

PEKING REVIEW

38

September 22, 1978

北
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報

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Visit Hailed**

**Yangtze Waters Diverted
To North China**

Away With Cultural Autocracy

— Press survey

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CONTENTS

THE WEEK	3
Chairman Hua's Successful Visit Hailed Tanzanian Prime Minister Visits China	
ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS	
A Project That Will Work: Yangtze Waters Diverted to North China — Kao Hsia	6
Moscow: Fantastic Attacks — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Commentator	9
Chinese Press Survey:	
A Major Struggle	11
Away With Cultural Autocracy	12
A Writer's Profile: Taking Root Among the People	15
Pseudo-Leftism and Reality:	
"Revolutionaries, Yes; Singers of Different Schools, No"	17
Who Are Masters of the School?	18
"Let the 800 Million All Become Athletes"	19
"Doctors-Nurses-Attendants All in One"	19
South Pacific: Struggle to Defend Maritime Sovereignty — Li Hsin	21
Commentaries:	
A Slam in the Face	22
The Kremlin Helps Create "Two Koreas"	23
Viet Nam's Unsought Confession	23
"En Lucha" (Spain): 3-World Theory and National Independence	24
Swedish Communist Party and Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (M-L): United Front Against Hegemony	25
Journey to Five European Countries.— Our Staff Correspondent Keng Yu-hsing	26
ROUND THE WORLD	29
Puerto Rico: Right to Independence	
Nicaragua: Armed Uprising	
Crimean Tartars: Demand National Equality	
ON THE HOME FRONT	30
Miners' Welfare	
Bird Isle	

Chairman Hua's Successful Visit Hailed

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress met on September 13 to hear a report by Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei on Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran.

Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Yeh Chien-ying made an important speech at the meeting. He said: Chairman Hua's recent visit to the three countries and the signing of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship dealt a heavy blow to the hegemonist moves of the Soviet leading clique and were warmly welcomed and supported by the people of the world. That the Soviet authorities should get furious over these two events only serves to reveal their true features as hegemonists. Chairman Hua's visit to these three countries and other comrades' trips abroad gave China a mirror with which to see her own good points which should be developed and her weak points or shortcomings which should be overcome. During his lifetime, Chairman Mao told us not to be conceited and not to shut the door on other countries. We must conscientiously learn from other countries' strong points, and assimilate and draw on their good experiences. This is highly necessary for speeding up our construction.

Chairman Yeh Chien-ying continued: The Party Central

Committee headed by Chairman Hua has brought about an excellent situation of stability and unity by smashing at one blow the "gang of four" which was a scourge to the country. This provided a very favourable condition for us to realize the four modernizations within this century. Since the smashing of the gang, the Party Central Committee has won tremendous victories in grasping the key link of class struggle to run the country well. The whole Party, the whole army and the people of all our nationalities should unite and treasure the present excellent situation of stability and unity. We should do and say what is good for unity and not what isn't, so as to further consolidate and develop this excellent situation of stability and unity and turn China into a great, powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology at the earliest possible date.

In his report, Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei pointed out that Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran all attached great importance to Chairman Hua's visit and accorded him a red-carpet welcome and warm reception. The visit was a complete success.

The Soviet Union Reveals Its Hegemonist Features. Chairman Hua's visit drew great attention internationally, Vice-Premier Chi said, and world opinion was generally favourable, with the exception of the Soviet Union which flew into a rage, hurling

abuse and shoving its oar in, as though contacts among states and what they say or do should first have its approval, otherwise such acts were the height of impudence and outrage. Such arrogance, however, only revealed its hegemonist features.

Fruitful Talks. Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei said: During the visit, Chairman Hua held formal talks with the leaders of the three countries and also met with them alone. Our talks were conducted in a spirit of complete equality and mutual respect, in a friendly atmosphere and with candour and sincerity. During the talks, we informed each other of the internal situation, swapped experience in construction and exchanged views on international issues of common interest, especially questions concerning the maintenance of world peace, the safeguarding of national independence and security, and opposition to imperialists, colonialists and hegemonists and their policies of aggression and war. The talks demonstrated that the views of all parties on a series of major issues were identical and this was the principal aspect. Although views differed on certain questions, this does not hamper the growth of ties of friendly co-operation among us. The three countries viewed with favour the stable political situation in our country and the correctness of the line and policies of our Party.

The leaders of the three countries, he said, unanimously

agreed with us that measures should be taken to further develop many-sided bilateral relations of friendly co-operation. With Romania and Yugoslavia, we stressed in particular the need to develop Party relations and to continue to support the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and people. Chairman Hua invited President Ceausescu, President Tito, and the Shah and Empress of Iran to visit China and they accepted the invitations with pleasure. Our talks were very fruitful and both parties concerned were very pleased.

We held talks with Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran on economic, scientific and technical co-operation, signed a number of agreements and achieved positive results, Vice-Premier Chi added.

The Vice-Premier pointed out that Chairman Hua's visit had enhanced the friendship between the Chinese people and the people of the three countries, promoted our friendly relations of co-operation with these countries and opened a new chapter in the annals of our friendly relations with them.

We Must Catch Up. In conclusion, he stressed: Accompanying Chairman Hua on the visit, we noted that China is behind these countries economically and technically and that the Chinese people's living standards are also lower than theirs. We also learnt that it only took these countries a little more than a dozen years to develop their national economies, and this gave us great

confidence to build our country into a modern, powerful socialist state within this century. We admit our backwardness but will not be reconciled to it. We must catch up. We will certainly reach our goal.

After listening to Chairman Yeh's speech and Vice-Premier Chi's report, Members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee began group discussions in a lively atmosphere. They unanimously supported Chairman Hua's recent visit and his activities during the visit and also supported Chairman Yeh Chien-ying's speech and Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei's report. They said: Chairman Hua's visit to Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran after the signing of the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty was of historic significance.

In their opinion, though China has gained some successful experience in socialist revolution and construction in the past 28 years, it is far from enough to meet the requirements of the four modernizations. It is necessary for us to learn from and make use of the advanced techniques and experience of other countries. Chairman Hua's visit has set an example to us and fortified our confidence.

They all agreed that the present situation is excellent and order, stability and unity, and the four modernizations are uppermost in the minds of the people. With this understanding they pledged to rally closely around the Party Central Committee and contribute their share to the realization of the

four modernizations at an early date.

Tanzanian Prime Minister Visits China

Edward Moringe Sokoine, Prime Minister of Tanzania, paid a visit to China from September 12 to 15 which made a positive contribution to the strengthening of friendship between the two countries.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on September 14 met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Prime Minister Sokoine. Chairman Hua said: "We believe that the friendly relations between China and Tanzania will become better and better."

The Tanzanian Prime Minister was welcomed by Chairman Hua at the airport when he arrived in Peking on September 12. At the banquet given in his honour by the State Council that evening, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Prime Minister Sokoine spoke. (See highlights of the speeches on following page. — Ed.) Vice-Premier Li and Prime Minister Sokoine had a sincere exchange of views on the situation in Africa and on questions of common concern. They also held fruitful talks on further developing the friendship and co-operation between China and Tanzania.

During the distinguished Tanzanian guest's visit, the governments of the two countries signed a protocol on the further development of bilateral economic and technical co-operation.

● The friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries, which are based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, have developed satisfactorily. We believe that these friendly relations will be further consolidated and strengthened with the joint efforts of the Chinese and Tanzanian Governments.

● In international affairs, the Tanzanian Government has pursued a policy of non-alignment, persisted in opposing imperialism, colonialism and power politics, worked to uphold African unity and actively supported African national-liberation movements and thus won the sympathy and support of all third world countries and people.

● The African continent has become a hot spot for which the two superpowers are scrambling. In particular, the late-coming superpower, in pursuit of its ambition of world domination by straddling the route between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans and outflanking Western Europe, is trying by every means possible to incite Africans against Africans by taking advantage of the differences and disputes between certain African countries, and is perpetrating massive aggression and interference in Africa. Faced with this grave situation, more and more African countries and people have come to realize that a pressing task for Africa is to strengthen African unity and combat foreign interference. The Chinese Government and people stand firmly on the side of the African people and support their just struggle.

— Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien

● Africa wants to be Africa—free to determine the destiny of her own peoples without outside interference. She is not kicking out Western imperialism in order to invite other new masters. Africa will not stomach new oppressors whichever direction they may come from. Africa wants to be free!

● The international situation is continuing to develop in a direction favourable to the people of the third world. The countries of the third world are playing an increasingly great role in international affairs.

Those who are not afraid of the truth cannot fail to acknowledge the positive Chinese contribution towards exposing and minimizing the dangers of superpower domination of other countries.

● TAZARA is a project of a special status in Africa and in the world of aid being given by one country to another in a pure spirit of goodwill and mutual benefit.

The status of TAZARA is a victory for co-operation between third world countries.

— Prime Minister Sokoine

IN THE NEWS

● Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on September 13 met with Cvijetin Mijatovic, Member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the

League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and the Yugoslav State and Party Delegation led by him. The Yugoslav comrades were passing through Peking on their way home after taking part in the National Day celebrations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During the meeting, Chairman Hua said: "President Tito visited China at the advanced age of 85. When I was leaving Yugoslavia, he expressed his hope of seeing me in China again. I am very glad to look forward to his visit and wish him good health and long life."

● When Chairman Hua on September 14 met Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Toshio Komoto, he said that the friendly relations between China and Japan would become better and better, and that the economic and trade relations between the two countries would be further expanded and developed.

On September 13, Vice-Premiers Li Hsien-nien and Kang Shih-en met with Minister Komoto and had a full exchange of views with him on further expansion of trade contacts and economic and technical co-operation between the two countries after the signing of the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty.

● Chairman Hua on September 15 met and gave a banquet in honour of Manea Manescu, Member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania. When Chairman Hua visited Romania last month, Prime Minister Manescu accompanied him throughout the visit. The Prime Minister was visiting China after attending the National Day celebrations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A Project That Will Work

Yangtze Waters Diverted to North China

by Kao Hsia

THE feasibility of diverting water from the Yangtze River to north China was established recently through a large-scale survey.

The project, chosen from a number of tentative plans, is a major item in the ten-year plan for the development of the national economy (1975-85). For sheer magnitude, it is unprecedented in the annals of Chinese construction of water conservancy projects.

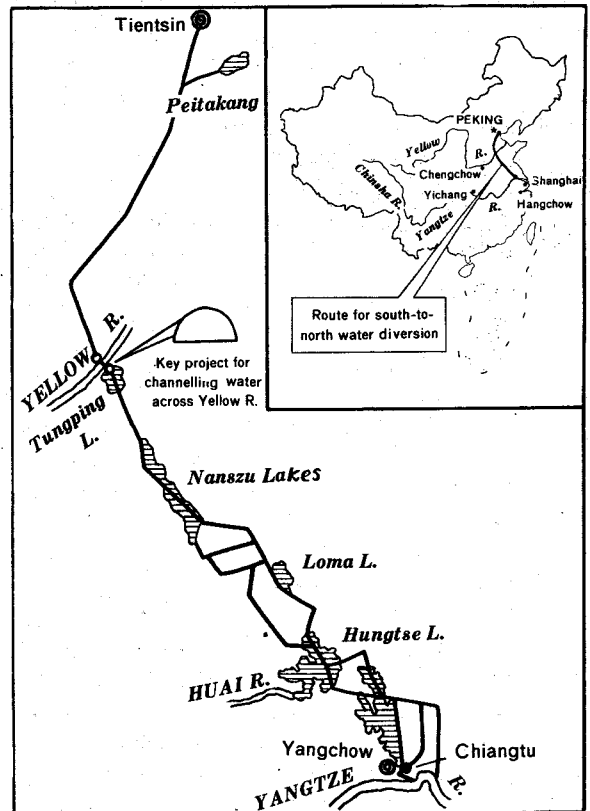
Long-Felt Need

Water resources in our country are unevenly distributed, marked by an abundance in the south and scarcity in the north. Annual rainfall in the south which averages upwards of 1,000 mm. can top 2,000 mm.; in north China, however, it averages 500 to 600 mm. only; and in the northwest, it is as little as 200 to 400 mm. As far as the total flow of surface water in the whole country is concerned, areas south of the Yangtze, which make up one-third of all the acreage under cultivation, have the lion's share — three-quarters, whereas north China and the northwest embracing one-half of the cultivated land get only 8 per cent. The Yangtze, one of the longest rivers in the world, has an annual flow of nearly 1,000,000 million cubic metres. In contrast, the Yellow River to the north, of almost equal length, has less than 50,000 million.

Since liberation, with the construction of large-scale water conservancy projects, the building of reservoirs, and the sinking of wells, north China's ability to resist drought has been considerably improved. Nevertheless, according to estimates, even with all the water resources in the area, both surface and underground, tapped and fully utilized, it

would be impossible to meet the growing needs of industrial and agricultural development.

This problem has bulked large in recent years as a result of the expansion of farmland under irrigation, urban development and the mushrooming of newly established factories and mining enterprises. On the outskirts of Tientsin the area for cultivating the famous *hsiao chan*



Sketch Map of the Route for South-to-North Water Diversion.

by Shih Yi-tu

paddy rice had been increased to more than 60,000 hectares for a time, but because of insufficient water most of it has been diverted to growing upland rice instead. Every year in the dry season a number of factories have been forced to curtail or even stop production due to water shortage or the poor quality of the available water, and the quality of some of the products has suffered. In some cities, the aftermath of water scarcity is felt in daily life in the months of April, May and June almost every year. Also, the navigational course has been shortened on rivers thus made shallow.

The fundamental way to deal with the water shortage in the north is to divert water from the south.

Three Schemes

Early in 1952 when Chairman Mao was inspecting the Yellow River, he pointed out that there is plenty of water in the south and not enough in the north; if possible, it is all right to borrow some from the south. Premier Chou set great store by this idea and on many occasions instructed departments concerned to study it. After extensive surveys in the 50s, the water conservancy departments drew up over a dozen diversion plans for consideration. Roughly they follow three routes:

The West Route. It leads from the Chinsha River and other tributaries on the upper reaches of the Yangtze River. By building high dams on the rivers, tunnels through the mountains, and canals skirting the slopes, water could be channelled to the upper reaches of the Yellow River, to Chinghai and Ningsia in the northwest. With many rugged mountains obstructing the way the tremendous amount of complicated engineering work involved renders this plan unfeasible in the near future.

The Middle Route. It would divert Yangtze River water in its middle reaches from the west of Yichang, Hupeh Province, to Peking via Honan and Hopei. The water, diverted from relatively higher terrain, can flow by gravity along this route. This project, too, calls for tremendous engineering exploits, including excavation of a lengthy river course and building of reservoirs along the route, and would take a long time to complete.

The East Route. It envisages drawing water from the lower reaches of the Yangtze near



Chiangtu Pumping Station.

Yangchow in Kiangsu Province and channelling it north to Tientsin. Roughly, it would flow along the Grand Canal, pass through Hungtse, Loma, Nanszu and Tungping Lakes, cross the Yellow River and run through the four provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei, Shantung and Hopei. This is a feasible plan which can be realized in the near future.

The south-to-north water diversion project dealt with here refers to that along the east route.

Main Points of Plan

In the east-route project, water will be drawn from the Yangtze at a rate of 1,000 cubic metres per second, making a total of 30,000 million cubic metres annually. About half of the diverted water will be utilized south of the

Yellow River, the rest on the north China plain and in Tientsin. The trunk line for channelling water north will be 1,150 kilometres long, with 660 kilometres south of the Yellow River and 490 kilometres north.

The main undertakings of the project include:

Lifting Water Up a Multi-Stage Staircase. The topography along the route is low at both ends and high in the middle. The Yellow River is at the pinnacle, its course lying 40 metres higher than the surface of the Yangtze River at the diversion site. Therefore, water has to be lifted stage by stage. Thirty huge pumping stations will be built, dividing the route into 15 stages beginning at Yangchow. We already have the giant Chiangtu Pumping Station to make use of, built after liberation, where the diversion project begins. It has a pumping capacity of 460 cubic metres of water per second.

Crossing the Yellow River. The diverted water must cut across the Yellow River and one of the key projects of the whole scheme is concerned with solving this problem. At the crossings the distance between the north and south banks is 280 metres. In view of the fact that the Yellow River is laden with silt (consisting 37 kilogrammes per cubic metre), it is not advisable simply to discharge the Yangtze River water into the Yellow River at its south bank and again draw it out at its north bank — the so-called "surface crossing" method. This would mean shifting more than 100 million tons of Yellow River silt into north China every year. A more feasible way is to channel the water across by opening three big tunnels, each with a diameter the length of a three-storeyed building, through the rocks under the riverbed. Another alternative would be to construct cofferdam in the dry season and lay three equally large reinforced concrete culverts for the water to pass through to the other side.

Dredging and Digging a River Course. The route will run more or less along the Peking-Hangchow Grand Canal. The canal, like the Great Wall, is famous as one of the ancient China's engineering wonders. The first segment, a very short one built in 487 B.C. was gradually extended and completed in 1293. Now the long-

est canal of its kind in the world, it runs a total length of 1,794 kilometres connecting the southern scenic city Hangchow with Peking. Over a long period, many sectors became blocked or fell into disrepair. Some sections have been restored since liberation, but not enough to allow for smooth passage from one end to the other.

The scheme envisages putting the Grand Canal to good use; it will be dredged, widened and at some places, straightened. An estimated 1,120 kilometres of the course need dredging and widening and a new course of 250 kilometres will be excavated.

Prospective Benefits

The benefits from completion of this project will be many. It will bring irrigation to over 4 million hectares of farmland. This, in combination with other measures, will ensure high and stable yields even if there is water-logging or drought. The pumping stations at different stages may also be used to discharge flood waters from 18,000 square kilometres of land along the trunk line.

The ancient Grand Canal will develop into a huge transport artery between the north and south, linking up the Yangtze, Yellow, Huai and Haiho Rivers, and affording passage all year round to fleets of 1,000- to 2,000-ton ships carrying up to 50 or 60 million tons of cargo annually.

In addition, the project will ensure an un-failing water supply to the coal mines, oilfields, power stations and other important industrial bases along the route. The water supply of Tientsin, the major industrial city in north China, will be guaranteed.

Energetic Action

At the Fifth National People's Congress last February, in his report on the work of the government, Chairman Hua announced the adoption of a project "to divert water from the Yangtze to areas north of the Yellow River." All of the many departments involved have since sprung into action. They all maintain that such a mammoth undertaking which involves so much complicated engineering calls for strong powers of imagination and the courage to translate one's

ideas into reality, while at the same time maintaining a strict scientific approach.

The survey was a joint effort of the State Planning Commission, the State Capital Construction Commission, the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power, and four provinces and one municipality. From late May to early July, led by a vice-minister, some 100 cadres, engineers and technicians made a month-long survey along the projected route, traversing 4,000 kilometres over land and water. The findings were

talked over on the way; opinions from the local people were widely solicited; the planning, designing, actual construction and related scientific research were all thrown open to discussion.

Eventually, the conclusion reached by those who had taken part in the survey was that the east route is economical, rational and feasible. The plan is now being improved and revised in accordance with the opinions of the surveyors. The preliminary designing and related scientific research are already under way.

Moscow

Fantastic Attacks

THE visit of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, to Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran has had tremendous repercussions throughout the world. It forms part of China's normal contacts with these countries and its purpose is to strengthen mutual understanding and friendly co-operation. It is in the interests of the people the world over. The media in many countries, Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran in particular, have given the visit warm coverage and appraised it as a big success.

In some quarters, however, the visit is looked on with distaste. The Soviet leading clique, through its official mouthpieces, has tried its utmost to distort and attack this friendship tour. Their arguments are preposterous and their attacks fantastic.

Press reports say the Soviet authorities have flown into a rage because Chairman Hua dwelt on anti-hegemonism several times in the speeches he made during the visit. The Chinese Government's stand on anti-hegemonism in international affairs is known far and wide.

What is there to make such a fuss about? Hegemonism violates the accepted norm of equality between nations, encroaches upon the independence and sovereignty of other countries and poses a grave threat to peace and security in the world. How can the people refrain from rising in a common struggle against it? The struggle waged by the people in all parts of the world against superpower hegemonism has grown into a powerful historical current today. Since certain people pursue hegemonism and want to rule supreme in the world, it is only natural that others will rise against hegemonism. Why all this hullabaloo?

What is particularly absurd is that TASS made a point of quoting a passage from one of Chairman Hua's speeches in Iran — "The affairs of a country should be handled by its people, the affairs of a region should be handled by the countries of that region and the affairs of the world should be settled by all the countries through consultation" — and levelled the charge that these remarks contained "anti-Soviet contents" and were directed against the Soviet Union. Isn't the TASS accusation precisely

evidence that the Soviet Union holds fast to its stand of opposition to the sovereign principle that the affairs of a nation should be handled by the people of that nation, and insists on interfering in the affairs of other countries and other regions?

The Soviet Union has also accused China of "interfering in the affairs of the Balkans." It is true that, of the three countries Chairman Hua Kuo-feng visited, two are situated in the Balkans. But, logically speaking, it is very absurd to call the visit by the leader of a country to countries in another region an act of "interference." Chairman Hua's visit was warmly welcomed by the people of Romania and Yugoslavia. Does it mean that the people of Balkan countries were showing a warm welcome to an act of interference in the affairs of the Balkans? During his visit Chairman Hua time and again stressed that the peoples need a peaceful international environment and oppose war and the threat of war. And he wished prosperity to the host countries and well-being to their people. How could this be "interference in the affairs of the Balkans"? Only the people of Romania and Yugoslavia are the most qualified to speak on such matters. The leaders of the two countries have highly appraised Chairman Hua's visit. President Ceausescu maintained that the visit marked "a historic moment in the chronicle of the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries and two peoples" of Romania and China. President Tito stressed that the exchange of visits between the leaders of Yugoslavia and China was "of historical significance" and "will be the foundations and momentum for deepening mutual understanding and furthering co-operation in the future." Nevertheless, the Soviet Union has been making carping comments on the visit. This is indeed out-and-out interference in Balkan affairs.

The Soviet leading clique has also directed its attack against the three host countries which offered warm hospitality to Chairman Hua. The Soviet press arrogantly charged the leaders of these countries with allegedly failing in the talks to make clear their stand on this or that

international issue and attacked one of the countries for its failure to draw a demarcation line with so-called anti-Soviet remarks, etc. One cannot help asking: Who has given the Soviet Union the right to be so bossy to others? No independent and sovereign state would tolerate the crude interference in its internal affairs as is contained in the Soviet rhetoric, which has naturally met with rebukes. In a recent speech, President Tito sternly criticized the vicious Soviet practice of using "all sorts of lies" "in the press and in speeches to attack Yugoslavia." Criticizing the Soviet behaviour of lecturing others, the Yugoslav paper *Vjesnik* points out that the U.S.S.R. has no right to dictate to others as to who should or should not hold talks with whom, what they must or must not bring up in the talks and, of all these activities, what should or should not be written into the official communique. The Iranian paper *Rastakhiz* stresses that the offensive views on Iranian-Chinese relations subjectively expressed by certain countries should be regarded as intervention in the internal affairs (of the two countries).

Moscow has worked itself up in such a fury because it is in the habit of regarding some other countries as falling within its own spheres of influence. It regards other countries as having limited sovereignty, and so they must get Moscow's approval as to what they can or cannot do, which country may be contacted, and how wide that contact should be. In Moscow's eyes, therefore, whoever adheres to the principles of independence and sovereignty and of self-determination in regard to his country's internal and external policies must be charged with the monstrous crime of insubordination. But Brezhnev's "theory of limited sovereignty" does not always work. Moscow's angry snarls during Chairman Hua's visit have not scared the people of those countries who have embarked on the path of independence and sovereignty, but have provoked their powerful rebukes. The Kremlin's huff and puff has only delineated still more clearly its hegemonist features.

(*"Renmin Ribao" Commentator,*
September 13)

A Major Struggle

RECENTLY all papers in the country gave conspicuous coverage on their front pages to a circular issued by the Party Central Committee to the nation about grave violations of financial regulations with regard to a special relief fund by some former leaders of the Chumatién Prefecture in Honan Province, central China, and about how the provincial Party committee had handled the matter. The circular called for an investigation throughout the country this year to find out how financial regulations had been observed. *Renmin Ribao*, organ of the Party Central Committee, ran an editorial on this matter.

After the "gang of four" were overthrown, people in the Chumatién Prefecture wrote letters to the Party Central Committee and the State Council accusing some leading persons of their prefecture of embezzling or misusing funds and material allocated by the state for relief purposes. A joint investigation group formed by the Ministry of Finance, the State Planning Commission and the Honan provincial Party committee went to the prefecture twice. They found evidence for what had been exposed in the letters, and discovered even more serious infractions than the letters had pointed to.

When Chumatién was hit by an unusual flood in August 1975, the state allocated a special relief fund of 370 million yuan to the area. Between 1975 and 1977, some leading persons of the prefecture, abusing their power, embezzled or misused large sums from this fund and other public funds, as well as relief material, totalling 160 million yuan. They used them in building meeting halls, theatres, hostels, apartments for their own and a few other families, and projects that were not included in the state plan. They also squandered public money on gifts and presents, dinner parties and other extravagant practices. This aroused widespread indignation. Many cadres and people openly expressed their opposition. But at that time when the "gang of four" were riding high, correct opinions were suppressed, and some of

these cadres and people were persecuted, or even arrested and beaten up.

The Honan provincial Party committee decided to expel the former first secretary of the prefectural Party committee Su Hua, its former deputy secretary Yang Tso-kung and four other persons from the Party and hand them over to the people's courts to be dealt with by law. Others involved in the matter, after a thorough investigation of their malpractices, will also be duly punished.

The Party Central Committee circular pointed out that what these persons had done was grave in nature, and particularly vicious considering the circumstances under which they violated state financial regulations. Moreover, they continued their evil-doing after the "gang of four" was overthrown in October 1976 in spite of the fact that Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee had stressed on many occasions that state financial and economic discipline must be strictly observed and the socialist legal system strengthened.

Obviously, the influence of the "gang of four" was not only pernicious but went deep, and this case also demonstrated how urgent it was to tighten up financial and economic discipline, the circular pointed out.

The editorial called on Party committees at all levels to view the strengthening of financial and economic discipline as a major struggle and to carry it out well, for it is an important measure aimed at destroying the social base of the "gang of four." It was under the shield of factional setups that Su Hua and others were able to band together and run amuck. So strengthening financial and economic discipline is an important part of the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four."

Fundamentally speaking, the editorial pointed out, this is a struggle between the working class and the bourgeoisie. Its aim is to prevent Party members and cadres from being corrupted by the bourgeoisie and to sweep away obstacles blocking the realization of the line and tasks of the Party and state.

The editorial quoted instructions issued by Chairman Hua recently: "It is essential to strengthen the socialist legal system if we are to bring about great order across the land." "All acts that violate financial and economic discip-

line and cause a waste of state funds must be resolutely stopped whatever the pretext and, if necessary, there should be economic sanctions or even legal steps."

In the course of this serious class struggle, the editorial continued, class enemies hidden in our Party and state organs and law offenders must be dug out and duly punished so as to eliminate the phenomena which bring serious harm to the people's interests. On the other hand, the masses must be aroused to criticize bourgeois ideas of seeking personal ends at the expense of others and to establish a correct attitude towards state property.

In conclusion, the editorial said that not long ago a report submitted by the Party committee of Hsianghsiang County in Hunan Province on lightening the peasants' burdens (see issue No. 30, the same column) was issued to the whole nation by the Party Central Committee. This aimed at implementing the Party's economic policies in the rural areas. Later the Party Central Committee issued another circular to the whole country concerning an investigation report from the Shensi provincial Party committee in regard to some cadres in Hsunyi County who exercised coercion and commandism among the peasants, exacted fines from them in grain and money and even manhandled those who would not obey them (see issue No. 34, the same column). This pointed out the importance of rectifying our cadres' style of work. And now the Party Central Committee has issued this circular with the aim of strengthening financial and economic discipline. These decisions are of tremendous importance for strengthening our socialist legal system and rousing the masses to go all out for socialism.

Away With Cultural Autocracy

IN the years when the "gang of four" were exercising cultural autocracy, the country's literary and art circles were muted, and all literary works appeared as if cast in the same mould. To carry out the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom" that was laid down by Chairman Mao, it is necessary to continue to clear up all the confusion created by the gang in the field of culture.

Some newspapers recently carried articles exposing how the "gang of four" kicked up a great fuss over two literary works and banned them.

"Going Up to Peach Peak Three Times"

Going Up to Peach Peak Three Times, a Shansi opera staged during the North China Theatrical Festival in Peking in early 1974, tells about a production brigade leader who, under the influence of departmentalism, sells a sick horse to the Peach Peak brigade, passing it off as a healthy one. The brigade Party branch secretary, the heroine of the story, considers this a violation of communist moral principles and sends a sorrel to the Peach Peak brigade to help with spring ploughing. The opera was accepted as a fairly good one.

Quite unexpectedly, however, the "gang of four" and their trusted follower Yu Hui-yung, who was then Minister of Culture, claimed that the opera was "a big poisonous weed" written to "reverse the correct verdict on Liu

Left: A scene from the new Peking opera The Banner of King Chuang (the Dare-All King) about the 17th-century peasant uprising. Middle: From the play A City Under Siege. Kuomintang commanders of a besieged city forced to surrender in the War of Liberation. Right: The Peacock Dance restaged.



Shao-chi." Using the power they had usurped, they organized a campaign of "criticism" against the opera and in less than two months over 500 articles criticizing it appeared in the national and local newspapers. Criticism meetings were also held in some cities. Meanwhile, the actors and actresses were ordered to perform the opera so that it could be criticized. Under extreme pressure and with bitter tears in their eyes, they went on stage but could not bring themselves to act out the opera.

At the same time, the "gang of four" seized the opportunity to launch a national campaign against "restoration of the sinister line in literature and art" (the gang alleged that before the start of the Cultural Revolution in 1966, New China's literature and art had been dominated by a "sinister" revisionist line).

At that time, all literary and art works that mentioned "horse" or "peach" were likely to be denounced. For instance, publication of a children's picture book *The Story of a Red Horse* was stopped although it had nothing to do with the Shansi opera. Later, a Hunan opera *Returning a Cow*, said to serve the purpose of reversing the verdict on Liu Shao-chi, was declared a "poisonous weed." Another children's play, *Young Shoots on Peach Mountain*, was suspected to be subversive because it had the word "peach" in its title. Under the circumstances, revolutionary literary and art workers could not but feel constantly menaced by the "gang of four" as they saw the Party's principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom" trampled underfoot.

In launching this "criticism" crusade, the gang employed the trick of catching at straws and twisting the meaning of literary works.

In this way they could always find an excuse to open fire on any work or writer.

For example, they accused an author or a work of trying to "reverse the correct verdict on Liu Shao-chi." Under the cloak of carrying out the socialist education movement in the Taoyuan (Peach Garden) Production Brigade, Liu Shao-chi's wife Wang Kuang-mei pushed a revisionist line there. The so-called "Taoyuan experience" she concocted was repudiated later. Because the opera *Going Up to Peach Peak Three Times* was about the Peach Peak brigade bearing the same word "peach," the "gang of four" and their "critics" concluded that it tried to reverse the verdict on the "Taoyuan experience" and, therefore, by implication, tried to reverse the verdict on Liu Shao-chi.

The gang's hack "critics" alleged that Wang Kuang-mei in 1966 gave Taoyuan brigade a sorrel and this was more "conclusive evidence" to justify their charge. However, this charge turned out to be a fabrication. The peasants of the Taoyuan brigade said that Wang Kuang-mei had never given them a horse and that their sorrel had been bought from Peking and they still had the invoice.

Another pretext was to accuse an author or work of advocating the theory of the "dying out of class struggle." According to the model set up by the "gang of four," every literary work must depict a hidden class enemy engaged in sabotage and a "capitalist-roader" who collaborates with the class enemy. But *Going Up to Peach Peak Three Times* has no such characters, since it describes the contest between selfish ideas and the communist spirit. Although this kind of contradiction is a day-to-day occurrence and it is all right for literary

Left: A scene from the kunchu opera *Taking Lo Ken-yuan Alive*. Guerrillas disguised as a master and a maid servant slip into Kuomintang-controlled area to capture an enemy captain. Middle: A veteran Szechuan opera actor helping a young artist master the intricate actions with a fan used in traditional operas. Right: A veteran pingtan actress of Shanghai teaching young people.



works to reflect it, the opera was labelled as preaching the theory of the "dying out of class struggle."

The political conspiracy behind the criticism of the Shansi opera has been exposed. The criticism took place in 1974 when the "gang of four" were making use of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and pretending to oppose restoration of the revisionist line. Parading themselves as revolutionaries, they created confusion and spearheaded their attack against Premier Chou and other revolutionaries of the older generation. Their aim was to usurp the supreme leadership in the Party and state. They framed up "restoration cases" in many fields so that they could mount fierce attacks against the Party. The incident connected with *Going Up to Peach Peak Three Times* was one of these cases.

The newspaper articles also emphasized that literary criticism must not beat the air and rely on subjective assumptions; it must be based on facts. Only thus can our socialist creative work thrive.

"Morning in Shanghai"

Morning in Shanghai is a long unfinished novel, of which the first two volumes have already been published and translated into several foreign languages. The author, Chou Erh-fu, was formerly deputy director of the united front work department and of the propaganda department under the Shanghai municipal Party committee.

The novel describes how the Communist Party and the working class carried out socialist remoulding of the national bourgeoisie in Shanghai in the 1950s, and it won widespread acclaim. But Chang Chun-chiao and his followers in Shanghai dubbed it "a big poisonous weed which serves to pave the way for Liu Shao-chi to restore capitalism." They used the mass media under their control to hurl abuse at the novel, and the author was deprived of his freedom for seven years.

Why did they hate this novel? The reason, which became clear after the "gang of four" were overthrown, is that the gang attempted to discredit a large number of proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation so as to sweep away the obstacles to their seizure of power in

the Party and state. The novel covers the period of time when Comrade Chen Yi was first secretary of the Shanghai municipal Party committee and concurrently mayor of the city. (Chen Yi, later Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, died in 1972.) Guided by Chairman Mao's line, Comrade Chen Yi correctly led the acute and complicated struggle of transforming capitalist industry and commerce and remoulding the national bourgeoisie in Shanghai. In "criticizing" the novel, Chang Chun-chiao and company brought unfounded charges of "class conciliation" and "capitulation to the bourgeoisie," but their real purpose was to attack and discredit Comrade Chen Yi.

Sang Wei-chuan, an assistant technician of the Shanghai Gas Company, came out to contradict their views on the novel and in 1969 wrote a commentary which he sent to *Wen Hui Bao*, then under the control of the "gang of four." He pointed out: "The author's stand is one of championing the cause of the working class and praising its victory in the struggle against the bourgeoisie."

This displeased Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan who immediately ordered *Wen Hui Bao* to repudiate Sang's article, claiming that it was "a new big poisonous weed." In two months the paper gave 11 pages to criticism articles. Moreover, using the power in their hands, they organized big and small criticism meetings and forced Sang Wei-chuan to be present. Sang, a young man from a family of labouring people, never yielded, and many workers wrote him letters extending their sympathy and support. In 1975 he was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. While in prison, he stood his ground. It was not until the collapse of the "gang of four" that he regained his freedom and was rehabilitated.

Recently *Wen Hui Bao* published a detailed report of the whole matter and the editor's note wrote: "On orders from Chang Chun-chiao, *Wen Hui Bao*, which was under the strict control of the 'gang of four' at the time, published articles slandering Comrade Sang Wei-chuan and attacking Comrade Chen Yi and other revolutionaries of the older generation. These were grave crimes. This report represents efforts being made to clear up the wrongs the paper committed in this matter."

Taking Root Among the People

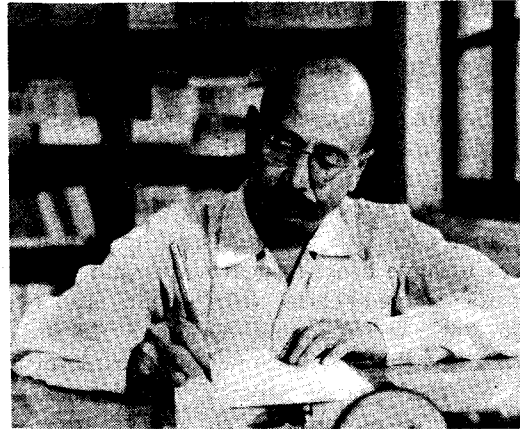
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A WRITER must sink roots and grow among the people, as a tree does in soil." This was the understanding of Liu Ching (1916-78), one of the outstanding writers of contemporary China. He died of illness last June as a result of long persecution by the "gang of four."

The most widely read of Liu Ching's works is his full-length novel *The Builders*. It mirrors the co-operative transformation of agriculture in China—a revolution which changes the system of private ownership, and describes the social, ideological and psychological changes among the people. The hero Liang Sheng-pao is the son of a poor peasant. For generations, his family lived a life of toil, hunger and misery. The victory of the people's revolution led by the Communist Party gives him a new lease of life. He matures in the course of the collectivization of farming and becomes head of an agricultural producers' co-op. This young Communist is typical of China's new peasants.

The novel attains a high artistic level. As the author drew nourishment from China's classics and folk literature, the delineation is profound as well as subtle and the book is full of moving episodes. After it first came out in 1960, it immediately ranked among the best-sellers. Critics deemed it an important achievement of New China's literary endeavours. It has been translated into English, Japanese, German and Spanish.

But what Liu Ching left to China's literary circles is more than his novels. For decades, he was one among the peasants. He penetrated deep into life and struggle in the rural areas while at the same time writing prolifically. The path he chose provides a valuable experience for socialist literary creation. He said: "Life nurtures a writer, transforms him and adds to his power."



Liu Ching.

Liu Ching's activities in the field of revolutionary literature began in the 1940s in Yen-an. In his talks at the Yen-an forum on literature and art in 1942, Chairman Mao called on writers and artists to go among the workers, peasants and soldiers to "draw strength for their creative work. Liu Ching was among the first group of young writers to go to the countryside in answer to this call.

Then in his late twenties, Liu Ching worked for three years as an assistant to the Party secretary in a village. He helped the peasants get organized to develop production and deal with various kinds of problems, taking an active part in the revolution in the local area. His first full-length novel *Story of Millet Sowing* published in 1947 was based on his experience gained in this period. Four years later he finished his *Wall of Bronze*, a novel which depicts how the peasants help the revolutionary army wipe out Chiang Kai-shek bandit troops. The latter was based on his life in war years.

Liu Ching was determined to link himself more closely with the people. So in 1952 when the co-operative transformation of agriculture

was about to sweep the whole country, he went to settle down in Changan County — somewhere near his home village in northwest China — to be its deputy Party secretary. Instead of working in his office, he went among the peasants at the grass roots to explain Party policy on the co-operative transformation of agriculture and its method of organization.

Six months later all the other members of his family joined him in Huangfu Village where he worked part time as a member of the county Party committee and part time as a writer.

The novelist worked with the peasants in the fields, discussing with them how to manage collective funds and form producers' co-ops. As a member of the village's Party branch, he took part in its activities. He visited the villagers' homes to have heart-to-heart talks and went to fairs or played chess with them. He even listened to their quarrels. Gradually he got to know all of the several hundred peasants in the village, their family backgrounds and the characteristics of the different age groups.

The novelist looked like a 100-per-cent farmer too, right down to his sun-tanned face, hair shaved off close to the scalp, felt cap in winter, straw hat in summer, local-style clothes and hand-made cloth shoes. The peasants thought he was one of them.

His house, situated in an old temple, became an inquiry office. Every local resident, whether they were grass-roots cadres in difficulty, peasants locked in a family altercation or parents with a sick child at home, came to him for advice. Most often they went home considerably relieved in their minds.

It was in this village that a young Communist named Wang Chia-pin organized the first mutual-aid team of nine households in the early 1950s with Liu Ching's support. The team was later expanded to embrace 27 households and transformed into the first agricultural producers' co-op in the locality. Wang was the model for the hero in *The Builders*.

Liu Ching shared weal and woe with the peasants. Following suggestions made by the local peasants, he put forward a draft for developing farm production. He used rhymes to summarize the peasants' experience in raising

draught animals to make it easy to remember. He said: "I can't write behind doors closed upon the heat of life outside!"

The Builders came off the press in 1960. He turned over all the 16,000 yuan of royalties to the people's commune of which he was a member. "I write about the people and for the people," he remarked. "I'm a commune member. The only difference is that others work on the land, while I work with words. Let the money be put to work for the commune members too." With it, the commune built a hospital.

However, the counter-revolutionary "gang of four" persecuted Liu Ching mercilessly. Under the pretext that New China's literary and art work had been placed under the dictatorship of a sinister revisionist line, they labelled Liu Ching, a leader of the Union of Chinese Writers and of one of its branches, a "sinister writer" and his novel *The Builders* a "poisonous weed." In the summer of 1966, he was struggled against and criticized in Sian, the provincial capital of Shensi, where Changan County is situated. He could not continue to write and work in the village. His chronic asthma was made worse by the cruel treatment he suffered.

But the people supported him all along. The enraged villagers protested against the charges brought against their novelist. They sent people to see him while he was in detention, bringing local remedies for his asthma and messages of encouragement. A number of young people in Sinkiang on the northwest frontier cut stencils of the 300,000-character novel *The Builders* and mimeographed it for distribution. Readers all over the country wrote to him. A worker in east China wrote: "The people will always honour writers like you who serve social progress and help the people make their dreams come true."

When the late Premier Chou En-lai learnt what had happened to Liu Ching in 1972, he immediately gave instructions that this outstanding novelist should be given all possible attention in Peking's Shoutu Hospital. The Premier hoped he would complete the remaining three volumes of *The Builders*.

The downfall of the "gang of four" in 1976 filled this 60-year-old novelist with renewed vitality. He revised and republished the volume of *The Builders* while sick in bed. The first part of the second volume which followed in its wake was also published. He worked on the second part until his death, still hoping that some

day he would be able to join his friends and neighbours in the village again.

People will always remember this writer who had taken root among them. In accordance with his wishes, part of his ashes is buried in Huangfu Village in Changan County where he lived for 14 years.

Pseudo-Leftism and Reality

The Chinese people are continuing their criticism of the "gang of four," with the focal point now on its pseudo-Left demagogy. The gang took over revolutionary slogans and with feigned revolutionary zeal swung them to an ultra-"Left" extreme. This was highly deceptive. In so doing, the gang succeeded in leading quite a number of people astray. What they had in mind was, of course, to stir up trouble and carry on sabotage. And their actions did, in fact, produce harmful effects on various aspects of life.

Chinese newspapers throughout the country have carried many articles criticizing this aspect of the gang's activities. The following articles, selected from Shanghai dailies, describe some of the things that happened in different fields of work to demonstrate that the "gang of four" were really a bunch of dyed-in-the-wool ultra-Rightists. Three of these articles already appeared in our last issue. — Ed.

"Revolutionaries, Yes; Singers Of Different Schools, No"

— The Shanghai Peking Opera Company
repudiating this slogan

PEKING opera has a long history of 200 years. During its evolution, many different schools of singing have been developed: Some simple and meditative; some clear and vibrant; some soft and elegant; some forceful and resounding.

... Each of them has enriched this performing art and is highly appreciated by audiences.

"We want revolutionaries, not these different schools of singing." This was one of the ultra-"Left" slogans advanced by Chiang Ching.

The purpose of revolution in Peking opera is not to write off these different schools of singing but to carry forward the age-old art critically, boldly create something new, depict contemporary life on the stage and sing the praises of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and to enable all different schools of singing in Peking opera to weed through the old to bring forth the new. In 1970 an article inspired by a sworn follower of the gang completely negated the eight famous schools of singing in Peking opera. It made the different schools of singing art targets of the revolution in Peking opera, with the result that many accomplished old actors and actresses with achievements in the various schools of singing were attacked and persecuted.

According to Chairman Mao's thought, our literary and art works must strive for the unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form. Therefore, as long as literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and serve socialism, the various artistic forms, styles and schools are free to develop. This is in conformity with the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend."

Chairman Mao always showed great concern for the revolution in Peking opera and

the development of the different schools of singing in Peking opera. When he was receiving some of the performers, he asked an actress named Li Shih-tsi: "Little Li, you've been singing in the style of the Cheng school for many years, am I right?" In reply, Little Li, influenced by Chiang Ching's ultra-"Left" slogan, was heard to say: "But I've decided to quit singing after a particular school because I want to be a revolutionary!" On hearing this, Chairman Mao became very serious and the smile on his face faded. "Be a revolutionary by all means, but we must preserve the different schools of singing, the Cheng school, the Mei school, the Tan, the Yang, Yen and Yu schools . . . all of them!" "We must have them all." (These are the different surnames of famous Peking opera singers who founded a particular school of his own by his virtuosity. — Tr.)

Chiang Ching's banning of different schools of singing seriously impeded the continuation and development of the art of Peking opera. It was only one example of the kind of dictatorship exercised by the "gang of four" over the entire cultural front. Chang Chun-chiao said: "Let a hundred schools of thought contend but only one school is decisive. What Chiang Ching says is final." Tongue in cheek, Chiang Ching declared: "If you don't listen to me, then you are in fact ignoring what the Party has to say!" The result was that the garden of literature and art withered. In July 1975, Chairman Mao sharply criticized this state of affairs: "No longer are a hundred flowers blossoming."

Today, our artists in Peking opera are bold in their thinking. They pledged that they would develop the different schools of singing and create new ones in the direction of the revolution in Peking opera.

Who Are Masters Of the School?

— Shih-tung Middle School's view

STUDENTS are masters of the school." This slogan was prevalent when the "gang of four" were rampant. It sounded fine but if one does not merely scratch the surface, one may ask: If students are the only masters of a



school, what about the teachers? Are they "visitors," "servants," "enemies" or what?

Flaunting the banner of revolution in education, the gang actually regarded teachers as enemies. In Shanghai, some people asserted that "the contradiction between students and teachers is a contradiction between Marxism and revisionism."

Such a slogan completely set teachers and students at loggerheads with each other and made it impossible for teachers to teach or students to learn. Discipline was brushed aside and the revolution in education was grossly undermined.

In 1974, making use of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the "gang of four" incited students all over the country to "severely criticize the teachers' dignity." Teachers who taught their students in real earnest were criticized and attacked. Students who loved to study and observed discipline were looked down upon and described as pliant lambs with good marks. Tumult reigned in many schools once again. In some Shanghai schools, students no longer attended classes and some started to smash classroom furniture and fixtures. A handful of mischievous school boys took the lead in making trouble and some innocent children were taken in, because the followers of the "gang of four" called this vandalism in school "revolutionary acts to penalize the teachers' dignity."

To respect teachers and to love students with teachers and students learning from each other — this used to be the comradely relationship between teachers and students encouraged

by Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and gradually brought about after liberation. One of the tasks of the educational revolution is to criticize whatever is not in conformity with this principle. For instance, some teachers were not interested in the "inspiration" method of teaching but in the method of spoon-feeding. In setting examination papers they often included unusual items and catch questions and liked to spring surprises on the students. The "gang of four" seized on these shortcomings to employ the tactic of taking over Chairman Mao's revolutionary concept and twisting it into its extreme to undermine the educational revolution.

To set things right and really carry out Chairman Mao's teachings, Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping at the National Educational Work Conference held in the spring of this year pointed out: Great efforts must be made in the schools to improve teaching, strengthen revolutionary order and discipline and bring up a new generation with socialist consciousness; we must respect the work of the teachers, and encourage an atmosphere of respect for teachers and love for students which benefits both.

"Let the 800 Million All Become Athletes"

— Aftermath of this slogan

LET the 800 million all become athletes." This was put forward by a faithful follower of the "gang of four" in the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission. He set the development of mass sports in opposition to the training of top-flight athletes, saying that "there should be physical culture for many instead of physical culture for a few." When coaches trained players and when athletes chalked up good records, they were charged with succumbing to "championitis" and the desire for "fame and fortune." Under the impact of this pseudo-Left slogan, some sports in this country either failed to improve or declined, and lagged far behind the world's advanced level.

There are two aspects to consider in developing physical culture and sports, namely,

popularizing and raising standards. Mass sports activities keep the people physically fit; they also lay a basis for raising standards. It is wrong to overlook popularization, but developing mass sports activities should not rule out the training of top-notch athletes. To enlarge their ranks and improve their skills will help promote mass sports activities and raise standards in general. Also more people will be inspired to take up physical training to keep themselves fit. According to Chairman Mao's principle, sports, too, must reach higher standards on the basis of popularization so that higher standards can be used in guiding popularization.

The effect of the slogan "let the 800 million all become athletes" was to retard both popularization and the raising of standards. The work of departments in charge of sports and physical culture was disrupted, the initiative of the personnel was suppressed and some of the facilities for mass physical training were closed down or wrecked. In Shanghai, a million-yuan base from which hundreds of thousands of people used to swim across the Whangpoo River every year was dismantled in 1971. Many other bases for training the masses in radio communication, navigation, aviation sports and parachute-jumping were dismantled and the damage to national defence sports facilities is estimated at close to 10 million yuan. Spare-time training of young and worker-peasant athletes was also retarded.

Chairman Hua wrote an inscription for Chinese sports circles not long ago: "Combine popularization with raising the standard and strive to develop sports and physical culture." This has put China's sports and physical culture back on the path pointed out by Chairman Mao.

"Doctors-Nurses-Attendants All in One"

— How the Huashan Hospital once got into a mess

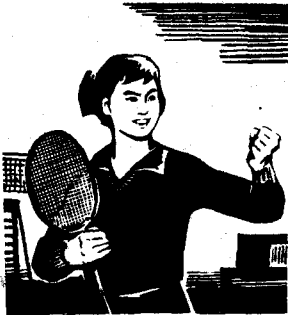
IN the early stage of the Cultural Revolution, under the impact of the ultra-"Left" trend of thought whipped up by Lin Biao and

the "gang of four," a few people of Shanghai's Huashan Hospital pointed accusing fingers at hospitals, which, they said, were "under the dark rule of capitalist-roaders and bourgeois intellectuals." They charged that the division of labour among doctors, nurses and attendants "breeds revisionism." At a mass meeting in Shanghai, these people proposed "amalgamating the work of doctors, nurses and attendants and smashing the bourgeois ladder."

Chang Chun-chiao, who attended the meeting, led the applause and praised the idea on the spot. Later many hospitals in Shanghai were compelled to follow suit.

According to this proposal, medical treatment, nursing, cleaning of the wards and other odd jobs were all to be done by doctors, nurses and attendants alike. Thus, "the stethoscope, syringe and dustbin" were for the use of everyone working in a hospital. Great confusion reigned in the hospitals: the standard of medical service went down drastically and accidents were commonplace. For instance, because bed-patients did not receive good nursing-care, the incidence of bedsores increased sharply. Because no particular people were in charge, when an emergency blood transfusion was needed, the plasma did not come in time. When things were at their worst, inexperienced people without proper training were allowed to perform operations and the consequences were shocking.

After the fall of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in 1971, people working at the Huashan Hospital expressed their objections to the "three-in-one" practice and asked that a necessary division of labour be restored. But because a follower of the "gang of four" stood in the way, this was never properly settled until the fall of the gang.



Ostensibly this "three-in-one" practice was aimed at narrowing the gap between physical and mental labour and finally eliminating the differences. It sounded quite "rev-

olutionary." In fact, it had the opposite effect of rousing serious antagonisms among doctors, nurses and attendants, and caused some people to look down on manual labour.

In hospitals in our country, the political standing of doctors, nurses and attendants is the same, all being workers, whether engaged in physical or mental labour. The relationship between them is one of revolutionary comrades and mutual co-operation. There is no such thing as "the bourgeois ladder" in our country. For instance, in an emergency case, a doctor will handle the case, a nurse may give the patient an injection and some attendants may carry the patient in on a stretcher. There is a division of labour, some doing the main job, some the auxiliary ones — this is a matter of course and has proved to be effective. Naturally, because of the division of labour, some contradictions are bound to arise. But these can be solved through criticism and self-criticism among the comrades concerned. If and when someone acts like a high and mighty bourgeois big-shot who thinks that he is above ordinary labourers, he is sure to be challenged and criticized by the masses.

Eliminating the difference between physical and mental labour, as everyone with an A B C of Marxism-Leninism knows, will not be feasible until social production has been greatly advanced and the people's cultural and technical level raised to a much higher level. As we are now in the process of building socialism all that can be done for the present is to gradually create conditions for its realization; it cannot be done overnight.

What the "gang of four" did seemed like "pulling up the sapling to make it grow more quickly," as an old Chinese saying puts it. However, they acted in this way not because of theoretical ignorance but out of malicious intent to sabotage. The evil consequences of this "three-in-one" practice are obvious and it is only one of the many instances of the gang's pseudo-Leftist demagoguery coupled with Rightist activities bringing untold suffering and damage to the state and the people.

Struggle to Defend Maritime Sovereignty

by Li Hsin

AT present, the national independence movement in the South Pacific region is making new progress. Following the independence won by Western Samoa, Nauru, Fiji, Tonga and Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands officially proclaimed its independence on July 7 this year. There are island countries which are fighting for their independence or internal self-government. All these countries are waging a struggle in defence of their maritime sovereignty.

200-Mile Exclusive Economic Zones

The South Pacific region is rich in fishery resources but in the past plunder by countries outside the region was rife. For example, at least 70 per cent of the annual catch from the South Pacific which is worth about 1,000 million U.S. dollars at retail price is taken in, processed and sold by countries outside this area, while the countries within this area are forced to use their limited foreign exchange to import canned fish from the sellers. To defend their national resources and economic rights and interests, the developing countries of the South Pacific region have decided to introduce the 200-mile exclusive economic zone so as to bring the marine resources around their territories under their own control.

Papua New Guinea last April adopted this measure to defend its maritime sovereignty. Fiji, Western Samoa, Tonga and Nauru will follow suit within this year. A number of other island countries have passed legislation related to this at their Assemblies although the date for taking measures has not yet been set. Thus, the South Pacific countries have ushered in the period of the 200-mile exclusive economic zone. This constitutes a forceful blow at the

superpowers which obstinately cling to maritime hegemonism.

These island countries are also actively promoting regional co-operation. With the support of Australia and New Zealand, the South Pacific Forum was founded in August 1971; its permanent organization "The South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation" was set up in 1973 to co-ordinate the activities of its member states and strive to establish a South Pacific Common Market step by step. This ten-member regional organization held a conference in August last year in Papua New Guinea at which the participants unanimously adopted the resolution on setting up the 200-mile exclusive economic zone in 1978 and decided to form a "Regional Fisheries Agency" in charge of scientific research on fishery, exploiting resources, working out and co-ordinating policies and carrying them out under its surveillance.

Guard Against Soviet Infiltration

The South Pacific countries are determined not only to safeguard their marine resources but also to raise their vigilance against Soviet infiltration and expansion. In the past few years, the South Pacific region has become a new area of contention for hegemony between the Soviet Union and the United States. The latter which has both military bases and huge investments there wants to protect its vested interests, while the former uses every means to infiltrate this region under the signboards of "champion of national liberation" and "friendly co-operation." So-called Soviet "yachts," and "scientific research ships" and "fishing vessels" freely operate in this area; some of the "yachts" intrude into the territorial waters of Tuvalu, a small country with a population of only several thousand. To

get a foothold in the area, the Soviet Union has since 1975 sent a vice-minister, a commercial attache and a number of other people concerned to visit Fiji, Western Samoa, Tonga and other island countries, and offered them "aid" in a bid for the privilege of establishing Soviet fishing bases. Such Soviet activities have drawn the attention of the South Pacific countries and heightened their vigilance.

Relations With Second World Countries

The developing countries of the South Pacific region have strengthened their unity with second world countries in the struggle against hegemonism. Australia and New Zealand belong to the second world and their fishery resources are also being plundered by the superpowers. For example, in the territorial waters of New Zealand, Soviet catch amounts to 120,000 tons, while that of New Zealand itself reaches only about 80,000 tons. Half of the fishery products annually consumed in Australia have to be imported. The common need to defend fish resources has led to the united action to

set up 200-mile economic zones in the region. Meanwhile, having decided to establish the fishing zones, a number of the South Pacific countries have used their "fishing rights" to seek technical aid from Japan, West Germany and other countries which belong to the second world, and have expanded their relations with these countries. Western Samoa accepted aid from Japan but rejected Soviet "aid"; Tonga accepted aid from West Germany but turned down the Soviet Union's offer to help build a port and an airport in exchange for a "fishing base." The economic aid of Japan and West Germany has to a certain extent contained the infiltration of the Soviet Union in the South Pacific. The developing countries of the region hope to strengthen ties and co-operation with second world countries on a more equitable basis. The foundation for unity consists in their common interests in the struggle against hegemonism.

The South Pacific island countries and their people are emerging as a new force in the struggle against hegemonism around the world.

COMMENTARIES

A Slam in the Face

SOVIET Deputy Foreign Minister Firyubin is snubbed. His proposed visit to ASEAN countries in mid-September has been turned down, and the announced itinerary suddenly cancelled. This is unusual in diplomatic practice and puts this diplomat of a superpower in an embarrassing position.

The rejection points up the determination of the ASEAN countries to oppose hegemonism and safeguard their national independence and shows that they now know the Soviet Union better from happenings over the years.

As is generally known, Moscow has always taken an attitude of opposition and hostility towards ASEAN since its establishment. Soviet propaganda which regards ASEAN as a thorn in the flesh abuses it as a "militaristic

bloc" at the beck and call of imperialism and as a "neocolonialist tool."

But since the Vietnamese authorities launched the armed invasion of Kampuchea and especially since they started the hysterical campaign against China, the Soviet Union and Viet Nam have suddenly changed their tune, professing repeatedly their desire for rapprochement and goodwill with the ASEAN countries. Viet Nam thus trotted out a proposal to turn Southeast Asia into "a zone of peace, genuine independence and neutrality" and its high officials have been hawking that stuff in the region. In the case of the Soviet Union, Firyubin's proposed but rejected visit is in line with this game plan.

This gives rise to a host of questions: Why has Moscow which was so critical of ASEAN before assumed such a respectful attitude? And what does this Soviet official, known as a "China expert," intend to do in Southeast Asia at a time when Viet Nam is engaged in an egregious anti-China campaign in which Chinese residents have been persecuted and

ostracized? This cannot but arouse the vigilance of the Southeast Asian countries.

As Malaysian paper *Kwong Wah Yit Poh* pointed out: The aim of the Soviet Union and Viet Nam in changing their attitude towards ASEAN, recognizing and supporting it, is to woo the organization so as to strengthen their respective positions.

The Singapore paper, *The Straits Times*, said: ASEAN does not want to see Russian military forces being introduced into the Southeast Asian continent. This explains why the door is kept shut to Firubin.

The Kremlin Helps Create "Two Koreas"

MOSCOW has long been wooing south Korea's Pak Jung Hi clique. The fact that it has not refrained from cozying up to it more openly arouses the attention of the Western press.

Reports say that on September 6 the first "cabinet member" of the Pak clique was "warmly received by the Soviet authorities." For the first time, two south Korean journalists were given visas to visit the Soviet Union. The south Korean delegation to the 65th General Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Bonn reported home on a "noticeably amicable attitude of the Soviet delegates" towards the south Korean participants. For the first time again, a Soviet paper referred to the Pak clique as "the Republic of Korea." In view of all this, Western journalists hit the nail on the head: "An atmosphere of rapprochement with the Soviet Union has appeared in south Korea and Moscow also showed silent goodwill." So, rapprochement is in the air!

What is most ironical is the fact that as the Soviet authorities "warmly received" a "cabinet member" of the Pak clique, the Soviet paper *Krasnaya Zvezda*, in the name of celebrating the National Day of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, "condemned" the Pak clique for rejecting the D.P.R.K.'s proposal concerning the reunification of the country. The paper claimed that the Soviet

Union, "as in the past, always stands by the Korean people in their just cause" and supports Korea's "struggle for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country." People may ask the men in the Kremlin: Now that you are flirting with the Pak clique, how can you square this with the claim of "standing by the Korean people in their just cause"? You respectfully called the clique "the Republic of Korea." Is this supporting the struggle of "the Korean people for the reunification of their country"?

Moscow's exhibition surprises no one. It has been acting like this for a long time. In words of sweet reasonableness, it has first clandestinely supported and then openly rendered service to the United States and the Pak clique in their machinations to create "two Koreas." If anything, it is undermining the Korean people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

Viet Nam's Unsought Confession

VIET Nam had long planned to lay its hand on Kampuchea. This was admitted recently by Hoang Tung, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam and Editor-in-Chief of *Nhan Dan*, to French journalists.

Hoang Tung revealed that in the years of 1970-72 Viet Nam had not intervened in Kampuchea only because there were differences within the leading stratum in Hanoi. This shows that the Hanoi leaders had long intended to subjugate Kampuchea and that the large-scale Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea today is only the implementation of the plot for aggression in those years.

He said in a tone of regret and dismay: "There were several Vietnamese divisions in Cambodia at the time and Cambodia's forces were limited. If we had intervened, the situation would have evolved differently. Perhaps we are now paying for that mistake." These words of Hoang Tung laid bare the Vietnamese authorities' lack of elementary political moral-

ity. As always, they show no sense of gratitude and return evil for good.

As everybody knows, during the Vietnamese war of resistance to U.S. aggression, Viet Nam in its public statements expressed respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Kampuchea within its existing boundary. Kampuchea, fighting the common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and responding to Viet Nam's request, permitted the Vietnamese army to take rest and consolidation, to transfer and store material and munitions in eastern Kampuchea. In so doing Kampuchea made important contributions to the victory in the Vietnamese war. But who would have thought that the Vietnamese authorities which harboured ambitions of setting up an "Indochina federation" contemplated intervening and gobbling up the "limited" revolutionary armed forces of the Kampuchean people fighting a bloody war

against U.S. imperialism and the Lon Nol clique?

Viet Nam's attempt to intervene in Kampuchea was thwarted by events in the 1970-72 period. It struck as soon as the anti-U.S. war ended. It, however, miscalculated, thinking that it "has a colossal army" and an "elite stronger than ever," capable of launching a massive armed invasion of Kampuchea and incorporating it into the "Indochina federation."

But all this had been flatly denied by the Vietnamese authorities since the invasion of Kampuchea. They swore that they had no intention of invading Kampuchea. At the same time, they spread rumours of China supporting Kampuchea in "provoking" the Kampuchea-Viet Nam conflict. This baloney served up to hide the real facts is now swept away by Hoang Tung's "outspoken" confession.



"En Lucha" (Spain)

3-World Theory and National Independence

"En Lucha," organ of the Spanish Workers' Revolutionary Organization, published on June 28 an article entitled "Three-World Theory and National Independence" written by Jose Sanroma Aldea, General Secretary of the said organization. Excerpts follow. — Ed.

1. We Communists hold aloft the banner of national independence.

In the present international situation, the three-world theory gives expression to the progressive, democratic and revolutionary significance of the slogan of national independence. We Communists hold aloft this banner.

The struggle for national independence in the countries of the second and third worlds logically manifests itself in different ways. To

win independence and to maintain and develop it, countries and people of the third world must carry out a protracted struggle against exploitation, aggression and expansion by imperialism and, in particular, by the two superpowers.

The problem of national independence in the West European countries arises as they face the menace from a new world war to be launched by the two superpowers and the danger of losing their national independence. The superpowers regard Europe as the focal point of their contention. To Communists in these countries, raising the banner of national independence does not mean countenancing the imperialistic acts of their own country or government. On the contrary, they must be ready to fight such acts when they occur.

2. History tells us that the struggle in Spain for national independence must go hand in hand with the struggle against the ruling class.

Spain holds a particular position among the countries in Western Europe. Continuing U.S. intervention has deprived Spain of a good deal of her national sovereignty and independence. The politically, economically and militarily subordinate position imposed upon us by U.S. imperialism continues to this

day. To Spanish Communists, the struggle to gain our motherland's complete independence is inseparable from the struggle conducted against the fascists and from the struggle of today to broaden democracy and freedom and to oppose oligarchy and imperialism.

We Spanish Communists yearn for complete national independence and sovereignty. Thus we long to cut loose completely from U.S. interference. This means waging a strenuous and sustained struggle. In the world today, this task is accompanied by another one, that is, making unceasing efforts to create conditions under which Spain will not free herself from the United States at the price of falling captive to the Soviet Union, the superpower which is doing its utmost to displace the other superpower in seizing spheres of influence in the world. In their all-pervasive scramble for hegemony, the two defy the demand for independence of the people of various countries.

3. Opposition to the two superpowers' growing contention in Spain.

The two superpowers' sharpening rivalry in Spain stands out clearly in the Spanish situation. One superpower bares its teeth, while the other is trying to dig in by making promises of one kind or another, acting no less arrogantly and unscrupulously.

The struggle for national independence requires us to deal with the two superpowers' ever growing contention in our country. It is impossible to achieve something in this task without having a trial of strength with this or that superpower. In fulfilling this task we must recover from the United States the areas it controls and, what is more important, keep the door shut to the Soviet Union.

In the face of the contention between the two superpowers, Spain's joining the European Economic Community will help strengthen European unity. We thus hope that diplomatically Spain will open up more and more to the third world countries so as to bring about conditions favourable to our extensive struggle against hegemony.

4. Non-solution of the problem of the rights of the Spanish nationalities will give the superpowers ammunition.

The last important and realistic problem: Spain is a multinational country. Incorrect solution of domestic problems (equal rights for various nationalities including free use of the right of autonomy) will put a crushing burden on our backs, in which case we will find ourselves further oppressed, manipulated and blackmailed.

Swedish Communist Party and Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (M-L)

United Front Against Hegemony

THE Norwegian newspaper *Klassekampen* reported on September 12 that after a recent meeting the Swedish Communist Party and the Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) issued a joint communique.

The communique says: "Chairman Mao Tsetung's theory on the three worlds is a great strategic guideline for the working class and people in their struggle in the contemporary world."

It points out: "The theory of the three worlds has answered the question of who are our enemies and who are our friends. It sets the task of building the broadest united front against the two hegemonic powers. This theory constitutes the strategy and tactics of the Communists and all oppressed peoples to defeat imperialism and propel the revolution to a higher stage. The Swedish Communist Party and the Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (M-L) strive to apply, to an ever greater extent, this strategy to their policies in practice." The two Parties oppose the attacks on this theory by all revisionists.

"The Soviet Union," the communique goes on to say, "is the late-comer superpower, the primary source of war and the most dangerous enemy of the people of the world, whereas U.S. imperialism has been forced to be on the defensive. Therefore, the front against the

superpowers should first of all direct its spearhead at Soviet social-imperialism."

"The Soviet Union is using Cuban mercenaries to serve its social-imperialist expansion and backs Viet Nam against Kampuchea," it states.

The communique points out that the Soviet Union has increased its military pressure against Norway. Over the past year, it has deployed nuclear submarines in the Baltic, thereby gravely aggravating the military tension in northern Europe. The two Parties support the protest against the Soviet deployment of nuclear weapons in the Baltic

and demand that the Soviet Union withdraw these weapons immediately.

In conclusion, the joint communique says that the two Parties support the principles upheld by the Swedish people in delimiting Baltic waters with the Soviet Union, support the principles upheld by the Norwegian people on the delimitation of the Barents Sea with the Soviet Union, and reiterate that the Svalbard Archipelago is Norwegian territory. They point out that the Soviet invasion of the northern region of Norway is an obvious preparation for war, and call on the Nordic people to heighten their vigilance and accumulate strength to repulse Soviet provocations.

Journey to Five European Countries

by Our Staff Correspondent Keng Yu-hsing

The first part of this article appeared in our last issue. — Ed.

WE arrived in Iceland in mid-June.

Life Among Ice and Volcanoes

As our car sped along the shoreline of the Atlantic from the airport to Reykjavik, a fantastic landscape unfolded before us. Snow-white mountains glisten in the distance; on both sides of the smooth, wide highway stretch vast tracts of barren dark-brown volcanic rocks; and long fissures and small hillocks break the flatness of the rugged terrain here and there without however a sign of grass, tree or human habitation. We learnt from our host that what we saw was the lava of ancient volcanic eruptions after repeated earthquakes.

The Icelanders call their country the "land of ice and volcanoes." Most of the country's 100,000 square kilometres consist of glaciers,

volcanoes, lava and lakes. Only one-seventh of the land is inhabitable and less than 0.5 per cent cultivable. Potato is the one crop in these parts, since cereals cannot be grown. There are no mineral deposits. What a harsh environment!

Nevertheless, the courageous and industrious people of Iceland are able to live and progress despite the rigours of their land. They use every available means to develop their economy, build up their country and create wealth.

Beneath the waters round Iceland is an extensive continental shelf and the warm Atlantic currents washing the shores of the country form one of the world's famous natural fishing grounds. For generations, the Icelanders have made their living out of fishing. In recent years, along with modernization the number of fishermen has gradually decreased while the catch has increased. The total haul last year

was 1.3 million tons, averaging six tons per capita. The income from fishing accounts for 25 per cent of the gross national product (GNP) and fish products make up 75 to 80 per cent of the country's total export.

As the land cannot grow cereals, grass is planted to develop livestock breeding. Today, Iceland is more than self-sufficient in meat, butter and dairy products and exports a portion of its leather and woollen products.

Endowed with so many volcanoes, Iceland has plenty of subterranean heat and hot springs. The inhabitants turn them to account for heating, power generating and building greenhouses to grow vegetables and fruits.

The snow-covered mountains and glaciers give the country waterfalls and great drops in the rivers. Many hydro-power stations have been built and a surplus of electricity is used to power an aluminium refinery in partnership with Switzerland. The raw material comes from Australia and the products are exported. This undertaking has brought Iceland a sizeable income.

However, the life of the Icelanders is not undisturbed. For several years, an Icelandic friend told us, Soviet fishing vessels have repeatedly intruded into Icelandic waters and, brushing regulation aside, fished with fine mesh nets that gravely harm Iceland's fishing resources. He angrily said: The Soviets came with "vacuum cleaners" to fish. A government official pointed out that fishing is Iceland's economic lifeline. In recent years, the intrusion of foreign fishing vessels into Icelandic waters is a grave menace to the Icelandic people. He reiterated his government's stand on a 200-nautical-mile fishing zone and said that his people are determined to safeguard their sovereignty.

Research Precedes Production

Driving northward from Bonn for more than an hour brought us to Leverkusen, a centre

of chemical industry on the banks of the Rhine. It is the home of the well-known Bayer Company and its main plants which employ over 38,000 people over an area of 840 acres and manufacture various kinds of organic and inorganic chemical products.

Our host took us to see a research department for insecticides. A large workshop with automatically controlled temperature, moisture and lighting cultivates all sorts of specimens of crops, weeds and bacteria for carrying out experiments on eliminating pests, diseases and rusts, and protecting crops. Our host told us that new insecticides must prove, in repeated tests, their efficacy in wiping out pests and their harmlessness to crops before they are approved for commercial production.

Bayer has a huge research and development organization with nine research branches. There are 6,700 technicians and personnel engaging in fundamental chemical research and studying techniques in application. Our host said this company has over 100,000 technical patents and its research work accounts for 40 per cent of its sales in 1976.

The existence and growth of a capitalist enterprise, especially a transnational like Bayer, is of course a complex social phenomenon. But from the angle of production, scientific research is an important factor for rapid development.

Other big enterprises we visited such as the motor works, Volkswagenwerk, in Wolfsburg and the aerospace works, Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Blhm, in Munich have scientific research organizations of their own, too. Gathered in these research units are an impressive force of scientific-technological personnel who set their sights on turning out products for the future.

Officials of West German research and technology departments told us that there are at present over 300,000 scientific research workers in the whole country with 50,000 of them in state research organizations, 65,000 in

university and college research bodies, and 186,000 in research organizations belonging to enterprises. In recent years, the federal government and land governments and enterprises spend something like 30,000 million DM annually on scientific research. This is 2.3 per cent of the country's GNP.

Large-scale scientific research has boosted the growth of production and modernization of the economy. In 1977, West Germany's GNP was 32 per cent of the total for the European Common Market. This has made West Germany, economically, the strongest country in Western Europe.

However, there are contradictions in West Germany's economic growth. It is gripped by inflation, slump and unemployment. Some West German friends spoke with concern that with the use of new techniques and the raising of the level of automation in production, jobs are steadily diminishing. Then there are a host of social problems the solution of which seems to be difficult. Such things to a greater or lesser extent exist in the other four countries we visited.

Broad Prospects

Our visit to the five countries gave us the opportunity to see the achievements of the West European people in developing their economies and science and technology. In our contacts with people in Western Europe we got an impression that they are determined to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty and to oppose hegemony and foreign aggression and that the West European people cherish warm feelings for the Chinese people. China's new Long March to realize socialist modernization, in particular, is attracting ever greater interest in all the five countries.

Finland's Ahlstrom Oy paper mill was the first item in the delegation's itinerary and we were given a warm welcome there. The mill's management said: Paper-making was invented

by the Chinese, and we are pleased to see that the country which invented paper-making is today making new efforts to bring about modernization. These words reflected a feeling shared by all friends in the five European countries.

The political and economic circles in all five countries wished to develop friendly relations, expand trade and strengthen economic and cultural co-operation with China. Some friends in West Germany said: "Strengthening bilateral co-operation will help you to achieve modernization and will also benefit our economy." A frank view indeed.

In our visits to factories in the five countries, while we noticed the advanced equipment and great productive capacity, we understood that most were not operating at full potential. A serious problem confronting the Western countries is that they cannot find enough markets for their products, which causes reduced investments, leaving huge amounts of capital lying idle. As things are, it is natural that there is a great interest among Western enterprises in establishing economic co-operation with China, a big country with a population of 800 million.

Economic considerations apart, some far-sighted people in the West, prompted by political reasons, wish to see China strong. As members of the second world, the West European countries are confronted with threats from the superpowers, which grow more and more serious with each day, and to safeguard their national independence and existence, they need to strengthen unity among themselves and their unity with the third world. A strong China is in their interest.

In the current world situation, China and the West European countries face a common threat. China hopes to see a powerful Western Europe and Western Europe hopes to see a powerful China. There are indeed broad prospects for co-operation between the two.

ROUND THE WORLD

PUERTO RICO

Right to Independence

In a resolution adopted on September 12 the U.N. Decolonization Special Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence. The committee demanded that the U.S. Government release four Puerto Rican politicians without prior conditions and observe the rules contained in a U.N. resolution relative to Puerto Rico.

Representatives from Tanzania, Yugoslavia and a number of other countries pledged full support for the Puerto Rican people to exercise the right of self-determination and independence. The Chinese representative reaffirmed China's consistent stand of firm support for the Puerto Ricans' just struggle for independence.

Puerto Rico, a Spanish colony since 1509, was occupied by the United States following the U.S.-Spanish War of 1898. In view of the ceaseless struggle waged by the Puerto Rican people to achieve independence, the United States granted Puerto Rico the status of a "free associated state" with "internal self-government" after a rigged referendum in 1952. In 1967, the United States hatched another referendum and preserved the status quo of Puerto Rico—a colony in disguised form. In addition to former U.S. President Ford's submission

of "Puerto Rico statehood act" to Congress at the beginning of 1977, President Carter recently proclaimed that a referendum might be called to decide Puerto Rico's future status. All these actions have met with attacks from Puerto Ricans.

NICARAGUA

Armed Uprising

Fierce fighting has been raging in Nicaragua since an armed uprising against the Somoza dictatorial rule broke out on September 9. Fighting continues in mid-September.

Launched by the "Sandinist National Liberation Front" in Esteli, north of Managua, the rebellion spread to Managua, Leon and other cities. The rebels made repeated attacks on barracks, outposts and airports, and assaulted troop patrols. They had control over vital lines of communications and occupied parts of some cities. Pitched battles took place in Esteli and Masaya, and rebels in Esteli almost gained control of the city. Martial law was declared in the two cities on September 11 and "all constitutional guarantees" for 30 days were suspended. To suppress the rebellion, the hard-pressed Somoza government sent troops from Managua to every city involved, and jet fighters, helicopters, tanks and armoured cars went into action against the areas occupied by the rebels.

The rebellion erupted against the background of an August 24

statement issued by the "Broad Opposition Front" composed of more than ten political organizations and trade unions which called for a general strike, the "eradication of the Somoza dictatorship and the installation of a national pluralistic and democratic government." As a sequel of the murder of opposition leader Chamorro on January 10, 1978, this action on the part of the Nicaraguan people means that the fight against the Somoza clan's 40-year tyranny goes on.

CRIMEAN TARTARS

Demand National Equality

Thousands of Soviet Crimean Tartars recently demanded national equality and return to their Crimean homeland in two petitions to the Brezhnev clique.

A minority nationality who used to live in the Crimea, the Tartars were deported to Central Asia in World War II. Since the 1960s, they have campaigned for returning to their homeland. Instead of complying with their wishes, the Soviet authorities ruthlessly suppressed and persecuted them.

One of the petitions which was signed by more than 5,000 Tartars living in Soviet Uzbekistan demanded the right to national equality.

The other petition, prepared after the self-immolation of a Crimean Tartar activist Musa Mamut and signed by upwards of 1,000 people, stressed that Mamut's self-immolation was "an angry protest against the blatant violation of our national rights, and above all the right to live in the Crimea."

ON THE HOME FRONT

Miners' Welfare

THE Ministry of Coal Industry has commended the Penki mining administration of Liaoning Province, one of the biggest collieries in northeast China, for the way it looks after the welfare of miners. About 300 representatives from other mining areas gathered at Penki to learn from its experience.

Many well-lit, roomy canteens, each serving 1,000 diners a day, have been built to provide Penki's 30,000 miners with hot meals. Dozens of dishes are offered round the clock to cater to different tastes. Over holidays and festivals the menu is even more attractive.

Every miner is given an allowance of 0.9 yuan over and above his regular pay for every day worked underground. The allowance is enough for the three full meals, each ranging from 0.2 to 0.3 yuan.

Every canteen is equipped with dumpling-making and a dozen or so other machines to reduce labour intensity and raise efficiency. Hot meals are sent down the pits when work is particularly busy there. In winter food is still served piping hot.

Other free facilities for miners right at pit-heads include bathhouses, barbershops, laundries and mending places as well as clinics attached to bathhouses. Miners can, after a shower, receive phototherapy,

paraffin treatment (a kind of thermotherapy), acupuncture and other medical care.

Washing, sewing and other small services are also available for the single workers in the dormitories. This gives them more time to spend in the libraries or to play chess and table tennis and watch television. The temporary sick have people take care of them and shop for them. This is why the miners affectionately call their singles dormitories: "Miners' home."

Since 1977 the Penki mining administration has added 15,000 square metres of floor space to collective welfare facilities. More buildings are under way.

Bird Isle

A TINY 27-hectare isle in Chinghai Lake, northwest China, is the habitat of some 100,000 migrant birds belonging to a dozen or so species.

Most of the birds are bar-headed geese and great black- or brown-headed gulls. They build their nests on the eastern tip of the isle in spring and spend their winter in Southeast Asia.

Millions of bar-headed geese and other migrating birds make their homes in the many lakes dotting the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau.

Research on bird migration and local ecology have been going on for many years on the isle. In the past two years, scientific personnel from the

Chinghai provincial biology research institute have been studying the living habits of the bar-headed geese in an attempt to domesticate them. It has been found that this bird is easily domesticated, but they do not grow as fast as wild ones. These geese's soft down are excellent padding for winter clothes.

Bird Isle, as the island is called, was discovered in 1958 and is now a state-run game preserve.

Tourist News

Antique Shop. The Friendship Store in Shanghai has recently opened an antique department for visiting tourists.

The two-storeyed shop stocks some 25,300 pieces of curios, antiques and facsimiles of ancient works of art — each with a price tab.

There are jewellery, ivory carvings, jade objets d'art, ancient-style bronzes, mahogany screens, traditional Chinese stationery (paper, ink-sticks, writing brushes and inkstones) and fine porcelain ware.

On sale are also wood-block prints of famous calligraphic works and paintings. They include horses by the famous Sung Dynasty (960-1279) painter Li Po-shih; bamboos by Ni Yun-lin of the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368); mynahs and beauties by Tang Yin of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644); bamboos and orchids by Cheng Pan-chiao of the Ching Dynasty (1644-1911), another Ching Dynasty painter Jen Po-nien's flowers, birds and figures; as well as works by celebrated contemporary Chinese painters such as Hsu Pei-hung's horses and Chi



**Cho Cheng Garden
in Soochow.**

This quarterly will go on to include Peking, Kwangchow, Amoy, Wusih, Soochow and other well-known cities and such scenic spots as Kweilin and Mount Tai.

Apart from views of various cities, historic relics, places of historic interest and landscape, the magazine will also feature buildings, gardens, Chinese works of applied arts, local special products and customs of the local people.

The first issue of *Magnificent Landscapes of China* carried 85 colour pictures in eight groups under headlines such as: "How the Land Around Shanghai Was Formed and Shanghai in the Various Dynasties," "Yuyuan — a Ming Dynasty Garden," "Where the Chinese Communist Party was Founded," "Nanking Road — Past and Present" and "Giant Panda 'Weiwei' on Stage." Each group of pictures is accompanied by a descriptive article or a travel note for the benefit of visitors.

Pai-shih's shrimps, flowers and fruit. These reproductions are made with such fidelity that it is difficult to tell them from their originals.

Training School. Set up in Kiangsu Province, east China, to train competent personnel for China's tourism industry, the school has enrolled 468 students with at least junior middle school education for a two-year course which includes cooking and driving. The students are also taught some rudiments of Chinese and world history and geography and a foreign language — English or Japanese.

Trains. The Shanghai railway administration since June has put on two special tourist trains, one on the Shanghai-Nanking line and the other on the Shanghai-Hangchow line. Famous scenic spots along the two lines are: the fabulous gardens of Soochow, the magnificent Taihu Lake, the

picturesque West Lake of Hangchow and the imposing Purple Mountain of Nanking.

Guides. The first issue of *Magnificent Landscapes of China*, a quarterly photo magazine published by the Shanghai People's Fine Art Publishing House, has just come off the press and is devoted to the city of Shanghai.



**Liuho Pagoda in
Hangchow.**

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