

BEIJING REVIEW

北京周報

A CHINESE WEEKLY
OF
NEWS AND VIEWS

- National People's Congress in Session
- Moral Education in the Schools
- The "Cultural Revolution" and the Struggle Against Bureaucracy



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

NPC in Session

The National People's Congress, highest organ of state power, is now in session, economic work being the main item on its agenda. Premier Zhao lists 10 principles governing economic construction in China (p. 5).

China's Socialist Economy

Noted economist Xue Muqiao's book on China's socialist economy has attracted wide attention at home and abroad. In this issue we print an abridged translation of two sections of his addendum to a new printing of his book, in which he has amended and clarified some of his viewpoints (p. 14).

Moral Education for the Younger Generation

The bringing up of China's younger generation with so-

cialist consciousness has a tremendous impact not only on our socialist civilization but also on the future of our country. A special feature tells how moral education is carried out in Shanghai, China's largest industrial city on the eastern seaboard (p. 21).

Bureaucracy and "Cultural Revolution"

Bureaucracy, a decadent style of work left over from the old society, will always be opposed by the Chinese people. Has the "cultural revolution," which was professedly launched to fight bureaucracy, played any positive role to eliminate it? A theoretical worker gives the answer (p. 17).

Slanders Refuted

The allegation that China "probably" has sold enriched

uranium to South Africa has been sternly refuted. Calumny or abuse can never tarnish China's image (p. 10).

The Issue of Arms Sales To Taiwan

Sales of weapons of whatever type under whatever pretext to Taiwan constitute a violation of China's sovereignty and an intervention in China's internal affairs and, therefore, will not be tolerated by the Chinese people (p. 9).



Pupils of the Beijing No. 1 Experimental Primary School helping each other.

Photo by Wang Yao

BEIJING REVIEW

北京周报

Published every Monday by
BEIJING REVIEW
24 Baiwanzhuang Road, Beijing
The People's Republic of China

Vol. 24, No. 49 December 7, 1981

CONTENTS

NOTES FROM THE EDITORS	3
Change and No Change— Political Editor An Zhiguo	
LETTERS	4
EVENTS & TRENDS	5-8
National People's Congress in Session	
CPPCC National Committee Session Opens	
Sports, Patriotism and Jingoism	

Integrated Economic Units in Rural Areas	
Solidarity With Palestinian People	
Sino-Romanian Co-operation	
INTERNATIONAL	9-13
Arms Sales to Taiwan Endanger Sino-American Relations—Comment on "The New York Times" editorial of November 20 —Hua Xiu	
Uranium Sales a Calumny— Ren Yan	
Bonn Meeting Viewed From Washington—Yuan Xianlu	
Afghanistan: The Writing on the Wall—"Beijing Review" news analyst Yu Pang	
Seychelles Defends Her Sov- ereignty—Qin Dianjie	
ARTICLES & DOCUMENTS	
Addendum to "China's So- cialist Economy"	14
On the Party Resolution: The "Cultural Revolution" and the Struggle Against Bureaucracy—Our Guest Writer Shi Zhongquan	17

SPECIAL FEATURE

Moral Education in the Schools	
Training the Younger Generation With Socialist Consciousness—Lu Xing- wei	21
Rules of Conduct for Pupils	22
Adding Lustre to the Red Scarf—Guest Reporter Zhang Chengming and Our Correspondent Tian Yun	25
Helping a Crippled Classmate to School	27
A Boy Who Once Stole...	27

CULTURE & SCIENCE

HUMOUR IN CHINA

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

Distributed by GUOJI SHUDIAN,
(China Publications Centre),
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	

Change and No Change

Some people say that China always makes unexpected changes in its policies. Would you comment on this?

We hope our foreign friends would take the basic points into consideration when they look at the changes in China. What has changed and what has not? And what are the reasons? Are the changes for the better or for the worse? If analyses are made in this way, one would grasp the essence instead of seeing only the phenomena.

The "cultural revolution" from 1966 to 1976 negated the correct principles and policies adopted and the progress achieved since the founding of New China. Right and wrong were confounded and the distinction between ourselves and the enemy blurred. The changes in those 10 years brought disaster to the people all over the country. The smashing of the Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique in October 1976 saved our Party and state from a grave crisis, and the "cultural revolution" was put to an end. It was a great change which brought joy to the people.

The Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee held in December 1978 was an important turning point in China. Great changes have taken place since then. Enormous efforts have been made to set to rights things which had been thrown into disorder; the mistakes of the "cultural revolution" have been corrected; socialist democracy has been improved and the socialist legal

system consolidated; and large numbers of wrong, false and framed-up cases have been redressed and the merits and demerits of leading Party and state leaders reassessed. Examples are: Comrade Liu Shaoqi was rehabilitated; Comrade Deng Xiaoping resumed work; a re-evaluation of the Tian An Men Incident, which was considered counter-revolutionary by the gang of four, was made; and the trial of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques was conducted. Meanwhile, the work of readjusting the national economy has been carried out, flexible rural economic policies have been adopted and the responsibility system in production has been widely introduced. All this has contributed to the emergence of an excellent economic and political situation in our country.

These were eventful years of tremendous changes which reversed the reversal of right and wrong in the 10 years of turmoil and restored the true face of history. China re-embarked on the correct path and returned to the orbit of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

It is true that, in appearance, there are many changes and that the changes are sometimes quite big. But, through a careful analysis, one will note that some basic points, that is, the leadership of the Party and the socialist road, have remained unchanged throughout the years. All important changes—from the closed-door policy to an open policy, from a planned economy to taking planned economy as

the key sector and the market economy as a supplementary, from a single public-owned economy to the coexistence of multiple economic patterns with the state and collective economy occupying the dominant position—have not deviated from the Party's leadership and the socialist road.

As for some concrete policies, readjustments have to be made from time to time. This is an inevitable result of the development of things. Sometimes, errors of one kind or another are made because of shortcomings in our subjective understanding. But they are corrected once these errors are discovered. Sometimes, the policies already adopted no longer suit the objective situation which has changed. They must be readjusted so as to obtain good results. For instance, our policy is to develop the national economy in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry; but their proportion can be readjusted according to needs. Another example is: while eliminating the remnant influences of cultural autocracy, we oppose bourgeois liberalization in the realm of ideology in line with the development of the objective situation.

It can be seen, therefore, that there are changes in China, but they are predictable and understandable, and there are certain laws governing these changes. It is groundless for foreign observers to say that the changes in policy are an indication of political instability or the struggle between different factions.

—Political Editor An Zhiguo

LETTERS

Changes in China

Not long ago I was invited to China to take part in the activities commemorating the 70th anniversary of the Revolution of 1911. I have been a member of the Japan-China friendship movement since the founding of New China. In the early days, the living standard of the Chinese people was rather low but their political consciousness was fairly high, and everyone was full of confidence. The revolution changed the Chinese people and fired them with patriotic enthusiasm. I was filled with pride when I told young people about your country.

Great changes took place later on. Though the living standard has improved, the China as I saw it in the early post-liberation days was nowhere to be found.

But I found it during my last visit. On the last day of my visit, when I left the Jinjiang Hotel of Shanghai and arrived at the airport, I suddenly found that I had left my walking stick in the hotel room. I was about to ring the hotel when I discovered they had already sent the stick to the airport. What they sent me is not only the walking stick, but the lofty qualities of the Chinese people. Even now I am very grateful to the comrades of the Jinjiang Hotel.

Seimin Miyasaki
Tokyo, Japan

No Longer Doubtful

I read *Beijing Review* regularly. On the whole, I like what I find in the journal, but I wholeheartedly appreciated the articles "China After Mao Zedong" (issue No. 30), "China Upholds Principles of Mao Zedong Thought" (issue No. 24), "Mao Zedong Thought and Mao Zedong" (issue No. 19), "On Questions of Party History — Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" (issue No. 27), etc. Before this I had vague doubts that China was demaiofying slightly, but the above articles made the truth vividly clear.

How is China evaluating the "cultural revolution"? Is it seen now as absolutely wrong and

futile? I am keenly desirous of having *Beijing Review* carry more on this subject.

Krishna Songdel Rai
Jhapa, Nepal

In the *Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China*, the Party Central Committee concluded: The "cultural revolution," erroneously initiated by a leader and capitalized on by counter-revolutionary cliques, led to domestic turmoil and brought catastrophes to the Party, the state and the whole people. Since the publication of the Party resolution, "*Beijing Review*" has run a series of explanatory articles such as: "The Causes of the 'Cultural Revolution'" (issue No. 37), "Why Should a Theory Be Discarded?" (issue No. 44), "Did 'Rebellions' in the 'Cultural Revolution' Play a Positive Role?" (issue No. 45), and "Had 'Cultural Revolution' Mass Support?" (issue No. 47). — Ed.

Life for the Aged

My husband visited the Institute of Geophysics, Academia Sinica, Beijing, last year and I accompanied him. Our visit left us with a great admiration and respect for both the Chinese people and their beautiful country. We were very impressed by the enormous, and successful, efforts made by the Chinese Government since liberation to improve standards of living. China had such a wonderful atmosphere of buoyant hope and happiness; it was difficult to return to the materialism of the West.

My purpose in writing to you is your article in *Beijing Review*, issue No. 43, about the care of the elderly. I found this extremely interesting and informative as I work, voluntarily, for an organization called AGE CONCERN which, as the name suggests, is concerned with the welfare of the elderly.

As you perhaps know, there is no special feeling here about families looking after aged parents, although this does not mean that children never look after the old. China is fortunate to have a closer family relationship than we do in England but many of our problems will appear in China as a result of the declin-

ing birth rate, which of course is a prime necessity. However, it will mean that in 40 or 50 years' time you also will have more elderly than young and many elderly without supporting children. So your article is particularly interesting to us in England as an example of how you are tackling the problem of much larger numbers of elderly both now and in the future.

Joan Aitken
Oxford, United Kingdom

Asian Conference on Population and Development

Parliamentarians from 19 countries attended the first Asian Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development in Beijing on October 27-30. The Beijing Declaration on Population and Development published by the conference (issue No. 45) called on Asian parliaments and governments to continue to work towards the early realization and establishment of the new international economic order so as to make a just and equitable distribution of the world's resources. I think this call will help deepen the understanding of the people's organizations and religious leaders in the resource-poor countries and will contribute greatly to the peace and stability of the world.

Shiro Morimoto
Okayama, Japan

After the Flood

I'm very interested in the "Articles & Documents" section of *Beijing Review*. These articles truthfully reflect China's blueprint and goals for the future. I'm particularly interested in the articles "News Roundup: Sichuan After the Flood" and "China Belongs For Ever to the Third World," both carried in issue No. 39.

What struck me most in the first article was the sufferings the floods brought to the people. The detailed reporting helped acquaint me with what was really happening there.

In the second article, I followed the step-by-step advances in your relations with other countries and I understand your confidence in the immediate future, but I fear that the future may be not very inspiring.

Jose Luis Diaz Mira
Madrid, Spain

National People's Congress In Session

The Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, China's supreme organ of state power, opened on November 30 in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. The last session was held from August 30 to September 10, 1980.

The main item on the agenda of the present session, attended by 3,154 deputies, is economic work.

In the first two days, Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang gave a report on the current economic situation, the principles governing economic construction in the future and the prospect of China's economy. (Full text of his report will be published in *Beijing Review*.)

Resolute implementation of the policy of further readjusting the national economy, said Premier Zhao, has yielded remarkable economic results this year. The 1981 state plan can be fulfilled and the objective to stabilize the economy can be basically achieved. The overall economic situation is far better than anticipated and the national economy has embarked on the road of steady development.

Referring to future economic construction, Zhao Ziyang stressed the importance of proceeding from China's actual conditions so as to blaze a new trail that will lead to the development of the economy at a realistic rate, with better economic results and more benefits

for the people. To achieve this goal, he set forth the following ten principles:

- Speed up agricultural growth by relying on policies and use of science;

- Put consumer goods industry in an important position and continue readjusting the service orientation of heavy industry;

- Raise the utilization rate of energy sources and improve construction of energy industry and transportation and communications;

- Make full use of existing enterprises through systematic technical transformation;

- Carry out the all-round consolidation and essential reorganization of enterprises group by group;

- Pay attention to ways to create, accumulate and use social wealth, increase construction funds and use them economically;

- Adhere to the policy of opening to the outside world and strengthen China's self-reliance;

- Actively and prudently transform economic systems and effectively arouse the enthusiasm of the people of all circles;

- Raise the scientific and educational level of the working people, and tackle key problems in scientific research; and

- Start from the concept of doing everything for the people in arranging production, con-

struction and the people's life.

In addition to Premier Zhao's report, the agenda of the present session includes:

- A report on the final state accounts for 1980 and the implementation of the financial estimates for 1981;

- An explanation on postponing the deadline for the draft revision of the Constitution;

- A report on the work of the NPC Standing Committee and explanation on draft laws governing economic contracts, income taxes for foreign enterprises and civil procedures;

- A report on the work of the Supreme People's Court;

- A report on the work of the Supreme People's Procuratorate;

- A State Council motion for a nationwide voluntary tree planting drive;

- Election.

CPPCC National Committee Session Opens

The Fourth Session of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) opened in Beijing two days before the opening of the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress. Deng Xiaoping, Chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over the opening ceremony. Xu Deheng, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee, made a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee.

The CPPCC is composed of 2,054 members. At the present session, they will mainly discuss how to do a good job in economic construction and further

mobilize the people of all nationalities and from all walks of life to make contributions to the four modernizations and the reunification of the motherland. They will also attend the NPC session as observers.

Prior to the session, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party invited representatives of the various democratic parties and non-party personages to a meeting to discuss questions relating to the Fourth Session of the NPC and the Fourth Session of the National Committee of the CPPCC and ways of ensuring their success. Li Xiannian, Vice-Chairman of the CPC Central Committee, said that the united front is a magic weapon in China's democratic revolution as well as in the socialist revolution and construction. He added that the Chinese Communist Party and the various democratic parties and patriotic democratic personages are co-operating very well on the basis of socialism and patriotism. The democratic parties have put forward valuable suggestions concerning the readjustment of the national economy and the four modernizations and made outstanding contributions to promoting the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

The CPPCC is a people's democratic united front organization under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. It helps unite the people of all nationalities, democratic classes and democratic parties, people's organizations, overseas Chinese and other patriotic democratic personages.

Sports, Patriotism and Jingoism

The Chinese women's volleyball team won all seven

matches at the recent World Cup Volleyball Tournament held in Japan, thereby capturing the world title for the first time in China's volleyball history.

When news of the victory reached Beijing via satellite, many people hailed it with tears of joy. Many young people poured into the streets, beating drums and gongs and singing and dancing throughout the night.

The team's victory stimulated patriotism and socialist enthusiasm throughout the nation. This has deep historical reasons. In old China, the corruption and incompetence of the government compounded by imperialist aggression held China in a mire of primitive development and poverty, which generated a physically weak people. Hence China's disgraceful title, the "sickman of the East."

After the founding of New China, the Party and government consistently emphasized the importance of sports, as a national effort to improve the people's physique and to cultivate the young generation's collectivism and patriotism. Although New China's teams could not at that time challenge teams of other countries, by 1965 some sports had already approached world-class level (table tennis for example).

But this encouraging situation did not last long. The political tumult during the "cultural revolution" (1966-76) held back many of China's undertakings, including sports. When the gang of four was smashed in 1976, China found its sports lagging far behind many advanced countries in the world.

The Party and government have since paid special atten-

tion to improving China's sports. In the ensuing five years, various sports activities began to boom and skills greatly improved.

This year, in particular, the Chinese men's and women's teams won all the seven titles at the 36th World Table Tennis Championships, and China's once backward volleyball, football and basketball teams also had promising seasons.

However, as many people at home recognize, China's sports level is not high and many sports still lag far behind world-class levels. Our people should learn modestly in world competitions not only from other countries' advanced skills but also their sportsmanship.

In 1971, the late Premier Zhou Enlai put forward the principle of "friendship first and competition second," which remains the principle guiding China's sports activities both at home and in world tournaments.

With this principle as a guide, our people are requested to observe discipline and keep order while watching sports games. The spectators are always told not to go wild when they are excited. There were some people who were carried away by the women volleyball team's victory. However, the Chinese public is disgusted with those who made disturbances and vandalized, and have a strong aversion to some bad elements who made trouble with foreigners.

China is honourably called a "country of etiquette." The Chinese people treasure their friendship with people all over the world. It is at least an exaggeration for some foreign correspondents to accuse China of jingoism in developing its sports activities.

ECONOMIC

Integrated Economic Units
In Rural Areas

The introduction of various forms of responsibility system in farm production has done away with the long-standing practice of "eating from the same pot," with everyone getting the same remuneration without making any distinction regarding the amount and quality of the work done. Will such decentralized management weaken collectivized production?

What has been done in Wuyiqiao County in north China's Hebei Province provides an answer to this question. At present some 12,000 households in this county have organized themselves into 3,100 "integrated units," with the commune members pooling their money on a voluntary basis to develop production. In this way they have overcome the shortage of funds, labour power and draught animals, solved their problems regarding the use of machinery for ploughing and sowing and irrigation, and succeeded in developing a diversified economy.

Integrated economic units in this county take the following forms:

- Agricultural units in which commune members exchange labour and help each other in tilling the land during the busy farming season;

- Units integrating farming with sideline occupations under a unified management and accounting system. The members share production costs and get paid according to the work done;

- Integrated economic units specializing in horticulture, breeding, industry or sideline occupations, with members contributing their shares to a common fund.

These economic units have numerous advantages. They help raise labour productivity and provide job opportunities for the surplus labour power in the countryside. They are also conducive to giving full play to large farm machinery and equipment. Moreover, by getting organized in this way, the commune members can help one another and achieve common prosperity.

The Wudu Prefecture in northwest China's Gansu Province was one of the areas where such integrated economic units first appeared. After the autumn harvest last year, five households in the Duona Production Brigade in this prefecture's Minxian County pooled 10,000 yuan with which they bought two diesel engines, two flour milling machines, one oil press and a noodle-making machine. Among the 10 able-bodied members of these families, six look after the farm plots allotted by the production team under a contract, two specialize in processing grain and edible oil and another two raise 100 ewes. Distribution is based on the work done and dividends are given according to the number of shares each family holds.

At present, most of these integrated economic units are made up of

three to five households, the largest being no more than 10 households. It is expected that their size will grow gradually with the expansion of production.

Economic Briefs

- China has designed and built a large pair of shafts in the Xinglongzhuang Coal Mine in Yanzhou,¹ Shandong Province, with an annual capacity of 3 million tons. The hauling equipment, transport, drainage and power supply systems are all up-to-date.

- The third test well drilled under a Sino-Japanese co-operative exploration plan in the Bohai Bay has produced high-quality oil. Two other test wells drilled earlier this year also produced oil. It is estimated that the third well can produce 272 tons of oil and 33,000 cubic metres of natural gas a day.

Oil experts are of the opinion that this is a fresh proof of a possible new oilfield in this area.

- A spinning production line, designed and made in China, has begun trial-production at the Zhenjiang² Synthetic Fibre



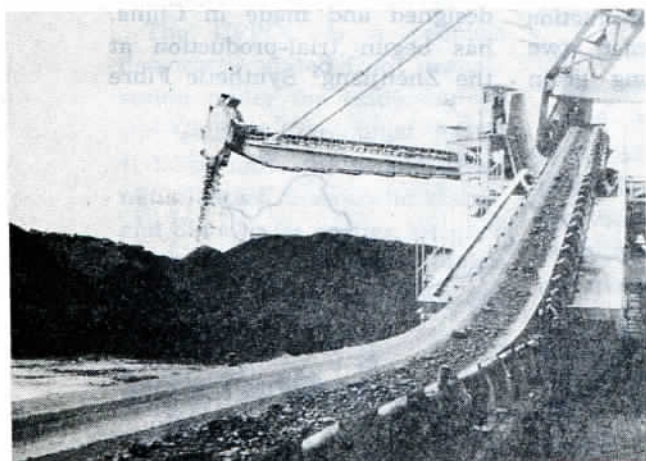
Factory in Jiangsu Province. It can produce 7,500 tons of polyester fibre annually. The construction of the spinning workshop took 17 months.

- The construction and installation of machines in China's biggest polyamide tire cord fabric plant in Pingdingshan,³ Henan Province, have been completed and trial-production will begin soon.

The equipment and technology of the plant were imported from Japan. Some of the processes are controlled by electronic computers and monitored by television.

One of China's key construction projects during the period of economic readjustment, the plant has an annual capacity of 13,000 tons of polyamide tire cord fabric, with a total value of more than 300 million yuan.

- A 6,000 hp tugboat, the biggest on the Changjiang (Yangtze) River, recently pushed a flotilla of barges carrying 32,000 tons of coal from Wuhan⁴ on the middle reaches of the river to Shanghai⁵ on the east coast. Both the tugboat and the barges were imported from the United States. With a maximum pushing capacity of 30,000 to 40,000 tons, the tugboat will help promote inland navigation.



A large China-made conveyor belt at the Xinglongzhuang Coal Mine.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Solidarity With Palestinian People

Premier Zhao Ziyang on November 29 sent a message to the fourth meeting commemorating "International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People" held at the United Nations. The message reiterated the firm support of the Chinese Government and people for the Palestinian and other Arab people in their just struggle, and strongly condemned the Israeli authorities for persisting in their policies of aggression and expansion.

The message said that the Palestinian question is the core of the Middle East question. The Palestine Liberation Organization has become a political force which cannot be ignored in the Middle East. Most countries in the world hold that the UN resolutions relating to the Middle East question should be carried out and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people restored so as to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East question.

The message stressed that China is convinced that so long as the Palestinian and other Arab people unite and make unremitting efforts, they will succeed in realizing their lofty goal of regaining their national rights and recovering their lost territories.

Sino-Romanian Co-operation

"The economic co-operation between China and Romania has steadily improved and the prospects are broad." This was said by Chairman Hu Yaobang when he met with a Romanian Government Delegation in Beijing on November 24.

The Romanian delegation, led by Ion Dinca, First Deputy Prime Minister and Member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, was in Beijing to attend the third meeting of the Sino-Romanian Economic and Technical Co-operation Committee.

Chairman Hu spoke highly of the results of the third meeting which had achieved complete success through the concerted efforts of both sides.

The relations between the two Parties, two governments and two peoples of China and Romania are very good. Politically, they trust, respect and support each other while in the economic field, they help each other, supply each other's needs and expand their co-operation in diverse forms. The economic co-operation between the two countries has expanded rapidly in the past few years, with a considerable increase in trade volume and in production co-operation.

The third meeting studied the ways to implement items relating to production and technical co-operation, analysed the trade situation of the two countries, and worked out measures for further trade development.

The protocol of the third meeting was signed in Beijing on November 24.

Arms Sales to Taiwan Endanger Sino-American Relations

— Comment on "The New York Times" editorial of November 20

THE proposed arms sale to Taiwan is a key issue endangering the development of Sino-American relations, a problem which should be handled, in the words of a senior US official, "with great sensitivity." *The New York Times* has come out with a suggestion for the White House to get out of the present predicament.

In its editorial on November 20, the paper admitted that the Reagan administration is in "a Chinese knot of its own making." To free the White House from the knot, the paper offered a solution, that is, to sell Taiwan an improved version of F-5E jet fighters to replace the old-model F-5E planes Taiwan now has.

Blind Alley

The basic cause of Reagan's predicament, in the final analysis, does not lie in what types of weapons the US sells to Taiwan. Rather it lies in the fact that there are a number of people in the US who still cling to the "two Chinas" theory. These people want a "strategic relation" with China while at the same time they are not earnest about stopping interference in China's internal affairs.

It has long been pointed out by the Chinese media that any move on the basis of "two Chinas" could only lead to a blind alley. Sales of weapons, of whatever type, constitute violations of China's sovereignty and intervention in China's internal affairs. Insistence on military sales to Taiwan, to interfere in

China's affairs, is irreconcilable with the desire to develop Sino-US relations. The only possible way out from the predicament is to abandon policies that violate China's sovereignty and interfere in its internal affairs.

The suggestion by *The New York Times* looks like something new at first glance. But it is not different from a proposal made some months earlier that preached "parallel sales" — selling China military equipment in return for its approval of US arms sales to Taiwan. In essence, these two options are in common in their interference in China's internal affairs.

Arrogant Logic!

In its editorial, *The New York Times* said, "Peking has no legal or moral right to veto American sales." What arrogant and hegemonist logic! The US Government has formally recognized and reaffirmed on many occasions that the Chinese Government is the sole legal government of China and that Taiwan is China's territory. Every Chinese with any self-respect, let alone the government, strongly opposes the illegal action of selling arms to Taiwan, an action that infringes on China's sovereignty and interferes in its internal affairs. On such a matter of principle, how is it that China has no say, while the US has the right to do whatever it likes?

The New York Times even asked: "Why should its (Beijing) Communist regime define American ties with an anti-Com-

munist ally?" This brings into the open the anti-Communist, anti-China nature of those Americans who insist on the sales. In fact, they are trying to hold back the historic trend of developing friendly relations between the Chinese and American peoples and running counter to the policy of establishing strategic ties adopted by both Republican and Democratic administrations.

To find a pretext to justify the US arms sale to Taiwan, the editorial went so far as to claim that "in normalizing diplomatic relations with Washington in 1979, Peking (Beijing) assented to the Taiwan Relations Act, committing the United States to give the island the means of self-defence."

This is a distortion of facts, for Washington had not yet cooked up such an American act that encroaches upon China's sovereignty at the end of 1978, when the People's Republic of China and the United States reached agreement on normalization of their relations. This act came out a few months later.

Moreover, it is known to all that the Chinese Government has explicitly opposed the American act because of its interference in China's internal affairs and its violation of the principles contained in the Sino-American joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations ever since this act was made public. But, who would have thought that such a big American newspaper like *The New York Times* should have been so ignorant and ill-informed about such a well-known fact.

The New York Times also put out an absurd argument which is still common in certain sec-

tions of American public opinion. It alleged that "fearful of the Soviet Union, China is unlikely to let one weapons sale upset its American link."

This argument surely cannot stand the test of facts, because all those who are able to observe international affairs objectively have recognized the fact that despite its somewhat backward arms and equipment, China has never been less firm than some big military powers armed with strong and advanced equipment in dealing with Soviet military blackmail and threats.

Whenever aggressed against by outsiders, the Chinese people have never bowed down to the intruders. China has its own advantages against aggressors. It has a vast territory and a large population, and more important, China has a fine tradition of defeating well-armed enemies with its backward weapons.

If there are people "fearful of the Soviet Union," such people

are to be found in the ranks of those opposing the development of Sino-American relations, who are really very "fearful" of irritating the Soviet Union. Out of their own timidity, such people even venture to conjecture that China has to rely on the United States, and from there, they even infer that China might swallow the American "bitter pill" over the question of the US arms sale to Taiwan.

We have already made it known to Washington that any disrespect to the national feelings of the Chinese people, infringement on China's sovereignty and interference in China's internal affairs or any other action along this line can only gravely endanger the development of American relations with China and lead to their standstill and retrogression. This is something which the peoples of both China and the United States certainly do not wish to see.

— Hua Xiu

Uranium Sales a Calumny

RECENTLY, a foreign press report alleged that China "probably" has sold enriched uranium to South Africa through West Europe. Some press agencies have seized on this groundless charge and have enlarged on it. They accused China of providing South Africa with a large quantity of enriched uranium. The hegemonists have given this allegation wide publicity to divert world attention away from what they are up to and to stir up third world ill-will towards China.

However, neither irresponsible reporting nor base rumours can change the facts or damage China's image.

It is a fact that China, by its own efforts, has mastered

nuclear technology and broken the nuclear monopoly of the superpowers. This is a major scientific and technological achievement by China and is something the third world countries rejoice over. It is entirely normal for China to export a limited quantity of nuclear materials in the interests of international co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Nuclear materials are a sensitive item which should be handled with great prudence. China has required and obtained from all buyers an undertaking that they will not trans-ship the material to third countries, particularly South Africa and Israel, or use the same for non-peaceful purposes.

China has always rendered firm support to the just struggle of the people of southern Africa. It refuses to have any political, economic or trade relations with the racist regime of South Africa, not to mention selling nuclear materials to it. Investigations have shown that the allegation about Chinese nuclear materials being trans-shipped to South Africa is totally unfounded.

It must be pointed out that there are countries in the world which have exported nuclear materials in much larger quantities than China. China has been made the victim of slanderous attacks because the rumour-mongers are upset about China breaking their nuclear monopoly and annoyed by China's stand in defence of the interests of the third world countries. This is why they spread such unsubstantiated reports to exert pressure on China and hope to eventually restore their nuclear monopoly. Such lies are also designed to win themselves the good name of being a "natural ally" of the third world. But falsehoods are still falsehoods.

— Ren Yan

Bonn Meeting Viewed From Washington

Report From the US

WASHINGTON has been watching the Bonn meeting during the past few days and

now it is breathing easier," said an American describing the Reagan administration's response to Brezhnev's recent visit to West Germany. It was,

of course, understandable for the US to be deeply concerned about the Bonn meeting.

Brezhnev's Unattained Object

West European pacifists have recently conducted a series of demonstrations to oppose the planned deployment of US nuclear missiles in Europe. Reagan's recent speech about the possibility of a tactical nuclear war has given impetus to pacifist and anti-US sentiments in Western Europe. Moreover some leaders of the West European countries have recently begun to express dissatisfaction with the United States. As a result, US-European relations have become strained. This provided an opportunity for the Soviet Union to drive a wedge between the United States and its West European allies.

Brezhnev's recent journey to West Germany was his first visit to Western Europe since Russia's invasion of Afghanistan. Moscow tried to extricate itself from its predicament by using the visit to emphasize its

alleged "peace offensive." Brezhnev attempted to present himself as a "peace angel" and make Reagan out to be a "warmonger." The Soviet Union hopes to isolate Washington and put the United States on the defensive by supporting Europe's pacifist movement. If this ploy works, Moscow can maintain its nuclear weapons superiority in Europe by preventing NATO from deploying newer and more effective nuclear missiles.

The Bonn meeting will not only influence the positions of the two superpowers in the Geneva negotiations, but also influence the development of the East-West relations. With the aim of curbing Brezhnev's attempt, US President Reagan put forward a four-point proposal on disarmament before the Bonn meeting. (Concerning Reagan's four-point proposal, see *Beijing Review* No. 48, p. 10.)

Brezhnev's 3-day visit to Bonn ended without any tangible results. This was largely due to the counter-meas-

ures put forth by the Reagan administration. In his talks with Brezhnev, Helmut Schmidt supported Reagan's proposal, demanding that both Washington and Moscow give up the deployment of medium-range missiles. This forced Brezhnev to explain why the Soviet Union chooses to maintain its SS-20 missiles in Europe.

Though the Soviet spokesman Leonid Zamyatin is a persuasive speaker, he has not been able to convince the West European press of the validity of Brezhnev's proposal at the Bonn meeting. After their last round of talks, both sides acknowledged that differences exist between them. They also agreed that the "dialogue between East and West should continue."

Everyone can now clearly see that Moscow's alleged disarmament plan is only rhetoric. Actually, it is trying to increase its nuclear armed forces aimed at Western Europe. Moscow's "peace offensive" has glaring inconsistencies which will soon be apparent because the Soviet Union's deeds do not match its words.

Initiative Still Not in US Hands

Washington's blocking the Soviet offensive does not mean that the United States has gained the initiative in its diplomatic fight with the Soviet Union. The *Washington Post* has noted that immediately after Brezhnev's proposal at Bonn became known, US presidential counsellor Edwin Meese on November 24 described it as a "step in the right direction . . . a hopeful sign that they too will negotiate in good faith." But the US State Department quickly dismissed the proposal



Bonn demonstrators against Brezhnev's visit.



Reagan's Zero Option.

Cartoon by Chen Fengxiang

as containing "nothing that is significantly new," when West Germany and other West European countries responded coolly to the Soviet proposal. This shows that the United States is rather confused in its estimation of Moscow's strategy.

It is also obvious that Moscow's efforts to shore up its position in Europe has not been entirely fruitless. On the eve of this Bonn meeting, an agreement was signed by Bonn with

Moscow still keeps its arms superiority to menace Western Europe. Moreover, the Soviet Union is not without influence inside the pacifist movement. In the forthcoming Geneva talks, Moscow can be expected to come out with some new gimmick to try and pull the wool over the eyes of the world. The United States has no reason for optimism.

—Yuan Xianlu
(November 25)

Afghanistan

The Writing on the Wall

LIFE for the Soviet troops and the puppet Karmal regime in Afghanistan has been getting tougher. Recently, more members of the military and cultural circles of the Karmal regime have fled Afghanistan. In addition to Brigadier Shahzad Ahmedzai Wazir and 20 soldiers under him who fled to Pakistan, others who have deserted the Karmal regime include Colonel Merodey of the Afghan militia, Abdullah Tameez, Director-General of Central Land Reform Administration, Abdul Haye

Airanpur, a former Judge of the Supreme Court and a legal adviser to the Ministry of Commerce, Mohammad Tahir Hashmy, Professor of Political Science in the Law Faculty of Kabul University, and Inayat Sharif, Editor in Chief of News and Current Affairs of Afghan TV. Moscow's men in Afghanistan are losing support at home and this has alarmed Moscow.

UN Resolution

It is nearly two years since Soviet troops crossed into Af-

ghanistan. Instead of coming to accept this Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, the world has insisted firmer than ever that the Soviet Union get out of Afghanistan. On November 18, the 36th UN General Assembly adopted by an overwhelming majority of 116 votes a resolution calling for the total withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The third such resolution in two years by this world organization, and approved by more and more countries.

Soviet aggression has caused the Afghan people untold suffering. Some 400,000 Afghans have been killed, not a few by Soviet biochemical weapons. One-fifth of the nation has fled to Pakistan and Iran. However ruthless the Soviet occupationists have been, the Afghan people have not acquiesced. Resistance leadership, arms and organization are now better than a year or so ago. The large-scale offensive in November to oust the guerrillas from the Panjshir valley and the Paghman valley north and south of Kabul has been a failure. Actually, Afghanistan has become a millstone around the Soviet Union's neck.

A Major Issue

The Soviet invasion has made more and more people see the Soviet Union's expansionist ambitions. The invasion of Afghanistan is a major step in the Soviet southward thrust into the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is not a local issue, but one which affects the world. Soviet troops in Afghanistan pose a grave threat to the peace of Asia and the rest of the world.

When the UN General Assembly was reviewing the Afghan question, Soviet-made helicopter-gunships intruded into Pakistan's airspace to strafe the



Afghan guerrillas in Paktia Province.

refugee camps there. These armed provocations of November 16 and 17 were not accidental. It was the Soviet Union challenging the just demands of the international community.

Moscow is not willing to give up what it has got and is doing everything to hold on to Afghanistan. The "political settlement" it proposes is merely designed to make its occupation of Afghanistan and the regime it has installed in Kabul "legal" and to open up another channel for intervention in Persian Gulf affairs. The third resolution on the Afghan question adopted by the UN General As-

sembly has again shown that Moscow will not be allowed to digest its prey. The world is determined to make Moscow disgorge its victim.

The only settlement to the Afghan question lies in the Soviet Union withdrawing its troops totally and immediately from Afghanistan according to the UN resolution. The sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and the Afghan people's self-determination must be restored. The Soviet Union should read the writing on the wall.

— "Beijing Review" news analyst Yu Pang

have fled to the hills. The situation is now under control and the republic is calm.

South African racists are thought to be behind the invasion. Press reports say that the invading white mercenaries had been recruited in South Africa to overthrow Seychelles President Albert Rene. This could well be, for the reactionary South African regime has taken armed action against several independent African countries. Its armed forces have ruthlessly attacked neighbouring Angola, Mozambique and Zambia. The invasion of Seychelles strengthens the belief that the racist regime in Pretoria is a major cause of insecurity on the African continent.

The Republic of Seychelles, which pursues a peaceful non-aligned policy and is firmly against South Africa's policy of racial discrimination and apartheid, does not permit South African aircraft to land or overfly her territory.

Seychelles is a small country, but treasures her independence and sovereignty no less than governments of large, powerful countries. This recent outrageous armed invasion is a flagrant violation of international law and, whatever its source, must be strongly condemned by the international community.

— Qin Dianjie

Seychelles Defends Her Sovereignty

THE tranquil island Republic of Seychelles was suddenly invaded on November 25 by 100 or more armed mercenaries flying into the country aboard a foreign airline plane. Defence forces drove off the invaders

trying to take over the international airport in Mahe, the main island in the Seychelles. Some of the attackers hijacked a plane and flew to the South African city of Durban. Most of the mercenaries, however,

CORRECTIONS: In issue No. 47, the last sentence in the left-hand column on page 3 should read: "In 1979, the deficit amounted to 17,000 million yuan and it stood at 12,700 million yuan a year later."

In our last issue, the fourth line of the first paragraph in the item "Solving the Employment Problem," for "cities and countryside" read "cities and towns."

Addendum to "China's Socialist Economy"

Several million copies of the Chinese edition of "China's Socialist Economy" have been sold since it was first published two years ago. Written by one of China's noted economists Xue Muqiao, this book has also been translated and published in English, French, Japanese and Spanish. "Beijing Review" printed Chapter 7 of this book in issue No. 43, 1979 and Chapter 8 in Nos. 5, 12 and 14, 1980.

Foreign press has reviewed this book and many readers have written to the author. In his addendum to the forthcoming new printing of the book, the author observes that this book, which he calls a "draft," has "failed to raise its summary of practical experiences to the level of theoretical analysis and some of the viewpoints are premature." Moreover, the author acknowledges that this book leaves much to be desired in clarifying the "Left" mistakes that existed within our Party for so long.

In the first and second sections of the addendum, Xue Muqiao amends and clarifies some of his viewpoints in the book. Following is an abridged translation of these two sections. — Ed.

Socialist Relations of Production

Practice shows that socialism is not necessarily based on a unified public ownership by the whole society. There has to be a stage in which two kinds of public ownership — that by the whole people and that by the collective — exist simultaneously. The analysis by Stalin of the socialist ownership was a contribution to Marxism-Leninism. However, Stalin's treatment of the forms of management under the two kinds of public ownership was over-simplified. He correctly emphasized planning in the economy owned by the whole people, but he underestimated the role of the law of value and the market. Under his leadership, a highly centralized state management relying mainly on administrative measures was instituted in the Soviet Union. This was regarded as the only

feasible form of management for the part of the economy owned by the whole people. As to the rural collective economy, only the agricultural artel form was permitted. This disregarded uneven economic development and rejected other forms of management.

China also established two kinds of public ownership after the completion, in the main, of the socialist transformation of private ownership of the means of production. Due to "Left" mistakes, a tendency of blindly going after a higher level of public ownership emerged. This tendency went against the law that the relations of production have to correspond with the level of the productive forces. Therefore, the growth of the productive forces was retarded.

The productive forces in present-day China are multifarious. They include advanced modern large-scale production, mechanized production of the 1940s and 1950s, semi-mechanized and semi-manual production and small-scale production based entirely on manual labour. The situation also differs vastly from place to place. Under these conditions, it is impractical to institute a stereotyped form of public ownership everywhere nor is it appropriate to adopt a single form of management.

The socialist public ownership of the means of production holds the dominant position in China with the state-owned economy and the collective economy constituting the two basic forms. Given this predominance, the existence of a small number of other forms of ownership, for example, private ownership, should be allowed. It is also advisable to permit foreign countries to make investments and help run joint ventures in China and to encourage overseas Chinese to invest in our country.

In the socialist public economy diversified and flexible forms of management should be adopted. A single form is not even appropriate for the part of the economy owned by the whole people. Dissimilar trades and enterprises should

have different forms of management. For example, some enterprises can be managed according to state plans; some, according to the demand of the market. Some can be managed individually; some, conjointly; some managed in co-operation with their counterparts in other provinces and regions; some together with collectively owned enterprises.

In the collective economy, the forms of management and the sizes of enterprises and of basic accounting units should not be uniform.

For a long time, we regarded the transition of ownership from the production teams to the production brigades and then to the communes as the only way to promote the transition of agriculture to a higher stage of socialism. Now this should be reconsidered. With the growth of a diversified economy, a commune or brigade will put some of its productive fields under specialized management. There will be co-operative management among several households, joint management between the collective and individuals, and between brigades or communes. Some commune- and brigade-run enterprises will develop co-operation with state-owned industrial and commercial enterprises. In this way boundaries between brigades and between communes as well as between collective and state-owned enterprises will disappear in this respect. On the basis of specialization and joint management, rural commodity production and exchange will develop further, and socialized mass production will gradually increase. Therefore, the collective ownership of the means of production in some rural areas may pass from small units to larger ones. But that form of transition may not be followed in other places.

Is it contrary to the Marxist-Leninist theory concerning scientific socialism to allow some economies not publicly owned to exist during the period of socialism? No, it is not. According to dialectical and historical materialism, everything in its development contains the remnant of the old and the embryo of the new. Ever since the primitive society, there has never been such a thing as a pure social form. Slave society had many freemen; feudal society embraced



Changing the sign after the Shanghai Mobile Crane Factory merged with the Shanghai No. 3 Bicycle Factory. Plans are to increase the output of the "Phoenix" bicycles by 15 per cent annually over the next five years.

numerous peasants who tilled their own land. In capitalist society, even in the highly developed capitalist countries of today, there are numerous small producers. People never refute that they are capitalist countries just because they are "impure." Why, then, should the criterion of "purity" be applied to socialist countries? To uphold Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, we must establish China-type socialist relations of production by adhering to dialectical and historical materialism and in the light of the specific Chinese conditions.

Planned Economy and Market Regulating

Some economists call socialist economies planned economies and capitalist economies market economies. This characterization expresses the difference of the two social systems in one aspect. But it is not an absolute. The market economies in capitalist countries are sometimes subject to state intervention and guidance by plans under certain circumstances; in a socialist country, the planned economy, instead of negating the market, makes wide use of market mechanisms under the guidance of a state plan.

Over the last two years, while searching for ways to improve the systems of management of the national economy, the phrase "combining

regulation by the plan and by the market" has often been used (I used it myself). This is an example of our failure to find better terms to describe certain economic phenomena. This phrase is not very accurate. Comrade Chen Yun was more precise when he said: "Planned production is the mainstay of industrial and agricultural production, and it is supplemented by free production which operates within the framework of the state plan while taking into consideration changes in the market." We should not mechanically place planned management in opposition to regulation by the market. Planned production must consciously make use of the law of value and within a determined scope utilize the market's regulating role. In this way the state plan can be kept in line with the market's demand.

In planning the national economy, it is important to correctly handle the relationship between state construction and the improvement of the people's livelihood and to appropriately regulate the ratios between various sectors of the national economy and the proportions of the various departments within each sector.

The state plan should ensure that investments in capital construction be rationally distributed among the different sectors of the national economy so as to bring about harmonious economic development between sectors and within each sector. For a long time, owing to our one-sided emphasis on developing heavy industry, the development of agriculture, light industry, transport and communications, and commerce and service trades was held back. In heavy industry, the ratio between the various departments was not adjusted well and the development of the energy industry clearly lagged behind. Hence a serious imbalance between the various sectors of the national economy. A lesson should be drawn from this.

In order to give full scope to the market's regulating role, the exchange of goods must first be enlivened. The measures to be adopted include:

(1) Change the system under which certain products were sold and purchased only by the



The Shijiazhuang No. 3 Printing and Dyeing Factory increases the production of lining materials, a commodity in great demand.

state. With the exception of a few major commodities like grain, cloth, complete sets of machinery and equipment, and some industrial raw materials, the demand of which outstrips their supply, all other commodities should be purchased by the commercial departments according to plans worked out on the basis of market demand. Factories should work out their own production plans in the light of commercial department's purchasing plans and market demand.

(2) Increase the channels for exchange of commodities and simplify the process of exchange. In addition to state-owned commercial establishments, large numbers of collective retail stores and some private ones should be set up and competition should be allowed among them. The number of urban markets for farm and sideline products must be enormously increased.

(3) Gradually loosen price control within a certain extent. Various localities and even enterprises should have some say in readjusting prices, or prices may be allowed to float within certain limits. Many commodities should have seasonal price fluctuations, and appropriate regional price differences should be permitted to encourage localities to supply each other's needs.

To give full scope to regulating by the market, it is necessary to use many other methods, such as readjusting tax rates and bank loans. These should be worked out through practice. □

The "Cultural Revolution" and the Struggle Against Bureaucracy

by Our Guest Writer Shi Zhongquan

This article attempts to show that neither the purpose and the methods nor the results of the "cultural revolution" played positive roles in the struggle against bureaucracy. Furthermore, the Party resolution's negation of the "cultural revolution" does not mean that China has given up the struggle against the bureaucratic style of work. On the contrary, we are using all means to fight bureaucracy, including strengthening ideological education, enforcing discipline, delegating more democratic rights to the people and introducing reforms. — Ed.

SOME foreign friends do not fully understand why the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China has completely negated the "cultural revolution." They have raised the question: Is it true that the "cultural revolution" did not play any positive role in fighting against bureaucracy? I would like to express my view on this question.

Bureaucracy is a very complicated social problem, but I don't think the "cultural revolution" had any positive impact on the struggle against bureaucracy. I would approach the question by examining three aspects: its purpose, methods and results.

No Positive Meaning, Why?

First, the "cultural revolution" was not launched for the purpose of fighting bureaucracy. Bureaucracy is a decadent style of thought and work left over from the old society. It does tremendous harm to the cause of socialist revolution and construction. The people are greatly discontented with it.

The author is a theoretical worker.

In our country, leading cadres at every level were tempered during the long period of revolutionary struggle, and most of them worked hard for the people's interests. Generally speaking, those who were contaminated by the bad habits of bureaucracy could mend their ways after criticism and education. Therefore, there was no need to launch a massive political movement just to fight bureaucracy.

The purpose of launching the "cultural revolution" was explicitly worded in the Circular of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued on May 16, 1966, which was considered a programmatic document for the "cultural revolution." It is also clearly defined in the Political Report at the Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party.

According to these two documents, the purpose of the "cultural revolution" was to criticize the so-called "revisionism," "capitalism" and "large numbers of representatives of the bourgeoisie who sneaked into the Party, government and army as well as the cultural circles," to "struggle against counter-revolutionary revisionists," and to "seize back power from capitalist-roaders in the Party." In other words, it was to carry out "a political revolution in which one class overthrows another."

The "revisionists," "capitalist-roaders in power within the Party" and "representatives of the bourgeoisie" to whom the documents referred were in fact revolutionary leading cadres of the Party and the state at various levels. They were the backbone force of socialism. To put negative political labels on them was tantamount to framing them. The launching of a "great political revolution" under the dictatorship of the proletariat was aimed at overthrowing vast numbers of veteran revolutionary cadres and not improving or substantially alter-

ing any of the bureaucratic methods some cadres had adopted.

In the later stages of the "cultural revolution," the gang of four called for a struggle against "the bureaucratic class." The gang sought to overthrow additional veteran revolutionary cadres while stepping up their efforts to usurp the power of the Party and the state.

As we know, the term "class" has a scientific meaning, and it must not be interpreted at will nor used randomly. Whether a certain group of people form a class in society depends upon their position in the social economic structure. It is based on their position in the production process, on whether they possess the means of production, and on how they have acquired these productive means.

Under the socialist system, the means of production are owned by the whole people and exploitation of others' labour is eliminated. Thus, the exploiting class no longer exists as a class and the overwhelming majority of exploiters are changed into labourers who earn their own living. Although remnant elements of the exploiting classes still exist and new exploiters might emerge, a new exploiting class can never be formed so long as we uphold the socialist political and economic system.

Like other labouring people, our cadres, including high-ranking cadres, are public employees of the state. They are paid only the wages they are entitled to under the state wage system, which is based on distribution according to work. They can neither possess the means of production, nor lay claim to the products of other people's labour. Therefore, to say that our cadres have been bureaucratized or that a "bureaucratic class" has emerged is incompatible with the Marxist-Leninist theory of class and with the social reality in our country.

In fact, only a tiny number of cadres degenerated into new exploiters. They committed serious bureaucratic mistakes, violated state laws and Party discipline and robbed the people or seized state property by force and trickery. But these people cannot form a class. It is not hard to deal with them — just subject them to Party discipline and state laws through the use of normal procedures.

Second, wrong methods for treating cadres and handling matters were adopted during the "cultural revolution." Some cadres have been contaminated by bad habits of bureaucracy. On the one hand, they have been influenced by the



Worker: I'd like to offer a suggestion.

Cadre: We're always glad to get workers' suggestions. . . .

Cadre: . . . We'll give it our immediate attention.

Cartoon by Shi Bing

ideology of the exploiting classes. On the other, some irrational and defective procedures for work, administration and organization also promoted the development of bureaucracy.

Therefore, the struggle against bureaucracy requires that we strengthen ideological education to enable cadres who have committed mistakes to foster again the fine style of serving the people and keeping in close touch with the masses, and that we perfect socialist democracy and the socialist political and economic system, and overcome numerous outdated conventions and customs. Thus we can really enable the people to manage the affairs of the state and effectively supervise government employees.

Undeniably, the initiator of the "cultural revolution" subjectively desired to re-educate the cadres and to reform the irrational rules and regulations. However, he had made a com-

pletely wrong analysis of the cadre contingent, handling the contradictions among the people as contradictions between ourselves and the enemy. He adopted wrong methods for dealing with cadres who had committed mistakes, including those who had committed mistakes of bureaucracy. Many were unjustly overthrown or dismissed from office. As a result, the movement failed to perform the function of education.

Moreover, the "cultural revolution" did not reform the irrational practices but, on the contrary, undermined some effective ones. Before the "cultural revolution," the government functioned separately from the Party within the state administration. But during the "cultural revolution," the work of the Party and government was lumped together and performed by the same group of people. In name, a "Party committee" and a "revolutionary committee" attended to the tasks separately. But in fact, the bodies were indistinguishable. This not only weakened the leadership of the Party, but also encouraged a bureaucratic style of work.

Another example is that in the past people's deputies at different levels made inspection tours of the grass-roots units to promote work, maintain close ties with the masses and learn about the people's opinions. This was helpful in overcoming bureaucratism. During the "cultural revolution," however, the practice was abolished.

Before the "cultural revolution," cadres also took part in physical labour, which was another measure against bureaucracy. During the "cultural revolution," the system was misused and turned into a means to punish and persecute cadres.

Third, judging from the results of the "cultural revolution," bureaucracy has not been eliminated but, in some respects, aggravated. Why? It is because the "cultural revolution" confounded right and wrong and undermined the Party's fine style of work. While good, hard-working cadres who kept close ties with the masses were dismissed from office, opportunists were promoted. The Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques openly advocated feudal and bureaucratic styles of work among the cadres. For instance, Lin Biao instructed his trusted followers to lure cadres and the masses with promises of promotion and material benefits. Their evil practices caused various manifestations of bureaucratic habits to spread unchecked. This serious consequence

could not disappear immediately with the end of the "cultural revolution." As a result, difficulties were added to our struggle against bureaucracy and other malpractices.

The Current Anti-Bureaucracy Struggle

After the gang of four was smashed, particularly after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee held in December 1978, the Party began to comprehensively correct the "Left" errors committed during and before the "cultural revolution" and to attach great importance to the struggle against bureaucracy.

For instance, Comrade Ye Jianying clearly stated that bureaucracy must be combated resolutely in his speech at the celebration meeting of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China at the end of September 1979. He pointed out that if cadres who were invested with power by the people were not responsible to the people, the people had the right to take back the power.

The Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life adopted at the Fifth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee held in March 1980 stipulated: "In order to maintain close ties between the Party and the masses of the people, and see to it that the leading Party cadres and Party members who are the people's servants do not turn into lords sitting on their



Self-criticism by a director of a bureau.

Cartoon by Pan Wenhui

backs, it is necessary to strengthen supervision by the Party organization and the masses over the leading Party cadres and Party members."

The Third Plenary Session of the Fifth National People's Congress held in August and September 1980 reiterated that the eradication of bureaucracy depended first of all on thorough eradication of the irrationalities within the state

administration, the cadre system and other administrative networks.

The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee said: "The style of work of a political party in power is a matter that determines its very existence. Party organizations at all levels and all Party cadres must go deep among the masses, plunge themselves into practical struggle, remain modest and prudent, share weal and woe with the masses and firmly overcome bureaucratism."

This resolute attitude of the Party and the government has also been manifested in their response to some serious accidents. For example, the oil rig *Bohai No. 2* capsized on November 25, 1979, killing 72 people. This accident resulted from issuing orders which violated established regulations. The cause of the accident was closely linked with the bureaucratic style of work on the part of the leading departments. Therefore, the cadres directly responsible for the accident were punished according to law. The Minister of Petroleum Industry was dismissed from office and a demerit "grade one" was recorded for a Vice-Premier of the State Council.

Institutional Reforms

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, some important reforms have been instituted throughout society. These reforms are not merely directed against bureaucracy, but they are nevertheless helpful to the struggle against it.

For instance, at the Third Plenary Session, the Central Commission for Inspecting Discipline was established. Its function is to oversee the implementation of the Party's regulations and discipline and thereby improve the Party's style of work. Immediately thereafter Party organizations at all levels set up their own organs to supervise discipline. Thus the Party has established a system of inspecting and supervising itself from top to bottom.

The Fifth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee stressed strengthening collective leadership and abolishing *de facto* life tenure for leading cadres. It called for the division of work between the Party and the government. As a rule, the first secretary of the

Party committee will no longer concurrently head the people's government.

The Third Plenary Session of the Fifth National People's Congress supported the suggestion of the Party Central Committee and approved the reshuffle of the State Council leading bodies. It also decided that the Chairman of the Party Central Committee would no longer hold the post of Premier of the State Council and that the Vice-Chairmen of the Party Central Committee would no longer be Vice-Premiers of the State Council. These are important reforms of the systems of Party and state leadership.

Other reforms are: delegating power to the grass roots; enlarging the decision-making powers of each enterprise; establishing workers and staff congresses; and setting up democratic management and supervision organizations.

In the countryside, the people's communes, production brigades and teams also have more decision-making power and democratic elections are held at these basic levels.

All these reforms have one feature in common, that is, they aim at enlarging, institutionalizing and legalizing socialist democracy. All this will help overcome bureaucracy.

The reforms are only a beginning. Many irrationalities still exist within the state administration and other organizational systems. Further reforms are necessary. If these irrationalities are not eradicated, it will be impossible to overcome bureaucracy and the modernization programme will also be delayed.

Of course, there is a connection between the existence of bureaucracy and the developmental level of the socialist productive forces as well as the educational and cultural levels of the cadres and general populace. To thoroughly eliminate all the manifestations of bureaucracy is a long and arduous task.

Finally, I would like to stress one point: Bureaucracy is not an incurable disease inherent in the socialist system. Now, as we are uncovering the sources from which bureaucracy emerged, we are sure to win victories in our struggle against it, so long as we continue to reform our organizational structures, and enlarge, institutionalize and legalize socialist democracy. At the same time, we must strengthen the education of leading cadres at all levels and help improve their style of work, even if it is a long struggle. □

Moral Education in the Schools

Side by side with China's drive to build a developed modern country in material terms, we are emphasizing the need to enrich our socialist civilization.

Moral values are best learnt when people are young. Thus, the more than 10 million teachers of China's over 200 million primary and middle school students (aged 6 to 17) are entrusted with providing ideological education and helping the students develop morally, intellectually and physically.

The following articles report on moral education in Shanghai, China's most populous city. — Ed.

Training the Younger Generation With Socialist Consciousness

by Lu Xingwei

MORAL education in school work is a priority, according to the state education policy.

Shanghai's 1.52 million children between the ages of 6 and 17—13.8 per cent of its total population—are now in primary or middle schools. Their moral and ideological level influences the common social practices and the mental outlook of the whole generation, and will have a large impact on the future of our country as well.

China's 5,000-year-old civilization has an international reputation for politeness and propriety. The propagation of socialist ideology after liberation in 1949 raised people's moral standard to an even higher level. Large groups of selfless devotees to the socialist cause emerged in Shanghai, the city once known as the "paradise of adventurers." The mental out-



Lu Xingwei.

look of the younger generation was also healthy.

Unfortunately, during the tumultuous years of 1966-76, the standards for right and wrong were confused. Those students who studied hard, abided by discipline and respected the teachers were ridiculed and criticized as the "obedient full-markers"; while those who were rebellious and disdainful of knowledge were celebrated as revolutionaries.

It was only natural that the moral level degenerated among

the children who grew up under these circumstances.

After the downfall of the gang of four in 1976, and especially during the past three years, the educational system was restored. Once again authorities advocated the policy of educating the students morally, intellectually and physically, and of teaching the socialist ideology that the people's interest should be served above all else.

One of the important tasks of school work is to instil in the students a lofty ideology and noble morality.

Moral Curriculum

Beginning in autumn 1981, Shanghai's primary schools have given priority to courses on morality. The courses' main contents are: imbue the students with love for the Chinese Communist Party, the socialist motherland, the people, the collective, physical labour, studying, science and public property; cultivate in them the quality and customs of being polite, honest, brave, industrious, modest and economical; teach them to abide by discipline, to pay attention to decorum, to personal hygiene and sanitation, to get along with others in the class, and to put the interests of the motherland above everything.

The middle schools stress the teaching of political science which introduces the students to the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. The students are guided in forming a scientific world outlook step by step, with ideals, aspirations and determination. Other consciousness-

The author is deputy director of the Shanghai Municipal Education Bureau.

Rules of Conduct for Pupils

1. Love the motherland, the people and the Communist Party of China. Study hard and be a good student.
2. Come to school on time and do not be absent from class without a good reason. Listen attentively and do homework conscientiously.
3. Persist in physical exercise and participate in extra-curricular activities.
4. Stress hygiene, keep clothes tidy and clean. Do not spit.
5. Love physical labour and do for oneself whatever is within one's ability.
6. Live plainly, consume grain economically. Do not be fussy about food and clothes, and do not squander money.
7. Abide by school discipline and public order.
8. Respect teachers, be united with schoolmates, be polite to others, don't scold or fight with others.
9. Be concerned about the collective, love public property, and turn in whatever one has picked up.
10. Be brave and honest. Do not tell lies. Correct one's own mistakes.

raising courses include: ideological cultivation, the history of social development, China's revolution and construction, elementary dialectical materialism and political economy.

The education bureau also demands that teachers of natural sciences embrace moral and ideological education in their courses. For example, patriotism is to be included in history and geography courses and dialectical materialism in mathematics, physics and chemistry courses.

Action Formula

As early as 1953, China designed rules of conduct for primary and middle school students. However, their implementation was interrupted during the "cultural revolution."

The Ministry of Education reissued the draft of these rules in August 1979. Recently they were formally implemented with some additions and changes.

Shanghai schools regard these rules as the criterion for judging the youths' school work and activities. The teachers explain the rules one by one and some

schools even set them to music so that the students can sing and memorize them.

Students who are models in following the rules are commended and encouraged, while those who break them are criticized and admonished.

While implementing these rules, teachers are encouraged to identify new problems and to sum up and propagate good experiences.

For instance, the principal and teachers of the primary

school affiliated with the Shanghai No. 1 Normal School noticed that children found it easy to abide by the rules when they were with others, but were more lax when they were alone. Rules were broken most often by children who were alone.

At the suggestion of the principal, the students held a discussion on "When I am alone." They talked about how to overcome the temptation to give in to weaknesses when no one is watching, and about proper behaviour for a child by himself.

These discussions exerted a good influence on the children. Once, after a maths test was graded and returned, fifth-grade student Li Fen found that the teacher had not noticed a mistake he had made. When he picked up his pen to revise the answer, shame flushed his cheeks.

He thought "I should be honest when I'm alone," and asked the teacher to lower his mark.

Learning From Lei Feng And Others

Children learn well from heroes and model characters. The late PLA man Lei Feng was



Primary school pupils learning good moral values through singing songs about mutual help and unity.



Raising the flag, a daily ceremony in China's primary and middle schools.

a model for students because he was selfless and did many things for other people.

In the activities of "Learn from Lei Feng and be a three-good student" (be good ideologically, study hard and keep physically fit), students tried to do good deeds in ordinary life and to overcome bad behaviour and habits.

Through commending advanced students and those who have made progress, an emulation drive—to catch up with the advanced and to help each other progress—is beginning to take root among the students.

Since 1978, some 100,000 students have been awarded as activists in learning from Lei Feng and being good students. In 1981, over 1,000 classes were voted outstanding collectives.

In the spring of 1981, Shanghai and other Chinese cities began a drive to promote socially useful actions and good moral conduct, and to build socialist civilization through the "Five Stresses and Four Points of Beauty."* The drive was jointly sponsored by the All-

China Federation of Trade Unions, the Communist Youth League, the women's federation and six other organizations.

During the summer vacation this year, the majority of middle school students volunteered to sweep the streets, help maintain public order, and to help old people and young children across busy traffic intersections.

During holidays, many students helped the dependents of armymen, martyrs and childless senior citizens.

* The five stresses are: stress on decorum, manners, hygiene, discipline and morals.

The four points of beauty are: beautification of the mind, which means cultivating a fine ideology, moral character and integrity and upholding the Party's leadership and the socialist system; beautification of language, which means the use and popularization of polite language; beautification of behaviour, which means doing useful things for the people, working hard, being concerned for others' welfare, observing discipline and safeguarding collective interests; beautification of the environment, which includes paying attention to personal hygiene and to sanitation at home and in public places.

The schools also pay attention to the unhealthy tendencies among the students and adopt appropriate measures to resolve problems as soon as there is any sign of them.

For instance, for a time, some decadent and unhealthy sentimental songs from abroad were popular among teenagers. This aroused the attention of many schools.

The schools asked composers to compose alternatives. Dozens of beautiful, healthy and lively songs for students were composed. They were welcomed and soon were sung by students everywhere. In the meantime, the schools helped the students cultivate good musical taste. The unhealthy songs eventually lost popularity and died out.

Organizations for Ideological Education

Teachers coach and organize moral education. One teacher is responsible for all the work in each primary and middle school class, and these teachers are the backbone of moral education together with cadres

of the Communist Youth League and instructors of the Young Pioneers. Each school assigns a responsible member to lead this contingent.

The student members democratically elect cadres to the Communist Youth League, the Young Pioneers and, in middle school, to student associations. These groups organize extra-curricular activities to help students enrich their knowledge, enliven their lives, cultivate good qualities and give play to their talents.

Teachers and parents have regular contact. Some schools organize parents into committees. Teachers visit their students' families, and parents go to schools to acquaint themselves with their children's progress and to make suggestions to the school authorities.

The number of newspapers and magazines exclusively for children and teenagers has increased in recent years in Shanghai. The circulation has increased for *Qingnian Bao* (Youth News), *Shaonian Bao* (Children's Paper), *Ertong Shidai* (Children's Age), *Xiaopengyou* (Little Friends) and

Haoertong (Good Children). *Ertong Shidai* now sells 1.2 million copies per monthly issue.

Extra-curricular educational organizations and cultural centres for youth are common in the city. There are about 100 children's palaces, youth palaces and children's houses in Shanghai. Each neighbourhood committee — autonomous organizations of citizens — has one or two members coaching extra-curricular activities for children.

Reformatory

The government pays serious attention to the education of the tiny number of students who commit minor violations of the law. The Shanghai municipality runs 25 reformatories for 2,500 youngsters.

The reformatory authorities regard these students as flowers that were harmed by insect pests. They respect the students' personalities, do not discriminate against them, do not act violently towards them, and do not punish them.

Instead, the officials are concerned about and persistent in

improving ordinary things in the youths' lives, and trying to change the youths by showing them real love, guiding them to reason things out and providing good examples for them to follow.

The reformatory has strict rules for the purpose of helping the students recognize their past errors in a thorough way. Students there are taught general courses to raise their educational level, and are required to take part in physical labour in order to acquire skills.

In the past few years, more than 3,000 reformatory students have overcome their bad habits and gone on to continue their studies or to new posts. Among them, some 500 went to high schools or secondary vocational schools. Some passed the national college entrance examinations and some joined the army.

The sharp decrease in the number of middle school delinquents is one of the remarkable results of the strengthening of moral education in recent years. The number of students in reformatories last year was 13.1 per cent lower than the year before last, and the number "enrolled" from January to August this year was 44.2 per cent lower than during the corresponding period last year. Since 1980, these reformatories have had "too few" students.

Of course, it is hard to eliminate all the bad effects on the youth caused by the 10-year tumult in a short period. In addition, with the implementation of the open policy, certain decadent ideas and life styles from outside are exerting a bad influence on some students.

And there are still a few students whose habits are incompatible with socialism, such as students who are not well-



Helping others after school.



A teacher talking with a student who violated school regulations.

disciplined enough, or students who long for bourgeois ways of living.

But I firmly believe that as long as we seriously implement the state's education policy and pay studious attention to the ideological characteristics of the students, we are fully able to raise the moral level of the younger generation and help them quickly change their mental outlook.

In his article *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, Comrade Mao Zedong expressed hope that each Chinese would emulate the selfless doctor and become "noble-minded and pure, a man of moral integrity and above vulgar interests, a man who is of value to the people." The vast majority of youth will do so. Our young people will enter adulthood and become the enthusiastic builders of socialist construction and socialist civilization.

Adding Lustre to the Red Scarf

by Guest Reporter
Our Correspondent

Zhang Chengming and
Tian Yun

BY International Children's Day (June 1) this year, Shanghai's 1.08 million 7-14-year-olds had put on red scarves. To be entitled to wear a red scarf is the dream of every kid in China.

A hallmark of the Chinese Young Pioneers, the red scarf represents a corner of the red flag. Every Young Pioneer is required to take good care of it and add honour to it.

Set up in 1949, the Young Pioneers is a mass organization to teach children to follow the examples of outstanding figures, carry on the cause of their revolutionary predecessors and foster the lofty goal to turn China into a modern socialist country.

Led directly by the Chinese Communist Youth League entrusted by the Chinese Communist Party, the Young Pioneers operates at three levels: contingents, teams and groups. Each school constitutes a contingent and each class makes up a team which is divided into groups.

Instructors are assigned as the children's instructors. In Shanghai, 4,500 outstanding Youth League members and teachers have been invited to be instructors at the contingent level and the 27,000 class masters in the metropolis' middle and primary schools serve as team instructors. An additional 2,000 advanced workers and Youth League members serve as after-school instructors.

Communist Youth League organizations in factories, PLA units, hospitals and villages help arrange visits, tours and other activities for the Young Pioneers.

Multifarious Activities

Young Pioneer activities are designed to develop the children in an all-round way — morally, intellectually and physically — and to foster the "five loves" — love the motherland, the people, physical labour, science and public property.

Contingents and teams organize gatherings, tours, visits, camping, story-telling, cultural and scientific studies, recreation, and military and physical training. The Young Pioneers also volunteer for public service work.

A citywide Young Pioneer campaign entitled "We Love the Motherland" has been going on in Shanghai since the beginning of last year. The campaign aims to give the kids a clear idea of China's past, present and future, and to prepare them for the historical tasks awaiting them in the next century.

During the campaign, the Young Pioneers read books and reference materials on China's history and geography. They also interviewed advanced workers in various fields of endeavour during after-class hours and holidays.

In addition, they also visited modern factories and places of interest or of historical significance, paid homage to the tombs of revolutionary martyrs, sang popular revolutionary songs from the past and watched relevant movies.



A PLA soldier, who is a Young Pioneer instructor, amusing his young friends.

Nascent Morality

"Where there is a red scarf there is new morality" is the watch-word for the Young Pioneers in Shanghai.

For seven years, a "Red Scarf Service Team" has been seen sweeping the streets and propagating traffic rules every morning near the Aomen Road No. 1 Primary School.

Young Pioneers in the Shibei Middle School have set up a "Red Scarf After-Class Service Desk" at the Shanghai Railway Station. In one short two-hour period, they helped 550 passengers—many of whom were aged or infirm—carry luggage and babies. Deeply touched, these passengers were anxious to know who the children were, but the answer was always the same: "My name is Red Scarf."

Volunteer services are popular with primary and middle schools in Shanghai.

The "Red Scarves" in the Damaqiao Primary School have collected large quantities of scrap iron for the state. The Pengpu No. 3 Primary School gathered heaps of vegetable leaves for animal feed and carted them to the peasants in the suburbs.

Helping the handicapped is also high on the agenda of the Young Pioneers. The kids in the Qipu Road No. 2 Primary School have accompanied blind people on their way 1,500 times.

The 20 Young Pioneers of the "Red Scarf Team for Helping the Blind" of the Changle Road No. 3 Primary School have actively aided sightless people for more than four years.

Over the past year, Chen Tao, a Young Pioneer from the Yongjia Road Primary School, has faithfully accompanied a paraplegic woman to and from work.

Cao Changzhi, a student from the Liaoyang Middle School, has helped a blind neighbour take baths for five years.

The one million Young Pioneers in Shanghai are devoted friends of children in other parts of the country.

Last year they launched a campaign to help Tibetan Young Pioneers furnish their libraries and clubs.

During the drive to "support construction in Tibet and help Tibetan friends set up Red Scarf clubs," the Shanghai children sent Tibetan youths 25,000 packages of books, stationery, toys

and equipment for physical training, bought with 43,000 yuan earned from their public service work.

In summer this year when Sichuan was hit by severely destructive floods, many Young Pioneers bought books and stationery with their pocket money and sent them to children in the afflicted areas.

The Young Pioneers also pay attention to personal hygiene, social morality and manners. During after-class hours they take to the streets to popularize socialist ideas. They have set up "Red Scarf Hygiene Supervision Stations," where they give friendly talks to those who have gone against public ethics and littered the streets.

In March this year, they distributed one million leaflets to dissuade people from elbowing their way on board buses during rush hours and from littering the streets.

The children saluted each passer-by before they handed him the leaflet. Touched by the children's good manners and the friendly tone of the leaflet, quite many recipients passed the leaflets to friends and relatives. Many wrote to encourage the children to keep up their good work.

Initiative and Self-Education

"Take the initiative in your own hands" is another motto for Shanghai's Young Pioneer teams and groups, which means that every member should learn to serve the people and strive to turn his or her team and group into a collective of unity and mutual love capable of sponsoring its own activities.

The instructors also encourage the children to give full play to their own initiative and educate

themselves with their own examples.

For a time, some third-year pupils in the Chengzhong Road Primary School, Jiading County, neither fruitfully used their after-class time nor conscientiously listened to their teachers in class.

Young Pioneer teams held meetings entitled "The Precious Three Minutes" which discussed "what one can do within three minutes," based on the children's reports of their own investigation and experiments.

Some reported visiting the printing and dyeing workshop of the Shanghai No. 15 Towel Factory.

"Within three minutes we saw women workers print more than 30 white towels with colourful designs," they said.

Another contributed: "My father works in a research institute. He told me that a laser beam can travel 54 million kilometres, or 1,350 times around the earth within three minutes."

"In three minutes my father who works in the post office can sort 50 parcels."

"My sister can knit 200 stitches."

They, themselves, could achieve amazing results in three minutes, they discovered.

One class found out that in three minutes each of them could learn an average of eight new words from the dictionary; another class reported that every class member could write an average of 22 English words in that short span.

These projects revealed the precious value of time and the students began to listen more attentively to their teachers and to foster good reading habits after school.

Helping a Crippled Classmate to School

THE poem *Going to School* by 11-year-old Zhao Min was awarded a prize at a 1980 world children's poetry competition sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The Shanghai Municipal Experimental Primary School student's poem depicts how he and his schoolmates helped a handicapped boy attend school. Yang Jie, a paraplegic victim of infantile paralysis, was unfailingly accompanied to school and carried to classrooms and the toilet by his classmates and teachers, so that he was able to

complete all four years at the experimental school. Zhao Min was so impressed that he wrote:

*On their way to school
Little boys leap and bounce;
On their way to school
Little girls are happy and joyful;
And he—a crippled kid,
Walks alongside his vigorous fellows.
He had yearned for schooling
Only to weep over his crippled feet.
Friends felt sorry for him,
Parents could only sigh.
Come, our good friend,
Come, little fellow,
We will not let you down.
Pick up your satchel
And hold your pencil,
Get on the cart,
We will push you all the way to school.*

A Boy Who Once Stole...

STUDENTS who do not behave well or who have done something wrong receive patient help from their teachers and classmates. "Do not let anyone lag behind" is a rallying call for students and pupils in Shanghai.

Two years ago, Liu Rongkai, a fifth-year pupil of the Shang-

hai Municipal Experimental Primary School, stole a leather hat and a fountain pen from his classmates, and took them home.

When Sun Hua, the instructor, found out about it, she made up her mind to help the boy correct his mistake.

Young Pioneers in Shanghai buying sports equipment as gifts for their Tibetan counterparts.





Liu Rongkai, Zhang Bailin (third and second from the left, front row) and their classmates.

First, she talked with Liu Rongkai and repeatedly visited his parents to try to understand why he had gone astray.

Then, together with Young Pioneer team leaders and other teachers, she worked out ways to help him. As a result, nobody in the class took Liu to task and nobody left him out. Instead, everyone treated him as warm-heartedly as before, while helping him to rehabilitate.

However, his Young Pioneer team of 40 members met and decided to suspend Liu Rongkai's membership for three months because his behaviour had brought shame to the red scarf. Furthermore, the team said he had to correct his mistake in earnest before he could wear the red scarf again.

Before the decision was announced it was discussed by the team's five leading members and approved by the Young Pioneer contingent headquarters.

When Liu untied the red scarf at his neck, he was in tears. He made a clean breast of his wrongdoings and told his classmates that he would never steal again.

A teacher told the meeting about two graduates from the school who had each done something wrong. One refused to mend his ways and consequently never returned to the right track. The other had committed a crime of lesser degree, but turned over a new leaf and became a railway passenger attendant.

The teacher said she was confident that Liu Rongkai would go straight and get back his red scarf before long.

Then his classmates took him to a lost-and-found office of the Nanshi District Security Bureau, which had collected lost wristwatches, calculators, handbags, clothes and money.

When he learnt that many adults and students had gone to some lengths to bring the items to the office and how relieved and happy people felt when missing objects were returned to their hands, he was all the more remorseful about his wrongdoing.

During the winter holiday, teacher Sun told him to clip newspaper stories about honesty, like those about people who did not pocket the money they found. Even now he can recite

six such stories he collected.

He also contributed an article to the "honesty" column in his class' wall newspaper, reporting on two good deeds he had performed.

Zhou Jian, a Young Pioneer team leader, visited Liu every week to exchange feelings about doing good for the people.

Once, during the period when his membership was suspended, Liu and Wu Yongqi, a school-mate of his, found 4.1 yuan on their way home. Just to see Liu's reaction, Wu said: "Let's buy something to eat with this money."

But the red scarf he had taken off his neck not long ago leaped into Liu's mind and he said, hurriedly: "Nope, this money is not ours. Let's send it to the lost-and-found office."

On another occasion he took to the office two other items he had picked up: an umbrella and an aluminum ring.

By the time Liu Rongkai got his red scarf back, 20 of his classmates had also performed good deeds, mostly returning lost money.

Liu had really changed. He was on good terms with his classmates and was doing his best to help others.

When he learnt that his classmate Zhang Bailin had come down with osteomyelitis in his lower limbs and had to recuperate at home, Liu and seven others volunteered to help Zhang with his lessons.

Together with their teachers, the eight boys kept Zhang abreast of his studies for a whole semester of convalescence, so that he was even able to take exams at home. He is now back in school and has completely caught up with his classmates, thanks to the reformed Liu and his friends. □

MEDICINE

Combining Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine

A new medical science is emerging in China created by the marriage of two different medical systems — traditional Chinese medicine and Western medicine.

Just formed in November, the Institute for Combining Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine seeks to promote the overall development of medical services by a scientific investigation and combination of the two systems.

The institute will explore the theoretical tenets of traditional Chinese medicine which regards disease as a malfunction of the natural balance between the organs of the human body. It will also examine the time-tested traditional medicines comprised of herbs, animal matter and minerals, and the curative properties of acupuncture and massage.

The high prestige enjoyed by practitioners of traditional medicine arises from their reliability and rate of cure. In 1949 when the People's Republic was founded, four-fifths of China's 314,000 doctors practised traditional medicine inherited from centuries of rich experience.

In the early 1950s, the government first stated its policy for health work: "Unite traditional Chinese with Western medicine." The call to integrate the strengths of traditional methods with the strengths of Western practices was reiterated

in 1958, as a move towards creating a modern but uniquely Chinese medical science.

Since then, tens of thousands of Chinese doctors of Western medicine, including 4,400 specialists, have received some training in traditional medicine. Likewise, doctors in traditional practice have studied the basics of Western medicine.

Some institutes of Western medicine in China now offer basic courses in traditional Chinese medicine, while traditional Chinese training includes some Western science. Traditional Chinese medical research institutes in Beijing and Shanghai use modern technical equipment and methods in their work.

New Organization. The Institute for Combining Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine is a specialized academic organization established after the Chinese Medical Association and the All-China Association for Traditional Chinese Medicine. It will focus its efforts upon academic exchanges and the popularization of science.

Initial Results. At the institute's founding meeting, specialists, scholars and clinicians from numerous places recounted their experiences and achievements in combining the two methods. Satisfactory results have been obtained in the treatment of acute abdominal diseases, fractures, injuries of the joints and soft tissue, heart and cerebral vascular diseases, acute infectious diseases and anal fistula.

Some research discoveries have led to theoretical advances in acupuncture anaesthesia. Modern scientific analysis has improved Chinese pharmacology

as well as contributing to traditional medical theory.

These achievements indicate that combining traditional and Western medicine is more effective than using either method exclusively, and creates the basis for further practical and theoretical research.

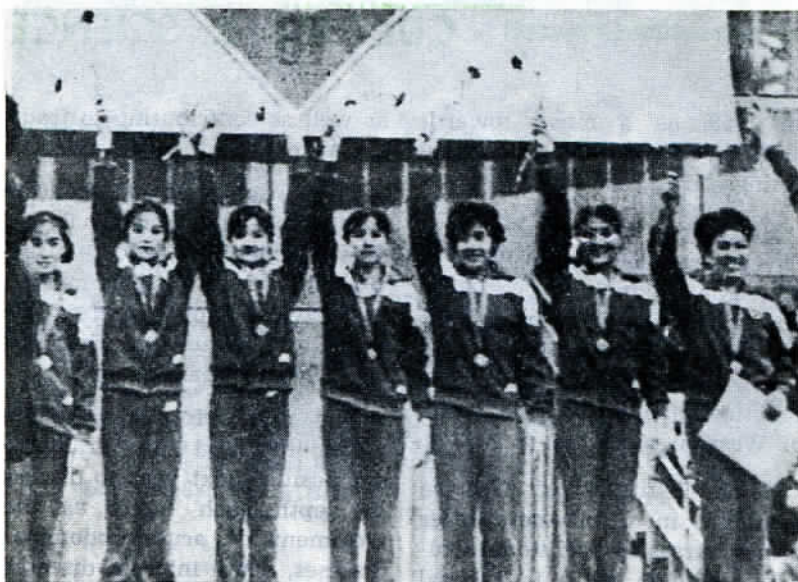
The newly formed institute plans to hold an academic symposium next year to discuss in depth such topics as the treatment of acute abdominal diseases, acute internal diseases and circulatory ailments, as well as the methodology for the combination of traditional Chinese and Western medicine.

SPORTS NEWS

World Gymnastics Championships. Chinese teams surpassed their own previous achievements to win several medals at the 21st World Gymnastics Championships held November 22-29 in Moscow with more than 40 countries taking part.

In the men's events which concluded on November 25, the Soviet gymnasts scored 588.95 points, winning the gold medal. The Japanese team was in second place with 585.85 points. The bronze medal went to the Chinese team which scored 583.90 points. This is the first bronze medal won by a Chinese men's team at these international gymnastics competitions.

In the women's events on the 26th and 27th, the Soviet team took the gold medal with 389.30 points, and the Chinese team scored 384.60 to take the second position, achieving the best record for a Chinese women's team at a world gym-



The Chinese women gymnasts who finished second in the team event.

nastics championship. The bronze medal went to the German Democratic Republic which scored 382.10 points.

The Chinese men scored high marks in the men's all-round competition on November 27. Tong Fei, 20, ranked fourth. Li Ning, 18, placed sixth and Li Xiaoping, 19, seventh. Before this year's competition, the best record held by a Chinese at a world championship was an 11th place won by Huang Yubin.

Ma Yanhong, 18, of the Chinese women's team scored a total of 77.625 points to finish fourth place in the women's all-round event on November 28, the highest place won by a Chinese woman at a world tournament.

The medals for the top three went to Soviet competitors. Olga Bicherova took the gold with 78.400, Maria Filatova, the silver, 78.075 and Elena Davidova, the bronze, 77.975.

On the 29th, China's Li Yuejiu, age 24, shared the gold medal with Yuri Korolev of the Soviet Union in the men's floor exercise event scoring 19.775 points. Another Chinese boy Li

Xiaoping was a co-winner in the men's pommel horse event with a score of 19.900 points. The gold medal was shared by Michael Nikolay of the German Democratic Republic. China's Huang Yubin got a silver medal in the men's rings event with a score of 19.700 points.

In the women's individual events finals, Ma Yanhong won a silver medal for the uneven



Li Yuejiu.

bars, scoring 19.800 points. Chen Yongyan and Wu Jiani scored 19.275 and 19.250 points on the balance beam, finishing second and third places. Maxi Gnauck of GDR came first in the three events—vaulting horse, uneven bars and balance

beam—in the four-item event. A Soviet girl Natalia Iliencko won a gold medal in the floor exercise.

World Cup Men's Volleyball Tournament. After 10 days of fierce contention, the Fourth World Cup Men's Volleyball Tournament closed in Tokyo on November 28, with the Soviet team capturing the World Cup. The Soviet players won all their matches. The Cuban team finished second and the Brazilian and Polish teams placed third and fourth respectively.

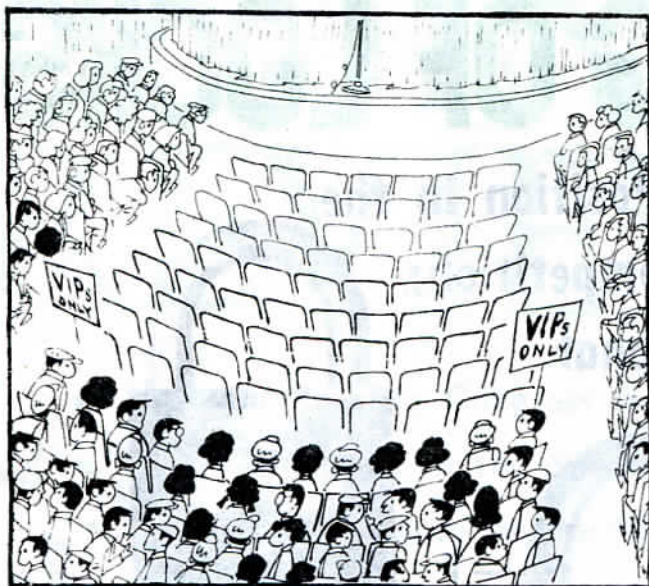


Li Xiaoping.

The Chinese team placed fifth, just as it did in the last World Cup tournament. Team member Shen Fulin was awarded a trophy for the "Best Setter." Teams from Japan, Italy and Tunisia placed sixth, seventh and eighth respectively.

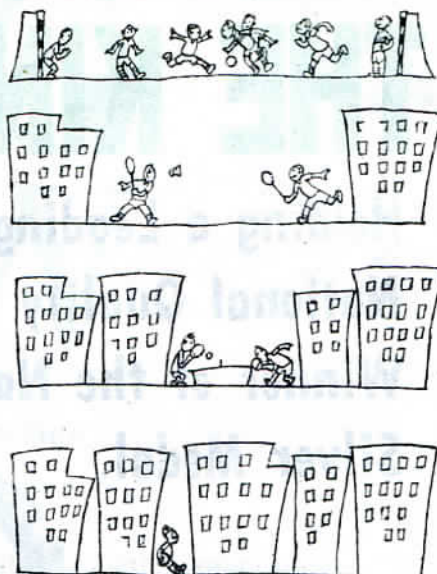
Asian Men's Basketball Championship. China won the nine-day 11th Asian Men's Basketball Championship which closed on November 20 in Calcutta. China carried away the championship for the fourth time in succession by defeating south Korea 96:64 in the finals. The Chinese team will represent Asia at the 9th World Men's Basketball Championship to be held next year in Colombia. South Korea came second and Japan, the Philippines, India and Malaysia finished third, fourth, fifth and sixth respectively.

Humour In China



"When does the show start?"

— Wu Qiliang



Urbanization.

— Sun Zejiang



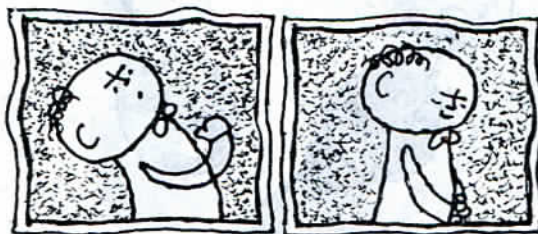
Buried in Work.

— Wang Fuyang



- He shouldn't have fallen in!
- If only we had a lifebuoy.
- He should try to be calm.

— Chang Jin



"I'm so modest. I never boast."

— Liu Qingtao

THE KING OF LOCKS

Holding a Leading Position in the
National Quality Competition;
Winner of the National
Silver Medal.



1. Hardened by a process of gas carburization, the shackle is indestructible.
2. The shackle is doubled bolted, thus enabling the lock to withstand twice as much force.
3. With a secure guard-plate, mushroom pin, extended pin and cylinder, the lock is burglarproof.
4. The lock is easy to open.
5. The keys have a serrated edge with 4-differentiated grooves so as to guarantee an unlimited number of variations and insure against interchanging keys.

CHINA NATIONAL LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS
IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION

Shandong Branch

9 Tianjin Road, Qingdao (Tsingtao), China
Cable Address: "INDUSTRY" Tsingtao

Double Operation Through One Keyway. Unique in the World.