

No. 24 June 16, 1980

BEIJING REVIEW

北京周報

A CHINESE WEEKLY
OF
NEWS AND VIEWS



Building a New
Tibet

Education of the
Young

Israel's Grave
Provocations

U.S.A. US \$ 0.30
Canada Can. \$ 0.36
Australia A. \$ 0.29
New Zealand ... NZ\$ 0.34
U.K. £ 0.15

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

New Principles for Tibet

A new far-ranging programme has been adopted to improve the living standards of the Tibetan people. The principles are formulated by the Party Central Committee and concretized following discussions with the local people by Hu Yaobang and Wan Li during their recent inspection tour (p. 3).

Diversification Is the Word

Agricultural diversification instead of all-round self-sufficiency is being promoted. Each province or region is to develop along its own line of specialization (p. 4).

Bringing Up the Younger Generation

Party leaders Zhao Ziyang and Wang Renzhong speak on the importance of a proper upbringing for the young. They emphasize the cultivation of the communist ideal (pp. 14 and 16).

Her Big Problem Now Solved

How a girl student, upset by the complexities of present-day life, sought and received help through discussions organized by two newspapers (p. 20).

On the Diplomatic Front

Argentine President in China; Geng Biao in the United States (p. 8).

In Memoriam

Nanjing unveils China's post-liberation largest sculpture. It is dedicated to those who died for the people (p. 29).

2,400-Year Chime Bells

Another archaeological wonder — a set of two-toned bronze chimes unearthed in Henan, central China — is on an exhibition tour of Western Europe (p. 30).



BEIJING REVIEW

北京周报

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

Vol. 23, No. 24 June 16, 1980

CONTENTS

EVENTS & TRENDS 3-9

- New Principles for Building Up Tibet
- Developing Local Economy According to Specific Conditions
- Modernization March
- Standard for Socialist Ethics
- Gold Thieves Punished
- Argentine President in Beijing
- Vice-Premier Geng Visits the United States
- Distinguished Guests From Zimbabwe

INTERNATIONAL 10-13

- Israel's Grave Provocations — "Beijing Review" news analyst Gu Fen
- OPEC Countries Processing and Marketing Their Oil — Lin Wu
- Korea: For Better Health
- South Africa: Coloured Students Boycott Classes — Xu Dewen
- China's Carrier Rocket Stings Moscow — "Renmin Ribao" commentary

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

- Educating the Younger Generation Is a Great Task 14
- Striving for the Future of Socialist China 16
- Youth: How She Overcomes Despondency
- A Middle School Girl Ponders and Worries 21
- To Comrades Who Show Concern for Me 22

Commemorating Two Great Pioneers of U.S.-Chinese Friendship

- I Feel as If She Were Right Here With Us — Mao Dun 23
- We Often Forgot She Was Not a Chinese — Kang Keqing 24
- Singing of the China of Tomorrow All Her Life — Wang Chuliang 25

THE LAND & PEOPLE 27-28

CULTURE & SCIENCE 29-30

LETTERS FROM READERS 31

COVER: Two Tibetan women joyously put up a bus-stop sign for a newly opened route. Woodcut by Xu Kuang.

Published every Monday in Beijing,
The People's Republic of China

Distributed by GUOZI SHUDIAN,
P.O. Box 399, Beijing, China

Subscription prices (1 year):

Australia.....A.\$12.50	U.S.A....US\$13.50
New Zealand...NZ.\$14.50	U.K.....£6.80
Canada.....Can.\$15.60	

POLITICAL

New Principles for Building Up Tibet

Entrusted by the Party Central Committee, Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Wan Li, Member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council, made an inspection tour in Tibet¹ from May 22 to 31. They discussed with local cadres and masses vital questions concerning the improvement of the material and cultural well-being of the Tibetan people as quickly as possible.

Six Things To Be Done Well. During the tour, the two Party leaders made extensive contacts with local leading cadres and patriotic Tibetan democrats of the upper strata, acquainted themselves with the actual con-

ditions, exchanged views and worked out with them the general goal for the present, which is to work with one mind to raise the material and cultural standards of the Tibetan people as quickly as possible, and build a united, prosperous and cultured Tibet.

To this end, the following six things should be done well:

(1) Full play must be given to the right of national regional autonomy under the unified leadership of the Party Central Committee. All principles, policies and regulations not suited to Tibetan conditions are to be rejected or modified, and those not beneficial to national unity or the development of production are not to take effect.

(2) As the Tibet Autonomous Region is still hard up at present, the policy of recuperation should be carried out to reduce the burden of the masses. Tibet will be exempted for a few years from state pur-



chases of farm and animal products.

(3) Specific and flexible policies suitable to the conditions in Tibet must be carried out in all fields of economic work.

(4) The funds allocated by the state to Tibet should be used to boost agricultural production and animal husbandry, and to raise the living standards of the Tibetan people. Although more funds have been allocated by the state for use in Tibet than in any other province or autonomous region in the past, they will be further increased in the days to come.

(5) Culture, education and science in Tibet should be energetically revived and developed in keeping with socialist principles.

(6) The Party's policy on cadres of minority people origin must be correctly carried out and great efforts must be made to strengthen the unity between Han and Tibetan cadres. Full-time cadres of Tibetan nationality should make up more than two-thirds of the total number of government functionaries in Tibet within the next two or three years.

All this aims at ending Tibet's state of poverty within



Hu Yaobang (right), Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (2nd from right), and Yin Fatang, acting first secretary of the Party committee of Tibet (2nd from left), chatting with Tibetan patriotic personages.



After visiting the Potala Palace in Lhasa, Hu Yaobang poses for a picture with the kids living nearby.

the next two or three years, bringing about the highest known living standards in the region within the coming five or six years and effecting a relatively big development in Tibet's economy and a rise in the people's living standards within ten years.

C.P.C.'s New Principles. Prior to Hu's and Wan's tour of Tibet, the C.P.C. Central Committee had discussed the task of building up a new Tibet, laid down new principles and transmitted the summary of a discussion on work there. The summary and a circular accompanying it were made known on May 15 at an enlarged meeting of the Party committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

The main tasks for the Tibet Autonomous Region, as outlined in the circular, are to turn to account all positive factors, proceed from the actual conditions in Tibet to heal the wounds caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four during the Cultural Revolution, develop the economy, raise the living standards and cultural and

scientific level of the local people, consolidate national defence, and transform Tibet into a flourishing and prosperous region in a planned way.

The circular points out that Tibet is an inalienable part of China's territory and a national autonomous region of particular importance in terms of politics, economics, culture and natural conditions. In the past 30 years, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, the people of various nationalities in Tibet have scored great achievements in building up the region, defending the border area, maintaining the unity between the various nationalities and safeguarding the unification of the motherland. But as a result of serious sabotage by the ultra-Left line of Lin Biao and the gang of four against the Party's policies concerning the nationalities, economy, religion, united front work and cadres, the Tibetans suffered much, as did the people throughout the country.

The circular calls for the following:

— Make a systematic in-

vestigation and study of the work in Tibet and do a good job in assisting and aiding Tibet.

— In drawing up a plan, it is necessary to give due consideration to the region's special needs and meet the Tibetans' rational demands as much as possible; active support in materials and techniques should be given.

— Efforts should be made in training cadres of Tibetan and other minority nationalities and helping them take the lead in developing Tibet.

— The economic development plan for the region should be re-examined so as to correct all the "Left" tendencies in developing the region's agriculture, animal husbandry and foreign trade, and in adjusting and improving its structure of economic management.

The cadres and masses in Tibet have been greatly encouraged by the circular of the Party Central Committee and Hu Yaobang's and Wan Li's inspection tour there. They said there is no doubt that Tibet has a bright future.

On behalf of the Party committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region, Yin Fatang, the newly appointed acting first secretary, pledged to lead the people in the whole region in carrying out the Party Central Committee's instructions and work hard to build a united and prosperous new Tibet.

ECONOMIC

Developing Local Economy According to Specific Conditions

The cadres and peasants of Guanghan County, in Sichuan

Yin Fatang, 58, was born in Feicheng County of Shandong Province, east China. He participated in the War of Resistance Against Japan and the War of Liberation. In 1950, during the peaceful liberation* of Tibet he entered Tibet with the P.L.A.[†] He took part in the quelling of the rebellion** of the reactionaries of the upper strata. He has more than 20 years of working experience in Tibet and speaks Tibetan.

* Tibet was liberated peacefully in May 1951 under a 17-article agreement reached between the delegates of the Central People's Government and the local government of Tibet. The main points of the

agreement include: The local government of Tibet shall actively assist the People's Liberation Army to enter Tibet and consolidate the national defence; the Tibetan people have the right to exercise national regional autonomy under the unified leadership of the Central People's Government; the existing political system in Tibet will not be altered and Dalai, Banqen and officials of various ranks shall hold office as before; the religious beliefs, customs and habits of the Tibetan people shall be respected; the Tibetan troops shall be reorganized by stages into the People's Liberation Army; Tibetan agriculture, livestock raising, industry and commerce, and culture and education shall be developed step by step; in matters related to various reforms in Tibet, there will be no compulsion on the part of the central authorities;

the Central People's Government shall handle all external affairs of Tibet, and the Central People's Government shall set up a military and administrative committee and military area command in Tibet, the funds for which shall be provided by the Central People's Government.

** In March 1959, the reactionaries in the local government and the upper social strata of Tibet launched an armed rebellion which sabotaged the 17-article agreement. With support from the Tibetan people, the People's Liberation Army stationed in Tibet quickly put down the rebellion. The original local government of Tibet was dissolved after the quelling of the rebellion of the reactionaries in the upper social strata, and democratic reforms were introduced which liberated the people from serfdom.

Province rejoiced at the news that the state now permits the exchange of edible oil for grain and that for every kilogramme of rapeseed oil, they can get seven kilogrammes of maize in return.

The county is known for its high yields of rape. Its output of rapeseed averages 2.55 tons per hectare, from which 900 kilogrammes of oil can be extracted. But, for a long time in the past, the peasants here had to switch to growing grain on most of their land because of undue emphasis on grain production. This year, thanks to a change in state policy, they have expanded the acreage for rape and have signed contracts with Shandong, Henan and other grain-producing provinces for exchanging rapeseed oil for grain. This practice has won the praise of Zhao Ziyang, the newly appointed Vice-Premier

in charge of day-to-day work in the State Council.

It is estimated that Guanghan County will get this year an additional 15,000 tons of grain from this transaction, and the county will get 900 more yuan in cash income from a hectare of rape than from wheat. By enlarging the acreage for rape, it will get 1.5 million yuan more in income this year. At present, light industry (mainly oil extracting and wine making) and pig-raising using the dregs of fat as pigwash are thriving in the county. Since rape flowers are an important source of honey, bee-keeping is also developing.

While energetically developing grain production in areas producing the food crops, the government is putting the emphasis on promoting the economy of the various localities

by encouraging them to give play to their strong points through the adoption of measures suited to their specific conditions. This important policy laid down by the Party and government has been a major topic reported and discussed in Chinese newspapers and magazines.

According to these reports, in Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Qinghai and other provinces in northwest and north China, efforts are being made on expanding the grasslands and developing animal husbandry while actively exploiting the rich mineral resources there.

In Guangdong, Fujian, Guangxi and elsewhere in south China, measures are being taken to expand the acreage planted to subtropical cash crops, such as sugar cane, rubber and pineapples, and to develop sugar



A rich crop of silkworm cocoons in a Shandong village.

refining and the rubber industry. In traditional grain-producing areas, the hills and water surfaces are being used to develop forestry and fisheries, stock-breeding and poultry raising and small industries so as to diversify the economy.

While giving full play to the strong points of the various localities, barriers between different regions and departments must be removed to make way for the formation of joint enterprises to meet each other's needs. In this way, our socialist economy will develop on a planned, diversified and flexible basis, and a new situation will emerge in which the various localities will give free rein to their strong points and develop their economy through competition.

Modernization March

Salt Reserves in Northwest China. Salt reserves of 60,000 million tons have been verified in the Qaidam Basin² (see map on p. 3) in Qinghai Province, northwest China. This accounts for about half the total in the country.

Qaidam is the largest highland basin in China, covering an area of about 200,000 square kilometres at an elevation of 2,600 to 3,000 metres above sea level. The word "qaidam" means salt marshes in Mongolian.

According to studies by scientists, the whole basin was a big lake about 60-70 million years ago. With the uplifting of the earth's crust and raising of the western part of the basin, coupled with dry weather and evaporation, the lake gradually became smaller and turned into many alkaline and salt lakes.

Mud-Rock Flow Under Control. Recurrent mud-rock flow on the upper and middle reaches of the Heisha River used to menace the region around the Liangshan Mountains in Sichuan Province. As a result of effective measures taken since 1971 to control the river, however, no damage was done for eight years in a row, thereby removing a big threat to southwest China's trunk railway line from Chengdu to Kunming. Two hundred

hectares of farmland, once devastated, have been reclaimed and planted with mulberry trees.

The first national academic conference on mud-rock flow held recently in Chengdu highly appraised the experience gained in taming the Heisha River mud-rock flow.

This is how it was done. A reservoir was built on the upper reaches, supplemented by seven sediment-detention dams on the middle reaches and a water diversion dyke and a canal on the lower reaches. In addition, large tracts of land were afforested to conserve water and soil. Today, 76 per cent of the land in the Heisha River basin is covered with trees as against 2.7 per cent in the past.

The Jinsha River valley through which the Chengdu-Kunming Railway runs was also often menaced by mud-rock flow. Now this has been brought under control to varying degrees.

Natural Diamond. Chinese geologists have recently found for the first time over 100 natural diamonds in ultrabasic rocks in Tibet. Most of them are dodecagonal and octagonal crystals discovered in two chromite ore deposits, and the size ranges from 0.1 to 0.5 millimetre in diameter.

Till now, primary diamonds of industrial value in the world have all been found in association with Kimberlite (a rock found at Kimberley in southern Africa and elsewhere). The recent finds in China are, therefore, of great significance to getting a better understanding of the formation of diamonds and relevant en-



Surveying the bed of a salt lake in the Qaidam Basin.

environmental factors and geological structures.

SOCIAL

Standard for Socialist Ethics

Yan Qiang, a teacher at the Junmachang Middle School in the city of Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang Province, wrote a letter to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, suggesting that a standard be established for socialist ethics. The letter was published in the first issue of the new periodical *Fortnightly*.

Yan was of the opinion that, in order to make China a powerful country, socialist ethics must be stressed in addition to developing the economy and perfecting the socialist legal system.

He said in the letter: "The contents of the ethics can be fixed by specialists of the Party

in ideology, education, history, ethics and law in consultation with the broad masses of the people. Confucius was an expert in this regard. The feudal ethics he established effectively protected the feudal order for more than 2,000 years and still have influence at home and abroad even today."

The letter added: "The most important point of our new ethics is to support the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. Other points include love for the country, the people, labour, science and public property, as well as politeness, respect for the old and the teachers, and care for the children and the students."

Yan Qiang put forward concrete suggestions for carrying out this kind of education. "I hope the Party Central Committee and the National People's Congress will set up special bodies to study this question," he concluded.

In an editor's note, the periodical said that Yan Qiang had

raised a very important question which is of practical significance in bringing up a new generation of youth and in promoting the four modernizations. (See p. 18 of this issue.)

All the major papers in Beijing published excerpts of this letter.

Gold Thieves Punished

Guan Fengkun, a clerk of the People's Bank in Shenyang, noticed something strange about an 1,826-gramme bar of gold brought by a woman for sale on April 15 this year. There were traces of cutting on one side of the bar, the shape was rather peculiar and the high purity of the gold showed that it was quite unlike anything owned by ordinary people.

Recalling a theft that occurred in a local factory 19 years ago, he instantly alerted the departments concerned. The case was cracked within 12 hours.

The seller was the wife of Guan Qingchang, deputy chief of the production planning section of the factory that had lost the gold. Guan Qingchang turned out to be the culprit, and his wife was his accomplice. Both were immediately arrested.

The theft had occurred in March 1961. Taking advantage of his position in the factory, Guan Qingchang stole 25,218 grammes of gold from the packing department. For 19 years he had managed to stay clear of suspicion and emerge unscathed from successive investigations.

During the Cultural Revolution when the ultra-Left line of the gang of four prevailed, the legal system was swept overboard. The "rebels" who held

the dominant position in the factory at that time declared that they would crack the case which the security department had failed to solve. They wreaked havoc. Thirty-six innocent people including the factory director and ordinary workers were unwarrantedly persecuted by these "rebels." A deputy governor of Liaoning Province was labelled as the boss behind the theft; the situation later became so intolerable that he and his wife took their own lives. All this time, the criminal remained at large; he was even cited as a model worker and promoted, and was also admitted into the Party.

"Good people were wronged and hounded to death while the thief laughed up his sleeve." This is an apt description of the happenings at that time. There is no denying the fact that the ten years' turmoil had done harm to the people and protected bad people like Guan Qingchang.

The socialist legal system was not re-established until after the smashing of the gang of four. In March this year when the state announced an increase in the purchasing prices of gold and silver, Guan thought that the time had come for him to sell at a good price. Under the pretence of helping an overseas Chinese, he contrived to have the hoard melted into high-purity bullion in the melting workshop. He then cut off a piece and gave it to his wife to sell in the bank. However, he miscalculated this time.

When news of the arrest of the two criminals spread to the factory, the workers there were overjoyed, particularly those who were unwarrantedly implicated in the case.

In a recent public trial, the Shenyang intermediate court sentenced Guan Qingchang to death. His wife also was sentenced to death but with two years' reprieve. Meanwhile, the city's public security bureau and the people's bank jointly held a meeting commending those who had helped in clearing up the case.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Argentine President in Beijing

President Jorge Rafael Videla, who is the first head of state of Argentina to visit China, arrived in Beijing on June 5. His six-day official visit was a success.

President Videla held talks with Premier Hua Guofeng. The two leaders had extensive and thoroughgoing discussions on the present world situation, major international issues of common concern and the furtherance of bilateral relations. The two sides shared identical views on many international questions. They pledged they would co-operate and make common efforts to develop friendly relations between China and Argentina and relations between their two countries and other Latin American countries.

At a meeting with President Videla on June 7, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping said that all peace-loving countries should unite, co-ordinate their efforts and firmly struggle against hegemonist actions of aggression and expansion. He also said: "Both of us want peace and a peaceful environment over a relatively long period in

which to build up our countries."

President Videla said: "Peace is essential for developing countries. However, the desire for peace cannot prevent others from seeking war. Therefore, with this clear goal in mind, we should make common efforts to avert the outbreak of war."

The people of China and Argentina wish to build up their own countries and make them more prosperous and stronger so as to join the ranks of the advanced countries in the world. To promote their economic construction, both countries have expressed their willingness to help and learn from each other, exchange experience and strengthen co-operation in various fields. During President Videla's stay in Beijing, the Chinese and Argentine Governments signed two agreements on economic, scientific and technical co-operation and two notes on cultural exchanges.

Vice-Premier Geng Visits The United States

Vice-Premier Geng Biao paid a visit to the United States from May 25 to June 6. This was a return visit, as U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown had visited China in January this year. During his stay in Washington, Vice-Premier Geng was received by President Jimmy Carter and Vice-President Walter Mondale. The Vice-Premier also had a deep-going exchange of views with Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and Secretary of Defence Brown on international issues of mutual concern. He also met Presidential National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and exchanged views on the international situation

and the challenges the world is facing in the 1980s.

When Defence Secretary Brown and Vice-Premier Geng Biao met the journalists on May 29, they said that the two sides had similar or identical views on major international issues and that they considered their talks extremely successful. The talks show that China and the United States hold identical views on the overall matter of resolutely meeting strategic challenges in the 80s. This is a significant result of the Sino-U.S. high level talks. Obviously, the common realization of this need not only conforms with the fundamental interests of the two sides but is also good tidings for all the third world peoples who cherish their own independence, freedom and international security.

As a result of the talks, the two sides have built a considerable structure on the principles agreed upon last January, including additional contacts between the defence establishments of the two countries, specific approvals of export of dual use technology and a willingness on the part of the U.S. to license technical and price data for the possible export of military equipment items on the munitions list. This development, Brown pointed out, is "part of normalization of relations."

At a farewell dinner given by Assistant Secretary of Defence Gerald Dinneen on June 3 in San Diego, Vice-Premier Geng Biao said that his talks and meetings with U.S. leaders "are of profound significance to enhancing mutual understanding and further strengthening the relations of friendly co-operation between our two countries."

Geng Biao stressed that we are living in a turbulent world. The Soviet hegemonist invasion of Afghanistan and its backing of Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea pose a grave threat to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world. "To preserve world peace," he added, "China, the United States, Europe, Japan and the vast majority of the third world countries must get united to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the expansion and aggression of Soviet hegemonism and resolutely frustrate its strategic deployment."

After visiting Washington, Vice-Premier Geng Biao and his party visited some U.S. naval, army and air force units.

Distinguished Guests From Zimbabwe

Simon V. Muzenda, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Zimbabwe, and his party paid a three-day (June 5-7) friendly visit to China. He said he had come to Beijing to thank the Chinese Government and people for what they had done for his country.

During his meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Muzenda and his party, Premier Hua Guofeng said, "Since its independence, the Government of Zimbabwe headed by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has adopted wise domestic and foreign policies which enjoy the support of the people at home and have won more friends in other countries. The Chinese Government and people highly evaluate and appreciate your policies."

Premier Hua assured him that the Chinese Government

will give the Zimbabwean people whatever assistance China can render in building up their country.

Deputy Prime Minister Muzenda said, "Since our independence, we have a lot of work to do. We plan to build up the country and develop our economy, try to bring about understanding among our different races and strengthen our unity to realize the goal beneficial to the people, as outlined by Prime Minister Mugabe."

News in Brief

Chinese Governors in World Bank Appointed. Foreign Minister Huang Hua on May 31 cabled Robert McNamara, Chairman of the Executive Boards and President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (commonly known as the World Bank), the International Development Association, and the International Finance Corporation, informing him of the appointment by the Chinese Government of Minister of Finance Wu Bo and Vice-Minister of Finance Li Peng as its Governor and Alternate Governor representing China in the World Bank group.

Chairman of Communist Party of Spain Receives "Renmin Ribao" Delegation. Chairman of the Communist Party of Spain Dolores Ibarruri and the Party's General Secretary Santiago Carrillo on May 30 received on separate occasions a visiting delegation of *Renmin Ribao* led by Deputy Editor-in-Chief Qin Chuan in Madrid. Carrillo asked the delegation to convey the Spanish Communist Party's and his own cordial regards to the Chinese Communist Party and people.

Israel's Grave Provocations

BOMB attacks on the lives of Palestinian mayors have further aggravated the already unstable situation in the Israeli-occupied territory on the West Bank of the Jordan River.

On June 2, Israeli Zionists carried out a series of bombings in Nablus, Ramallah, Khalil, El-Bireh and other cities on the West Bank, in which two Palestinian mayors were seriously wounded and another mayor narrowly escaped injury. Seven other Palestinians were injured. These are grave provocations, coming after three Palestinian leaders—the mayor and an imam of Khalil city and the mayor of Halhoul city—were groundlessly deported last month by the Israeli authorities.

Arabs' Wrath

The atrocities committed by the Israeli extremists have aroused strong indignation and protests from the Palestine Liberation Organization and Arabs on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

A spokesman of the PLO told Xinhua correspondents in Beirut that the bomb explosions are part of the move by Zionists to silence the Palestinians in the occupied territory who demand freedom.

The PLO Executive Committee issued a statement calling upon the Palestinians inside the occupied territory to stage a general strike beginning June 3 in protest. The statement also appealed to the U.N. Security Council, the Organization of Islamic Conference, the Co-ordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries and Arab

nations and other friendly international forces to condemn the Israeli terrorist actions.

Begin's Obstinate Policy

These murderous acts were evidently a carefully calculated plot. Bomb explosions occurred on the same day in several cities on the West Bank. It was reported that these attacks against the Palestinian leaders took place within 15 minutes of each other.

To annex Palestine permanently, the Begin government has resorted to the forcible expulsion and deliberate murder of Palestinian leaders to force the Palestinians to leave their homeland.

It is well known that it is mainly Israeli intransigence that is holding up a solution to the Palestinian problem. Israel refuses to withdraw from its unlawfully occupied Arab lands and to remove the Jewish settlements. It is, in fact, building

more settlements in the occupied West Bank area and has adopted a bill not long ago to make Jerusalem the inseparable and permanent capital of Israel.

Israel's Difficulties

The bellicose acts of the Israeli authorities can only worsen their plight.

- Israel has become even more isolated in the world. Its criminal acts have met with strong opposition and condemnation from world opinion. Israel's decision to annex east Jerusalem has incurred the wrath of 800 million Moslems.

- The Palestinian people's struggle in the occupied area has made notable headway. Military occupation has not brought Israel any sense of security, but more trouble, greater tension and uneasiness.

- The Israeli people's struggle against the expansionist policy of the Israeli authorities is surging forward. The "peace now" and "immediate election" movements are clearly directed



Students outside the Nablus hospital protest Israeli extremists' atrocities.

against the present policies of the Begin regime. Some Israeli soldiers have refused to serve in the West Bank occupied area. Articles demanding the withdrawal of Israeli forces from lands occupied in the 1967 war and advocating peaceful coexistence with the Arab nations have appeared in the Israeli press.

• Differences within the ruling clique have surfaced more often. Several crises have racked the Begin regime in the past year. Inside the Israeli

Knesset, various forces are locked in a fierce struggle. Defence Minister Ezer Weizman's recent resignation was a manifestation of this.

The unbridled acts of the Begin regime are futile and cannot fend off its defeat. Final victory rests surely with the Palestinian people although their struggle to restore their just national rights will be long and tortuous.

— "Beijing Review" news analyst Gu Fen

OPEC Countries Processing And Marketing Their Oil

IN their struggle to recapture control over their own resources and to safeguard their rights and interests, oil-exporting countries are gradually advancing from determining prices and cutting back production to taking over the transport, processing and sales of oil.

Western Oil Companies' Monopoly

Western oil companies used to have a monopoly in all fields from the production and processing to marketing of oil. They squeezed enormous wealth from the oil-producing countries. Since the setting up of the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries and particularly since the Middle East War in October 1973, these countries have won decisive victories in controlling oil prospecting and exploration, nationalizing their oil and determining the prices. But transport, processing and marketing are still controlled by the Western oil companies.

Oil deposits of the 13 member nations of the OPEC account for 69 per cent of the world's

known total. These countries produce half the world's output of crude oil and account for 85 per cent of world oil exports. Their refining capacity in 1978, however, was only 6.6 per cent of the world's total, petrochemical production 3.2 per cent and tanker tonnage only 3.5 per cent.

The Western oil companies' monopoly of marketing and processing has brought them huge profits. According to a *Middle East Economic Digest* report, seven major Western oil companies last year, using the pretext that crude oil prices had gone up, made an exorbitant profit of 21,449 million U.S. dollars, an increase of over 120 per cent above 1978.

The oil-exporting countries are now moving in to take over the transport, processing and marketing to establish their own independent oil industry. They are using their oil resources and oil industry as a major means to modernize their national economies. Many are planning to establish a solid and

reliable national economy before their oil resources dry up.

Expanding Refining Capacity

Oil-producing countries have been vigorously developing their own oil-refining capability since the 1970s. By the first half of 1979, the Arab OPEC members had 45 oil refineries with a total daily refining capacity of some 3 million barrels, or 15 per cent of the daily crude oil output of 19.7 million barrels. Kuwaiti refining capacity last year stood at 30.7 per cent of its crude oil production. Venezuela, a major oil-producing country in Latin America, can refine 60 per cent of its crude oil.

The oil-producing countries have in recent years been developing their own shipping capacity in a big way. In 1978, they had 120 tankers with a total tonnage of 11.6 million tons, a twofold increase over 1975.

Strengthening Position of Oil-Producing Countries

In the past year, the oil-exporting countries have also explored and taken other measures to strengthen their position in the transport, processing and marketing of their oil. One of the methods is to set up jointly owned oil refineries and chemical plants with the Western oil companies, with both partners making investments and sharing the products equally. Another method introduced recently is that oil-producing countries sign oil-refining contracts with foreign oil companies, with the former supplying the crude oil and the latter responsible for refining it. Part of the products goes to the oil-producing countries for domestic consumption or for sale on the market, while the rest belongs to the oil companies. Iran

and Saudi Arabia have made some headway in this regard.

In addition, oil-producing countries are reducing their contracted supplies and increasing trade at governmental levels, which enables them to enlarge their share in direct marketing. In March last year, Iran annulled its long-term marketing contract with foreign oil companies. Kuwait and Venezuela and other countries have also slashed oil supplies to foreign oil companies and are directly selling their oil to other countries.

All this strengthens the oil-producing countries' position in processing, marketing and clout in the world market.

— Lin Wu

Korea

For Better Health

MEDICAL care is free in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today.

The Public Health Law adopted recently by the Korean Supreme People's Assembly stipulates: Koreans enjoy free diagnosis, free treatment, free medicine and free hospitalization with the state also paying for board during hospitalization and for travelling to and from a sanatorium.

Korea started its system of free medical assistance in 1953 and the scope has since been expanded step by step. Today, in addition to general hospitals and special hospitals from the central level down to every locality, there are hospitals or

clinics in every factory, enterprise, government unit, school and village.

Korea's 12 medical universities and 12 other specialized medical colleges have graduated so many students that by last year there were 23.3 medical workers for every 10,000 people.

The law stresses prevention as the basic principle to ensure the people's health. In the light of the actual circumstances in different units and localities and the experiences gained in the past, the delegates to the recent session of the Supreme People's Assembly affirmed the following measures:

to continue to publicize prevention;

to establish a good living environment and a rational distribution of industry;

South Africa

Coloured Students Boycott Classes

THE South African people's struggle against racial discrimination is entering a new stage.

On May 28, South African police in a ghetto near the Elsies River in suburban Cape Town shot dead two persons of mixed blood who were demonstrating against the apartheid policy and wounded six children. The police atrocity sparked strong resentment among mixed-blood students who drew sympathy and support from black and Indian students.

For several days, students in three high schools boycotted classes in Soweto, a black ghetto in Johannesburg, and violent demonstrations erupted

to improve the workers' safety and welfare measures in factories and enterprises;

to provide still more nutritious food for nurseries and kindergartens;

to ensure that all foodstuffs must be produced under the most rigorous hygienic conditions;

to organize sports activities on a nationwide scale and unfold a "model hygienic province" campaign throughout the country;

and to consolidate and develop the system, already enforced all over the nation, of doctors being made responsible for a definite area and upgrade regular health check-ups and mobile medical teams.

The new Public Health Law calls for training still more and better medical workers.

in the Indian quarters and in residential areas for people of mixed-ancestry on the outskirts of Johannesburg and Cape Town. The non-white students are joining forces in their struggle despite the intimidation by armed helicopters, armoured cars and a large number of armed police and the South African Prime Minister Botha's threat to intensify the armed suppression when he gave a speech on May 30. The struggle has the support of the blacks of all strata as well as general public opinion.

The student boycott was preceded by a large-scale demonstration in mid-April by some 100,000 coloured students.

This is indicative of the mounting South African people's struggle against racial discrimination. Those who have been drawn into the struggle are not merely blacks. More and more non-whites are participating.

The coloured people of South Africa are either the offsprings of mixed marriages between early white immigrants and the local people or descendants of people from Asia. They are discriminated against by the South African racists, who put them down as "the second-class citizens." They have no political rights, and are exploited economically and persecuted politically. They are not allowed to vote and have been forced to reside in undeveloped and insalubrious quarters. Coloured students are also discriminated

against in education. Recent statistics show that the government each year spends about 642 U.S. dollars on a white student, 277 on a coloured student and 87 on a black student. In schools for coloured students, funds are always inadequate, the facilities are poor and the teachers badly paid. One South African paper reported that many schools for non-whites are in bad disrepair, subject to frequent power cuts and lacking in textbooks and teachers. Drop-outs, it said, are on the increase. The non-white majority in South Africa have always resented the inequality and demanded equality. The current class boycott is only another manifestation of the widespread and deep-rooted dissatisfaction.

— Xu Dewen

China's Carrier Rocket Stings Moscow

CHINA carried out long-range carrier rocket tests as a major measure to strengthen its national defence and speed up the four modernizations. Internationally, this has been recognized as a move by China to break superpower monopoly of intercontinental ballistic missiles and improve China's defence capability against aggression from outside.

However, China's rocket tests have stung Moscow into launching a tirade of abuse against China. The Soviet *Novosti* charges China with taking "a step further towards war," alleging that China is developing ICBMs to directly menace the United States and Western Europe.

The Chinese Government's stand on nuclear strategic weapons is well-known to the

world. China has stated on many occasions that China develops nuclear weapons solely for defence. China will not be the first to use nuclear weapons and at the same time it is against any country using nuclear weapons to engage in blackmail. So it is fruitless for the Soviet Union to try to take this opportunity to distort China's image.

Everyone knows that over the past ten years, the Soviet Union has used "detente" as a smoke-screen to enlarge its nuclear arsenal. It has more intercontinental ballistic missiles than the United States. It is estimated that the Soviet Union will have 16,000 nuclear warheads by the mid-80s, twice as many as those possessed by the United States. Who is marching down the road to war then? Why has the Soviet

Union many more nuclear strategic weapons and nuclear missiles than are required by its own defence? Moreover, the Soviet Union has already deployed such missiles in Europe and Asia and even installed some in Afghanistan and Cuba. Is it not the Soviet hegemonists then that are threatening the United States, Europe, Asia and the world as a whole?

The Soviet *Novosti* has taken pains to point out that China's possession of intercontinental ballistic missiles does not change by an iota the balance of strength between the Soviet Union and China. In clearer terms, Moscow is saying that the Soviet Union has a larger arsenal, nuclear weapons included, than China. This is an outright nuclear threat and blackmail against China. It only shows how necessary it is for China to develop nuclear weapons to protect its security.

Soviet leaders have recently talked freely about the "changing balance of strength." One minute they are claiming that the "current balance of strength, including military strength, has markedly changed," and that the "hypothetical invincibility of the United States has been broken." Next minute they are saying that "a decisive change will occur" in the balance of strength so that "when the time comes, we will have the power to act as we wish." In their view, nuclear weapons are a deterrent force to employ in their global expansion and he who has the most nuclear weapons dominates the world. China's long-range rocket tests are another blow to nuclear monopoly. Hence the recent Soviet vituperations against China.

— "Renmin Ribao" commentary

Educating the Younger Generation Is a Great Task

On June 1, the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee gave a tea party in celebration of International Children's Day at the Huairan Hall in Zhongnanhai (seat of the State Council). Zhao Ziyang, Standing Committee Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council, spoke at the meeting. Following are excerpts from his speech, subheads are ours. — Ed.

TRAINING and educating the younger generation is a great task. Along with the shift in the focus of the Party's work and the development of the socialist modernization programme, the Party Central Committee has decided that in the 1980s greater efforts should be made and more effective measures adopted to improve and develop the work of educating children so as to carry this work to a new level.

Vital to the Nation's Future

As everybody knows, children, though small, have a great bearing on the future. How their training and education is done directly concerns every family and affects the hearts of parents in their hundreds of millions. Doing a good job of it will spur millions of people to pitch into the work of the four modernizations, wholeheartedly and joyfully. Doing a good job of bringing up the children not only concerns the present but also affects the future. Children now seven, eight or over ten years of age will, after 10 to 20 years, be working as grown-ups shouldering the task of building up our great motherland and large numbers of talented builders will emerge from among them. Their successful training and education has a bearing on the destiny of our country, on the rise or fall of our nation and on the success or failure of our socialist modernization programme. As members of the proletarian political party which takes the



realization of communism as its objective, we should, as a matter of course, regard the training and education of the younger generation into socialist new people as our sacred mission. Anyone who is really concerned about the destiny and future of the motherland will be sure to appreciate the importance of bringing up a generation of healthy and vigorous youngsters.

Train a New Generation

To build a modern, powerful socialist country with highly developed material and spiritual civilization requires that our people should have high ideals and communist morality. It is inconceivable that a person who is short-sighted, lacking in lofty ideals, and an out-and-out egoist, can make achievements and contributions in his current studies or in his future work. If Madame Marie Curie had been a person without lofty ideals, how could she have brought health and happiness to mankind at the price of her own life? If she had been a money-worshipper, then how could radium have shone all over the world and served the whole of mankind? If Li Siguang, a Chinese geologist, had not been a person who had discarded vulgar interests, how could he have given up his affluent life and high academic degree abroad, returned, in spite of obstacles, to the embrace of the motherland and made important contributions, under rather harsh conditions, to China's geological and seismological work? A person qualified to participate in carrying out the four modernizations must understand and firmly believe in the superiority of the socialist system; he must understand, with firm conviction, that communist ideals will surely be realized.

He should regard this lofty goal as the objective of his life and the motive force propelling him forward. Only in this way can he defy all difficulties, dangers, failures and setbacks, study and toughen himself tenaciously and become a useful person as soon as possible.

Education in ideals and morality should fit in with the characteristics of children. Children like to cherish various fantasies; they show great interest in new things and their minds are often full of miraculous and wonderful things. We should not take exception to their naive and childish ideas, wishes and wide interests, or try to restrict them, still less should we smother them. What

we should do is to give these characteristics systematic guidance and direct them along their course of development in keeping with circumstances.

This reminds me of three primary school pupils between the ages of 9 to 11 in Changchun. Some scientific documentaries they saw intensified their interest in animals. They often played with fish, birds, insects and snakes at home, but they were scolded for this. Last year, these three kids ran away secretly. They took the train to Dalian, intending to catch snakes on "snake island," and planned to go to Xisha to get turtles and then to Xishuangbanna to do other "big things." With no money in their pockets, they set out on foot. After walking for three days, they became hungry and exhausted. Some railway workers found them and sent them back to Changchun. How innocent and lovable these "little explorers" are! We should be good at guiding them to change their fantasies into lofty ideals and inspire them with revolutionary purpose so that they will study harder, temper themselves and grow up in a wholesome way. Hopefully, they may become real explorers and zoologists in the future.

In order to eliminate the serious aftermath caused by the activities of Lin Biao and the gang of four, and especially with the shift in the focus of the Party's work, there is an urgent need for training talented people for the modernization programme. For these reasons, we are attaching greater importance to teaching work and to the study of cultural and scientific knowledge. It should be affirmed that this is a big step forward. It is our duty to arm the minds of youngsters with the cultural legacy of



Railway workers' children taking the Young Pioneer oath before the Tomb of Revolutionary Martyrs in Jinan, Shandong Province.

mankind and with scientific and technological knowledge. No matter from which angle the matter is viewed, we must train our younger generation into people with genuine talent.

To accomplish the four modernizations, we need talented people of all types. The university is, of course, an important way but not the only way, for us to train needed personnel. Historical facts prove that many of the outstanding people who made discoveries and inventions were not graduates of any university. We ask youngsters not only to resolve to open up new scientific and cultural areas, and scale scientific heights, but to study and grasp various production techniques and vocational skills in the light of their own characteristics so that they will become workers, cadres, managerial personnel, teachers, lawyers and service workers well-versed in their own particular

Teaching kindergarteners in Tianjin.



occupation. Whether or not we have enough qualified personnel to meet the requirements will determine largely whether or not our modernization programme can proceed smoothly.

Outstanding personnel are brought forth by raising the general scientific and cultural level on a mass scale. Of course, more outstanding personnel will, in turn, promote the enhancement of the scientific and cultural level of the masses. This is the dialectical relationship between popularization and the raising of standards. To accomplish this task, we must do our best to study pedagogy and psychology and take great pains to improve teaching material, reform teaching methods, remodel the school system and broaden the activities and areas in which the children can absorb knowledge.

To train children into people with good physique is a question which is often overlooked. Safeguarding the children's health and welfare and developing their education are in the nature

of our socialist system. Children's nutrition, health protection, physical exercise, recreation and rest, classroom lighting, the cultivation of good habits, the arrangement of their after-school and holiday activities — all merit our attention and concern.

To train a generation of socialist new people, to help them develop morally, intellectually and physically, is an arduous and complicated task. It should be carried out with support from all quarters. Besides paying attention to school education, we should attach great importance to the role of the Young Pioneers. The Young Pioneer organization conducts its education through organizing varied and interesting activities which have a strong appeal to children; it operates in a larger and more life-like classroom. By organizing various lively and absorbing activities involving astronomy, geology, zoology, botany, chemistry, biology, culture and art, the Young Pioneers play a special, irreplaceable role in discovering and training young personnel. □

Striving for the Future of Socialist China

On May 4 this year, a meeting was called by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League and its Beijing municipal committee to mark the 61st anniversary of the May 4th Movement of 1919. The meeting listened to a report by Wang Renzhong, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. We publish here excerpts from the second and third parts of his report. — Ed.

Youth Ought to Establish a Revolutionary Outlook

IN his report on the current situation and tasks Comrade Deng Xiaoping noted that "it is the loftiest mission and greatest honour of this younger generation to strive for the future of socialist China." This is the call of the Party Central Committee and the heavy task history has entrusted the younger generation with.



It takes a generation of enterprising young people to shoulder this lofty historic mission. What is this younger generation like? Just now, there are all kinds of talk about this question; we must have a correct appraisal of this generation and provide a correct answer to this. It is, in my opinion, not proper to give a picture of this younger generation simply in one or two sentences. Marxism tells us that wherever there are masses, there always are the advanced, those lagging behind and the in-between. What we should do is to make a specific analysis of the situation so as to do our work well among the various types of young people in our country in



Li Kuifeng who fulfilled 17 months' work in the first quarter of 1979 has been awarded the title of advanced producer of Benxi city.

light of the different levels of their political consciousness, their psychology and actual behaviour, not to come to a conclusion either praising or denouncing them in an absolute way. According to the materialist concept of history, mankind's younger generation always excels the older generation, with the successors surpassing their predecessors. This is why our Party has always placed fervent hopes on the young people, this younger generation being no exception. This younger generation as a whole, we should say, is good, up-and-coming, and very promising. One must not just look at the setbacks this younger generation has suffered but see more of the tempering they have undergone. Generally speaking, they are less conservative-minded, they want to seek truth and are ideologically active; they wish to think things out independently and do not accept things easily and blindly; they are keen on learning and show an interest in state affairs and the four modernizations. They want to see the development of production at a still faster pace and greater improvement in living standards; they are not satisfied with the status quo and wish for reforms, they are quite sensitive to newborn things and dare to fight against bad people and bad things.

Naturally these young people also have their weaknesses. They have no idea how bitter life was in the old society and know nothing about the history of the development of capitalism, lacking any real experience derived from a contrast between the two social systems. Under the

impact of the various erroneous ideologies in society, some do not have any worthy ultimate object of endeavour and are somewhat in low spirits or even extremely individualistic; a few go after the decadent bourgeois way of life and even violate the law and discipline. We must greatly strengthen our ideological education of our young people, help them build up, step by step, a revolutionary world outlook through practice and in their own way.

Here I wish to bring up three points for consideration:

One, to imbue ourselves with love for the socialist motherland. Since May 4, 1919, the youth movement and students' movement in our country have always carried on a glorious, patriotic tradition. Patriotism has been a common sentiment, a tremendous spiritual force among our people, including the young people. When we speak of patriotism now, we mean love for the socialist motherland and we mean patriotism whose aim and content are to keep to the socialist road and work for a modern, powerful socialist country.

For socialist construction we need to absorb and utilize the rich knowledge accumulated by the capitalist countries, their advanced technologies and ways of management. On this matter, Lenin once worked out a simple formula: Soviet government + good order on the Prussian railways + American technology and trusts + national education in the United States, etc. etc. = the sum total = socialism. Rightly so. In recent years we have taken a big step forward in this endeavour and our cause has profited from it—all this must be acknowledged and affirmed. As borne out by facts, it is completely wrong to reject everything foreign, to close the door and shut ourselves up and be complacent. But accepting indiscriminately everything coming into our way will likewise produce harmful effects; as to a few individuals with a slavish mentality, who worship foreign things and fawn on foreigners, this is shameful and degenerating. Once we open our eyes, the important thing is to learn to analyse. The





Yan Zhaolun, secretary of a production brigade Youth League branch in Shandong Province, collecting aquatic herbs for making compost.

attitude we should adopt towards things useful to the four modernizations is to take them in and, through creative studies, digest and assimilate them in real earnest; as to things which are unhealthy or against the interest of our country and the national spirit, we must reject and repulse them; as to decadent, reactionary "spiritual opium," we should resolutely oppose it and throw it away. Our stand is to rely on our own efforts and make foreign things serve our own purposes. Our Chinese nation had in the past made very great contributions to mankind and today we certainly can create with our industry, courage and wisdom a highly developed material and spiritual civilization and stand on our own feet among the world's advanced nations. Such is the kind of self-respect and self-confidence our youth must have.

Two, make the great ideal of communism the guide to action inspiring us forward. Young people are fond of talking about ideals and aspirations because they have reached the age of deciding what their future will be, because their outlook on life and world outlook are in the process of coming into shape and they want to have a goal in life and seek for the motive force to forge ahead, or, to use the words of our young people, the "spiritual mainstay." The problem now confronting us is this: our people, including our young people, find nauseating the kind of things put out by Lin Biao and the gang of four, who infinitely exaggerated the role a man's spirit can play, who completely negated material

interests and who did not give the least consideration to the people's welfare. As a reaction to this ultra-Left line, a few people have swung to the other extreme, embracing egoism, pursuing immediate personal interests. Such a state of mind has its historical and social origins and we should analyse this and give them proper guidance. It is our hope that our young people will look forward, that the few comrades who do not take a broad and long-term point of view will free themselves from the confines of purely looking to immediate personal interests, build up a revolutionary outlook on life and fall in step with the march of times.

Here, it must be emphasized that a revolutionary ideal can be achieved only by hard struggle, in a realistic spirit. The Second Plenum of the Tenth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League declared that for the four modernizations, "what is needed is not armchair political claptraps but the down-to-earth spirit of a pioneer, not critics standing by with folded arms but men of action who do their work conscientiously, not complaints and grumbles but a spirit of dedication." Our new generation should have such an ideal, such a mind and act accordingly.

Three, to cultivate and strengthen communist ethics. It is my hope that every League member and every young person will engage in self-cultivation, build up a revolutionary outlook on life and conduct himself according to the code of communist morality. Our young people can better shoulder this great mission of striving for the future of socialist China only when they have made great efforts to temper themselves and become cultured persons with noble morals.

To strengthen cultivation of communist ethics, it is necessary to resist being corroded by bourgeois and other non-proletarian thinking. It is true that the landlord class and capitalist class have now ceased to exist as a class in our society. But we must also be aware that class struggle still exists to a certain extent, even though it is not entirely the same kind of class struggle in the old sense of the word. The remnant force of the exploiting classes and the bourgeoisie abroad are trying to win over the young people and children from us — this is an objective reality not to be ignored. This is particularly so in the context of ideology, culture and in daily life, where bourgeois ideas and

all kinds of old ideas often exert some bad influence on our young people and children lacking experience in life and the ability to guard against them. We must face up to this struggle properly, constantly acquaint ourselves with and study the ever changing situation and, in the light of the characteristics of the young people and children, help them in a lively way, make a proper analysis of society and know it properly so that they can discern things better and acquire greater immunity from wrong ideas.

It is fully necessary and correct to criticize the ultra-Left line of Lin Biao and the gang of four on the entire ideological front after the fall of the gang. The pernicious influence of this ultra-Left line is still manifest in a number of questions and it should be subjected to further criticism. That is beyond question. But certain Rightist deviations have truly appeared in society, which must also be criticized and rectified. The whole Party and our young people, should, in accordance with the policy of the Third and Fifth Plenums of the 11th Party Central Committee, continue to emancipate their minds, overcome ossified and semi-ossified thinking and, in the spirit of seeking truth from facts and looking forward, study the new situation and solve new problems. At the same time, it is necessary to guard against and criticize such wrong tendencies as trying to do away with Party leadership and weaken the leading position of Marxism-Leninism.

The Concern of the Party And Society

Our Party and the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation have always attached importance to the work among young people and children. They have always concerned themselves with the growth of the young people and children. Strengthening the leadership over the work among young people and children and bringing up a generation of new people concern not only prolonged consolidation of the political situation of stability and unity but also the tempo of the development of socialist modernization, the future of our Party and country and the prosperity of our nation. Therefore, it is the task of the whole Party and the whole society to bring up and educate our young people and children properly.

In our socialist country, people in every section of society and the masses are greatly concerned about the growth of the younger generation; their enthusiasm in this matter is very high. Many departments concerned have done a great deal to foster and educate our young people and children. The vast numbers of educators are diligently and conscientiously performing the glorious duty of gardeners; our literary and art workers are producing many good literary and artistic works, songs, films and plays; the departments of propaganda, publication, radio broadcasting, television services, too, are providing rich spiritual nourishment to our young people and children. Many a retired cadre and worker, teacher and "granny" in the neighbourhoods have worked painstakingly and made contributions to this cause of properly bringing up our younger generation. All this fully demonstrates the superiority of our socialist system.

In our new Long March towards the four modernizations, the Communist Youth League organizations have rallied the young people of all nationalities in our country and are leading them in studying and working for the four modernizations. They have already made contributions to the readjustment and development of the national economy. Our Party hopes that the Communist Youth League will, while centring on the four modernizations, continue to play a vanguard role in actively giving publicity to and seriously implementing the line, principles and policies of the Party and contribute to the accomplishment of the four modernizations. At the same time, it should organize activities of its own suited to young people, in various colourful forms and ways, assist the Party in every field of work and bring about a new situation in the work of the Youth League. □



How She Overcomes Despondency

DO young people in socialist China feel downhearted sometimes? Are they able to get over it? How?

The following is a true story about a girl. She is a student at the No. 1 Middle School attached to the Shanghai Teachers' University and also a member of the Communist Youth League. She studies hard and likes to ponder over questions. But when she saw some malpractices in our society which did not tally with the kind of socialist system she was aspiring for, she began to feel low. In the depths of her quandary, she did not take to drinking or drugs for relief but turned to her teacher and wrote to newspapers for help.

On January 20, two Shanghai dailies, *Jiefang Ribao* and *Wen Hui Bao* published her letter under the title: A Middle School Girl Ponders and Worries. (She asked to remain anonymous.)

Simultaneously, *Jiefang Ribao* started a special column for ideological interchange among young people under the title: What's the Correct Way of Life? *Wen Hui Bao* opened up a similar column entitled: Helping Her Get Over the Blues. Up to March 4, the column came out 20 times within 40 days, with many lively exchanges. The two dailies had received upwards of 2,500 letters from readers.

The discussion spread from middle schools to universities, colleges, factories, army units and even to families. Various views and many good suggestions were sent in by teachers, educators, literary and art workers, propaganda workers, those involved in work among youth and leading cadres of the departments concerned.

Most of the contributors considered the girl sincere and straightforward, a person who earnestly pondered over questions and openly expressed what was on her mind. This demonstrated her desire for making progress.

Many articles pointed out that the negative aspects of our society represented the havoc wrought by Lin Biao and the gang of four in China's economic life, the people's thinking and

the general mood of our society. It will take time to heal the wounds. It is wrong not to see the seamy side, but what is more important is to see the main trend, the bright side of our society. At the same time, we must also see that our Party and government have taken and are continuing to take measures to heal the wounds step by step. People are confident that justice is bound to triumph over evil.

In their letters, the contributors cited many instances in real life which are shining examples of socialist ideas. An invalid wrote, saying that not everybody is selfish. During years of illness, he has had to be waited on hand and foot by others. Every day, two army men take turns to give him an injection at noon time, and comrades in the neighbourhood canteen bring him his meals. Three families sharing the same building stated in a joint letter that they came from three provinces, but have been living in harmony for a dozen years, helping each other like members of the same family. The letter pointed out: "This is not accidental, because, under socialism, our fundamental interests are identical and we have a common goal. This reflects the nature of the relationship between man and man in our society."



Hairdresser Li Jinye of Wuhan has since 1974 been paying regular visits to a paralytic at his home to give him a haircut.

Some young people who had themselves made the transition from being down in the dumps to taking a new lease on life tried to help her by describing their own experiences. One middle school girl wrote: "Owing to social and historical reasons, selfishness does exist in our society. Although some people think that selfishness will benefit themselves, and a small number of selfless people are regarded as 'fools' by the selfish ones, most people consider selfishness contemptible and those few branded as 'fool' are upright men who have the power to overwhelm all evil trends. Even those who are regarded as selfish are sometimes willing to help others. What's to be done under such circumstances? Young people are duty-bound to cultivate a moral character which finds happiness in helping people and abstain from any act which benefits themselves at the expense of others. If we sigh and groan, or just look on indifferently at the sight of certain social evils, isn't that in itself an expression of selfishness and cowardice?"

Many letters urged that people working on all fronts take a hand in bringing up a healthy younger generation, that writers produce more fine works that will call forth the revolutionary spirit of the young people, that musicians create more songs that will enhance their morale and inspire them to march forward, that sociologists and psychologists study the problems which arise among them, and that guidance should be given to youths in appreciating literary works, past and present, Chinese and foreign, as well as films, so that they will be in a better position to discard the dross and select the essential.

A Middle School Girl Ponders and Worries

Following is her first letter to the editorial department. — Ed.

IN the course of my life, I have met many problems which puzzled me. My mounting confusion about life's significance has left me dull and listless. It's made me feel so downhearted and bewildered that my studies have been seriously affected. Why have I become like this?

First, there is the influence of some books I read. Books have enabled me to understand many things, told me what is true, beautiful and good and what is false, ugly and bad, and

taught me to think about problems. These books benefited me a lot. However, others brought me vexation and despair. I read *A Dream of Red Mansions*. I was so deeply influenced by the gloomy sentiments of the scholars and ladies of feudal society that despondency became a part of my life. The dross in some books began exerting an imperceptible influence on my thinking.

In everyday life, it seems to me that everybody I meet is hypocritical and dishonest, and many people are just out for themselves. This may be due to my prejudice. I admit that the state and individuals cannot be separated from each other. However, the people I meet always seem to put their own interests above those of the state and of others; this is particularly so in their attitude towards money. In some people's eyes, money is everything — it is like a hinge that everything turns upon. Some vain young people are intoxicated by flattery and admire the modern furniture of their friends. . . . Judging from this, I feel that even in a socialist society, people who are slaves of money are by no means rare. Of course there are indeed selfless people in our society who cherish a lofty communist ideal, but they are, after all, only a few.

Some young people are poor in spirit and lacking in motivation. But I want to gain knowledge, and through knowledge learn to understand the significance of life. Some people are happy just to lead a carefree life; eating, drinking and having a good time are all they care about. I am afraid that these people have never given a thought to such questions as to what one is living for, or how can one lead a worthy life.

People say that all this was brought about by the gang of four during the ten chaotic years, and that it is they who ruined two generations. Indeed, the gang of four were the chief culprits who wreaked havoc on the nation and the people. However, when will all the untoward effects be eliminated from our society?

I began being poisoned by the gang of four as an innocent child of four, and it was only till my teens did I manage to break away from their influence. In the light of the lessons paid in blood by our older generations, we learnt how to think about things. But I still cannot think correctly; the more I think, the more confused I become; the more I think, the more worried and dejected I feel.

I love nature and mankind. I believe in true communism. I hope that some day everybody will lead a happy life. I seek happiness and used to cherish a beautiful ideal. I detest a life of pleasure as paltry and pitiable. I want to be a useful person, a person beneficial to mankind. However, these thoughts become vague, like the corners of a stone which are worn down with constant rubbing. As time goes by, my ideal, like a cloud of smoke, vanishes into the void, and my happiness is no more than the stone at the bottom of the well.

I am indifferent to everything about me. As for everybody around me, I feel no one deserves to be loved or hated.

I've mulled over these questions so much that I feel suffocated. I don't know how to be a real person and cannot find my way in life. I am bewildered and full of doubts. . . .

I know some of my thoughts are wrong and harmful; however, my mind is in a state of confusion, and I sincerely hope someone can help me.

To Comrades Who Show Concern for Me

This article was written by the student at the end of the newspaper discussion. — Ed.

SINCE my ideological report was published in the newspapers, their offices and I have received many letters from various parts of the country. People expressed enthusiasm and encouragement from the bottom of their hearts, making me realize that this society is really concerned about the younger generation. I have seen where the superiority of the socialist system lies.

During the past month or so, I have learnt what I could never have achieved in years of study. I have widened my knowledge of society, acquired a new understanding of many problems and, what is more, resolved some of the



Yin Xingfeng (right), a problem youth in a Shandong commune, becomes a member of the Youth League.

conflicts in my mind. Thank you very much for your kind help and consideration.

I am deeply moved by letters urging me to earnestly study materialist dialectics and to make an effort to approach problems in an all-round way. Indeed, I am still young and understand very little. The unpredictable world about me seems like an ever-changing kaleidoscope. I must get a good grasp of Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism if I don't want to lose my bearings.

The contradiction between my vision of a flawless socialist society and objective reality is the main reason for my worry. Of course, socialism is fine, but I do not give enough thought to the contradictions, difficulties and struggles on its road of advance. I often imagine that our socialist society was perfect immediately after its birth. But since the start of the Cultural Revolution, some social defects have come to the surface. The realities of life have come into conflict with my pre-conceived notions, and this is what has been perplexing me.

After reading newspaper discussions, I am greatly inspired and have been turning problems over and over in my mind. The social defects I see about me are only too real, but over the past three years since the downfall of the gang of four, fundamental changes have taken place in our Party, our country and our society, and great achievements have been made. This is also very true, and is the predominant fact. Why was I not able to see this aspect? I realize now that for a correct understanding of society, one should look at problems not from

one side but from all sides and study their development. Everything develops in the movement of contradictions. There are also many contradictions and defects in socialist society. This is especially so in a country like ours. The ten chaotic years have just come to an end, vitality has not been entirely restored and many internal injuries which have not yet been healed are still causing trouble. Our national economy is comparatively backward and the material and cultural life of the people is still on a low level. As a young person, what should I do? Some said in their letters that they felt very sorry when they saw young people who could not find a real way out. They hoped that people like me would devote their youth to changing the face of our country, difficult as the circumstances were.

There are thousands upon thousands of advanced individuals in society who know the meaning of life and have lofty sentiments and noble ideals. They not only speak about serving the people and revolution, but actually do so in practice. They are the best of our society and fine examples for us to learn from.

We are not like the young people of the 30s who sought for truth, braved countless dangers and gave up their all. Nor are we like the young people of the 40s who charged forward under heavy fire, gave their blood and sacrificed their lives to save our country from its crisis. But today, as we are striving for the four modernizations, the vestiges of ideas of the old society are still challenging us. This being the case, we are duty-bound to transform our society and eliminate its defects. We should on no account complain about defects in society and, at the same time, become part and parcel of them by adding our own shortcomings. I should not be slick and smooth in my relationship with others or drift with the tide, nor should I think too highly of myself and become an onlooker in society. I should foster lofty ideals, face reality and plunge into the struggle to overcome defects in actual life, toughening myself in the process.

I shall do my best to completely overcome my low spirits and melancholy feelings, have a clear socialist orientation, and study continuously and keep making progress. □

Commemorating Two Great Pioneers of U.S.-Chinese Friendship

On the anniversaries of the death of the American women author-journalists Agnes Smedley (30th anniversary) and Anna Louise Strong (10th anniversary) who were great friends of the Chinese people and had devoted the greater part of their lives to the Chinese revolution, the Chinese people of all walks of life held commemoration meetings and the press in Beijing carried a number of articles in their memory. Below, we publish the translations of two speeches and one article. — Ed.

I Feel as If She Were Right Here With Us

by Mao Dun

SHE died 30 years ago, having left China 10 years earlier. During this fairly long period, many people and events, which made headline news in their days, have been quietly

consigned to oblivion by history. However, whenever I think of her, I feel as if she were right here with us, more radiant than ever before. Agnes Smedley, whether you like her or not, is hard to forget. We Chinese people naturally love her. We love her dearly. At today's gathering, I wish to put it more eloquently: We respect and love her. Recently, I have come to feel that our respect and love for her actually grow with time. This is not just a passing remark. Time and practice have given us a deeper and more vivid insight regarding her, making us cherish her memory even more.

The greater part of Agnes Smedley's life was devoted to the Chinese revolution.

The author is Honorary Chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and President of the Chinese Writers' Association. He sent this written speech to the meeting in Beijing commemorating the 30th anniversary of the death of Agnes Smedley.

She came to Shanghai in the late 1920s and later went to Xian, then to northern Shaanxi and the battlefronts of Shanxi Province during the war against Japanese aggression. She also worked with the New Fourth Army and at Wuhan. She engaged in all kinds of activities: helping our Party's underground work, aiding writers, acting as liaison in foreign propaganda work, chronicling the Chinese revolution in her writings, organizing relief work, gathering funds for the purchase of medical supplies, and personally giving sick people medical care. Those were the most difficult days for the Chinese people. She was like the soldiers at the front. The few photographs we have of her today show her wearing the coarse army uniform of the Eighth Route Army with puttees wrapped round her legs. But she said that those were the happiest days in her life. Because of China, she fell victim to persecution by McCarthyism in the 40s, and was compelled to leave the United States. Stricken by illness and poverty, she finally died in London. Her last words and the articles she left behind were without exception pervaded with her profound sentiments towards China. She often said: "I always forgot I was not a Chinese myself." And we who were fortunate to know her never thought of her as a foreigner although she was clearly not Chinese; her eyes, nose, speech and laughter were quite different from ours. In our relations with Agnes Smedley, the saying "Revolutionaries throughout the world are of one family" is certainly not an empty boast. She was one of the most through-and-through internationalists I had met. Her penetrating sight was not fixed only on China but also covered Germany, the Soviet Union and India. Naturally, she was also an outstanding activist in the trade union, women's and national minority movements back in her homeland, the United States.

As a writer and journalist, Agnes Smedley had wide historic vision, keen political perception, a strong sense of purpose, dauntless fighting will and vivid writing style, setting an excellent example for us literary and linguistic workers. *The Great Road*, which she wrote for Comrade Zhu De, was the first biography in the history of the Chinese revolution. It is regrettable that this work was not included in our book catalogues a few years ago. I hope that our writers today will learn from Agnes Smedley's courage and insight, talent and learning, and her style of writing, and that they will forge ahead along the path she opened up. This is not an easy thing to do. Agnes Smedley's literary and journalistic achievements were founded first of

all on her dignity as a revolutionary, her independent thinking, her creativeness as well as her literary style. There is not the slightest trace of feudalism in her writings; this is like a voice crying in the wilderness to us Chinese people and that is why they have such enormous appeal.

Her lifelong regret might have been her inability to return to liberated China, for, as she once said, she longed to kiss its earth. And we on our part miss her. But things will not end here. A vigorous, righteous tender soul will for ever bless and inspire all in China who come later. I hope that with her own qualities, actions and records, China will likewise prove that she deserves the love of people, be they Chinese or foreign, living or dead.

We Often Forgot She Was Not a Chinese

by Kang Keqing

AGNES Smedley, the progressive American writer and well-known journalist, passed away 30 years ago, yet her distinct qualities of being keen and alert, serious and earnest, firm and tenacious, as well as her deep concern and great enthusiasm for the Chinese revolution, remain engraved in our memories.

Defying all difficulties, Miss Smedley came to Yanan, the centre of the Chinese revolution, in the spring of 1937. She soon changed to wearing a grey army uniform, with a red-starred octagonal cap on her head, puttees wrapped round her legs and a leather belt round her waist. She lived and worked among us, full of vigour and in high spirits. In her free hours, she loved to go riding outside Yanan's southern and eastern gates on a fast bay horse. Later, she rode the same horse to the front lines of the war of resistance against Japan. Though she was a foreigner, she fought shoulder to shoulder with us and shared our weal and woe, so we often forgot that she was not a Chinese. Apart from her blue-grey eyes and the language she used, she was no different from us. Miss Smedley's feelings had long merged with those of the Chinese people. She proved herself to be a great daughter of the American people and a close comrade-in-arms of the Chinese people.

Overcoming numerous difficulties, Miss Smedley, in the course of protracted struggles,

Kang Keqing, widow of Comrade Zhu De, is the President of the All-China Women's Federation.



Agnes Smedley with Comrades Zhu De and Kang Keqing in Yanan during the war of resistance against Japan.

had made outstanding contributions in acquainting the people of the world with the Chinese revolution, thus adding a brilliant and moving chapter to the annals of friendship between the Chinese and American peoples.

The life of Miss Smedley was a life of struggle. She is the pride of the Chinese and American peoples, particularly women, and is a symbol of Sino-U.S. friendship. Today, China and the United States have established diplomatic relations and exchanges between the two countries in culture, science and technology and other fields are developing with each passing day. Miss Smedley will live in the hearts of the Chinese people for ever.

Singing of the China of Tomorrow All Her Life

by Wang Chuliang

I HAD known Anna Louise Strong by name long before New China came into being, but it was only after she had come to settle down in China in 1958 that I began to know her in person. Not long after she had come to China, Comrade Liao Chengzhi asked me to accompany him on a visit to this well-known woman writer. Premier Zhou, I was told, had a solicitous concern for "the old lady" (as she was referred to by many of her friends at that time as a matter of respect) and for her living and working conditions, now that she had chosen to stay in

The author is Deputy Secretary-General of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

China for good. I was also told that I was to go and see her from time to time and help her in any way she wanted. That was the first time I met her.

From our first meeting up to two or three years before she passed away, I had been getting along well with "the old lady" for nearly a decade. What impressed me about her in all those years was her great enthusiasm for her work, her revolutionary zeal, and such a streak of vitality in an old lady then in her seventies. I knew her to be a woman of great learning and vision who had seen much of the world. Every time I talked to her, every time we discussed something, I was invariably struck by her intellectual wealth and my own dearth of knowledge.

Witness to the Chinese Revolution

Strong had the sympathy of a proletarian internationalist for revolutionary causes throughout the world. After the victory of the October Revolution, she went to the Soviet Union in quest of the truth. She had travelled in Spain to cover the revolutionary movement there on the spot. But her love for China and the Chinese revolution was the strongest and she had contributed much to the Chinese revolution. She was a witness to the Chinese revolution, which she warmly praised.

Back in the 1920s, she already had given her attention to the rise of the Chinese revolution, watching it warmheartedly, sanguine of its ultimate success. She arrived in this country when the revolution had come to a crucial moment, in total disregard of the many risks involved. In 1925, she travelled all by herself to Guangzhou, which was then on the eve of the revolution, seeing with her own eyes the eruption of the great revolution in China. In 1927, when the revolutionary storm swept the Changjiang valley, she left her country and came to China for the second time, travelling as far as Wuhan, then the centre of the Chinese revolutionary movement, and later moving to Hunan where she witnessed the betrayal of the revolution by the Chinese big bourgeoisie and saw how the revolution in the city was

moved to the countryside. Using first-hand materials she had gathered during her two trips to China, she wrote the book *China's Millions* to tell the world the true story of the Chinese revolution.

Between 1937 and 1938, when the War of Resistance Against Japan broke out, Strong, in her third trip to China, went especially to the Linfen area in Shanxi Province, visited the Eighth Route Army operating actively there, and met with Comrades Zhu De, Peng Dehuai, Liu Bochong and He Long. There she acquainted herself with the raging mass movement in the enemy rear against the invaders. In her book *One-Fifth of Mankind* she praised the Chinese people's aspirations and mammoth struggle against Japanese aggression.

Towards the end of 1940, she made her fourth trip to China. The Chinese revolution by that time had come to another crucial moment, with the Kuomintang and Chiang Kai-shek precipitating another civil war to undermine the national united front against Japan. In Chongqing she met Comrade Zhou Enlai, who at that time was the representative of the Chinese Communist Party to the KMT government. Comrade Zhou Enlai gave her an account of the KMT acts of sabotaging the war of resistance. Upon her return to New York, she immediately brought to light, in New York papers which headlined the news stories, the KMT's ignominious role. She also wrote a long, detailed article for the magazine *Amerasia*.

Between 1946 and 1947 she left San Francisco for China and paid a visit to Yanan, headquarters of the Chinese revolution, and other liberated areas. When in Yanan, Comrade Mao Zedong had an important talk with her in which he made known his thesis, "Imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers." She also interviewed Liu Shaoqi, Lu Dingyi and other leading comrades. Seeing the China of tomorrow in her mind's eye, she wrote *Dawn Over China* which was about her latest visit and was published subsequently in India, the United States and France. She was also the author of "Thought of Mao Zedong," carried in *Amerasia*



Anna Louise Strong.

to acquaint the world for the first time with Mao Zedong Thought.

Invaluable Legacy

After she had settled in China, I heard her say on many occasions how she had come to feel younger herself, enjoying better health and in a better humour. She became even more energetic in her journalistic endeavours, producing four works in her first three years as a permanent resident in China. To report on things in Tibet in 1959, at 74, she travelled to Lhasa and climbed to the top of the 13-storeyed Potala Palace.

In the same period, she spent most of her time writing for *Letter From China*, published under her own name. She started the publication to tell the world of New China's achievements and to counter all rumours about China and the calumnies heaped upon it. A mimeographed "Letter" at the outset, it was later developed into a publication in six languages with a circulation of 40,000 to 50,000 copies going to many parts of the world. Many readers, however, found it sold out before they could get a copy for themselves. Its popularity spoke volumes for her ties with the vast masses and her international prestige.

That the "Letter" was warmly received by the public must be attributed to Strong's hard work. To see that it would come out at more or less regular intervals, she for some time had to work 15 to 16 hours a day. She was very strict with her own writing, often making repeated changes on her manuscripts and at times, even rewriting the whole thing again and again.

On the occasion of her 80th birthday, she talked about her plan to publish her selected works, a project which Comrade Zhou Enlai endorsed with immense interest. She spent much of her energy in collecting all her major works on China and worked out a detailed plan for their publication. However, only the first volume of the six-volume "selected works" was brought out and publication of the other five was interrupted by the Cultural Revolution.

Anna Louise Strong died ten years ago. Since then China, after great unrest, has entered a new historical period. The Chinese people are now marching towards the four modernizations in giant strides. The China of tomorrow, a beautiful tomorrow, which she sang of all her life, is in the offing. Of that we can assure her, an old friend of the Chinese people. □

● **Sanitation Campaign In Beijing**

The sanitation drive now under way in the capital is aimed at cleaning up this city of more than four million urban inhabitants and regaining its former reputation as one of the cleanest cities in the world.

The drive is part of a huge campaign to improve public health and hygiene. Extra punch was added in April by the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party calling for the transformation of Beijing into a beautiful, clean and modern city.

A group of 80 people has been appointed by the Beijing municipal environmental sanitation bureau to see to it that the sanitation regulations are observed. This group will be expanded to 250 members.

Beijing has 13,000 full-time workers sweeping the 400 main streets, keeping some 1,500 public toilets clean, and moving an estimated 3,300 tons of garbage and 2,500 tons of night soil out of the city every day. The force is backed up by 5,000 volunteer sanitation workers.

In March and April, more than 2 million Beijing residents took part in a massive drive to destroy house fly larvae.

At the end of April, after the traditional big pre-May Day clean-up, inspection teams headed by a vice-mayor and two vice-ministers of public health

fanned out and inspected 900,000 homes out of a total of 1.2 million in the urban area.

In June the municipal government is organizing a week-long drive against flies and results will be examined at month's end by sanitation officials.

Beijing's streets are clean and tidy in the morning but somewhat dirty by evening. This is going to change with the "Don't litter; don't spit" campaign scheduled to be pursued all this year.

Authorities are also continuing the fight against air pollution. More people are turning to use gas instead of coal for cooking and more than 740,800 households had piped gas or petroleum gas tanks last year as against 87,900 in 1970.

● **Boating on the West Lake**

Boats with white awnings have reappeared on the West Lake in Hangzhou after an absence of many years.

The Cultural Revolution with its ultra-Left trends had put a stop to this form of holiday boating which had begun 500 years ago. With white canvas awnings, the boats carrying holiday-makers on the West Lake to visit its scenic spots had been a local feature.

Today boats

and boatmen can be hired again by visitors and picnickers by the half day or whole day to take them about the lake, calling into the various places — San Tan Yin Yue (The Three Pools Mirroring the Moon), Ping Hu Qiu Yue (Autumn Moon on the Calm Lake), the Yue Fei Tomb and the Su and Bai Causeways. The boats are poled by boatmen. The older boatmen can regale the visitors with stories about all the places they call in. People who have been out on these boats in spring declare that viewed from the boat the landscape about the lake is more picturesque than from the shore.

In the last two years some 100 new boats with their distinctive white canvas awnings have joined the flotilla of row-boats and motor vessels.

After being taken around the lake for a whole day, one foreign tourist said: I can think of nothing more idyllic. It's one of the best days I've spent anywhere.

● **Irregular Shoes**

Over the last 15 years, a rubber shoe factory in Changsha in central China's Hunan Province, has produced more than 6,100 pairs of specially-



People in the News



Wang Ang, deputy commander of an air regiment, has been awarded the title of heroic test pilot by the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee.

He started testing planes in 1966 after graduating from the Beijing Aeronautical Engineering Institute in 1958. He has made 578 test flights of four types of Chinese fighters, flying a total of 327 hours and completing 95 experimental missions to help finalize production designs.

Wang Ang is a cool, brave, resourceful and careful flier. In planning trial flights, he asks very pertinent and helpful questions and always patiently presents his views to research workers. If he believes a task has a chance of success, he will do all he can to carry it out.

Once he was asked to test-fly a new model at high speed and at a very low altitude for vibration. This was a very demanding test. Wang fully accomplished what was required in six flights.

On another occasion, a plant wanted tests carried out on triggering off a guided missile. Normally each such test involved the destruction of a target plane and a missile. The same results could be obtained if the missiles were fixed on the ground and an aircraft flew over it at very low altitude and at high speed. This was a very difficult and hazardous feat, but Wang accepted the challenge. He studied the plan and made detailed preparations and succeeded. This saved the country a lot of money.

In test flights, Wang works closely with the research team members, contributing his knowledge and experience. In one test, testing the cannons, it was thought that an aircraft would have to make 15 flights before all the data could be obtained. Wang Ang studied the proposals and suggested improvements. Together with the research workers, he worked out another plan. They collected all the information they wanted in eight flights.

made shoes for people with deformities of feet.

Every new customer has his feet carefully measured and special shoe-trees made. The factory keeps these shoe-trees in several large racks. So if any client needs another pair of the shoes, he has only to write in and the factory will have another pair made and sent to him.

Deng Chengdong will never forget the help he got from the factory. One day, he "walked" on his knees into the factory asking for help. Both his feet

had been amputated at the ankle. Deng soon got a pair of special rubber shoes made. It was delivered to his home in the countryside by a worker from the factory, just to make sure it was exactly as Deng wanted it.

The shoe makers also go out of the factory to collect opinions. On the suggestions of local peasants, the factory has in the past 12 years produced more than 400,000 pairs of rubber boots to prevent fishermen and peasants in this paddy-growing area from contracting schistosomiasis.

● Chengdu Flower Fair Revived

This spring, tens of thousands of people visited the flower fair in the Qingyang Palace of Chengdu, Sichuan Province. The halls and garden were packed with various flowers, magnolia, camellia, peony, herbaceous peony, azalea, Chinese rose, various orchids and many more.

Chengdu, also known as the city of the cottonrose hibiscus, is famous for its flowers and trees. Flower fairs were held in the Qingyang Palace as far back as the Tang Dynasty (618-907).

The people in Chengdu love flowers, but during the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution, the traditional flower fair was banned. It has been revived only this year. At the fair, there was a 60-year-old Sichuan camellia with 500 blossoms and rare Chinese tulsatilla. There was only one variety when this rare flower was introduced to Chengdu from other places of the country before the Cultural Revolution. Now there are over 100 varieties.

Many exquisite miniature landscapes were seen too. They capture the spirit of Sichuan's natural beauty. A section of the famous Three Gorges on the Changjiang (Yangtze) River and the 72 magnificent Jianmen peaks—renowned scenes in Sichuan—were reproduced in miniature.

The flower fair lasted a month. Also on display and for sale at the fair were flowers from counties on the outskirts of the city.

CORRECTION: On page 6 of issue No. 21, the 9th line from the bottom in the third column should read "area of 1,000 square kilometres."

NEW TECHNOLOGY

Remote Sensing Techniques in China

China, one of the countries most hit by typhoons each year, is now able to monitor and forecast typhoon activity using data sent back from meteorological satellites.

China is also applying space and aerial remote sensing techniques in geographical surveys and surveying forests, soils and geothermal resources, as well as in such civil engineering projects as selection of railway lines and environmental monitoring.

Without these new techniques, the survey of the forest resources of Tibet would have been impossible because of the extremely complicated terrain and difficulty of access. Now with the new technology, forest experts have for the first time obtained accurate data on the forest reserves of the area. It has been found to be nine times larger than original estimates. Per-hectare surveying costs are only 5 per cent of those using conventional methods.

Remote sensing techniques are providing an effective means for monitoring and managing natural resources. Last year in Yunnan Province in the southwestern part of China, the damage caused by pine caterpillars to the trees in a large forested area was clearly delineated in a remote sensing experiment.

In the past 300 years, Chinese and foreign scientists mapped about 500 lakes on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau after making 150 surveys there. Now another 300 lakes have been found by

using remote sensing techniques. Analysis of the data has also served to correct mistakes made in regard to the shapes and sizes of the original 500 lakes and determine which are freshwater, salt or alkaline lakes. The method has also provided new and comparatively accurate information on the real sources and the length of the main streams of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River and the Huanghe (Yellow) River.

For years geologists and seismologists have disagreed over the direction of the two fault zones in east China. This dispute has been resolved with Landsat imageries.

Thanks to the joint efforts of scientists and scholars, China has since 1974 developed multi-spectrum scanners, multi-spectrum cameras, microwave radiometers, colour compositors, density slicers and acquired some technical know-how on

processing and analysing Landsat imageries and data.

SCULPTURE

To Fallen Heroes

A group of nine large granite figures, the largest post-liberation sculpture, was unveiled at Nanjing's Yuhuatai Park (Rain Flower Hill) recently. The statues stand in an open space surrounded by flower beds and evergreens to honour the memory of the revolutionary martyrs who had died for the liberation of China.

This group of statues, carved from 179 pieces of granite, stands 10.3 metres high, 14.2 metres wide and 5.5 metres thick. It weighs 1,374 tons.

The oak-coloured statues depict the unflinching courage of the martyrs — an old worker and an intellec-



tual face their executioners with disdain, a peasant with eyes burning with hatred for his enemies, a woman cadre calm and composed, a newspaper boy grits his teeth in defiance. . . . The art of stone-carving has been used to depict the theme to the best advantage.

Yuhuatai before China's liberation in 1949 was an execution ground where Communists and other revolutionaries and patriots were killed by the Kuomintang reactionaries. The murderous Kuomintang regime had executed more than 100,000 Chinese Communist Party members, workers, peasants and intellectuals as well as patriotic personages there. After liberation millions of people each year come to Yuhuatai to pay homage to the memory of the revolutionary martyrs. In 1974 it was decided to commission a group of sculptors to do a group of statues for the park.

Before actual work began in April 1978, sculptors in Nanjing and elsewhere in Jiangsu Province visited many places in China to collect material about the martyrs. They made more than a hundred prototypes, 40 were displayed to get the views of well-known artists and critics. It took 41 skilled artisans 14 months to carve this group of statues.

ARCHAEOLOGY

2,400-Year-Old Chime Bells

Acoustics experts of the Chinese Academy of Sciences have proved that a set of 13 bronze chime bells, 2,400 years old, unearthed in Xinyang County, Henan Province, was made according to scientific acoustic principles.

This set of chime bells was found with other funerary objects in a tomb of the Eastern Zhou Dynasty (772-256 B.C.). The bells are now being exhibited in Denmark, and will later be on display in Switzerland, West Germany and Belgium.

From December to February this year experts studied these chimes and measured their modes of vibration and sound spectra, using sophisticated equipment. They demonstrated that each chime produces two tones. The interval of the two tones, produced when the bell is struck in two different places—in the lower centre, and at the lower left or right—is a major third or a minor third.

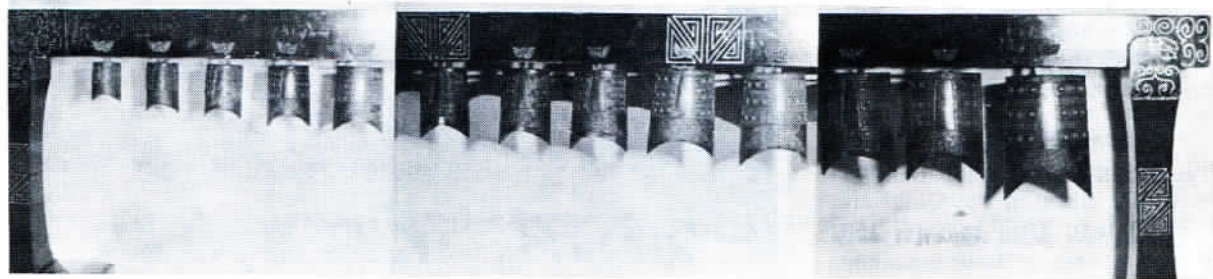
The scientists also discovered that each chime could conform to the requirement of producing two tones only after careful tuning by grinding some locations on the body of each chime. Together, the 13 chimes can

produce 26 tones, most of which approach the international standard pitch. The tones are pure in intonation and of good quality. The scientists showed that the chime bells can be used to play modern Chinese and Western music.

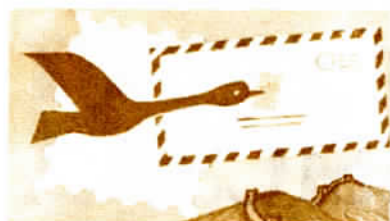
According to the experts, it is a very difficult matter for instrument makers to tune two tones accurately on a bell, so apparently artisans 2,400 years ago had understood how to make use of the modes of vibration and had found some ingenious method for the separate tuning of each tone.

The chimes are all of the same shape, a truncated elliptical cone with a handle, and a rim with two concave edges. The outside walls of the bells have decorative patterns and rows of raised knobs. The acoustics experts believe that the shape and decorations not only are for aesthetic effects but also contribute to the tone quality of the chimes.

Chimes played an important role in ancient Chinese music. They were made in different sizes and suspended from a wooden frame to be struck with wooden mallets. They were rung in battles, at banquets or during sacrificial and other ceremonies. On one of the chimes is an inscription recording a battle in the Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 B.C.) in the State of Chu.



The bronze chime bells.



LETTERS FROM READERS

National Economy in 1979

I have read the article "Fulfillment of 1979 National Economic Plan" in issue No. 16. I am very much interested in China's policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving its national economy. I always feel happy when you publish articles of this kind. What I would like to know now are: What's your stress for 1980? What are the specific measures Comrade Li Renjun has put forward to ensure fulfillment of this year's plan? Is there a long-term plan for developing production? What's the approximate rate of increase for industry?

Roland Biniossek
Karlsruhe, West Germany

A long-term plan for developing the national economy is being drawn up. We wonder if you have read the "Communique on Fulfilment of China's 1979 National Economic Plan" issued by the State Statistical Bureau and published in our Nos. 19 and 20. — Ed.

New Tsars Condemned

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has clearly demonstrated that China's condemnation of the Kremlin hegemonists is justified. The hideous features of the aggressors have been exposed once again.

A question has come up: Which country will be the next victim after Afghanistan?

To frustrate the hegemonist ambitions of the Soviet aggressors, the People's Republic of China and the other third world countries should strengthen their unity, and at the same time they should unite with the second world countries and peoples and with the United States.

History has proved that Chamberlain's policy, that is, the Munich-type concessions, can only precipitate the outbreak of a world war. That is, above all, the danger we must avert in our time.

Genuine Marxist-Leninist parties throughout the world must, while insisting on their own ideological views, unite with all the forces and parties that can be united so as to isolate the Soviet Union.

We are glad to see that China has established diplomatic relations with the United States on the basis of peaceful coexistence, and we wish that the friendly relations between the two countries will continue to develop and that the militant friendship between the people of the United States and China will be everlasting.

The heroic struggle of Afghanistan merits the assistance of the people of the world.

Filaretos Papadopoulos
Stockholm, Sweden

Combating Prerogatives

Today, when the purge of degenerate cadres, enforcement of discipline among Party members and fight against privilege-seeking among Party cadres are the major tasks, Zhou Enlai's example merits the greatest respect of the Chinese people. Those cadres who are not up to the requirements should always remember Liu Shaoqi's *How To Be a Good Communist* and Zhou Enlai's *Guidelines for Self-Training*. This is the demand and hope of the people.

Kikuji Ygo
Kanagawa, Japan

Daily Life

I appreciate very much your article about the workers in a bicycle factory (issue No. 11, 1980). It gives outsiders an insight of how ordinary people in the People's Republic of China live . . . I suggest that you publish more articles on the life-styles of people in different professions.

Din L. Po
Manila, the Philippines

Articles on the people's daily life in the factories and communes are most enlightening. I'll appreciate very much if you will

continue to publish articles on the various places and vocations as well as the life of individuals.

Art Henning
Leucadia, U.S.A.

Educating the Youngsters

First of all I'd like to say something about the column "Special Feature." The articles are very informative and written in great detail. This has been my long cherished wish. The articles under the general title "Let No One Fall Behind" in issue No. 16 are very interesting.

Peter Ronten
Lochau, Austria

In the item "Save the Juvenile Delinquents" in issue No. 9, you have dealt with a very interesting subject concerning Chinese youngsters. You have told us that there are no drunkards or drug addicts among Chinese youth. This shows that there are no bureaucrats among Chinese leaders who would allow the young people to degenerate.

Frederic Handel
Verneuil en Halatte, France

Place Names in Chinese Phonetic Alphabet

I have a special request today, and I am sure many other readers will join me in making this request.

Many readers, especially the elderly ones, are completely unfamiliar with the new place names you use recently. For dozens of years since our school days, we have become familiar with those place names in common use, for instance, we use PEKING, not BEIJING. When you use the new system in spelling the names of Chinese cities and provinces, I am sure many readers will get confused.

Could you publish a list of the place names spelt both in the old way and according to the new system?

Heinz Telkamp
Dreieich-Sprendlingen,
West Germany

We will print again a list of the names of Chinese provinces and cities spelt in the old customary way and according to the Chinese phonetic alphabet. — Ed.

CHINESE CLASSICS IN ENGLISH

A Dream of Red Mansions

by Cao Xueqin (Tsao Hsueh-chin) and Gao Er (Kao Ngo)

This great mid-18th century classic describes the tragic love between a boy and a girl against the background of the decline and fall of four powerful noble families.

In three volumes 22 × 13 cm. hard cover and paper cover editions

The Scholars

by Wu Jingzi (Wu Ching-tsu)

This satirical novel written in the 18th century occupies an important place in Chinese literature.

620 pp. 22 × 14 cm. hard cover only

Selections From "Records of the Historian"

by Sima Qian (Szuma Chien)

Records of the Historian, written by the famous historian Sima Qian in the 1st century A.D., chronicles historical events from legendary times to the time of writing.

472 pp. 21 × 13 cm. paper cover

Published by: **FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS**, Beijing, China
Distributed by: **GUOZI SHUDIAN** (China Publications Centre),
Beijing, China

Order from your local dealer or write direct to

GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. Box 399, Beijing, China