policies and policies embody line. They are inseparably interconnected. Without various concrete policies to represent a line, the line is meaningless. If a "revolutionary" goes against various Party policies, how can he or she be regarded as a person who has "a high level of consciousness in questions pertaining to line" and adheres to the "correct general orientation"? To detach the orientation of struggle and the political line from the Party's policies, and to sabotage implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line by means of distorting the Party's policies, thus diverting the revolution from its correct general orientation — these were precisely the vicious tricks of the "gang of four" and outstanding manifestations of their fake-Left-but-real-Right nature.

Practice is the only criterion by which truth can be tested. Both "Left" and Right errors benefit the enemy and harm the people. Think of what serious damage Wang Ming's "Left" opportunist line brought to the Chinese revolution and how tremendous a loss in revolution and production was caused by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" through stirring up the ultra-"Left" trend of thought and we cannot say that "Left" is better than Right.

Experiences Gained in Struggles

Our Party has gone through 11 major two-line struggles in the course of its development over more than half a century.

The historical experience highlights the importance of the following points:

First. It is essential to understand and master the system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought comprehensively and ac-

curately. Both the "Left" and the Right deviations reflect onesidedness and undermine the integrity and accuracy of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought from different aspects. If one has a relatively deep understanding of the essence of Marxism, together with a more systematic mastery of Marxist basic principles, and pays attention to integrating theory with the actual conditions of struggle, then his ability to discern an opportunist line will be greatly enhanced. It will be easier for him to avoid making "Left" or Right mistakes. In any case, it will not be difficult to overcome the mistakes arising from onesidedness even if he makes them in his work.

Second. It is necessary to wage struggles on two fronts, that is, against both "Left" and Right tendencies, in particular against what is phoney Left but real Right. In any period of time, there is always a main tendency which

overshadows another tendency. During opposition to a Right deviation, a "Left" one may crop up, and vice versa. Guarding against both Right and "Left" tendencies is in line with Marxism. Which of the two should be taken as the main target is determined by concrete conditions. All truths are concrete and hinge upon time, place and the conditions.

Third. One must conscientiously remould his world outlook. Bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideas are inevitably expressed in one way or another. A person who makes no effort to overcome his bourgeois individualism with communist ideology and replace idealism and metaphysics with dialectical materialism and historical materialism is likely to commit Right or "Left" errors. Persons on the Left may change into Rightists or ultra-"Leftists" if they are not duly educated; examples of this are a matter of frequent occurrence.

Utilization of Nuclear Energy and The Struggle Against Hegemony

With rapid progress in the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy, a struggle is intensifying between the Soviet Union and the United States on one side, and the second and third world countries on the other. The former are seeking to maintain their control and monopoly in this field while the latter are fighting to foil the superpowers' attempts.

THE late 1950s began to see the broadening of the scope in the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. In the following decade construction of atomic power plants started in some countries. By the 1970s, atomic energy has been widely used in the power industry of a number of countries. Not counting countries with nuclear arms, in 1959 there was only one country in possession of nuclear power plants. The figure increased to 9 in 1968 and 16 in 1975. According to the 1976 statistics of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the world's output of electricity generated from nuclear energy

was 70 million kilowatts in 1975, and it is expected to reach 190-200 million kilowatts by 1980 and 370-530 million kilowatts by 1985 and to make up 24 to 33 per cent of the world's total by 2000. Achievements made thus far indicate that the utilization of nuclear energy can yield far greater economic results than using petroleum, coal and natural gas. Nuclear power is opening up a broad prospect of energy sources for mankind.

Over the past few years, countries like France, West Germany, Britain, Sweden and Switzerland have either equalled or surpassed

the Soviet Union and the United States in the share of electricity generated by nuclear power plants in each country's total output. Many third world countries are also vigorously developing nuclear power to boost their national economies and consolidate their national independence. Nuclear power industries have been built up or are being planned in Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Mexico, India, Pakistan, Egypt, Libya and other countries. Oil-producing countries like Iran, too, have drawn up extensive plans for the development of nuclear power. It is estimated that by 1985 many more countries will have nuclear power plants, and the output of the nuclear-powered electricity in countries which have not developed nuclear weapons will be quadrupled.

In recent years, the second world has made further technological progress in the use of plutonium as fuel. The development of plutonium technology not only provides an even more effective fuel than enriched uranium, but also greatly increases the possibility of certain countries developing nuclear weapons on their own. Moreover, some countries like West Germany and France have already outstepped the United States in certain aspects of the plutonium technology. It is expected that more second world countries and some third world countries will be in a position to master the technology by 1985.

Superpower Obstruction

This trend in the development of nuclear energy is vehemently battering the two superpowers' position of nuclear monopoly which the Soviet Union and the United States are doing everything possible to maintain by binding other countries hand and foot. The United States, which has long been exercising strict control over its plutonium technology, proposed in 1975 the establishment of a "multi-national centre for nuclear fuels" aimed at preventing other countries from recovering plutonium by reprocessing radiation elements themselves. It prom-

ised to give up or hold up the development of plutonium technology on condition that countries which have already mastered the technology agree to stop the recovery of plutonium themselves. In addition, it proposed a ban on the sale of plutonium fuel, technology and equipment. The Soviet Union, though lagging behind the United States in the technology of nuclear power plant, is just as keen on controlling other countries in its pursuit of nuclear hegemony.

Soviet Stratagem

To accelerate the development of its nuclear power industry, the Soviet Union is out to grip and plunder the nuclear resources of East European countries by hook or by crook. It is taking away more than 90 per cent of Czechoslovakia's uranium ore from which one-fifth of the Soviet uranium output is derived. It also controls the mining of uranium in the German Democratic Republic and Hungary and uses East European countries' technology and equipment to build its own nuclear power stations. With "international division of labour" as an excuse, it prevents these countries from developing their own nuclear industry, asking them to incorporate their 1981-90 long-term plans for the production of nuclear equipment into a multilateral C.M.E.A. agreement. It has also rigged up an "international combine for the manufacture of atomic power-generating equipment" to control, in the name of "specialization" and "cooperation," the manufacturing and utilization of nuclear equipment in East European countries.

The Soviet Union has also made every effort to thwart other countries' plans for developing nuclear technology and industry.

One, it talks glibly about the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in an attempt to coax all countries in the world to subscribe to the treaty for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons it drew up together with the United

States in 1968, claiming that "the task further to consolidate the system of non-proliferation by widening the circle of the participants in the treaty remains a pressing one." While trying to use "the outlawing of all nuclear tests" and "a temporary suspension of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes" to obstruct other countries from developing nuclear technology, it nevertheless keeps augmenting its own nuclear arsenal without a moment's stop in its nuclear explosions and nuclear weapon tests.

Two, it advocates "the establishment of an international order" and the instituting of "a system of international guarantees and supervision," calling on all countries to sign, as soon as possible, supervision agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency so as to place "all (their) nuclear activities" under I.A.E.A. supervision. The purpose is, of course, to trap the small and medium-sized countries by playing up the "order" and "system" established by the superpowers which, nevertheless, are at large.

Three, the "nuclear club" was reorganized and the establishment of "a nuclear fuel bank" proposed to maintain nuclear monopoly. In 1976, the Soviet Union and the United States, with persuasion and coercion, formed a 15-country "London club" which met on several occasions to discuss and formulate the so-called "rules governing nuclear exports," under which countries importing nuclear technology and fuels are required to accept international supervision and guarantee. Together with the United States, it tries to sell the idea of a "nuclear fuel bank" for other countries to deposit or draw nuclear fuels which they are not allowed to produce themselves.

Nuclear Monopoly Opposed

The small and medium-sized countries are fighting against the superpowers' bid for nuclear control and monopoly, turning a deaf ear to what the Soviet Union and the United

States are advertising. As the French paper *Le Monde* reported last May 7, President Giscard d'Estaing had firmly reiterated: "France has a national policy of nuclear energy decided by France itself and it will continue to maintain the right to shape its own nuclear policy," for each country is entitled to develop its own nuclear industry. In recent years, contracts on the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy have been concluded between West Germany and Brazil, between France and Pakistan. As a challenge to the U.S. and Soviet nuclear monopoly, Japan entered into talks with Britain and France on a contract for the processing of nuclear wastes. Last July, France and West Germany together set up a corporation for technical co-operation on breeder reactors, which was joined by Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy. This is a further indication that the West European countries are making concerted efforts to develop their own nuclear industries.

The struggle against the superpowers' nuclear control and monopoly is steadily growing in the third world. The President of the Argentinean Commission on Atomic Energy said: "We refuse to sign the nuclear non-proliferation pact because of its discriminative character." Indian Prime Minister Desai declared: "Even if the whole world is going to have atomic weapons, I am not going to be a party." Yugoslavia has stressed the need to strengthen co-operation on nuclear technology among the non-aligned countries.

As a result of its steadily growing ability and need to develop nuclear industry, the third world is strengthening its co-operation with the second world in this field. Common interests in the struggle against the nuclear control and monopoly of the Soviet Union and the United States have led to a daily strengthening of the unity between the second and the third worlds against hegemony. Gone for ever are the days when the two superpowers can maintain their nuclear monopoly.

— Hsin Ping

Educational Policy: Questions and Answers

— Leading member of the Ministry of Education interviewed

Question: A series of important measures have been taken to advance the revolution in education in our country since the overthrow of the “gang of four.” How should this be evaluated?

Answer: To accomplish the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology in our country before the end of this century is a task put forward by Chairman Mao in accordance with the fundamental interests of the people. Since the crushing of the “gang of four,” the Party Central Committee has adopted many measures in the field of education such as reforming the college enrolment system, improving quality in primary schools through to colleges, stressing the teaching of basic theories, updating teaching material with the latest scientific achievements, improving scientific research in colleges, restoring the postgraduate student system. All these are aimed to train competent personnel quickly for the realization of the “four modernizations.” This is a concentrated expression of China’s education serving proletarian politics in the present period.

The educational policy formulated by Chairman Mao for our country is that “education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour” and that it “must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture.”

This policy clearly and comprehensively defines the aim of education in our country. Chang Chun-chiao, a member of the “gang of four,” however, claimed that “it is better to

have labourers without culture than to have an intellectual aristocracy with culture,” counterposing “culture” to “socialist consciousness.” Moreover, the “gang of four” set up Chang Tieh-sheng, a counter-revolutionary troublemaker who turned in a “blank paper” at a college entrance examination, as the model and made so much of him. For a time the nonsense that “it is useless to study” swept through school like a malignant disease, making students neglect studies and thus seriously lowering the educational standards.

After the “gang of four” was smashed, we set to clarifying confusion and bringing things back to order. As we strengthened ideological work among the students, we also set great store by the study of scientific and cultural subjects. This comprehensively and accurately carries out Chairman Mao’s policy in education. During the hard years of war, Chairman Mao repeatedly advocated studying science and culture. He pointed out that an army without culture was a dull-witted army. After the founding of New China, he gave many instructions on building up vast technical and theoretical contingents of the proletariat. The task of training powerful contingents of technicians and theoretical workers becomes more urgent today in order to bring about the “four modernizations.” The series of measures we have taken in education win widespread support from the people, which is only natural.

Q: Would this method of matriculating the best of the examinees in college entrance examinations lead to the emergence of a privileged stratum?



Freshmen of Tsinghua University.

A: Where proletarian politics is put in command, the practice of selecting the best and training them to be people who are "both red and expert" is not necessarily linked with the formation of a privileged stratum.

As it is not possible for our country to have universal higher education in the immediate future and only a portion of the young people will be able to study in colleges, it is quite understandable to enrol only the best.

The overwhelming majority of the 5.7 million young people who took part in college entrance examinations last year were either workers and peasants or their children and children of revolutionary cadres and intellectuals. Only a very small minority were from families of exploiting classes. In admitting the best, priority over others was given to workers, peasants and their children when their qualifications were roughly the same. Agricultural, medical and teachers' colleges paid special attention to enrolling promising agro-technical activists, barefoot doctors and teachers in schools run by the masses themselves. Minority nationality youth, and children of parents from Taiwan, from Hongkong and Macao and overseas Chinese were given certain preference. In addition, some colleges and universities or specialties admitted students directly from the rural

people's communes who after graduation would go back to their respective communes.

We see to it that the students are educated in Chairman Mao's thinking, helping them foster the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people. They will be like any other members of the working people after graduation, no matter what job or post they take. No one is allowed privileges or prerogatives. Post-liberation college graduates who have been working the longest get, on average, a monthly wage not exceeding 100 yuan, while recent graduates receive 40 yuan

or so. Their wages are almost the same or a little higher than workers with the same seniority. Facts prove that with our superior social system and educational system, we can prevent the emergence of a privileged stratum.

In the historical period of socialism in which there are still classes and class struggle, a few who are seriously influenced by exploiting-class ideology do try to seek privileges. But this does not necessarily have anything to do with the educational system itself. So long as the leadership is in the hands of Marxists, such elements in our country, should they appear, cannot last long.

Q: Will "open-door schooling" advocated during the Cultural Revolution be continued?

A: The basic principle of "open-door schooling" is that education must be combined with productive labour. It was put into practice way back in 1958 when Chairman Mao put forward this principle. And despite Liu Shao-chi's advocating "studying behind closed doors" and his attacking the various ways and means to carry out this principle as "disorderly, terrible and distorted," teachers and students persisted in implementing this principle and accumulated much experience. During the Cultural Revolu-

tion, teachers and students criticized Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line in education and walked off campuses to merge "small" classroom teaching and studying with the "big classroom" of society, integrate theory with practice and associate themselves as intellectuals with workers and peasants. This is correct and we will continue to do so.

Pretending to be "very revolutionary," the "gang of four" seized upon this slogan to serve their purpose and exaggerated it beyond recognition. They asserted that "the wider the door opens the better" and "the more time labour takes up the better." They were advocating actually the exclusion of classroom education, leading "open-door schooling" down a dead alley, sabotaging the combination of education with productive labour and lowering educational quality.

With the "gang of four" smashed, we are now in a better position to implement the principle laid down by Chairman Mao that, for students, "while their main task is to study, they should also learn other things," and really combine education with productive labour. In the light of past experience productive labour, commensurable with their age, is now organized for students from primary school on, while a sound classroom education is provided. College students now take part in labour that is connected with what they are studying. They also go to the countryside to work for a certain period of time. Factories and farms run by colleges and schools are required to be places where teaching, production and scientific research are carried on simultaneously. In combining education with productive labour, attention is on training students to love labour and the labouring people, leading them to a better understanding and application of theoretical knowledge through practice and to acquire practical skills. This provides conditions for training people adept in both mental and manual labour.

Q: Will the workers' colleges that appeared in the Cultural Revolution be continued?

A: It has been proved in practice that colleges run by factories provide an important way for

quickly bringing up large numbers of builders who are both red and expert from among the workers. These colleges must be continued, expanded and be better run. Various types of schools, including communist labour colleges that train local agro-technical personnel, schools run by people's communes to train cadres and technicians from among commune members, TV and radio courses and correspondence colleges, must all be continued and improved.

Our country has a large population and the educational base we inherited was quite weak. While setting up more schools run by the central authorities and the state, China encourages the local authorities, industrial enterprises and people's communes to set up schools of their own. This is very necessary for they allow many young people who cannot study in full-time state colleges to continue their studies. To raise the quality of the students, the management of all these schools, no matter of what type, must be strengthened and an examination system enforced. The aim of these schools is the same as that of full-time state schools: turn out workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. Their graduates, upon passing examinations and proving themselves to be up to college standards set by the state, will be granted diplomas and given work commensurable with their qualifications. Those who have attained the standards of a college graduate or a postgraduate through self study will be allowed to sit for appropriate examinations.

Youngsters in College

For a Bigger Pool Of Talent

OF the 700 or so freshmen enrolled not long ago in the Chinese University of Science and Technology, 92 are under 16 years of age. The university is running a special junior class for 20 of these youngsters who were more studious and had greater comprehension and better memory than fellow pupils while at middle school or primary school. They are



Liang Chung-chieh (first from left) and Ning Po (third from left) with their classmates.

much more knowledgeable than others of their age.

Before 14-year-old Mu Ching of Shenyang, northeast China, came to this university, she was a first-year senior middle school student. With "Be assiduous in self-study and never give up" as her motto, she had completed the whole middle school mathematics, physics and chemistry course in her spare time, and had worked out 2,000 exercises in higher mathematics. In addition, she had written three articles on her understanding of *limit* explained in Marx's *Manuscripts of Mathematics*.

Although 14-year-old Chang Pao-kuo, another gifted student in this university, had to help his sick mother with household chores as his father is a busy commune cadre in Heilungkiang Province, he never failed to make use of every possible minute to study. He finished his five-year primary school course in three years and got excellent grades in all subjects in middle school.

Liang Chung-chieh, a 12-year-old boy from Kirin, has always been a keen student. When he was four and a half, he was already doing simple calculations with the help of his worker father. At five and a half, he had finished the whole primary school course at home and on joining a primary school, he was put into the fourth grade after passing an exam. He has always been a top pupil.

Ning Po, 14, was in his second year at senior middle school in Kiangsi before joining the university. Through self-study, he has learnt a lot about mathematics, physics, chemistry, medicine, astronomy and literature.

Students in this special class will study basic subjects before going on to specialized training commensurate with their particular abilities.

The Chinese Academy of Sciences, breaking down all conventions, now accepts promising people through postgraduate examinations, recommendations by the masses and its talent scouts.

Hsiao Kang was studying a foreign language in the Kiangsu Teachers' College after spending eight years working in the countryside. He had finished senior middle school in 1968. He wrote to the Chinese Academy of Sciences in July last year saying that through self-study he had acquired a fairly good grasp of the fundamentals of higher mathematics. He said he would like to switch to mathematics. The letter was accompanied by a paper he had written on mathematics. Since investigation conducted by the academy confirmed that Hsiao Kang's standard of mathematics was that of an outstanding college graduate, he was selected last October for a postgraduate course at the University of Science and Technology.

After graduating from senior middle school 13 years ago, Tuan Yuan-hsing, a rural school teacher in Kiangsi Province, studied astronomy in his off-hours. With a telescope he had made himself, he has been observing stellar phenomena every night for 13 years. Recently he was one of the few people in the world to discover a new star with the naked eye. A Fukien farm machinery plant worker called Li Chen-yu, who has had an abiding love for botany since a boy, has acquired considerable knowledge of systematic botany through self-study in his spare time. Tuan and Li have been selected for a postgraduate course in the Peking Observatory and the Peking Botanical Research Institute respectively.

CHINESE PRESS SURVEY

Implementing Correct Cadre Policy

THE Chinese press recently carried a report that Party organizations in Shanghai have examined outstanding problems connected with screening cadres during the Cultural Revolution. The report said that all wrongs must be fully redressed and all false charges levelled by the "gang of four" against cadres must be thoroughly repudiated and rescinded.

For some months the press has been carrying news reports and commentaries stressing the importance of carrying out the Party's policy on cadres, referring mainly to those in leading posts at various levels. In the long course of revolutionary struggles, our Party has trained a large number of cadres forming the backbone force of the revolution. The bulk of the cadre body today consists of people trained since the founding of New China in 1949.

Chairman Mao spoke highly of such a contingent of cadres as ours. He said: "With such cadres as ours who have been tested in different periods of the revolution, we are able to 'sit tight in the fishing boat despite the rising wind and waves.'" Experienced veteran cadres are our country's valuable assets.

At the very outset of the Cultural Revolution when the people rose up against Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" exploited this opportunity to incite people to suspect all and overthrow all leading cadres in contravention to Chairman Mao's appraisal that most of our cadres are good or relatively good. In doing this Lin Piao and the gang aimed at undermining the Party and usurping Party and state power.

Shanghai, the biggest city in China, was for a time under the control of the "gang of four." Of the high-ranking cadres of Shanghai's leading organs, over 93 per cent were "investigated." Subsequently 30 per cent were classified as "capitalist-roaders" and 40 per cent as persons who committed mistakes of "carrying out the revisionist line in the 17 years following liberation." Large numbers of ordinary


cadres and office workers were also falsely charged and then persecuted. Throwing the socialist legal system to the winds, the "gang of four's" followers in Shanghai resorted to fascist methods to have cadres condemned as "renegades," "enemy agents," etc.

In 1968 and on many occasions afterwards, Chairman Mao stressed the necessity of correctly assessing cadres and implementing Party policy on cadres. But for almost a decade before the smashing of the "gang of four," this important task was obstructed by Lin Piao, the "gang of four" as well as their followers.

Today the work is being carried out smoothly and conscientiously. In the spirit of drawing conclusions from facts and on the basis of investigation and study, all charges found to be without any factual basis will be repudiated. In the cases where conclusions must be drawn, they will be given without delay. Cadres thrown out of their posts for a long time will be assigned appropriate jobs.

In these press reports and commentaries the reactionary "lineage theory" spread by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" was also criticized. In their persecution of a great many good cadres, they followed the feudal practice of discriminating and attacking these cadres' relatives and children as well. The commentaries pointed out that children of cadres who have serious problems of a political nature and problems in the past should be distinguished from their fathers or mothers. There are many examples of a father being a reactionary but his son being a revolutionary in the history of the international communist movement and our Party. This is mainly because in the storm and stress of class struggle differentiation takes place in every class. The important thing is whether one takes the revolutionary road. A person cannot choose his parents, but he certainly can choose his own road.

While stressing the positive role of veteran cadres, the newspapers also drew attention to the importance of choosing and training qualified young cadres. *Renmin Ribao* carried a long commentary entitled "The Glorious Duty of Veteran Cadres." It pointed out that the veteran cadres are duty-bound to help the young cadres carry on the Party's fine traditions and style of work.



Colombian Paper "New Democracy"

Three-World Theory: A Scientific Thesis of Marxism-Leninism

In issue No. 35 this year, the journal "New Democracy," organ of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist League of Colombia, carried an article entitled "We Will Resolutely Defend the Scientific Theory of the Three Worlds." Here we publish excerpts from the article. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

FOR a long time, our Marxist-Leninist League has unswervingly upheld the scientific theory of the three worlds and uncompromisingly defended Mao Tsetung Thought. Moreover, our stand has grown increasingly firm with the development of the polemics on this theory. This is because we see that this theory answers questions of decisive significance for the world revolution, such as the fundamental contradictions in the world today, the new relations between the proletariat and its friends and enemies, and the main enemy and the most dangerous enemy. Solution of these questions is necessary to work out the strategy and tactics of the international proletariat.

The scientific theory of the three worlds advanced by Chairman Mao serves as a basis for the proletariat to formulate its strategy and tactics in conformity with the present world situation. The strategy and tactics are: Under the leadership of the international proletariat, unite with the numerous countries of the third world, win over or neutralize the second world countries, and concentrate on the fight against

the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States.

There are some people who obstinately deny and attack this analysis and strategy. They argue instead that the socialist camp still exists today and that the main contradiction remains one between this camp and the imperialist camp. Actually, these people do not understand objective reality. Their concept is the result of their own subjective thinking.

They are particularly adamant in opposing the thesis of the third world and of its role as the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

The Third World: the Main Force

Let us examine the facts:

The Asian, African and Latin American people (making up more than 70 per cent of the world population) and their countries have waged the major anti-imperialist and revolutionary struggles in the past 30 years or more. The outstanding examples: The great Chinese revolution, the Korean war against U.S. aggression, the victory of the Algerian liberation war, the great victories of the peoples of Viet Nam, Kampuchea and Laos, the Palestinian people's staunch struggle, the independence of well over 40 African countries, the heroic struggle of Egypt, the Sudan, Somalia, Zaire and other coun-

tries against the Soviet social-imperialist aggression and control, the development of the national and democratic movements in many countries, as well as the struggles to safeguard raw materials, defend the 200-nautical-mile territorial seas and establish a new international economic order. These struggles have taken colonialism, imperialism, especially the two superpowers' hegemonism, as their target. They are of great historical and political significance.

Obviously these numerous countries (more than 120) differ in social and political systems and in their degree of firmness in the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. They include the socialist countries, which have the most progressive social and political system and play the vanguard role in the revolutionary struggle against hegemonism; the peoples waging liberation wars; the nations striving for complete liberation; the countries which have already won independence and are struggling to consolidate it; the countries striving for independence; and many other countries where the working class and the masses of people are exploited and oppressed by reactionary regimes, which should of course be opposed and overthrown—a task which, in the main, rests on the shoulders of the revolutionary parties and people there.

These differences, however, can in no way alter the third world's role as the main force. For the important thing is to appraise the matter from an overall viewpoint, the principal aspect as well as "the actual results, as shown by the general balance sheet." These struggles as a whole are progressive, revolutionary and actually weakening imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

To fulfil its sacred internationalist duty, therefore, the world proletariat should hail and warmly support the valiant struggles of the third world which are against the present main manifestations of imperialism and constitute a component part of the world proletarian revolution. They have contributed to the workers'

movement of the first and second worlds and rendered it tremendous support.

Soviet Social-Imperialism Is the Most Dangerous Superpower

Those who criticize the theory of the three worlds are also strongly opposed to regarding Soviet social-imperialism as the more dangerous of the two superpowers and the principal source of war.

They contend that U.S. imperialism is just as dangerous and in the same position as Soviet social-imperialism. What is the basis of this fallacy?

First of all, their viewpoint is eclectic and metaphysical. According to them, an imperialist country, because it is imperialist, does not pass through the stages of development, ascendancy and decline, but is immutable. In the light of their logic, the two superpowers maintain a constant state of equilibrium in the balance of power; at present, as in the past, they are equally dangerous and will be so in future.

In addition, they base their ideas on the reactionary theory of "super-imperialism." According to this theory, when imperialism develops to a certain stage, the life-and-death contradictions between the imperialists disappear. This theory covers up the cruel hostility and contention between the imperialists. In other words, it asserts that co-operation has become the main feature of the relations among the imperialists, and the imperialist world, therefore, is a monolithic bloc.

Moreover, to defend their own theory, they have to refuse to admit the obvious fact that "Soviet social-imperialism is an imperialist power rising up after the United States and is therefore more aggressive and adventurous."

They also deny that because Soviet social-imperialism lags behind U.S. imperialism economically, it has been stepping up military expansion and war preparations and turning its economy into a war economy. Soviet military spending for the fiscal year 1976 reached 127 billion dollars, about 24 per cent more than the U.S. outlay of 102.7 billion.

Finally, these critics also deny that Soviet social-imperialism came into being as a result of the degeneration of the first socialist country in the world. Therefore, it can put on a false front to deceive the people all over the world.

Of course, the purpose of this analysis is not to compare the nature of one superpower with that of the other, because they are the same. Our country as well as other countries which regard North American imperialism as their principal enemy, have proved by experience the acts of aggression and hegemonism on the part of that imperialist pirate. The purpose of this analysis is to make the people of all countries heighten their vigilance against the Soviet social-imperialist danger; to make no such analysis means doing a great favour for this cunning pirate who uses deception as one of his most effective weapons in committing crimes against the people of the world.

On the Second World

These people often attack another aspect of Chairman Mao's theory, namely, the differentiation of the first and the second worlds. This charge is wrong no matter from what angle it is analysed. Taking as a pretext the fact that the second world is made up of capitalist countries which exploit and oppress their own people and that some of them are practising colonialism (this is undisputed), they equate the second world countries with the two superpowers and allege that the former are just as dangerous as the latter — therefore it is necessary to fight against both. This is flagrantly denying Marxism and today's realities.

Marxism resolutely advocates making use of the contradictions among the imperialists in the interests of the revolution. It also teaches us that it is imperative to win over the middle forces to fight against the principal enemy.

As for the real situation of the second world countries, not one of them is in an economic, political and military position to contend with the two superpowers for world domination, while all of them face the growing threat, control and restriction by either of the superpowers. Because of these countries' strategic importance, bountiful resources and

technology, the two superpowers prey upon them greedily.

Another fallacy levelled against the three-world theory is that the theory is not based on a Marxist analysis of classes and class struggle, but induces every country to give up revolution.

This is an obvious lie, because, as mentioned above, the three-world theory was put forward by Chairman Mao precisely on the basis of scientifically studying the relations between the oppressed and the oppressors, between the exploited and the exploiters and between the victims of aggression and the aggressors in the world today. Only those who approach the problem metaphysically maintain that the clear definition of the Soviet Union and the United States as the common enemy of the people throughout the world is not based on a Marxist analysis of classes and class struggle.

Placing Hopes on People's Revolutionary Struggles

The three-world theory does not eliminate or reconcile class struggle in any country at all, nor does it lead to the renunciation of revolution. On the contrary, this theory pins hopes for the future of mankind on the revolutionary struggle of the people the world over and encourages the advance of the national and international revolutionary situation. Only those who refuse to analyse the world situation as a whole deny the dialectical relationship existing between the world revolution and the revolution in each country.

Finally, the three-world theory is defended and carried out by the Chinese proletariat, backed by other socialist countries and Marxist-Leninist Parties of the world and supported and applied in different ways by the vast majority of the people and countries of the third world, but it is attacked by the two superpowers, especially by Soviet social-imperialism. In our opinion this shows clearly the theory's class content, its complete conformity with objective reality and far-reaching significance. Therefore, it is our firm belief that this brilliant theory of Chairman Mao's constitutes a great contribution to Marxism-Leninism and illuminates the road to complete liberation for the proletariat and the oppressed peoples and nations of the world.

China's Sports Make Progress

SPORTS in China have made rapid progress over the past year.

At the 34th World Table Tennis Championships last year, Chinese players carried off the titles in the men's and women's team events and the men's doubles. In the women's doubles, a Chinese player co-operated successfully with her Korean partner to win the title. For the last 18 years or so, Chinese table tennis players have maintained a consistently high level.

Following the two conquests of the world's highest peak — Qomolangma Feng (Mt. Jolmo Lungma) — in 1960 and 1975, Chinese mountaineers in July last year ascended Mt. Tomur, the highest peak of the Tienshan Mountains in China's Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

Chinese men's and women's volleyball teams took fifth and fourth places respectively in the 1977 World Cup Volleyball Championships as against 15th and 14th at the 1974 world championships. Last year at the First World Youth Volleyball Championships, Chinese men and women players gave a good account of themselves and both took second place.



Women archers Sung Shu-hsien (second from left), Meng Fan-ai (first from right) and Huang Shu-yen (third from right) who bettered the world record with a score of 3,780 points in the team event single round total in March this year.

The Chinese men's basketball team retained the championship title at the Ninth Asian Championship last year and was thus qualified to take part in the World Basketball Championship this year.

In football, Chinese teams did quite well too. Last year they played with a number of strong teams from other countries and obtained fairly good results.

A Chinese track and field team met its Japanese counterpart last year. Chinese athletes won 14 of the 27 events contested. This is in sharp contrast to the competition between the two teams in 1975 when Chinese athletes won only three of the 21 events.

The National Springboard and Platform Diving Championships last year witnessed more difficult optional dives than ever before, some being the most difficult dives listed in international competitions.

In gymnastics, more and more men competitors go in for the difficult movements combined with their own innovations. As for the women gymnasts, they have introduced a series of difficult movements seldom seen in international contests in the uneven bars, an event in which they were weak previously.

A large number of promising young athletes have come to the fore. Two weight-lifters from Kwangtung Province, one featherweight and another bantamweight, broke five world records for the junior class last year.

Mass sports activities are being promoted on an ever larger scale. Last year, the State Council approved the issuance of certificates and badges to those who pass the physical fitness tests as prescribed in the National Standards for the Physical Training Programme. This has greatly encouraged the youngsters' enthusiasm in physical training.

In the cities, large numbers of work-

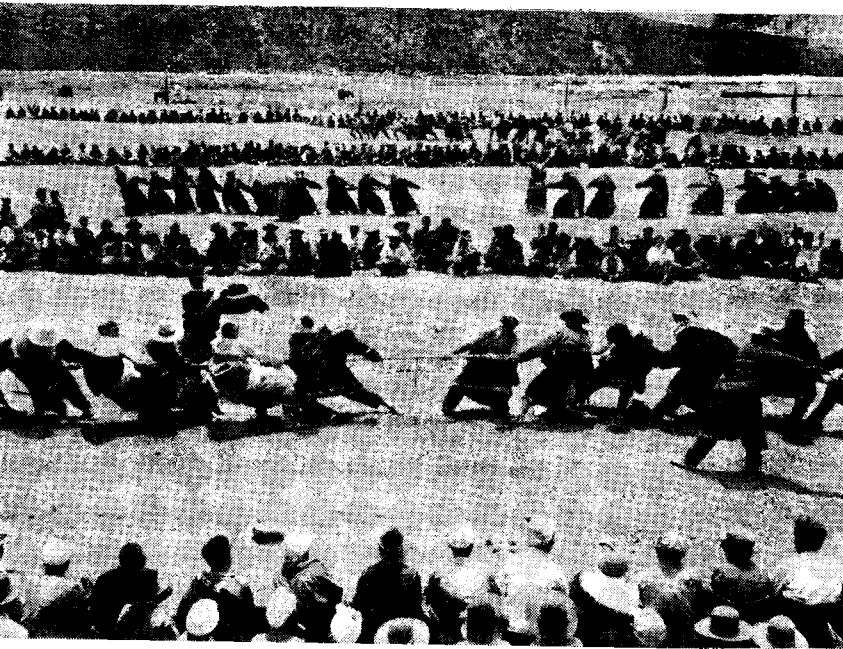
ers take part in all kinds of sports, including basketball, table tennis and chess. In the countryside and pastoral areas, the peasants and herdsmen often hold sports meets which not only stimulate their interest in sports but help enliven their daily life.

Last year, Chinese athletes had friendly exchanges with their colleagues of nearly 100 countries and regions, which contributed to the strengthening of friendship and understanding between the athletes and people of various countries.

Question of Right and Wrong in Political Line Clarified

Last year's new achievements in sports stemmed from implementing Chairman Mao's line in physical culture and sports and overcoming the consequences of sabotage by the "gang of four." The main points of Chairman Mao's line are: Under the Party leadership, promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health, encourage the young people to develop morally, intellectually and physically. Physical culture and sports must be combined with productive labour, militia training and public health work; popularization with the raising of standards. In sports meets, friendship must come first and competition second. We must persevere in making physical culture and sports serve proletarian politics, serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, socialist construction and national defence construction. We

A tug-of-war between Tibetan herdsmen in Chinghai Province.



should promote the friendship between the people of various countries and support the people's revolutionary struggles in other countries.

As a result of the implementation of Chairman Mao's line, China's physical culture and sports have developed vigorously in the 28 years since the founding of New China. The people's health has improved, the national spirit invigorated and the standard of sports greatly raised.

The late Premier Chou affirmed in 1971 that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line had held the dominant position in China's sports since the founding of New China. In its attempt to usurp Party leadership in physical culture and sports, however, the "gang of four" went all out to spread counter-revolutionary nonsense. Its members babbled that "a revisionist line had held sway" in the sports circle after liberation and that "the bourgeoisie had exercised leadership over the proletariat." The "gang of four" and its followers in the sports circle put forward the slogan that they "would rather not have any good results for three years in order to set right the line in sports." Using this as a pretext, they persecuted veteran cadres, coaches and athletes. They deliberately distorted the dialectical relationship between politics and professional work, red and expert, popularization and raising of standards, learning from others and creativeness. They even smeared adjudging placings in competitions as "bourgeois right," the raising of standards as "serving the interests of a handful of people," and achievements by outstanding athletes as "championitis." They said that participation in international tournaments was "serving the interests of the bourgeoisie" and that learning from the experiences of other countries was "dancing to the tune of the Olympics." They regarded referees as "bourgeois judges" and top-notch players as "revisionist buds." They propagated the nonsense that "it is better to have common labourers without any achievements than to have revisionist ace players." Flaunting the banner of "revolutionizing physical culture and sports," they

Sports Schedule for 1978

THIS year China will hold national competitions in 37 sports events, including parachuting and skin-diving, and there will be exchanges of sports delegations between China and about 100 countries and regions.

The schedule for this year outstrips that of 1977 in the number of events and the number of tournaments and contestants, and there will be a 37 per cent increase in the number of sports delegations.

Competitions are scheduled to be held in 160 medium-sized and small cities all over the country, and not in just a few big cities as was the practice previously.

The system of league basketball, volleyball and football matches of different classes will be introduced so as to

stimulate and speed up the raising of standards.

To expedite the training of young athletes in track and field, football, volleyball and other events, more national competitions will be held between spare-time sports schools in various parts of the country.

In addition, a basketball tournament is scheduled to take place in Tientsin, the largest industrial city in north China, between workers from a dozen or so cities including Peking, Tientsin and Taiyuan.

China will host international friendship invitation tournaments in badminton, gymnastics, basketball, volleyball and football, which are scheduled to take place in Peking and Shanghai.

wilfully disbanded sport contingents, slashed sports items, abolished rational rules and regulations and used sports grounds for other purposes. The consequences were grave and the standard of sports in general was greatly affected.

Through criticism of the "gang of four," physical culture workers have distinguished right from wrong concerning political line and cleared up the mess created by the gang. Chairman Mao's line in physical culture and sports is now again being correctly and comprehensively implemented. This is a great encouragement to both coaches and athletes who are determined to do their best to raise the standard of sports as quickly as possible.

Catching Up With Advanced World Levels

In January this year, a national physical culture and sports conference was held in Peking. The largest ever since 1949, the con-

ference aimed at promoting physical culture and sports at a quick tempo so that they will contribute to the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology. The conference set the target of bringing about a new upsurge in mass sports activities in the years 1978 to 1980, and issued the call that one-third of the sports events should approach or attain advanced world levels. It also envisaged that in the eight years 1978-85 sports would be popularized among the masses and that most of the events should approach or reach advanced world levels. The programme worked out at the conference also aims to make China one of the most advanced countries in sports by the end of this century, with first-rate sports teams and up-to-date facilities and with physical culture and sports extensively popularized in both rural and urban areas and the people's health substantially improved.

A New Trend in South Asia

RECENTLY, leaders of South Asian countries have exchanged visits and made efforts to improve their state relations, establish and develop economic co-operation and combat super-power hegemonism. This new trend in South Asia deserves attention.

Mutual Visits and Co-operation

Since the second half of 1977, General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, Chief Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan, has twice visited Afghanistan. Last December, Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman toured Nepal, India and Pakistan while Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai made a trip to Nepal. In January this year, King Birendra of Nepal visited Bangladesh and the following month Indian External Affairs Minister Vajpayee paid a visit to Pakistan, the first in ten years by an Indian Foreign Minister. In February Sri Lanka Minister of Finance journeyed to Pakistan as a special envoy of President J.R. Jayewardene. President Daoud of Afghanistan visited Pakistan and India.

These visits have promoted understanding among South Asian countries and strengthened their unity and co-operation. Bangladesh and Nepal signed agreements on trade, transit and aviation, thus easing the latter's difficulties in the import and export of goods. Pakistan is providing Afghanistan with facilities for the transit of goods. Not long ago, the Pakistan Government decided to donate 8,250 tons of cement to Bangladesh and supply 10,000 tons of rice to Afghanistan. Recently, the Heads of Government of Bangladesh and Nepal agreed to

establish a joint committee at a high level to promote co-operation between the two countries and proposed the co-operation of South Asian countries in developing water resources and controlling floods. The Governments of Pakistan and Bangladesh have decided to set up a joint economic committee to expand trade between the two countries. In recent years, Pakistan and Bangladesh have signed agreements on trade, shipping, aviation, banking, and post and telecommunications.

During their visits, government leaders of South Asian countries agreed to maintain their relations of friendship and co-operation, which, they stressed, can be consolidated and strengthened on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, equality, independence and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Confirmation of these principles has brought about gratifying changes in relations between South Asian countries in recent years.

The unremitting efforts of the Bangladesh Government have led to the signing of an agreement on sharing the waters of the Ganges River, which settled a longstanding dispute between Bangladesh and India. The agreement was signed by leaders of the two countries in Dacca last November 5 in the spirit of mutual benefit and mutual accommodation. During his stay in Pakistan, Indian External Affairs Minister Vajpayee's statement that Indian-Pakistan trade should be balanced and reciprocal was welcomed by the host country. According to Pakistan press reports, Pakistan had an unfavourable balance of 84.8 million rupees with India in the

first six months of fiscal 1977-78. Expressing concern about this, the Pakistan public believed that trade between the two sides can be expanded and carried on smoothly only on the basis of equilibrium and reciprocity.

Get Superpowers Out of the Indian Ocean

During their visits, South Asian leaders all expressed support for the proposed Indian Ocean peace zone, deeming it an increasingly urgent goal.

This proposal for a peace zone was tabled by Sri Lanka and 12 other countries at the 26th U.N. General Assembly in 1971, at which the resolution declaring the Indian Ocean a peace zone was adopted. A draft resolution on the implementation of this declaration was approved by the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly last November. The Soviet Union and the United States, however, resorted to various schemes to sabotage the implementation of the declaration and the draft resolution.

The two superpowers have their reasons for opposing making the Indian Ocean a peace zone. Ten years ago, the Soviet Union, which looks on the Indian Ocean as an important area of contention with the United States for world hegemony, began to send its warships into the region and has ever since strengthened its naval forces there. In 1975 the Soviet navy put in 7,000 days in the Indian Ocean, more than four times the number of days the U.S. navy spent there. Furthermore, it has wrested the right to use a dozen or so ports of coastal countries and turned them into military bases in disguise. Beginning in 1972, the United States also strengthened its naval forces in the Indian Ocean to counterbalance Soviet forces there. Quoting a foreign news agency dispatch, the Pakistan newspaper *Dawn* reported on February 22 that recently the Soviet Union and the United States had held four rounds of secret talks in Moscow and elsewhere on the so-called "limitation of naval activities in the Indian Ocean" without the participation of the coastal countries. What the two hegemonist powers term negotiations on "limitation of naval activities" actually means stepping up their rivalry. This is a naked expression of superpower hegemonism.

Soviet-U.S. rivalry in the Indian Ocean threatens the independence, sovereignty and

security of South Asian countries and has thus aroused the concern and opposition of the people there. They demand that the affairs of the Indian Ocean be handled by the coastal and landlocked countries there and that the superpowers get out of the Indian Ocean.

In their recent visits, leaders of Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal all expressed support for the U.N. resolution on making the Indian Ocean a peace zone. They proposed that the coastal and landlocked countries of the Indian Ocean should take part in the discussions and arrangements for the implementation of the resolution and expressed the view that an Indian Ocean peace zone could be established by ruling out superpower contention and creating conditions for the security of countries in this region.

A Common Aspiration

The emerging of the new trend of unity against hegemonism in the South Asian region is not accidental. The Bangladesh weekly *Holiday* pointed out: The people of countries in the subcontinent had the common experience of being subjected to colonialist exploitation. They have waged resolute struggles against the colonial powers and are now still carrying on revolutionary movements against imperialism and hegemonism. Their common aspiration to promote unity among them is quite natural.

The people of South Asian countries highly treasure their national independence and are in urgent need of a peaceful international environment to build up their respective countries. But superpower contention has brought prolonged unrest on this region. Soviet social-imperialism, in particular, is carrying out aggression and expansion in the guise of an "ally" and is exploiting and plundering under the signboard of "aid." It is sowing dissension among the South Asian countries and fomenting trouble in this region. Pakistan media point out that because of its location of strategic importance, South Asia as a whole today has become an area of sharp contention between the two superpowers.

People of South Asian countries have come to realize that only by making joint efforts to strengthen unity can they counter aggression and expansion by the two hegemonist powers and bring peace and tranquillity to South Asia.

Family Planning in Jutung County (II)

Of the Masses' Own Will

by Our Correspondent Tso An-hua

Jutung County in east China has done a fairly good job in family planning and its rate of population growth in 1977 was 3.68 per thousand. The first article in this series which appeared in our last issue gave a brief account of Jutung County and discussed why family planning is necessary in our country. — Ed.

WHEN in Jutung I called on a woman named Chang Fu-mei of the Tungtien Commune. Married to a widower in 1962, she lived happily with her husband and two stepdaughters. Although she was entitled to have children of her own, she had chosen, with the husband's consent, to take contraceptive measures.

Asked if she didn't mind that she had not have children of her own, she replied: "Family planning is a very significant matter for the whole country and children are, first of all, successors to the revolution. What difference

does it make if the girls I mother are not of my own?"

Chang was one of the many selfless persons I knew in Jutung where planned birth has been welcomed by the many.

When 20-year-old Shan Yung-li of the Hsinyao Commune came back home upon her graduation from senior middle school, she became an agro-technician in the production team she belonged to. Some young men were taken up with her but she preferred to acquire more knowledge when young and marry at an older age as the state had called on the young people to. Now the production team Shan worked in was a large cotton-producer, where ladybirds were needed to bring the cotton aphids under control. But they had to be brought in from the south every spring because of the cold winter there. So the local agricultural institute suggested that Shan should find out a way for these bugs to live in the locality through the winter. Night and day Shan spent her time in the laboratory breeding these bugs and finally found the way. She made rapid progress in her studies and came to the fore in productive labour. In 1975 she was admitted into the Chinese Communist Party and became the deputy secretary of the production brigade Party branch. Now 27 she will soon get married.

I also knew a Liu Mei-ying of the Chanan Commune who got married at 19 and gave birth to a daughter the following year. When the commune called on its married members to practise planned parenthood in 1970, she decided that she would not have her second child until her first one was nine. Her mother-in-law, who wished to have a grandson at an earlier date, at first wasn't happy about the idea. It was Liu Mei-ying who patiently persuaded the old lady



Shan Yung-li talks about family planning with commune members during a break.

to her point of view. This year the second son of the family also got married and planned to have a child next year. The mother-in-law again urged Liu Mei-ying to have her next baby in the same year so that she could help bring them up together. Liu Mei-ying again persuaded her mother-in-law to give up the idea.

Family planning in Jutung County did not come easily.

Breaking Down Old Ideas

Although family planning is conducive to the planned development of the socialist economy and to women's health and their children's upbringing, not many people could appreciate all these at the first onset. Many people, bound by old ideas, preferred boys to girls, thinking that only the former could carry on the family line. They may already have several daughters but still wished to have a son and this was one main reason why there were so many children in a family.

In introducing family planning, there must be a rupture with traditional ideas, involving a large amount of work in publicity accompanied by effective measures.

Accordingly, cadres from the county Party committee down consider this a matter of first importance, put it on the order of the day and check up work in this field as they do in other fields. The success or failure in the work of family planning is also considered as one of the essential factors in commending advanced individuals and collectives.

The county government and its grass-roots administrative units have set up special organizations to give publicity and guidance to family planning. In a production brigade and above there is a special board of family planning to be headed by a Party secretary and composed of leading members of the revolutionary committee, the women's federation, the Communist Youth League and the public health department. In a production team there is also a group of people in charge.

Publicity on family planning is given in various ways so that its significance is made known to each and every peasant household. The county rediffusion station and blackboard bulletins in the production teams are used to

further this end while the county literary and art troupe often gives special performances in factories and villages with family planning as their theme.

In Jutung there are 70,000 people taking part in the work of propagating and advising on family planning, most of them being workers and peasants who do the job in their spare time voluntarily.

Family planning involves hundreds of thousands of people who see things in different lights. A generalized call often does not serve the purpose; there should be a more personal approach and different people should be dealt with in different ways.

There was a woman named Kuo Yueh who had given birth to five children and had nine abortions before liberation and had two more children after liberation. Too many child births made her hair turn grey in her early 30s. She often used her own bitter experience to persuade young people to marry at an older age and practise family planning after marriage. Taking her advice, not a single married couple in the production team which she belonged to had failed in subscribing to planned parenthood. Last year when she went to see her son working somewhere else, she gave the same advice to her daughter-in-law. Her youngest daughter was not married until 25.

Chang Wang-ying, an activist in propagating family planning, used to be a go-between, with a ready tongue whiling the time away without doing anything useful, before she became the leader of a women's team. When the work of family planning got started, Chang Mei-ying, director of the commune's women's federation, helped her to see that she was wrong in spreading the feudal idea of "getting married when you are young so that you can have a son early." Chang Mei-ying also encouraged Chang Wang-ying to do physical labour and in a year she earned 1,800 work-points, instead of 200 in the previous year. Once she got used to physical labour, she grew to like it and quit her old job as a go-between. Now she used her eloquence to convince young people of the advantage of late marriage and was lauded by the masses.

ROUND THE WORLD

U.S.A.

Carter Decides on Deferring N-Bomb Production

President Carter, in a statement released by the White House on April 7, announced his decision to defer production of neutron bombs. It has evoked strong reactions both in the United States and Western Europe; people in the military and political circles as well as public opinion have shown their opposition and discontent.

In his statement Carter said, "I have decided to defer production of weapons with enhanced radiation effects. The ultimate decision regarding the incorporation of enhanced radiation features into our modernized battlefield weapons will be made later, and will be influenced by the degree to which the Soviet Union shows restraint in its conventional and nuclear arms programmes and force deployments affecting the security of the United States and Western Europe."

Last November, the U.S. Congress approved a bill authorizing the government to develop the neutron bomb after Carter asked Congress for the authorization in July.

Before Carter made his statement, the U.S. press disclosed

on April 4 that he "had acted against the advice of most of his top foreign policy advisers" in deciding not to produce neutron bombs, and expected the Soviet Union "to show similar restraint in the deployment of new nuclear weapons." Senate Republican leader Howard Baker declared immediately that "it would be another in a long line of mistakes" if Carter decided not to produce neutron bombs. Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd in a letter to the U.S. President expressed opposition to scrapping the neutron bomb without "any parallel reduction in Soviet strength." Senator Dewey Bartlett criticized Carter for the decision because, he said, "such a decision is not in the best interests of the United States or her European allies," and "will be widely interpreted as one more example of America's lack of will to counter the rising Soviet threat." Former President Gerald Ford pointed out in a public address that if the current administration postponed or cancelled the manufacture of neutron weapons, it would be "a very serious mistake." The French newspaper *Le Monde* noted that Carter's "attitude to the neutron bomb raised doubts about America's ability to defend its allies." Franz-Josef

Strauss, leader of West Germany's Christian Social Union, warned that "a rejection of the neutron weapon would have disastrous consequences for the ability of NATO and Europe to defend themselves."

Since the U.S. Congress gave the Carter administration the go-ahead for the development of the neutron bomb, the Soviet Union has launched a powerful propaganda campaign against U.S. production of neutron bombs. It accused the United States of "creating additional difficulties for further Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks" and of taking "a dangerous step along a dangerous direction." In January this year, Brezhnev in a message to the Heads of Government of the North Atlantic Alliance warned them against the deployment of neutron bombs in Western Europe, asserting that equipment of NATO forces with neutron bombs would place a heavy strain on East-West relations and would be a "challenge" to the Soviet Union. An authorized TASS statement on March 11 again threatened the United States and Western European countries to the effect that "if the NATO member countries make their choice in favour of starting the production of the neutron weapon, such a decision will force the Soviet Union to give an appropriate answer to such a challenge." Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko

in a speech on April 4 proposed to the United States for an agreement on mutual renunciation of the manufacture of neutron bombs.

The Soviet threats and blackmail to the West over the issue of neutron bombs were refuted by military and political circles as well as public opinion in the West.

When Carter's intention to give up the neutron bomb programme was disclosed, a Soviet official to the United Nations said that this "may enable Brezhnev to come to New York in May for attending the U.N. special meeting on disarmament."

It was against this background that a White House spokesman said on April 5 that Carter "has not yet made a final decision on neutron bombs." Two days later, however, Carter eventually made it known that he had decided to postpone the production of neutron bombs.

EL SALVADOR

Struggle for Land

Lately, peasants in El Salvador have demonstrated time and again to press their demand for land and protest against heavy rent. They clashed with the police sent out to suppress them.

On March 17, some 300 peasants, students and workers in San Pedro Perulapan, central El Salvador, marched to the

capital to demonstrate. When they came near to the Bank of Agriculture, the police used tear gas on them, so the demonstrators had to fight back in self-defence. Then on March 28, peasants in the same area forced their way into the town of Tenancingo to fight the local police, and in the clash 15 people on both sides were killed.

On March 28, the Salvadorian Christian Federation of Peasants and the Union of Rural Workers, under whose leadership the recent peasant struggle was waged, issued a statement in protest against the "large-scale brutal repression" by the government authorities. The statement accused the government of "attempting to break down the peasant organizations and to take terrorist actions to prevent people from joining our struggle for the most equitable demands, demands for land and reasonable salary, the right to get themselves organized and the right to radically transform our society into a new one free from poverty, hunger, persecution and exploitation of man by man."

The state of landholding in El Salvador is most inequitable. Among the 40 per cent of able-bodied people in the country engaging in farming and livestock breeding, only one-third has jobs the year round. Many peasants have no land and 90 per cent of those who have own only 21 per cent of the country's arable land. Their life is hard.

Armed Struggle Briefs

- Leader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front J. Nkomo reaffirmed March 16 that his organization would step up its armed struggle for the independence of Zimbabwe. From December to January this year, its armed forces in northwest Zimbabwe mounted 61 attacks against troops of the Smith racist regime, wiping out 230 of the enemy, destroying 20 army vehicles and downing one helicopter.

- Angolan guerrillas have repeatedly attacked Cuban occupation troops, killing 140 Cuban soldiers in Cabinda alone. The guerrillas keep on assailing the enemy, including Cuban troops, in central and southern Angola. They are also active around Luanda.

- Alarico Fernandes, Minister for Information and National Security of the Democratic Republic of East Timor, recently announced that the armed forces of the Revolutionary Front for Independent East Timor (FRE-TILIN) on January 1 killed 120 Indonesian troops while repulsing the invaders' attack on a village in Fatobosse on the southern border region of East Timor. From January 20 to February 4, the Patriotic Armed Forces also ambushed Indonesian patrols on the highways between Dili and Aileu and near Remexio. They put 13 enemy troops out of action.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Science Journals and Books for Children

"We Love Science" resuming publication in March had Chairman Hua's inscription "We Love Science" on its cover.

This journal was first published in 1960 and instantly found a wide readership among junior middle school students and senior primary school pupils. Its publication, however, was banned for a dozen years by the "gang of four" as part of its attempt to suppress the popularization and study of science and technology in China.

In its March issue there is a story about the outstanding Chinese geologist the late Li Szu-kuang (1889-1971) and many other interesting articles, all simply written, including one about the rare dolphins (*Lipotes vexillifer*) found in the Yangtze River, a story about modern facsimile technology and one about an air pollution surveillance vehicle. There is also the scientific fairy tale, "Swallows Looking for Rain" and a science fiction titled "Orange Helmet."

"Children's Time," a magazine, has just resumed publication in Shanghai and put out its first issue on April 1. Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Soong Ching Ling wrote an article congratulating the magazine on its resumption.

This magazine founded by the China Welfare Institute in 1950 was very popular among young readers, but like many other periodicals, its publication was stopped by the "gang of four."

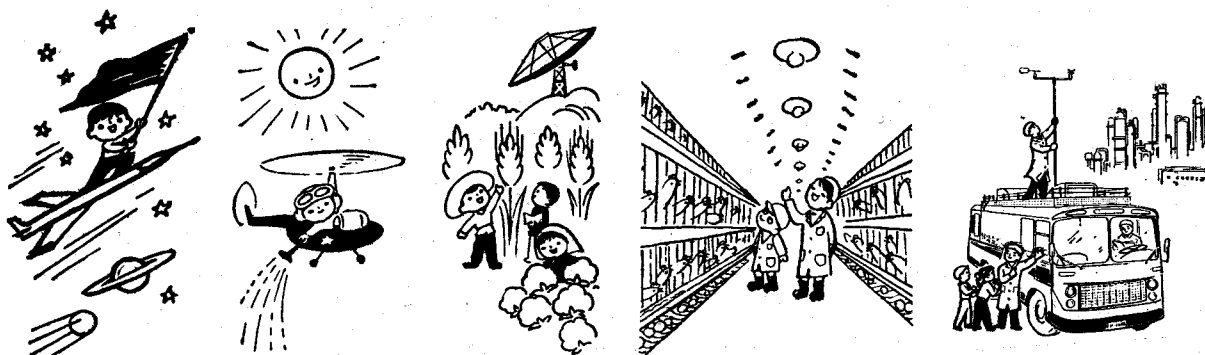
In her article Vice-Chairman Soong urges children to study hard, acquire cultural and scientific knowledge, foster lofty ideals, grow up into workers with both socialist consciousness and culture and contribute their wisdom and talents to the four modernizations of the motherland. Vice-Chairman Soong had been a frequent contributor before the magazine was forced to stop publication.

It used to carry essays, poems, short stories, fairy tales, pictures and cartoons, helped its young readers under-

stand the whys and wherefores for revolution and imbibe useful knowledge. Many of the stories it carried in the 50s and 60s are still well worth reading.

"Popular Science Series for Children." The first books in a series of popular science readers for children have recently come off the press. They include *Scientists Talk About Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry; Stories About Buoyancy; Petroleum; Four Great Inventions of Ancient China and Stories About Chinese Scientists in Ancient Times*. This series covers natural as well as social sciences, and will come out in 300 titles. One hundred titles are planned for publication in the coming three years, of which 20 to 25 will appear this year.

"Children's Science Picture-Book," a journal published in Peking, disseminates basic knowledge of the natural sciences and elementary knowledge of new techniques. Its last two issues carried articles on earthquake, solar energy, marsh gas, beneficial birds, meteorites, atom, laser, the earth, natural resources of the Hsisha Islands and the role of labour in the evolution of humans.



Illustrations from "We Love Science."

"One Hundred Thousand Whys," one of the most popular sets of science readers published in the 60s, has recently been revised and reprinted. This set of books poses and answers questions covering different fields of natural science. Over 1,000 people, including scientists, workers, peasants, army men and teachers, took part in compiling these.

Running Water in "Flame" Mountains Commune

PEOPLE of the Uighur, Hui and Han nationalities who live at the foothills of the "Flame" Mountains in the Turfan Basin, Sinkiang, now have running water. This is a great convenience to them, for the area is very hot and dry.

The lowest point in the Turfan Basin is 154 metres below sea level, and there are large deserts. In June, July and August the thermometer rises to over 40 degrees C. Annual precipitation is less than 20 mm. but the evaporation reaches 3,000 mm. From March to September there are high winds. On an average, force 8 winds, or stronger, spring up more than 30 times a year.

The "Flame" Mountains People's Commune consists of 3,400 households with over 16,000 people. Their drinking water comes mainly from a stream flowing down the mountains. The volume of flow is only 0.7 cubic metre per second. In summer every village is allowed to get water three days a month. People had to dig small ponds for storing it. Because of high

temperatures, the water in the ponds soon turned fetid.

While building water conservancy works in the last two years, the commune members set up a project for supplying running water. They dug settling tanks at a water source nearby and guided the water into the villages.

The commune got loans from the state to buy rolled steel and cement needed for the project.

Lantern Festival in Chengtū

THE month-long festival of lanterns in Chengtū, capital of southwest China's Szechuan Province, attracted over a million spectators this year.

Every year for the past 13 centuries when this colourful festival of light came round on the 15th day of the first month by the Chinese lunar calendar, people have been making lanterns of bamboo strips and coloured paper to hang outside their homes and inside their houses. Outside in the streets at night there would be long processions of people bearing lion- and dragon-shaped lanterns.

After liberation the festival became an organized affair and the superstitious content of the festival was gradually eliminated. This annual display of marvelously made lanterns became a spectacular event held in the city's cultural park. Then a dozen years ago this popular festival was proscribed, another victim of the ultra-"Left" current whipped up by Lin Piao and the "gang of four."

This year the festival of lanterns was revived and turned out to be the biggest in living memory. More than 20,000 lanterns of assorted shapes and sizes were shown in the park. Many of the lanterns were proofs that the ancient art of lantern-making has not died. A white crane lantern stood on a pine tree. On the ponds swan and fish lanterns floated among pink lotus lanterns with green leaves.

Remote control devices were incorporated to make moving lanterns representing workers drilling for oil, working before open hearth furnaces and commune peasants driving tractors.

Briefs

- The Ministry of Petroleum Industry recently began basic scientific and technical courses for its minister and vice-ministers as well as 50 other leading cadres of the ministry. Every Monday evening lectures are given on geology, petroleum exploration, oil-well drilling, petroleum exploitation and refining, management and advanced techniques used in China and abroad.

- The Metal Institute of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry has been holding scientific and technical classes since September for its cadres.

- Petroleum is a subject being taught in all oilfield primary and middle schools as part of the drive to speed up the training of competent oil workers and technicians.

CORRECTION: In our last issue, line 7 of the third paragraph in the left-hand column on page 30, for "1888" read "1881."

WORKS OF MAO TSETUNG

Booklets in English

(Some of his essays written between 1926 and 1937)

- Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society
- Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan
- Why Is It That Red Political Power Can Exist in China?
- The Struggle in the Chingkang Mountains
- On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party
- A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire
- How to Differentiate the Classes in the Rural Areas
- Oppose Book Worship
- Be Concerned With the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Work
- On Tactics Against Japanese Imperialism
- Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War
- The Tasks of the Chinese Communist Party in the Period of Resistance to Japan
- Win the Masses in Their Millions for the Anti-Japanese National United Front
- On Practice
- On Contradiction

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