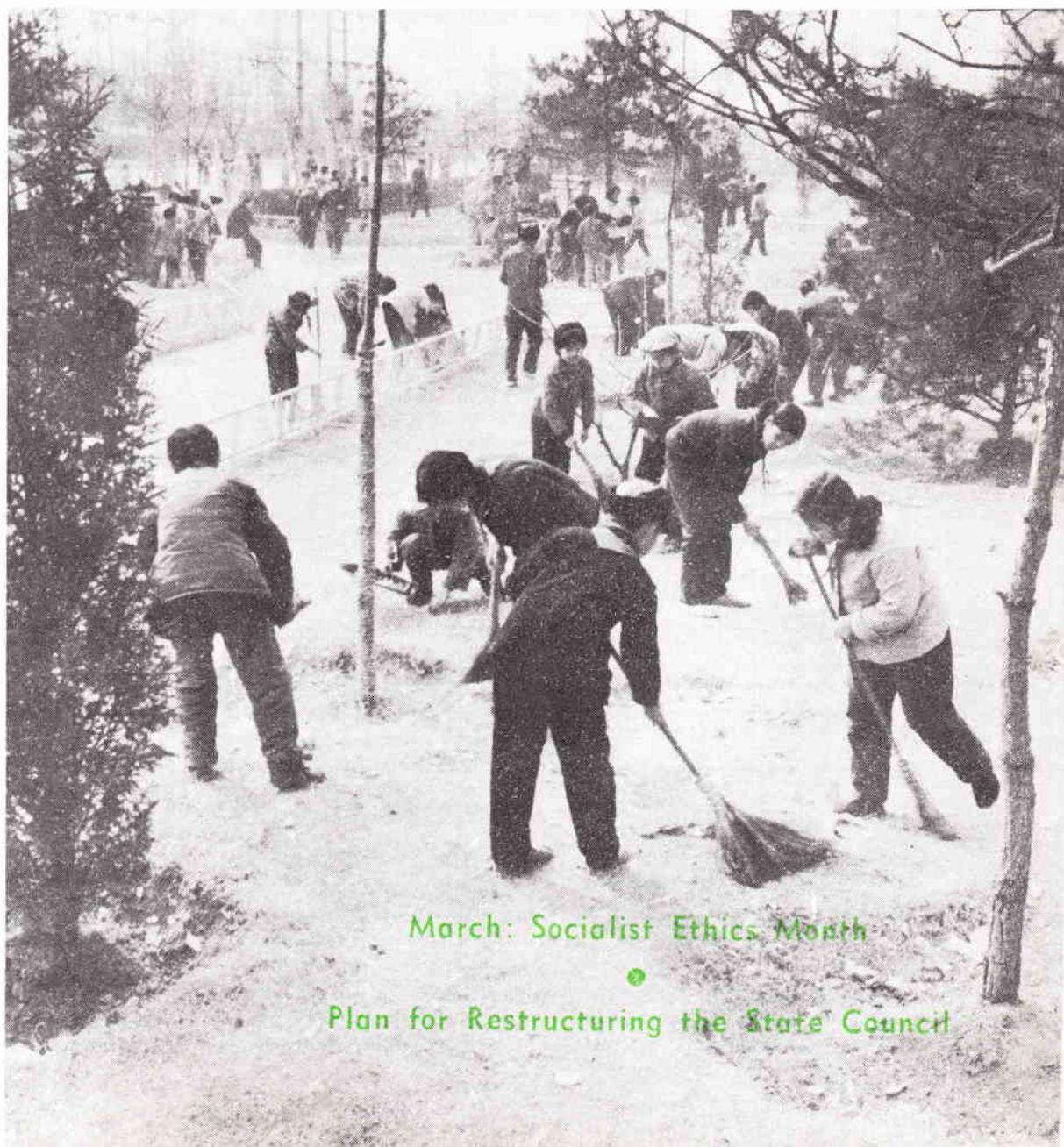


BEIJING REVIEW



A CHINESE WEEKLY OF
NEWS AND VIEWS



March: Socialist Ethics Month



Plan for Restructuring the State Council

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

Socialist Ethics and Courtesy Month

A "socialist ethics and courtesy month" has been launched across the nation. Party Chairman Hu Yaobang and other Chinese leaders joined two million people in the capital to clean up the city, maintain public order, serve at shop counters or give special care to the old and disabled. Leading members in various provinces also turned out in force to take part in similar activities (p. 5).

Restructuring the State Council

Premier Zhao Ziyang delivered a report to a meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on the plan for restructuring the State Council (p. 6).

New China's Diplomacy

The first part of an article expounding New China's basic

principles in its relations with other countries and the unique role of the late Premier Zhou Enlai in shaping China's foreign policy (p. 16).

Energy Policy

China's energy output ranks fourth in the world, but its utilization rate is low. Our special correspondent outlines China's plan to solve the energy problem (p. 20).

A Rich Crop of Novels

A brief review by a literary critic of the rich crop of novels published in recent years, many of which are written by hitherto unknown young writers (p. 22).

Polemics Between Italian and Soviet Parties

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union brandishes the big stick when the Italian Communist Party presents its own views as an independent party

and takes exception to the doings of the Soviet Party. An article by *Renmin Ribao* Observer comments on the polemics between the two Parties (p. 11).

South-South Conference

The recent South-South conference in New Delhi, which discussed common problems facing the developing nations, was a step forward towards greater unity and closer co-operation among them (p. 12).



Young Pioneers in Beijing sweeping a neighbourhood park.

Photo by Hu Dunzhi

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Talks on Nuclear Weapons and World Peace

How do you evaluate the US-Soviet talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe?

China does not oppose these talks, but they seem to be proceeding with great difficulty without solving any problems and without easing the international situation.

Since the beginning of the first phase of US-Soviet talks on the limitation of strategic nuclear arms in November 1969, the Soviet leadership, while chanting "disarmament," has gone all out in arms expansion. Under the smokescreen of "detente," the Soviet Union has since then amassed an increasing number of strategic nuclear arms, while the United States has lost its original dominant position.

Today, Europe is the focus of contention between the two superpowers. Prior to 1977, their nuclear strength in Europe was approximately equal. However, with its deployment of SS-20 medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union has gained superiority there.

Taking over Western Europe's call for the "zero option," President Ronald Reagan proposed to the Soviet Union before resuming the talks last November that the United States was prepared to cancel its plan to deploy Pershing II and ground-launched cruise missiles in Western Europe in 1983 if the Soviet Union would dismantle its SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles in Eastern Europe. This proposal was at once rejected by the Soviet Union. Similarly, the United States turned down the

Soviet proposal that both sides phase out medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

In their nuclear arms race, each of the two superpowers has its own aims. One is attempting to maintain the superior position it has gained while the other is endeavouring to change the imbalance. Their rhetoric against each other is simply another ploy aimed at seizing the signboards of "peace" and "disarmament" in order to win favourable world opinion. It can be predicted that the arms race between the two superpowers will only be speeded up, not slowed down.

The European people have suffered from two world wars. The Chinese people have also had bitter experience of long years of war. It is their common desire to live and build their own countries in peace, and this is quite reasonable. Last year the peace movement gained momentum in Western Europe; the size of the events and the

number of people who participated were unprecedented. This shows that the people of Western Europe oppose the US deployment of nuclear missiles in their countries, oppose the US-Soviet nuclear arms race and oppose nuclear war.

The actual situation today is that the two military blocs are in sharp confrontation in Europe, and that Western Europe is under serious Soviet military threat, with about 250 Soviet SS-20s aimed at it. Moreover, the US medium-range missiles have not yet arrived

Peace-loving European people are now increasingly clear where the main threat of war is coming from and they realize that a general appeal for peace or opposition solely to the US plan to deploy new missiles in Europe will not bring peace and security but, objectively, will only do the Soviet Union a favour. How to really prevent war and safeguard peace is a question they are considering now.

— *International Editor*
Mu Youlin

Sports Competition

You heartily commend the sportsmen and women who win gold medals in international competitions. Have you given up your principle of "friendship first, competition second"?

By no means.

There are few spectators who have no emotional response to sports competitions. As a matter of course, people of any country wish their own teams to win in competitions against other countries or in international tournaments. It is also a

common practice to cheer for outstanding performances no matter what team the athlete is on, as everybody respects displays of great skill.

To encourage "friendship first, competition second" does not mean we oppose winning or capturing titles at international tournaments. We encourage our athletes to treasure friendship, to observe all rules in competitions and to exhibit good sportsmanship. We also request our spectators to be polite and to practise correct social conduct.

LETTERS

About the Film "In-Laws"

The new film *In-Laws* described in the column "Culture and Science" in issue No. 48, 1981 was shown at the New Year celebrations organized by the Sino-Quebec Society of Charity. Some 1,000 Chinese and Quebecois attended the meeting. After an excellent Chinese dinner, we had a dance and saw the film. I was very happy to see the film and hope very much there will be more such films because they are interesting entertainment and provide a chance for us to see the ways in which the Chinese people are marching forward.

Letarte Pierre
Quebec, Canada

Let More People Know China

I am glad to learn through your weekly that China is developing in all fields.

I frequently recommend your magazine to my friends and colleagues. I have also recommended the article "A Morality Lesson" in issue No. 2 (Japanese edition) to officials of the education committee of Beppu City with the hope that it will help them in their work.

Minoru Toyoda
Beppu, Japan

Chinese Population Development

I was very impressed by the article "Developmental Trends in Chinese Population Growth" in

Sports competitions can promote mutual understanding and friendship. We hold that wins or losses are only temporary, but friendship among the people is everlasting and thus friendship should be treasured more.

— Cultural Editor
Xin Xiangrong

issue No. 3, 1982 (Spanish edition). This article convinced me that your conclusion of maintaining a suitable population size for China is correct.

Deogracias Lopez Ros
Murcia, Spain

More International Reports

I like your "International" and "Articles and Documents" columns because they explain the situation of the world and the struggle for liberation of people of all countries. They also explain the profound changes taking place in New China.

I hope you will expand the "International" column. A campaign should be waged to inform those in the third world who have taken the Soviet Union as a friend. They need to understand that it practises disguised colonialism. Those countries which have military pacts with the superpowers should abandon them and leave war to the two superpowers themselves.

Horacio Quintero H.
Medellin, Colombia

"Notes From the Editors"

The column "Notes From the Editors" dispels some serious misgivings about China. The column is mainly concerned with contemporary events and sheds light on such matters. This frank, succinct style of expression enhances the prestige and credibility of your magazine.

Kohinoor Begum
Rajshahi, Bangladesh

Cover and the "Art Page"

Large cover pictures are good. Since the beginning of 1982, you have printed the title of the magazine in a new typeface, it does not look as nice as the old one. The old one should be used and should always be printed in red.

It is not necessary to change the cover as long as the contents are improved. The cover was good in the past, especially the red ones.

The "Art Page" is very good. Please present more works of art in the future.

Gerhard Pilzer
Koln, West Germany

I would like to see the cover remain the same because any change will result in a price increase. I like the front cover and the inside back cover. Furthermore, I like the present appearance because I feel it is a kind of elegance, any changes might spoil this kind of elegance. Most important, I look for the message of the review. I don't really care about its cover.

Wong Yin Hung
Ontario, Canada

The cover might also be a graphic art work. The contents of the special features or other major articles should be clearly indicated on the cover.

Thomas Boysen
Kiel, West Germany

The cover is no longer the same old stuff. This is very good. It would be better to print "Humour in China" on the inside back cover. The works of art you are printing now are not successful.

Dieter Funtmann
Bochum, West Germany

I particularly enjoyed the cover of issue No. 1 of this year, but afterwards your covers resembled those of past years. Please highlight the top stories in large type on the cover. Present more attractive photos of socialist New China. The cover of issue No. 4, January 25, 1982, was not good. Use coloured photos on the cover. If that is impossible for financial reasons, at least use three or four kinds of colour ink.

Tsunaaki Ashimori
Hyogo, Japan

About the Young

I like to read articles about young people in your magazine, those in China and those in the world at large.

I am not interested in those articles on subjects which are hard to comprehend or beyond my understanding as a secondary school student. I like articles written in simple language and with explanations.

Hlimi Abdelghani
Fes, Morocco

POLITICAL

National Socialist Ethics And Courtesy Month

On February 28, a sunny early spring day, Party Chairman Hu Yaobang and other Party and state leaders kicked off the "National Socialist Ethics and Courtesy Month" by sweeping the streets and directing traffic along with 2 million PLA soldiers and civilians in the capital (population: 8 million).

The designation of March as a month of emphasis on courtesy, considerateness, hygiene and sanitation was based on suggestions by the Propaganda Department of the Party Central Committee, the National Committee of the Patriotic Public Health Movement and 14 other government departments and people's organizations. It aims to mobilize the people in their millions to strive to change the appearance of Chinese cities, big and medium-sized ones in particular. During the month, everyone in every profession is being called upon to improve environmental sanitation and to avoid the bad habits of spitting and littering in public places. Those working in commerce, service trades, health and medical services and transport and communications departments are being asked to improve their services. The whole urban population is expected to join in improving their city's appearance and keeping public places in good order.

Responding warmly to the central authorities' decision.

March 8, 1982

city dwellers throughout China's other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have also taken to the streets to serve the public.

For their part, Chairman Hu Yaobang and 200 leading cadres under the Central Committee took up brooms and joined city residents in cleaning up the lake-shore in Beihai Park, one of the major scenic spots in Beijing. They raked up fallen tree leaves, carted away piles of earth and cleared every corner of garbage. Where the brooms could not reach, they used their hands. Other participants included Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing municipal Party committee, leaders of the State Council and the People's Liberation Army, members of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and leaders of some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions who were in Beijing. Young Pioneers in primary and middle schools were the most active cleaners in 836 of Beijing's streets on February 28.

Students of a reformatory in the Xicheng District scrubbed the stairways of the Great Hall of the People. "Today we are starting anew and we'll strive to become better citizens in the 80s," they said.

The campaign is on an unprecedented scale. Crowds could be seen doing public tasks everywhere — in the streets, parks, squares, bus terminals, airports, factories, residential areas, schools and stores. The first day of the clean-up campaign brought vast improvements to the faces of the capital's 20 downtown streets and 10 other important areas.

"Supervision stations" have been set up to maintain public order at street intersections, bus terminals, parks and squares. Workers in industrial, transport and communications and commercial departments as well as in medical units have launched a campaign to make their services more convenient for residents. Stores have set up desks to canvass customers' opinions. Grain and

Hu Yaobang (left), Yang Dezhi (right) and other leading comrades cleaning up Beihai Park together with the people.



vegetable stores in the city have special crews for delivering groceries to people's homes.

In a TV speech delivered on the evening of February 28 to mobilize the whole nation to participate in the "socialist ethics and courtesy month" activities. Premier Zhao Ziyang said: "China is world-famous for its ancient civilization and its courtesy. The Communist-led liberated areas and the People's Republic of China in its early years were widely praised by the people in other countries for cleanliness, order and politeness. We should carry forward this glorious revolutionary tradition."

Restructuring the State Council

The number of vice-premiers should be reduced and state councillors appointed. The 98 existing ministries, commissions and agencies under the State Council should be merged and cut down to 52 and the number of staff members in these ministries and commissions reduced by one-third, said Premier Zhao Ziyang on March 2.

Restructuring of leading departments in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, except the few in which immediate changes can be made, will start next year, he added.

The Premier made these proposals in a report on the restructuring of the State Council to the 22nd Session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress.

Raise Work Efficiency

The purpose of restructuring the State Council is to strength-

en centralization and unified leadership and raise work efficiency, Zhao Ziyang said in his report. The new ministries, commissions, bureaux and agencies under the State Council must have clear divisions of work responsibilities and must be staffed by fewer people, all of whom must be competent.

The restructuring will first be put into effect in 12 ministries and commissions. These 12 units will be reduced to six at the ministry level, and the number of administrative organizations at the departmental and bureau level will be reduced from 180 to 112, and their staff cut by 33 per cent. The number of ministers and vice-ministers in these units will be reduced from 117 to 27, a 77 per cent cut. The number of departmental and bureau directors and deputy directors will be cut by 51 per cent, and the average age of the ministers and departmental directors will be lowered.

Revolutionary Spirit

Zhao Ziyang said that this important reform must be carried out in the revolutionary spirit. He stressed that the work must be done in a down-to-earth manner, with emphasis on the following four questions:

(1) The duties and responsibilities of the various ministries and departments and their affiliated organizations must be clearly defined.

(2) People who are qualified ideologically, politically and professionally should be selected and appointed to the leading bodies.

(3) Proper arrangements must be made for veteran cadres who retire.

(4) Cadres must be trained in rotation and in an effective way

so as to raise the quality of the whole cadre contingent.

Zhao Ziyang stressed that the leading bodies must be composed of highly competent people who are younger in age and have revolutionary aspirations and professional knowledge. Each ministry will only have a minister and two to four vice-ministers, and each department or bureau will only have one director and one or two deputy directors. The ministers should in general not be older than 65, while the age of vice-ministers and departmental or bureau directors and deputy directors should not exceed 60. After retirement, the veteran cadres will still enjoy the same political treatment as they do now. As for their livelihood and medical care, those who really have difficulties will be given special treatment. In trimming the administrative structure, the number of working personnel will be kept within a prescribed size.

A Revolution

Though the task of streamlining the government structure is very arduous and large in scale, there has been no disruption in the past two months and daily work in various fields is being carried out in a normal and orderly fashion. Premier Zhao said that this shows our country is stable and the political and economic situation is good. It also shows that the decision to trim the administrative structure has the support of the whole people. He expressed the confidence that this arduous task will be successfully accomplished.

Zhao Ziyang quoted Deng Xiaoping's words and said that streamlining the government structure is a revolution. The aim is to reform that part of

the state administrative structure which is incompatible with the requirements of present-day economic, cultural and political work; it is by no means a revolution against any person.

Committee for Restructuring The Economic System

Zhao Ziyang also said that after the streamlining of government structure, further efforts should be made to improve the economic management system, the work system and the style of work. In order to do a good job, the State Council proposes that a committee be established to take charge of restructuring the economic system.

The 22nd session opened on February 22 in Beijing. In the first few days, the NPC Standing Committee examined and discussed the revised draft of the Law of Civil Procedure of the People's Republic of China.

ECONOMIC

Scientific Farming Encouraged

The production responsibility system which links the peasants' income directly with their output has greatly enhanced their enthusiasm for production. But other measures are necessary to promote the development of agriculture. The popularization of scientific and technological knowledge is of paramount importance in increasing the economic results of agriculture.

The development of agriculture should rely not only on correct policies but also on

science. This was said by Premier Zhao Ziyang at the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress held at the end of November last year. He stressed the need to combine the achievements of modern research with China's fine tradition of intensive and careful cultivation.

Fine Seed Strains. Selecting and popularizing good quality seed strains is considered the most important agricultural "investment." While continuing to breed strains for high-yield areas, the stress this year is to breed and introduce to wider areas seeds that resist cold, alkaline soil and diseases, so as to raise the output in medium- and low-yield areas, which are two-thirds of China's grain-growing acreage.

In the 32 years since the founding of the People's Republic, 3,000 varieties of 41 crops including grain, oil-bearing and sugar crops, fibre crops and tobacco have been developed. Strains of some major crops like rice and wheat have been changed three times nationwide and many varieties have been popularized on a large scale. China's recently developed hybrid paddy-rice is now famous throughout the world. At present, 10 countries have imported this strain and are experimenting with it.

More than 2,300 high quality seed-breeding centres have been set up in various parts of the country and seed breeders for the various crops have been trained, many of whom are peasants. They have mastered the methods of serial selection, hybrid breeding, utilization of hybrid vigour, radiation induced

mutation breeding and pollen breeding.

Weather Zones for Agriculture. Of China's 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (not including Taiwan), 25 have established weather zones for agriculture. Now, some rural areas are using weather zoning to help plan the distribution of crops so as to boost agricultural production.

In northeast China's Heilongjiang Province, one of the country's major grain-producing areas, 1.5 to 2.5 million tons of grain were lost annually due to cold weather. In the past three years, the province investigated weather patterns in order to make full use of the crop-growing seasons. The province has since been divided up into five zones for 42 varieties of five major crops in accordance with the temperature variation and the different amounts of sunshine and rainfall. Now over 70 per cent of the province's farmland is being cultivated according to agricultural zoning.

Modern Livestock Farm. Central China's Hunan Province has set up its largest modern livestock farm — Nanshan Farm. This 153,000-hectare farm has imported Australian technology and equipment and invited experts from that country to give guidance. It has 3,000 head of livestock and a mechanized milking operation that handles 200 milch cows. It also has a milk powder plant capable of processing 10 tons of fresh milk each day.

The other two experimental modern livestock farms are the Qianjiang Livestock Farm jointly established with New Zealand in south China's Guangxi

Zhuang Autonomous Region and the Wengniute League Livestock Farm built with assistance from the United Nations Development Programme in Inner Mongolia.

Exploiting Water Resources Of the Changjiang

Four big hydropower stations are being built on the tributaries of the Changjiang, China's longest river, in addition to the Gezhouba project which has a capacity of 2.71 million kw.

The four are the 630,000 kw Wujiangdu¹ station on the Wujiang River in southwest China's Guizhou Province, the 800,000 kw Ankang² station on the Hanshui River in northwest China's Shaanxi Province, the 500,000 kw Dongjiang³ station on a tributary of the Xiangjiang in central China's Hunan Province and the Wanan⁴ station, also with a capacity of 500,000 kw, on the Ganjiang in east China's Jiangxi Province.

Five other big hydroelectric power stations with capacities ranging from 300,000 kw to 900,000 kw have been completed and put into operation on the tributaries of the Changjiang.

According to the Changjiang River Valley Planning Office, the river's water power reserves are commensurate with those of the largest rivers in the world. So far only 2.6 per cent of the river's potential reserves have been exploited.

Altogether, 1,200 big, medium-sized and small hydropower stations have been or are being built on the Changjiang and its tributaries, with a combined capacity of 13 million kw. Stations with a total capacity of 7 million kw have gone into operation.



Two extensive surveys of the Changjiang River water resources were conducted after liberation, the first in the 1950s and the second between 1977 and 1979. The data obtained from the 1,090 large and small tributaries show that the Changjiang has water-power reserves of around 268 million kw, which is about 40 per cent of the nation's total reserves.

Li Zhennan, chief engineer of the Changjiang River Valley Planning Office who had taken part in the surveys, said that about 100 suitable sites had been located for building hydropower stations with a capacity of 250,000 kw each; in addition, there are many other sites for smaller stations.

Many of the sites are in practically inaccessible river gorges. In the Hutiao gorge on the Jinsha River, for instance, the water drops 200 metres in a distance of 16 kilometres, an excellent site for a large hydropower station, but the mountains on both sides of the gorge rise to 5,000 metres above sea level and the river is hemmed in by rocky cliffs.

A wealth of experience in surveying, designing and building large and small hydroelec-

tric power stations has been accumulated. Of the 10 big hydropower stations completed or under construction, six have dams over 100 metres high. The highest dam is at Wujiangdu, reaching 165 metres. Dam types including concrete gravity, hollow gravity, double arch, barrage, and earth and rock.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Moroccan Prime Minister Visits China

Maati Bouabid, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Morocco, paid an official visit to China from February 22 to 28. He was the first head of the Government of Morocco to visit China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1958.

During his visit, he held talks with Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang on matters of common interest, major international and regional issues and the furtherance of bilateral co-operation in various fields.

A New Chapter. At the banquet he gave in honour of the Moroccan Prime Minister, Pre-



Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping meets Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid.

mier Zhao Ziyang paid tribute to the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Moroccan peoples. He noted that Morocco was among the first few African countries to recognize the People's Republic of China after its founding in 1949. For nearly a quarter of a century, the two countries have been on friendly terms, and they have supported and sympathized with each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. With the increase of mutual understanding, friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries have developed steadily in recent years on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. He expressed the belief that the current visit of Prime Minister Bouabid will open a new chapter in the annals of Sino-Moroccan relationship.

During his talks with Zhao Ziyang, Bouabid pointed out that the friendship between Morocco and China is based on

mutual confidence. He hoped that friendly co-operation would expand.

International Situation. Referring to the international situation in his talks with Prime Minister Bouabid, Premier Zhao said that the two countries share identical or similar views.

Deng on China's Open Policy

During his meeting with Prime Minister Bouabid on February 25 Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping said:

- China will continue its open policy. China will mainly import advanced technology, introduce advanced management techniques and encourage foreign investment. But, he said, corruption, bribery, smuggling and other harmful and decadent things must not be imported.

- Harmful foreign influences may also get into China in the wake of the open-door policy

He praised the Moroccan Government for its efforts to maintain unity among the Arab countries and to oppose hegemonism.

Speaking on the Middle East question, Zhao Ziyang reaffirmed China's consistent policy of supporting the Arab people in their just struggle against Israeli aggression and expansion.

Zhao Ziyang reiterated that China will, together with the other third world countries, make common efforts to promote the North-South dialogue and establish a new international economic order. He added that though the economy of the third world countries is not so developed, each country has its strong points and they can learn from each other, supply each other's needs and exchange experiences. China will continue to strengthen its co-operation with the other developing countries and regard such co-operation as the basis for promoting international economic co-operation.

Bouabid said that in the pres-

"We must eliminate these influences," he stressed. "We must be sober-minded in this regard, adopt practical and effective measures and mete out severe punishment according to law."

- While dealing with these harmful things, he added, "we should foster socialist ethics and educate the young people to have ideals, pay attention to morality and discipline, be polite and work hard. Everyone should be patriotic and have a sense of national dignity. All these are closely connected with our efforts to modernize the country."

- China's current structural reform is proceeding smoothly, in fact, better than anticipated.

ent turbulent world situation, Morocco's foreign policy is to respect the UN Charter, oppose interference in the internal affairs of other countries and help establish a new international economic order and promote consultation and co-operation among the developing countries. He condemned Israel for its annexation of the Golan Heights. He added that without the interference of the big powers, the Middle East issue will be easy to solve.

A cultural agreement between China and Morocco was signed in Beijing on February 25.

Sino-Romanian Economic Co-operation

Cornel Burtica, Member of the Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, Deputy Premier and Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Co-operation, and the Romanian Government Trade Delegation he led paid a visit to China in the latter half of February.

Chairman Hu Yaobang, Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vice-Premier Gu Mu met with the Romanian guests on separate occasions and had cordial and friendly talks with them.

The Chinese leaders considered that the relations between the two Parties and two countries are excellent. China attaches importance to the continuous development of friendly co-operation with Romania. Burtica expressed the opinion that in the present world economic crisis it is of great significance that economic co-operation between Romania and China should be strengthened.

Both sides discussed the expansion of economic and tech-

nical co-operation and bilateral trade. They expressed the wish to make joint efforts to increase Sino-Romanian trade year by year, and to find new fields and new ways of expanding such co-operation.

A goods exchange and payments protocol for 1982 between the two countries was signed in Beijing on February 24. Under the protocol, China will provide Romania with coke, non-ferrous metals, light industrial and textile products, chemical products and machine tools, while Romania will supply China with rolled steel, chemical products, machinery and equipment.

Tenth Anniversary of Shanghai Communique

Premier Zhao Ziyang and President Ronald Reagan exchanged letters on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the issuance of the joint communique in Shanghai by the People's Republic of China and the United States of America.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said in his letter: The joint communique issued by China and the United States a decade ago was a historic document, which started the process of normalization of relations between China and the United States and subsequently led to the establishment of diplomatic relations between them. During this period, our two sides have had extensive contacts and exchanges in many fields, thus enhancing the understanding between the governments and deepening the friendship between the peoples. The development of Sino-US relations is not only in the fundamental interests of our two peoples, but also conducive to the maintenance of peace and stability

in Asia and the world as a whole.

The letter stressed: "Both the Chinese and American peoples hope that Sino-US relations will continue to move ahead in the years to come. I believe that these relations will continue to develop so long as both governments adhere to the principles jointly established in the Shanghai Communique and the communique on the establishment of Sino-US diplomatic relations and overcome the obstacles currently existing in the relations between the two countries. The Chinese Government is willing to make efforts together with the US Government towards this end."

President Reagan said in his letter that in the decade following the issuance of the Shanghai Communique, and particularly since the establishment of full diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1979, the relations between the two governments and peoples have greatly expanded.

Referring to bilateral ties, the letter said: "These concrete manifestations of good relations between the people of the United States and China are not only in the interests of the two countries. They enhance the prospects for peace and stability throughout the Asia-Pacific region, and beyond."

The letter concluded: "It is appropriate for me, at this time, to reaffirm the positions agreed to by both sides in the Shanghai Communique and the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China and to declare my government's willingness to work with our counterparts in Beijing to overcome differences and deepen US-China ties."

Polemics Between the ICP and the CPSU

THE Soviet Communist Party's arrogant attacks on the Italian Communist Party do not mean that the Soviet Party is strong. As an independent party, the Italian Communist Party has every right and reason to present its own views in regard to the Soviet Party's doings which are detrimental to the international communist movement and the Italian Party's vital interests.

The Italian Communist Party cited such incidents as the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan and stated solemnly that it would be a "suicidal" act if the ICP "adopted a position in line with the Soviet foreign policy."

In the past few years, more and more people in the world, including many from the Communist and Workers Parties, have seen through and condemned the aggressive and expansionist nature of the Soviet foreign policy and Soviet behaviour to impose its "model" on others. Finding itself in increasing isolation, the Soviet Union declared that "the frantic movement against realistic socialism (read 'Soviet hegemonism') politically, economically and ideologically is now at a peak." Hence its decision to single out the Italian Communist Party for attack.

Firstly, the Soviet Communist Party accused the ICP of "failure to exchange views with the CPSU" when making public the document criticizing the Soviet Party's current policies. The accusation is obviously an outright inter-

ference in the affairs of an independent party. People may ask: Did the CPSU exchange views with the ICP when Soviet troops invaded Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan? Did the CPSU consult anyone when it time and again attacked the ICP and some other Parties and tried to split these Parties by planting and encouraging pro-Soviet elements within them? In the mind of the CPSU, it can do whatever it pleases, while the others must submit to its orders.

Secondly, the Soviet Union at one time attacked the ICP leaders for "making a 180-degree about-face" and "altering" their attitude towards the Soviet Union. But at another time, it admitted that the differences between the two sides are long-standing, saying that the ICP's anti-Soviet position "that had become perceivable over a long time." It is true that the CPSU's interference in the affairs of the ICP and the struggle of the latter against such control are "of long-standing"; then why is it that the CPSU should have spoken so incoherently and contradictorily? The answer is that the CPSU is deliberately trying to shift the blame on to others.

Thirdly, the ICP criticized the Soviet Union and the United States for "rigorous maintenance of blocs" and "defence and extension of their spheres of influence." It favours the dissolution of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization. The Soviet Union labelled this stand

as a "sacrilege" to the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact and "a direct help to imperialism." But people remember that not long ago, the Soviet Union itself initiated a Warsaw Pact declaration that it was "ready to dissolve its alliance if only NATO would dissolve itself at the same time." What hypocrisy!

Fourthly, the CPSU smeared as "opportunistic," "revisionist" and "anti-Soviet Union" the efforts by the Italian Communist Party and other Communist Parties to seek a socialist road in the light of the specific conditions in their respective countries. Meanwhile, it asserted that the line followed by the Soviet Union "is of universal significance" and "decides the situation in the world today." This clearly shows that the CPSU is trying to impose its own model on others.

Fifthly, the CPSU attacked in particular the Italian Communist Party for its "moral and political support" of China, and made the development of relations between the Communist Parties of China and Italy one of its targets of attack. This shows only too well Moscow's fear and detestation.

Communist Parties in Europe have commented on the polemics between the CPSU and the ICP. Some said the CPSU "suspected, insulted and distorted" the ICP and its censures were "stereotyped and unacceptable." Others said the Soviet allegation that the Italian Party's criticism of its policies served to reinforce the imperialist bloc was "a slander for ulterior purpose." Public opinion knows perfectly well who is right and who is wrong.

The CPSU now claims that it has "no intention to aggravate the polemics." This does not mean that Moscow will leave the matter at that and admit its mistakes. More important is

what follows. It said in the same article: It "will not give in."

— "Renmin Ribao" Observer
March 1, abridged translation.

South-South Conference on Unity And Co-operation

THE recently concluded South-South conference conducted in New Delhi to discuss issues pertinent to developing nations and the stalemated negotiations for a new international economic order was timely and fruitful.

Representatives from more than 40 developing nations attended the conference, which was hosted by India. The meeting provided a unique opportunity for frank and productive consultations.

North-South Negotiation

Some representatives expressed particular discontent with those developed nations, the United States in particular, which are obstructing the convening of a North-South conference. The 34th session of the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution in 1979 which called for the convening of such a conference. The meeting conducted in Cancun, Mexico, last fall constituted a step towards implementing the UN resolution, but obstacles generated by the United States have stymied all attempts to begin the crucial negotiations.

Several representatives at the New Delhi conference said that global negotiations should begin as soon as possible because the international economic situation is deteriorating and developed countries are shifting the burden of the worsening situation to developing countries by resorting to protectionism

and other means. The food, finance and energy shortages which undermine many developing countries clearly indicate the need for a new international economic order.

The Yugoslavian representative recommended that developing nations support efforts to achieve a new economic order with self-confidence and determination.

Different views were expressed about the best way to begin the stalemated global negotiations. Nevertheless, the representatives joined in criticizing some developed countries for "lacking far-sightedness and wisdom." They pointed out that economic development and collective self-reliance of the countries in the south are also beneficial to the developed countries. They welcomed the co-operative attitude assumed by some people of insight in developed nations.

South-South Co-operation

South-South co-operation, in the view of the representatives, will constitute an extremely important part of a new international economic order. The Caracas conference worked out a programme for such co-operation. The New Delhi representatives pointed out that now is the time to put it into action.

Numerous proposals and ideas were submitted to the conference. Romania expressed read-

iness to host a developing countries' conference this spring to discuss the training of qualified industrial technicians. India proposed the establishment of a multilateral financing organ to facilitate technical co-operation among developing countries. Kuwait suggested the formation of a Gulf investment authority to finance joint ventures by developing countries. Tanzania suggested that a co-ordinating group be set up to strengthen co-operation in agriculture.

China's Stand

China attended the conference as a special invitee and received a warm welcome. The Chinese representatives expressed solidarity with the third world. "China is a developing socialist country sharing a common fate with other developing countries," said the Chinese representatives. "It has been China's firm and consistent policy to increase economic and technical co-operation with these countries.

"With the completion of readjustment and the steady growth of China's economy, we will strive to expand the areas and scope of such co-operation so as to make greater contributions to South-South co-operation on a global scale."

At the meeting, China maintained that South-South co-operation, being of strategic importance, is a source of strength to enhance the South's position in North-South negotiations. South-South co-operation also serves to restructure existing international economic relations as a principal means to eliminate the economic dependence of developing countries. China believes that South-South co-operation and North-South negotiations are two inter-related necessary factors of the process of establishing a new international economic order.

The representatives to the conference expressed thanks to India for hosting the conference. They spoke highly of the nine-point programme for bringing about effective international co-operation put forth by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in her inaugural speech and President Julius Nyerere's proposal for a "technical support group." President Nyerere was awarded

"the third world foundation prize."

The consensus at the meeting's conclusion was that it is important for them to strengthen unity and co-operation among the developing countries. The consultations in New Delhi fostered confidence in collective self-reliance. Many representatives indicated a desire for similar meetings in the future.

— *Xin Yan*

Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan on Their Second-Round Talks

SAMDECH Norodom Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan recently explained their three-point agreement to the Beijing press after concluding their second-round of talks. (For "Three-Point Agreement" see *Beijing Review*, No. 9, p. 10.)

The explanation was made by Khieu Samphan in French and translated into English by Norodom Sihanouk.

"Samdech made clear to you our three-point agreement after our talks on February 21," said Khieu Samphan. "Samdech told you about our common rules for realizing the tripartite coalition. The rules are not complicated. Samdech and I hold that we should observe the principle of tripartitism; any side should not dominate over other sides; all important decisions should be made by consensus.

"As for the legal status of Democratic Kampuchea, we hold that it is for the legal status of a coalition government and it doesn't mean to annex any other side to the organs of Democratic Kampu-

chea or to make it subordinate to these organs.

"We must attach importance to the maintenance of the legal status of Democratic Kampuchea, which is a UN member state. . . . Democratic Kampuchea is being subjected to Vietnamese aggression which violates the UN principles."

Asked about whether a coalition government will be formed, Khieu Samphan said: "We think that if all Kampuchean factions have goodwill, we will certainly succeed in forming a coalition. We three parties have differences, but we have a common ground. We all want to get the Vietnamese out of Kampuchea and to liberate our fatherland as soon as possible. On such a common

ground we can unite. And after forming a coalition, each party will maintain its own personality and viewpoint on different problems."

In reply to the question "What is the main difference among you?" Khieu said: "I apologize. For the time being, I do not want to speak of what separates us. We are searching for all ways and means that unite us. We must put aside other things than those that unite us in order to defeat the Vietnamese. After the war, it will be up to our people to decide through elections."

The talks were held at Sihanouk's residence. Before Khieu Samphan came to his residence, Sihanouk gave an interview with reporters. He said that he had proposed the dissolution of all armed forces after the Vietnamese troops withdraw from Kampuchea, but now he has given up this proposition.

In his message of February 24 to Sihanouk, Son Sann, President of the National Front for the Liberation of the Khmer people, said that he can not come to Beijing "before he has fulfilled his previous engagements." He indicated no agreement to the proposed tripartite talks or any date of arrival in Beijing.

Khieu Samphan left Beijing for Kampuchea on March 1.

Khieu Samphan: The Situation in Kampuchea

PRESIDENT Khieu Samphan told Chinese newsmen in Beijing on February 26 that the struggle of the Kampuchean

people against Vietnamese aggression has developed favourably during the current dry season, while the combat power of

the Vietnamese army has been decreased 50 per cent.

Three Battlefields

Pointing to a map on the wall, he described the situation on three battlefields — the provinces of Oddor Meanchey, Siemreap and Preah Vihear, the Leach District of Pursat Province and Koh Kong Province.

— The Oddor Meanchey-Siemreap-Preah Vihear battlefield: At the beginning of this dry season, the Vietnamese authorities concentrated their forces for a mopping-up operation aimed at cutting our transportation line from the north to Highway No. 6 and Kompong Thom Province and holding back our advance to Highway No. 6. But they failed because the region was extensive and their strength insufficient. With the support of the people, our forces cut their transportation line from their rear and forced them to withdraw. We took back some villages.

— The battlefield in Leach District, Pursat Province: The Vietnamese troops have been trying to repair the highway leading towards Phnom Kra-

vanh and reopen it to traffic after placing it under heavy guard since 1979. During previous dry seasons, they always managed to do so by relying on superior force. This year they have failed because of losses of manpower at our hands.

— The Koh Kong battlefield: Fighting has been fierce. The Vietnamese troops are trying to control the Koh Kong region in order to cut off our routes towards the sea and the interior. We conducted guerrilla warfare in this mountainous region and wore down large numbers of enemy troops. As a result, in this dry season, the enemy is too weak to attack us from several directions simultaneously as was the case in the past.

Khieu Samphan said the situation in the three battlefields indicates that the enemy is still active even though their activities have been reduced and their combat power cut by about 50 per cent. This is a very important development which reflects a change in the balance of forces between the enemy and us.

On the recent Vietnamese offensive in the southern area of Sisophon, Khieu Samphan said

the offensive is mainly for political purposes. Viet Nam recently claimed to have captured the entire Phnom Melai. He said, "It is impossible for the Vietnamese troops to capture the whole of Phnom Melai. They have only occupied a small area south of Phnom Melai."

He said the enemy has assumed an increasingly passive position. Either they disperse their forces to occupy some areas and provide opportunities for us to wipe out them, or they concentrate their forces and abandon some occupied areas to enable us to enlarge the areas under our control. Although our army and people will experience more difficulties in the future, the enemy is doomed to defeat.

Political and Economic Situation

Khieu Samphan said, "The internal political situation in Kampuchea is also improving. We have been able to operate in Siemreap, Oddor Meanchey and Preah Vihear because we have the support of the people."

Speaking of the new economic policy implemented by the Democratic Kampuchean Government, Khieu said under the administration of Democratic Kampuchea, the political line of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great Union of Kampuchea is being carried out, i.e., let the people work individually with the family as the basic unit. The Democratic Kampuchean Government educates people to help each other. In circumstances of extreme difficulties, the people can survive only by helping each other, he said.

This policy has been welcomed by all sectors of the Kam-



A Democratic Kampuchean National Army unit on the move.

puchean people in all parts of the country, including areas under the temporary control of the Vietnamese army.

More and more people have come to trust the policies of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great Union of Kampuchea and the Democratic Kam-

puchean Government, and give vigorous support to the national army and guerrillas in their fight against the Vietnamese invaders. Under the might of the masses of the people, the Vietnamese invaders — an army of 250,000 strong and 50,000 administrative personnel — are bogged down in Kampuchea.

land, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had the audacity to state that for nearly 1,000 years, "Thailand has frequently invaded Indochinese countries." He also repeatedly accused Thailand of "invading the territory of Kampuchea" and "adopting a negative attitude in its relations with Indochinese countries."

Hanoi's "Peace" Offensive

THE Vietnamese authorities recently launched a "peace" offensive by putting forward a series of proposals. The proposals call for "ending hostile armed action along the Sino-Vietnamese border," "resuming as soon as possible the third-round talks between Viet Nam and China," "concluding a Sino-Vietnamese treaty of non-aggression," and "pulling some of the Vietnamese troops out of Kampuchea in accordance with the results of contacts with Thailand."

However, the proposals fail to show Hanoi's sincerity for peace. This is because of intensified Vietnamese military activities along the Chinese frontier and Vietnamese threats against Thailand's security from land, sea and air. The gunfire on Sino-Vietnamese and Thai-Kampuchean border speaks louder than Hanoi's peace propaganda.

Viet Nam and China

The Vietnamese authorities recently described China as the "most dangerous and direct enemy" of Viet Nam and declared that Viet Nam must build up solid strength to defeat China on military, political, theoretical and ideo-

logical fronts. They alleged that only after eliminating the "threat from China" can they withdraw Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. It may be recalled that when the Vietnamese party and government delegation headed by Le Duan visited China in 1977, he said having a brother like China as a neighbour, Viet Nam was completely at ease. However, since the beginning of its armed aggression against Kampuchea, Viet Nam has regarded China as a "threat." This obviously results from China's opposition to Viet Nam's aggression against Kampuchea. Moreover, Viet Nam has concocted the "threat" from China against Viet Nam to divert world public opinion.

Viet Nam and Thailand

Hanoi's invasion of Kampuchea has resulted in hundreds of thousands of refugees pouring into Thailand, adding a heavy burden to that country. The Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea have killed Thai army men and people in the border areas and occasionally seized Thai fishing boats. Thailand is also a victim of Viet Nam's aggression against Kampuchea. However, while proposing contacts with Thai-

Real Purpose

Thus it can be seen that Hanoi's overt gestures for "reconciliation" and "negotiation" with China and Thailand are slanderous accusations. In fact, its proposals were designed to win the sympathy of the world public. By assuming a "softened" posture for "reconciliation," it is harbouring the following intentions: Firstly, to try to induce some countries to enter into contacts with it and the Phnom Penh regime under its wings in a move to extricate itself from isolation in the international community. Secondly, to shirk its responsibility for aggression against Kampuchea and tension in Southeast Asia on to China and Thailand. Thirdly, to substitute its conditional "partial withdrawal" for the unconditional and total troop withdrawal from Kampuchea as demanded by the UN resolutions. Fourthly, to gain time by clamouring for "negotiations," "dialogues" and "contacts" so as to intensify its war of aggression in Kampuchea in anticipation of a solution of the Kampuchean problem by means of force.

These points convey the essence of Hanoi's gesture for peace.

— Ji Ying

The Diplomacy of Zhou Enlai

China is indebted to Zhou Enlai for his role in developing its diplomacy and foreign relations. A giant among giants in the international arena, he maintained a proletarian revolutionary stand and carried forward the fine traditions of the Chinese nation in his diplomatic endeavours. His contributions to the development of New China's international stature by applying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought to the sphere of foreign affairs are legendary. People the world over saw New China in the image of Zhou Enlai.

Following is a slightly abridged translation of the first half of an article published in the "Journal of International Studies" in its first issue since resuming publication in 1981. The second half will appear in our next issue. — Ed.

IN the early days of the Party, Zhou Enlai assumed responsibility for foreign affairs. His diplomatic activities during the First Revolutionary Civil War and the War of Resistance Against Japan provided a wealth of experience to apply to the diplomatic questions that came to the fore immediately after the revolution was won on a countrywide scale. With the founding of the People's Republic of China, he was appointed to the posts of both premier and foreign minister. He left the foreign ministry in 1958 but, as premier, continued to guide China's international policy. He worked together with Mao Zedong and other leaders to chart China's diplomatic approach, shape its foreign policy and formulate its principles. Due to his diplomatic virtuosity, all these tasks were fulfilled remarkably well — so well that all traces of humiliation old China had suffered were eliminated, enabling socialist China to play a new role in the world.

China now has diplomatic relations with 124 countries and a growing number of trade partners and cultural exchanges. In international affairs China is increasingly significant.

China's diplomatic achievements all owe a debt to Zhou Enlai.

In the early years of the People's Republic, Zhou Enlai saw the importance of conducting periodic reviews of China's diplomatic activities and systematizing the experience scientifically. He encouraged the study of foreign works on this subject while emphasizing the need to apply a Chinese brush to the canvass of diplomacy. His own creative diplomatic endeavours were masterpieces of New China's diplomacy.

Independence — A Hallmark

For more than a century, the Chinese people resolutely fought to free themselves from the shackles imposed by domestic and foreign oppressors. They finally won independence and full sovereignty for the calamity-ridden nation. This was epitomized by Mao Zedong, who at the founding ceremony of the People's Republic declared: "Ours will no longer be a nation subject to insult and humiliation. We have stood up."¹

The Chinese people cherish this hard-won victory and will never allow anyone to degrade it. In international affairs, the People's Republic of China has consistently maintained the spirit of independence — a hallmark of New China's diplomacy.

In April 1949, when nationwide victory of the revolution was imminent, Zhou Enlai, in drafting a blueprint for the People's Republic, dwelt on the question of diplomatic independence: "With respect to foreign relations, we have a basic stand: we uphold China's national independence and the principle of independence and self-reliance."²

This found expression in a series of measures implemented soon after the final success of the revolution, measures aimed at extirpating the imperialist powers' political, economic and cultural control of China. These included withdrawing recognition of diplomatic relations with foreign countries that had been estab-

lished in the Kuomintang days, abrogating all traitorous treaties concluded by old China with imperialist countries, controlling foreign economic and cultural undertakings in China, placing foreign trade under unified administration, restructuring the customs, etc. This radically altered old China's semi-colonial status and protected New China's independence and sovereignty.

Independence in conducting its foreign affairs also was reflected in New China's principled stand on the establishment of diplomatic relations with other countries. From the onset, it was ready to establish relations with all countries on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereign rights. However, realizing that those imperialist countries which had long been hostile to the Chinese people would not treat New China on an equal footing in the immediate future, the People's Government was not anxious to establish diplomatic relations with them. Zhou Enlai pointed out on the eve of the founding of the People's Republic that we would find ourselves in a passive position if we were over-anxious for these countries to extend us recognition. If they wished to establish diplomatic relations with us, they would have to negotiate with us on the basis of equality.

The Taiwan Question. This is a major question of principle concerning China's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Bone of Contention With the US. Acting on behalf of the government and people, the late Premier Zhou struggled firmly against the US Government's encroachment on the Chinese territory of Taiwan, its interference in China's internal affairs and its activities to create "two Chinas," "one China and one Taiwan," "one China with two governments," and spread the idea that "the status of Taiwan is still uncertain." On many occasions Premier Zhou reiterated China's solemn and just stand: The Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing China; Taiwan is an inalienable part of Chinese territory. How the Chinese people are to resolve the question of Taiwan's return to the motherland and bring about reunification is China's internal affair which brooks no interference by any foreign country. Time and again Zhou Enlai repudiated the US Government's demand that the Government of the People's Republic of China commit itself to relinquish the use of force in solving the Taiwan question. Many

times he made it clear that China respects the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the United States, just as it expects the US to respect China's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. China, he proclaimed, does not interfere in the domestic affairs of the US and expects that the US likewise should not interfere in China's domestic affairs. Zhou Enlai asked how the American people would react if a foreign country intruded on the US territory of Long Island and sent naval ships to the straits north of the island. Taiwan, Zhou Enlai stressed, was the crux of the matter blocking the normalization of Sino-US relations. The Chinese Government insisted that as a prerequisite for the normalization of such relations, the United States must sever its diplomatic relations with the Taiwan authorities, abrogate the "US-Chiang treaty," and pull out its armed forces and military installations from Taiwan. It was only after the US Government accepted this stand that the two countries finally established diplomatic relations on January 1, 1979.

Sino-Japanese Diplomatic Relations. Three principles were elaborated by the Chinese Government for the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations: The Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing China; Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of China; the "Japan-Taiwan treaty" is illegal and, therefore, invalid and must be abrogated. The Japanese Government said that it fully understood these principles and acted accordingly, with the result that the two countries established formal relations in September 1972.

The Chinese Government adhered to the same principled stand on the Taiwan question in establishing diplomatic relations with other countries. China exchanged charges d'affaires with Britain and the Netherlands in 1954, but no agreements were reached with them to raise the diplomatic status to that of embassies until 1972 when China's stand on the Taiwan question was accepted by the two countries.

Failure of Soviet Efforts to Impair China's Sovereignty. New China in its early years took the side of the Soviet Union while maintaining independence in this relationship. Zhou Enlai said on the eve of the founding of the People's Republic: "We should not be dependent even on the Soviet Union and the New Democracies." He warned that it was absolutely impermissible "to rely on foreign aid for everything" and "become wholly dependent upon them."³ While

people's China attaches great importance to unity with countries based on common strategic interests, this does not mean that it will forfeit its independence. While advocating unity based on equality, it is firmly opposed to the kind of "unity" in which one party has the other party in its pocket, or one party takes advantage of the other.

China has all along been critical of the Soviet Union's chauvinistic tendencies and refused to dance to Moscow's tune. When the Soviet Union started its bid for world hegemony, the basis of Sino-Soviet unity was destroyed. The Chinese people had no alternative but to resist Soviet hegemonism. Withstanding all Moscow's pressure, China exposed and foiled the Soviet attempt to impair China's sovereignty and control China. Zhou Enlai played a substantial role in this struggle.

In 1969 the Soviet Union started armed clashes on the Sino-Soviet border, first at Zhenbao Island and later in the Tieliekehti area and approached the United States to explore the possibility of attacking China's nuclear bases. The Chinese Government issued a statement prepared under the auspices of Premier Zhou Enlai to sound a warning. The statement said: "Should a handful of war maniacs dare to raid China's strategic sites in defiance of world condemnation, that will be war, that will be aggression, and the 700 million Chinese people will rise up in resistance and use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression."⁴

China won its independence and sovereignty under difficult conditions. Just as Zhou Enlai once recalled: "Ever since the Opium War, China has been oppressed by foreign invaders. Many martyrs have shed their blood and laid down their lives for our nation's liberation, but this oppression could never be thrown off. Today the Chinese people have stood up, and they feel proud and elated! This is the result of the people's struggle led by the Chinese Communist Party."⁵ As Zhou Enlai assured us, "China cannot be bullied"; "no country may interfere in China's internal affairs. To this end we have struggled for more than a hundred years!"⁶

Internationalism and Patriotism

Independence being the hallmark of New China's diplomatic endeavour, it is only natural that it at all times stands with the oppressed countries and nations suffering aggression, giving them support in their struggle to

obtain and maintain national independence and sovereignty.

The movement to resist US aggression and aid Korea, the support for the Vietnamese people's war against French colonialism and US aggression, the aid to the Albanian people who had difficulties due to pressure from the Soviet rulers — all these were carried out under Zhou Enlai's personal leadership.

Faithful to Internationalist Duties. China supplied food to the Vietnamese people when they were resisting US aggression and having difficulties. Because of the US sea blockade and air attacks, it was impossible for Chinese grain cargo ships to dock in Vietnamese ports. Food for Viet Nam according to a plan devised by Zhou Enlai was packed in tightly sealed plastic bags, thrown into the sea, and carried by the current to Vietnamese beaches. To ensure an unflinching grain supply for Viet Nam, Chinese freighters braved enemy fire and anchored near a Vietnamese island to unload cargo. Once, under typhoon conditions, all other ships, including American men-of-war, left the area to seek shelter, but the Chinese cargo ships remained. Premier Zhou Enlai had instructed: You are to stay where you are, regardless of the weather; the presence of Chinese ships is a symbol of the Chinese people's support for the Vietnamese people and vital to their struggle.

The Chinese people are faithful to their internationalist duties. To this day, even after what the authorities in Hanoi have done (including anti-China military provocations, which forced Chinese troops to launch self-defensive counterattacks in 1979), they still believe that in those years it was proper to share their limited supply of food and clothing with the Vietnamese who were resisting US aggression.

China's Foreign Aid. A developing country itself with limited economic and technical resources, China has nevertheless done its best to aid other third world countries. The nature and purpose of such aid were well defined by Zhou: "Within our limited means we aid a number of newly independent countries with no conditions attached or prerogatives sought. The aim is to help them develop an independent national economy, not make them dependent on us."⁷ In the 1950s China helped one Asian country build a textile mill. It already had one equipped with imported machinery using only cotton imported from the country where the machinery was made. When China was to build another mill, the first thing it did was to use Chinese-

made machines to trial-produce 20-count yarn with cotton grown in that country. The experiment was a success; the mill built with Chinese help uses only locally grown cotton.

One African country used to import tea from China because according to some Western experts its climate and soil were unsuitable for tea-growing. The Chinese Government doubted this and offered to send agriculturists over to investigate. The results were encouraging. Why did a tea-exporting country help a tea-importing country to grow tea? As an African friend explained: "In the past China itself was a victim of colonialism. It knows how we feel and what we want."

It was on the basis of many similar experiences that Zhou Enlai formulated the eight principles for China's economic and technical aid to foreign countries. These principles which are a manifestation of China's concern for other developing countries and its desire to help were announced during his Asian-African tour in early 1964.

There have been quite a few Chinese who died while carrying out their internationalist duties. "*There are green hills everywhere to bury loyal bones; why wrap the corpse in horse hide and bring it back?*" These were two of Zhou Enlai's favourite lines of poetry and he often read them to Chinese diplomats and others going abroad on foreign aid missions. He himself embodied this spirit in his diplomatic endeavours. In January 1964, on the eve of the Chinese Premier's visit to Ghana, there was an attempt on President Nkrumah's life. Disregarding his personal safety, Zhou Enlai visited there as scheduled in spite of the tense political situation. This gave heart to the Ghanaian people.

Opposing Colonialism, Imperialism and Hegemonism. China has sympathy for the oppressed nations and countries which suffer from aggression and has supported them by firmly criticizing colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism and struggling against these evils.

When France was waging colonial wars in Viet Nam and Algeria, China did not hesitate to put off establishing diplomatic relations with Paris as a symbol of its support for these peoples.

China ruthlessly exposed US imperialism's policy of aggression and war and firmly opposed it. At the 1954 Geneva Conference, the delegation headed by Zhou Enlai presented



Premier Zhou arriving for the Geneva Conference in 1954.

well-reasoned arguments and solid facts to explain why the Korean question had failed to be settled peacefully. In the 1960s, when the United States escalated the war of aggression in Viet Nam while openly talking about the danger of war with China, Premier Zhou enunciated four points concerning China's policy towards the United States. They were: China will not take the initiative to provoke a war with the United States; the Chinese mean what they say; China is prepared; once the war breaks out it will have no boundaries.⁸ These points reaffirmed China's firm anti-imperialist stand.

When the Soviet Union superseded the United States as the main threat to world peace, China took a firm stand against Soviet hegemonism. Representing the Chinese people and government, Zhou Enlai had many confrontations with the Soviet leadership over its hegemonism. The armed invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968 was immediately denounced by Premier Zhou on behalf of the Chinese Government and people. He declared, China stood four-

(Continued on p. 25.)

Energy Development And Conservation

by Our Special Correspondent Yu Bing

China's energy output is fourth in the world. But its utilization rate is rather low and there is substantial waste. The nation's policy for solving its energy problem is: Paying similar attention to developing resources and practising economy. Priority is and will be given to the latter now and in the near future.

DURING the 32 years since the founding of the People's Republic, large-scale surveys and exploration of energy resources have been undertaken in China. An independent and fairly complete energy network which bears the characteristics of China's natural resources has been gradually built. This has basically met the developmental needs of the national economy. In 1980, China's primary energy output ranked fourth in the world, exceeded only by the United States, the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia.

In 1980, China's verified coal reserves were 650,000 million tons and its exploitable water power reserves were 380 million kw. In addition,

a number of oil and natural gas fields were discovered.

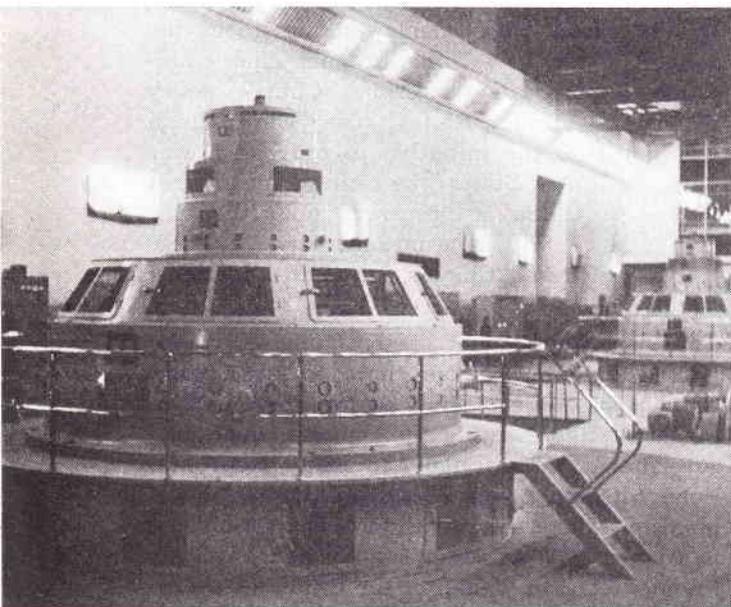
1981 ENERGY OUTPUT

Coal	604	million tons
Oil	101	million tons
Natural Gas	12,100	million cubic metres
Hydropower	64,000	million kwh

China's primary energy output for 1981 was 620 million tons of standard coal, 27.5 times that of 1949.

Coal has constituted the major portion of China's energy resources for a long time. It accounts for 70 per cent of the country's primary energy output. This differs greatly from the Western countries, which primarily consume oil and natural gas. Secondly, China's oil supply is mainly for domestic consumption. Therefore, it is independent of global price fluctuations. This is another big difference, compared with the Western industrialized countries. It is also a special characteristic as well as a strong point of China's energy structure. At present, however, energy is a weak link in our country's national economy: Fairly big contradictions exist between supply and demand and some localities are still short of energy. Apart from our shortcomings in work, this situation results from China's limited financial resources. This has led to curtailed energy development. Moreover, we are hampered by outdated equipment, backward technology and poor management. All this results in a low rate of energy utilization and big waste. That is why our national income per unit of energy consumed is much lower than that of many countries.

In his report on the work of the government delivered at the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress held not long ago, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out: "Our policy for solving the energy problem is to lay equal stress on exploiting energy resources and on practising economy in its consumption, while



The No. 2 generating unit of the Wujiangdu Hydro-power Station has gone into operation.

giving priority to saving energy now and in the near future."

Energy Exploitation

Large-scale development is the key to meeting China's long range energy needs. For a long period to come, priority will be given to the development of coal and hydropower, taking coal as the major energy source while actively raising the portion of hydropower. Energetic exploration and development of oil and natural gas will be carried out, and the economic results of their utilization raised. Nuclear power stations will be built in some energy-poor areas. In the vast rural areas, the use of methane gas and firewood will be encouraged. Scientific research on new energy resources will be actively carried out.

China has rich coal resources, which are distributed throughout the country. With a long history of mining, it has built up a considerable scale of production. Giving priority to developing coal by rapidly increasing its output will bring our advantages into full play and reap quick results. During the past 32 years, China has built 2,181 state-owned mines. In addition, rural people's communes and production brigades have built 18,000 mines of their own. It will be necessary in the immediate future to add newer technology to the coal mines and to step up the construction of coal production centres in north China, especially in Shanxi Province.

The other long-term objective of China's energy policy is to speed up the development of the nation's water power resources. This work will be primarily undertaken in southwest, northwest and central-south China, where staircase hydropower stations are to be built step by step up on rivers with abundant water resources. In some energy deficient areas of northeast and east China, medium-sized hydropower stations will be constructed. We expect to achieve big advances in hydropower development during the next 20 years.

China's present power industry has a total installed generating capacity of 60 million kw. The five big power grids in northeast, east, north and central China as well as in the Shaan-



A Yunnan provincial geothermal prospecting team measuring the depth and area of underground hot water.

xi-Gansu-Qinghai area and 27 provincial power supply networks have been completed. The construction of two big power grids in southwest and south China is presently being undertaken. Work has also been started to integrate these power networks.

China has an area of several million square kilometres of land and sea sedimentary rock in which oil and natural gas might be found. According to initial surveys, prospects are bright. In the near future, annual output of oil will be maintained at 100 million tons. At the same time, we will conduct land and sea surveys for oil and natural gas in order to establish a foundation for future development.

China's rural area is vast and its population large and procedures must be developed to solve rural energy problems. In the short run, emphasis will be placed on the development of methane gas and on planting fast-growing charcoal forests. Small coal mines and hydropower stations will be built in appropriate locations. Experiments should also be undertaken to determine the feasibility of using solar energy for cooking and boiling water. This will enable us to compost straw and wheat and sorghum stalks, return them to the fields to help maintain ecological equilibrium.

China also has abundant solar, geothermal, wind and marine energy resources which can be used to produce energy. Because of technical and economic factors, little has been done regarding their exploitation and utilization. We should focus our attention on scientific research and necessary experiments and popularize some suc-

cessful technological results, thus laying a foundation for future development in these areas.

Energy Conservation

China's energy consumption is high, the waste is big and the utilization rate is low. This has become an acute problem in the development of our national economy.

Many countries are attaching great importance to energy conservation. Some have made energy conservation the cornerstone of their energy policies and said it is "the most rapid and reliable new source of energy supply." Countries which do a good job in energy conservation can maintain a certain rate of economic growth with less energy consumption.

During the past two years, our government has devoted considerable attention to energy conservation. Energy consumption has been reduced.

In 1979, China's energy production was 2.8 per cent more than in 1978; energy consumption increased by 2.5 per cent; total industrial and agricultural output value 8.5 per cent; and 23.6 million tons of standard coal were saved.

In 1980, the energy production declined by 1.3 per cent compared with that of 1979; energy consumption increased 2.9 per cent; total industrial and agricultural output value increased 7.2 per cent. The state consumed 35 million tons of standard coal less than in 1979.

Particular attention should be devoted to the following with regard to energy conservation:

(1) Strengthening management of energy resources. Managerial organizations for energy resources should be established from the top to the bottom and short- and long-term energy conservation plans, methods and policies should be drafted and implemented.

(2) Popularizing new technology, materials and experiences in energy conservation and raising technical levels in this field.

(3) Renovating outdated equipment and technological processes and gradually replacing energy-guzzling obsolete equipment. At the same time, upgrading designing and manufacture of efficient, energy-saving equipment.

(4) Further readjusting the economic structure. Agriculture, light industry, commerce, service trades, tourism and building industry consume comparatively small amount of energy. Their development should be escalated and their place in the national economy expanded. The product mix of the industrial sector should be readjusted. Those small enterprises which consume relatively large amounts of energy, turn out poor-quality products that are not in demand and incur losses, should also be readjusted.

(5) Drastically cut domestic consumption of oil and replace oil with coal wherever possible. □

Novels: Achievements in Recent Years

by Zhang Jiong

SINCE 1977 China has published 350 novels. In 1980 alone 91 came off the press, a record high since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. This is but one indication that socialist literature and art are coming into their own in China after the devastation of the "cultural revolution."

These novels cover a wide range of subjects and are written in numerous distinctive styles. Large numbers of new novelists have come to the fore. Although their names are new to the readers, their unique experiences and shrewd observations of the world, coupled with their story-telling craft, enable them to open their

readers' eyes to one historical picture after another.

Historical Subject Matter

China's long and vibrant history brims with colourful historical figures and events. These stories, preserved over many generations, are an inexhaustible fountain-head for literary creative work, including novels. Unfortunately, very few historical novels have been published since the founding of New China because most of the writers devote themselves to reflecting the people's democratic revolution and socialist construction and also because of the many taboos resulting from "Leftist" ideas with regard to subject matter.

The author is a literary critic.

Then, in the early 60s, Yao Xueyin finished the first volume of *Li Zicheng*, a novel about a peasant uprising in the late Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). But the author was forced to put down his pen soon after it came off the press. The historical opera *Hai Rui Dismissed From Office* was falsely accused of "using ancient things to satirize the present."

Then, during the 10 years of "cultural revolution," the distinction between academic matters and political issues was confounded and as a result, historical subject matter became a forbidden zone in literary creation. Only recently was this ban lifted; historical novels began to come out in greater numbers.

The new novels epitomize the Chinese society of particular periods, unfolding complex contradictions and struggles between people on different rungs of the social ladder and eulogizing the people's heroic deeds in their fight against aggression from abroad and oppression and exploitation by domestic rulers.

Woman writer Ling Li's novel *A Deep-Rooted Grass*, describes the struggle of the mid-19th century Nian peasant army against the Manchus. She brought to it a new excellence achieved through seven major revisions over 10 years of arduous work. This novel faithfully depicts "defeated heroes, heroic defeat," a theme of profound educational significance. With a pen that is both subtle and succinct, the author recalls the road the Nians traversed to their ultimate defeat, presents an impressive array of memorable characters and provides a sad but fitting eulogy for the peasant heroes.

In *Whistling Wind*, Jiang Hesun, a long-time researcher in literature, brings to life the peasant uprising led by Wang Xianzhi and Huang Chao during the late Tang Dynasty (618-907). With complicated plots and vivid characterization, his novel unfolds on a magnificent scale.

Impaired Gold Goblet, by Xu Xingye, explores the labyrinth of diplomatic and military struggle between the three political powers Song, Liao and Jin during the Song Dynasty (960-1279).

These three novels are true to history and blend knowledge and imagination into a harmonious whole. Their writers' intertwining of historical details with larger-than-life heroes enliven our image of bygone days.

Similar praise can be applied to some of the other historical novels, such as *Blood of the Reform Movement of 1898* about Tan Sitong, a reformist politician and thinker in modern Chinese history, Feng Jikai's *Magic Lantern* eulogizing women heroes during the Yi He Tuan



One of the illustrations of the title character in the novel "Li Zicheng."

(Boxers) movement and Duanmu Hongliang's biographical novel of author Cao Xueqin, who wrote the classic Chinese novel *A Dream of Red Mansions*. Some of these novels are acclaimed for the wealth of historical data they provide and some interest the readers with romantic fantasies. All are of certain ideological and artistic merit.

Novels About Democratic Revolution

Many modern novels are drawn from the Chinese people's life and struggle in the 20th century, so much so that they constitute almost a chronicle of Chinese history from the 1911 Revolution to the birth of the People's Republic of China in 1949. By depicting the life, relationships and personalities of different characters from various perspectives, they present the twists and turns of the Chinese revolution and weave a rich tapestry of the Chinese folkways of that period. While lashing out at the dark days of the old society, they also

sing the praises of the revolutionary people and their progressive forerunners.

Ye Junjian's *Land*, a trilogy of *Sparkles*, *Freedom* and *Dawn Light*, is an epic story of the people of differing social strata who lived along the middle reaches of the Changjiang River in the period from the 1911 Revolution to the May 4th Movement in 1919. The three books describe the contradictions China was facing both at home and abroad, and China's transition from the old-democratic revolution to the new-democratic revolution.

Lu Di's novel, *Waterfall*, chronicles the tortuous process by which its hero Wei Buping grows into a proletarian revolutionary after the 1911 Revolution, amid the misery and awakening of the Chinese people during that critical period in their nation's history.

Two other noteworthy novels about democratic revolution are Yang Qian's *Umbrella*, about educated youth, and Peng Hui's *The Changjiang River Flows On* about the growth of revolutionary consciousness among workers. With the revolution as the backdrop both novels centre around the clashes and struggles in Chinese society in the late 20s. The personal experiences of both authors enabled them to achieve true-to-life characterizations told in a tongue rich with local flavour.

Many novelists have made painstaking efforts to depict the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45) and the War of Liberation (1946-49). Their specific subjects are wide-ranging and the styles of presentation diversified.

Yang Mo in her *Dawn* praises those intellectuals who joined the workers and peasants and persisted in the hard struggle against Japanese aggression in both the cities and countryside.

Li Zhun in *The Huanghe River Flows East* (Vol. 1) retells the heart-breaking story of people left homeless by the huge flood caused when the Kuomintang army destroyed the Huanghe River dyke at Huayunkou in 1938. Written in simple and beautiful language, with a unique national flavour, the novel creates many a vivid image of the rural labouring people.

The Great Battle of Huaihai by Han Feng is a concise presentation of tactics devised by the commands on both sides during this great historical campaign in late 1948.

Writers Qu Bo, Guan Hua, Chen Lide, Yan

Guopei and Ma Feng have also produced works of artistic merit with subjects drawn from the two wars.

Mirror the Socialist Revolution and Construction

Comparatively speaking, the production of novels about the revolution and construction in the socialist period still remains weak. However, achievements in this area should not be overlooked. For instance, the publication of the third and fourth volumes of *Morning in Shanghai* written by Zhou Erfu marks the completion of this lengthy work which describes the arduous course of the socialist transformation of the capitalist industry and commerce. It successfully presents the complicated nature of the 1950s when the proletariat and the bourgeoisie were locked in both unity and struggle.

From Hu Kao's *Duet*, the readers get a vivid picture of political movements in the early post-liberation days. Jiao Zuyao's *The Chief Engineer and His Daughter* presented to the readers the tortuous road traversed by old and young intellectuals in the 50s through a description of the life in a factory. Cheng Shuzhen's *Days in the University* and Kang Caiping's *Aster* describe the life in the institutions of higher learning in the 50s and 60s and create distinctive images of college students as well as professors.

Zhou Keqin's *Xu Mao and His Daughters* is an example of the 20-odd works with themes from the 10-year chaotic "cultural revolution." Written in a lyrical style, the novel describes Xu Mao, his daughters and sons-in-law, as they experience the changing social relations in China's countryside and the disastrous results caused by "Left" thinking. Among all the novels which have drawn materials from rural life in this period, *Xu Mao and His Daughters* is among the most successful in describing the confusion caused by the 10-year tumult.

Song of a General by Mo Yingfeng is also outstanding. Filled with political fervour, the writer realistically portrays the dauntless veteran general Peng Qi, who fought unswervingly against Lin Biao and the gang of four. The novel's portrayal of its several young people accurately represents the personal responses of youths to the "cultural revolution."

Veteran and middle-aged writers have been the most significant force in producing long novels.

At the same time, a number of talented young writers have emerged. For instance, 31-year-old Ye Xin has successively published *We, the Younger Generation* and other books about the life of the educated youth who settled down in the countryside.

At the end of the 1960s, Ye Xin himself moved from Shanghai to the mountainous areas of Guizhou. He had only a junior middle school education behind him, but he continued to study diligently on his own. Thus, he is well acquainted with the rural life of these educated youths and his works can be regarded as a collection of typical experiences of his generation. Although the ideas embodied in his work should be further deepened, they nevertheless give people strength to go forward.

Moreover, a contingent of writers of minority nationalities is being formed. More and more minority writers have gradually mastered the complicated artistic form of novel writing. This is a joyful event in the history of modern Chinese literature. The life of the Mongolian people is depicted in *The Song of Cavalrymen*, jointly produced by Aodesier and Siqingaowa. Jiangbian Jiacao's *Gesang Meiduo* and Yixi Danzeng's *The Fortunate Survival*, are two works drawn from the lives and struggle of the Tibetan people.

Shortcomings

More often than not, achievements and shortcomings go hand in hand. In recent years, as the number of full-length novels in China has rapidly increased and their quality im-

proved, much has been achieved in finding more subjects and presenting stories in different styles. But works whose artistic and ideological attainment surpasses that of the works produced in the 17 years before the "cultural revolution" are rare. At present, few examples of long fictions portray the builders of the four modernizations and socialist new people, reflect correctly the new contradictions and transformation in the new historical period, or encourage and inspire the people to march forward. This is because the creation of full-length novels not only needs abundant materials collected from life and high artistic skill, but also an environment of stability for a long period of time, in which the writers can take their time to reflect upon and develop their work. During the 10 tumultuous years of the "cultural revolution," most writers were forced to stop writing. Although many veteran writers have taken up their pens again in recent years, they have not as much energy as before, while the newly emerged writers still need time to become more mature writers. Thus, some of the published long stories are on old subjects; some only pay attention to the story while neglecting characterization; some are presented in styles which fall far behind the times and thus lack attraction to the readers; and some are too long. All are problems existing now in the creation of long stories.

In addition, literary criticism of novels in particular still remains a weak link and China still lacks adequate ideological and artistic analysis of the achievements and failures in the creation of recent novels. □

(Continued from p. 19.)

square behind the victimized Czechoslovak people in their heroic fight against Soviet armed occupation and the rulers of the Soviet Union had degenerated into social-imperialists and social-fascists.

Upholding justice, distinguishing right from wrong, fearing no brute force and taking the side of the weak, small countries — all these constitute features of New China's diplomacy emanating from its adherence to proletarian internationalism.

(To be continued.)

NOTES

¹ "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" (English edition), Vol. 5, p. 17.

² "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai" (English edition), Vol. 1, p. 360.

³ "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai" (English edition), Vol. 1, p. 360.

⁴ Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China, Oct. 7, 1969.

⁵ "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai" (English edition), Vol. 1, p. 360.

⁶ "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai" (English edition), Vol. 1, p. 360.

⁷ Answers to questions raised by the British writer F. Greene, Dec. 5, 1963.

⁸ For detail, see *Renmin Ribao*, May 10, 1966.

OPINION

Liberal Arts Reforms In Colleges

A FUSION of liberal arts with the study of hard sciences and the incorporation of natural science and engineering courses into departments of liberal arts are only some of the new developments in the institutions of higher learning. Another reform has been to designate the study of natural sciences for liberal arts students.

In China's present higher education, liberal arts colleges have little contact with natural sciences and the work to combine liberal arts with science studies has been proceeding very slowly. The steady development of the country's socialist modernization programme calls for an increasing number of management and research personnel. In the future, colleges of liberal arts will be among the main training grounds for such professions. The following steps may be adopted to change the divorcement of the country's liberal arts education from society and from natural sciences.

First, appropriate departments of liberal arts or departments of integrated studies will be established in some science and engineering colleges or in universities which have a fairly solid basis for them and can incorporate them rationally. This may be the simplest and quickest way to carry out the reform.

Second, strengthen the cooperation between the liberal arts and science colleges so as to promote mutual interpenetra-

tion of the two kinds of studies.

Third, steadily and gradually readjust the different departments of liberal arts colleges and introduce a reasonable number of new departments to the liberal arts colleges, such as departments of applied mathematics, physics and systematic science, and new specialized subjects such as the history of science and scientific management.

Fourth, reform the curriculums and teaching contents. In each speciality within a liberal arts department, a certain proportion of basic science and engineering subjects and basic subjects of integrated studies should be guaranteed. Simultaneously, elective courses such as the development of nature

and history of science should be added.

Fifth, reform the secondary school education correspondingly. Ordinary secondary schools must augment basic universal education and there should be no isolated study of liberal arts and science in senior middle schools. In the liberal arts college entrance examinations, the sections testing scientific knowledge should be gradually increased, as this will encourage students of liberal arts colleges to study natural sciences.

Sixth, change the makeup of the teaching staffs of liberal arts colleges and increase the number of teachers and cadres who have studied science or engineering but also have a grounding in liberal arts, and are willing to devote themselves to integrated studies, and those who specialize in liberal arts but are also grounded in science.

("Jiaoyu Yanjiu" [Education Studies])

LIFE

Ten Top News Items of the Nanping Paper Mill

In China, many factories have their own wall and blackboard newspapers, in which the workers air their suggestions and opinions freely, critical ones as well as praise. The papers also serve as an exchange of information and experiences between different departments and workshops.

Published here are a mill's 10 top news items in 1981 from the wall newspapers of the Fujian Province's Nanping Paper Mill, which employs 3,700 people. — Ed.

1. The output of newsprint, commercial pulp board and synthetic fibre pulp, the main products of this mill, overful-

filled the plan by 2,000 tons each, which was an all time high in the mill.

2. The fourth-stage work of the mill's expanding project was completed on schedule. The electrical depressurizing equipment was installed and put into operation.

3. Forty people were promoted to engineers.

4. By recovering 3,600 cubic metres of hot water every day, energy was saved and pollution reduced.

5. The workers' congress decided to provide subsidies for married workers and staff whose spouses live in the countryside and to pay night snack subsidies to late-shift workers.

6. The workers' education building was completed, and 120 families of workers and staff moved into new houses.

7. Another 430 workers and staff members bought TV sets.

8. The mill and individuals bought 560,000 yuan of treasury bonds (issued by the state in 1981). The collective and individuals also donated 51,000 yuan to help build city youth and children's centres.

9. For the first time, five couples participated in a collective wedding, an act in opposition to the old habit of holding extravagant weddings.

10. Twenty children of the mill's workers and staff were enrolled in institutes of higher learning. Two were admitted by Qinghua University and one by Beijing University, China's two top universities.

These 10 top news items were selected by the workers and staff themselves after discussion.

("*Gongren Ribao*" [*Workers' Daily*])

COMMENT

After Peasants Have Become Better Off

IN present-day China, anyone touring the countryside will get the impression that the peasants are beginning to acquire more wealth.

However, peasants react to their new gains in two distinctive manners.

The majority of the peasants show a high sense of socialist consciousness. They know that they should attribute their improved livelihood first to the government's new economic policy. Therefore, they place the state's interest first at all times.

Cao Zenfu voluntarily sold the state his family farm's entire annual harvest of 13,500 kilogrammes of duck eggs. Some pedlars offered to buy the eggs at a higher price than the state purchasing price, but he flatly refused to sell to them. His farm, on the Chuanfangyu commune in Jixian County near Tianjin was set up with a state loan. In his opinion, selling to the state at a fair price was only natural.

But a few peasants think only of their own interests. They neglect both the interests of the collective and of the state.

A peasant of another county near Tianjin also set up a semi-mechanized chicken farm with the help and support of the government. But he didn't sell a single egg to the state. Instead, he sold them at a higher price in the urban free market. No wonder his action of ingratitude was condemned by the public.

After peasants experience the initial spurt of relative material

comfort, it is necessary to pay more attention to socialist education, and to foster loyalty to the state and the collective. Without these, the peasants' enthusiasm cannot hold and, even worse, people will be led astray.



Chen Qianxun (left), a peasant in Dangtu County, Anhui Province, selling his duck eggs to the state purchasing agent. Duck breeding is the family's side occupation.

At present, the peasants are beginning to be comfortable. Correct ideological education combined with effective work will enrich the material as well as mental lives of the peasants so that they may continue on the path to prosperity in a healthy frame of mind.

("*Renmin Ribao*")

METEOROLOGY

**Forecasting: Accuracy
Increases**

In 1981, China suffered considerable adverse weather. There were torrential rains in the upper reaches of the Changjiang (Yangtze) and the Huanghe (Yellow) Rivers and drought in north China. Typhoons No. 14 and No. 16 swept across the provinces and cities in the southeastern part of the country. But these natural adversities caused limited damage due to accurate and timely forecast by meteorologists.

Last July and August, the meteorological departments in Sichuan Province accurately predicted the two rainstorms in the Sichuan Basin, thus facilitating flood control activities. In August and September, heavy rains pummelled the western reaches of the Longyang Gorge of the Huanghe River. By September 13 the flow was 5,570 cubic metres per second, far surpassing the designed capability

of the cofferdam at the Longyang Gorge power plant. Relying on the Qinghai meteorological station's predictions that the driving rain would soon subside, the flood-control headquarters decided not to implement measures which would have caused losses in the lower reaches of the river.

The Central Meteorological Observatory and Hubei station informed the people concerned before the flood peak came that it was not necessary to divert the flood waters into the Jingjiang flood diversion area of the Changjiang River. As a result, 600,000 *mu* of fertile land were spared, 400,000 people were not evacuated and 100 million yuan RMB of expenditures for relocation were saved. Late last September the weather station of Tibet Autonomous Region forecast heavy snows in November and December 1981. This provided herdsmen with the needed warning and they were able to avoid heavy losses.

Due to the predictions of continued drought last year, the

Hebei Communications Bureau adjusted its plan and arranged to transport some materials by land instead of water, saving hundreds of thousands of yuan.

Last August, the Tianjin meteorological station repeatedly explained publicly the causes of low level of the Haihe River and analysed the root causes of the drought. This information as well as a call to save water had marked results.

Shanghai was confronted with an unusually high tide when typhoon No. 14 hit. On the morning of September 1 last year, the water level of the Huangpu River climbed to 5.22 metres, 0.24 metre higher than the record peak (2 metres higher than the land level of the city streets). The Shanghai weather station and other stations along the coast of Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces provided accurate informations about this typhoon 24 hours before it struck. Learning this, the coastal Daishan County in Zhejiang Province rushed to collect salt. Compared with a similar typhoon in 1979, the county prevented losses equivalent to 25 million yuan.

Many stations have forecast hailstorms. Last May 2, Zhejiang Province's 26 counties and cities were hit by hail. Because of a warning one day beforehand, the Zhoushan area recalled all fishing boats and not a single one was lost or damaged.

With aid from other departments, the meteorological departments in 25 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have mapped out China's farming climates. Based on this, many localities rearranged



The National Meteorological Centre in Beijing's western suburbs processes data from all corners of the world every day. It is also one of the key meteorological centres in Asia.

the distribution of crops, and further rationalized their cultivation. For example, the Yichun area in Jiangxi Province, the peppermint, spearmint and litsea producers adjusted the harvest schedule so it would come when the oil content was the highest.

In addition to serving agriculture, China's meteorological departments have, in recent years, begun to pay attention to weather conditions which might affect offshore oil exploration, railway transport, sports and other activities.

The 1981 accuracy rate for long-term weather predictions was higher than in 1980 and short-term forecasting was quite precise. According to the appraisal of meteorological work published by the world meteorological organization, China forwarded weather information to other countries quickly and accurately in 1980. China's relay of information to the world organization was 99 per cent for surface weather observations and 98 per cent for radiosonde; among the best in the world.

China has increasing numbers of radar facilities for meteorological work. The Central Meteorological Observatory and some major local meteorological departments are equipped with computers. However, China still lags behind advanced countries in meteorological science and technology. China is strengthening co-operation with the world meteorological organization and other countries while expanding domestic scientific research and personnel training.

PUBLICATION

More Reference Books

A comprehensive English-Chinese dictionary is only one of the many new offerings among China's rapidly growing

reference book publications. The country published over 470 varieties of dictionaries in the years between 1977 and 1981, according to government statistics. These included 190 Chinese and foreign language dictionaries. An additional 280 reference books in other academic subjects were published in the same period.

At present, more than 200 such books are being edited, mostly small language dictionaries. Others cover Chinese grammar, rhetoric, idioms, ancient phonetics, function words and synonyms of modern Chinese; still others are dictionaries for academic subjects such as politics, economics, history, literature, art, as well as science and technology.

Several dictionaries of major significance have been edited recently. Enlarged editions of *Ci Hai*, a comprehensive Chinese encyclopaedia dictionary published in 1979, will be published this year. A revised edition of the four-volume *Ci Yuan*, an encyclopaedia dictionary of sources of words, will also be off the press in 1982.

A *Dictionary of English-Chinese* is only one of several other important reference books currently being prepared, such as *The Dictionary of Chinese Words*, *A Dictionary of Tibetan-Chinese*, *A Dictionary of Chinese History*, *A Dictionary of Lu Xun*, *A Dictionary of Traditional Chinese Medicine*, *The Dictionary of Place Names in the People's Republic of China* and *A Dictionary of Agriculture*, of which most will be finalized and will go to press before 1985.

Specialized volumes of *The Chinese Encyclopaedia* and *The Chinese Encyclopaedia of Medicine* began their publication in 1980. Encyclopaedias of Chinese

agriculture, physical culture and the ocean are in various stages of preparation.

The publishing of year books is also thriving. A few years ago, several books began annual releases, such as *The Year Book of Chinese Encyclopaedia*, *Year Book of Chinese History*, *Almanac of Chinese Publication*, *Almanac of Natural Science Magazines*, *Year Book of World Economy* and *Almanac of Chinese Economy*. More year books on diverse subjects like agriculture, printing, drama, cinema, physical culture as well as world knowledge will also be off the press in the near future.

Dictionary of Religions

Published by the Shanghai Dictionary Publishing House, *Dictionary on Religion* is China's first comprehensive reference book of religious terminology.

A majority of the 6,700 entries concern the world's three largest religions: Buddhism including Lamaism; Christianity including the Roman Catholicism, the Orthodox Eastern Church and the Protestantism; and Islam. Taoism, a religion native to China, is included as are, for the first time, references to Chinese folk religions.

The rest of the dictionary is devoted to religion in general, prehistoric, primitive and ancient religions in China, Egypt, Mesopotamia, ancient Greece and Rome and other religions, for example, Judaism, Manichaeism, Zoroastrianism, Hinduism, Jainism, Sikhism and Shintoism.

The dictionary is intended as a reference book for college students, social science researchers and others interested in religion. In concise language, it introduces the origins, development

and present state of various religions around the world. There is a glossary of terms in English and Chinese in the appendix.

The chief editor of the dictionary was Ren Jiyu, director of the Institute of World Religions under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and professor of philosophy of Beijing University. In the past three years of compilation Professor Ren and his colleagues collected and studied voluminous materials and consulted other experts and numerous Chinese religious personages.

ENERGY

Geothermal Energy in Tibet

Recent surveys by Chinese and French geologists in Tibet's Yangbajain geothermal field have revealed three low resistivity layers in the shallow strata in the earth's crust which they presumed to be the three geothermal reservoirs.

The geologists conducted these surveys under the terms of a 1978 Sino-French scientific co-operation agreement. Their explorations were conducted over a 15-square-kilometre field, 90 kilometres north of Lhasa — the regional capital. The three low resistivity layers are: two kilometres, five to six kilometres and 14 to 18 kilometres below the surface.

Twenty-one exploratory boreholes and production wells have been drilled in Yangbajain since 1975. An experimental power station was constructed in 1977 with a generating capacity of 1,000 kilowatts. Recently a second station with a capacity of 3,000 kilowatts has also been put into operation.

China's first 110,000-volt high tension power line between Yangbajain and Lhasa generated by geothermal energy opened in December 1981. This 89-kilometre-long line transverses a mountainous area at elevations exceeding 3,600 metres above sea level. Due to the rugged terrain, the 150 tons of material for the project had to be transported by people.

Tibet has the largest geothermal resources in the nation. Potential geothermal sites have been discovered in 66 of the autonomous region's 74 counties.

EARTH SCIENCE

Desert Reclamation

Over the last 10 years, a 400-hectare oasis have been reclaimed in the Turpan depression. First shrubs were grown to anchor sand dunes then trees were planted. This method developed by scientists in Xinjiang opens new prospects for desert reclamation in the region.

In 1972, the scientists, in co-operation with local forestry of-

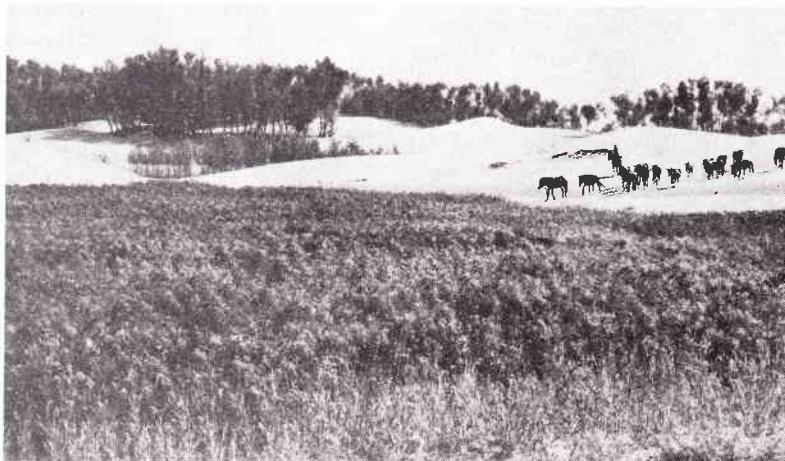
ficials and commune members, created an experimental base in the basin, 15 kilometres south of "land of fire." They planted capparid, a semi-shrub rattan that yields oil-bearing seeds as well as other shrubs. Three years later, the total capital investment had been recovered by selling saplings and seeds of these desert plants.

Today, pear trees and grape vines are plentiful; a state farm has been developed. Over 266 hectares of shrubs, reinforced by 133 hectares of popular trees, protect against sand storms that ravage the area numerous times each year. In 1981 the farm earned a profit of 35,000 yuan.

In Xinjiang, as in other parts of China, planting trees has traditionally preceded other desert control measures. The Xinjiang scientists disregarded this convention.

Trees need large quantities of water so in the past expensive irrigation projects had to precede desert reclamation. This is beyond the people's resources in many areas.

The success of this new experiment in the "land of fire" is of significance to Xinjiang's 404,000 hectares of desert, 63 per cent of China's total.



A commune in Inner Mongolia has planted a large number of trees for desert control.

Gu Yuan's Woodcuts



To Night School.

Gu Yuan, born in Zhongshan County, Guangdong Province, in 1919, is now Vice-President of the Central Academy of Fine Arts and a member of All China Federation of Literary and Art Circles. He is the Executive Director of Chinese Artists' Association and Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Woodcut Artists' Association.

Gu is noted for his woodcuts which picture life while maintaining a sedate style. His works are characterized by clarity and skill.

Visiting the Host Family.



Early Spring.



Beloved Liu Zhidan.



WUHAN BLOWER FACTORY

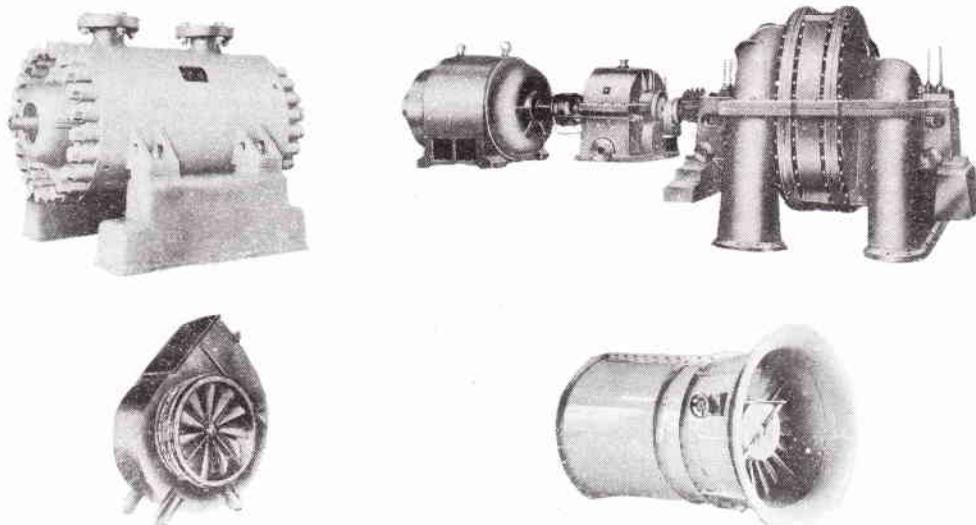
The factory is about 30 years old, with:

- Scientific Designs
- Full Equipment
- Strict Quality Control
- Advanced Technology
- Strong Technical Resources
- Sound Testing

It manufactures more than 20 kinds and over 100 types of ventilators, blowers, compressors, noise abatement devices, and also provides auxiliaries.

Institutes of ventilation and noise abatement have been established.

The factory exports to more than 20 countries and regions.



Wuhan Blower Factory

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