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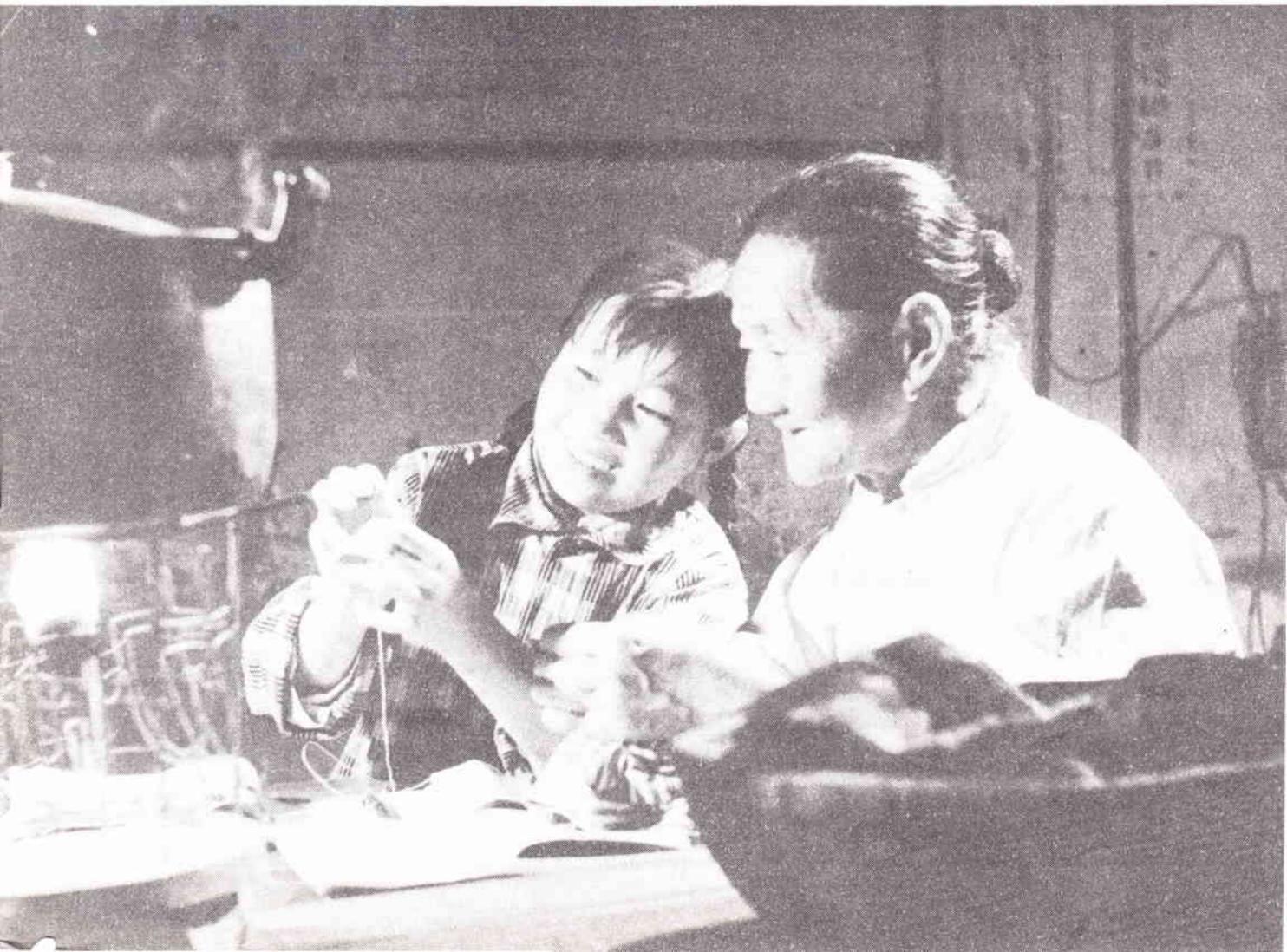
April 19, 1982

# BEIJING REVIEW



A CHINESE WEEKLY OF  
NEWS AND VIEWS

- **Liu Shaoqi and Mao Zedong Thought**
- **Uses of New and Renewable Energy Resources**



## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

### Liu Shaoqi and Mao Zedong Thought

The late CPC Vice-Chairman Liu Shaoqi made important contributions to Mao Zedong Thought in the fields of Party building, the workers' movement and Party work in the white areas. Moreover, he also set a good example with his attitude towards Mao Zedong Thought (pp. 15-18).

### More Energy Sources

The rural areas are short of energy. Efforts to develop new and renewable energy supplies include wider uses of firewood, biogas and hydraulic power as well as solar, wind and geothermal energy resources (pp. 18-20).

### Good Industrial Beginning

China's industrial and transportation enterprises saw improved economic results in the first quarter. Effective meas-

ures are called for to raise the quality of products and reduce waste (p. 5).

### Economic Criminals Grasp Opportunity

Many criminals gave themselves up to security organs following the adoption of a NPC Standing Committee resolution which increases the severity of punishment for those convicted of graft and corruption, but offers leniency to anyone who turns himself in before May 1 (p. 7).

### Employment

In the last three years, 26 million job-waiting youths in the cities and towns became employed. By the end of 1981, there were only 3.05 million still waiting for jobs. A responsible member of the State Labour Bureau explains the employment situation and related policies (pp. 20-21).

### British-Argentine Clash

The current British-Argentine confrontation over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands has attracted world attention and generated different reactions. China hopes that the dispute, which results from a problem left over by history, can be settled peacefully through negotiations (p. 11).

### Famous Chinese Writer Ba Jin

Ba Jin, Chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association, has produced 70 works. A literary critic describes the writer's career, analyses his representative novels and explains why they were able to exercise a profound influence among young intellectuals (pp. 22-24).



As a new energy resource, biogas is now widely used by the peasants.

Photo by Zhang Tianhua

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### True Nature of the Kampuchean Issue

**Some people think that the Kampuchean issue is a trial of strength between China and Viet Nam. What is your opinion?**

The Kampuchean issue is not and has never been a struggle between China and Viet Nam.

With the support of the Soviet Union, Viet Nam has sent 200,000 troops to invade and occupy this small sovereign state. Viet Nam seeks to dominate the whole of Indochina and then to expand to Southeast Asia. It has occupied Kampuchea and brought Laos under its control, and it is now frequently harassing the Kampuchean-Thai border. The Soviet support of Viet Nam not only helps the latter in realizing its hegemonist ambitions but, more importantly, it is a component of its own strategy of driving southward. In addition to having acquired the two modern naval bases in Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang in Viet Nam, the Soviet Union is now building a new naval base in Ream in the southern part of Kampuchea. In this way, the Soviet Pacific fleet has expanded its scope of activities southward by several thousand nautical miles. The Soviet Union and Viet Nam — two hegemonist nations — are working hand in glove. Therefore, to support Kampuchea in its fight against Vietnamese aggression is a question of opposing hegemonism and safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This is the true nature of the Kampuchean issue.

The war in Kampuchea has entered its fourth dry season since it began towards the end of 1978. The army and guerrilla forces of Democratic Kampuchea as well as other patriotic forces have conducted courageous armed struggles against Vietnamese aggression under extremely difficult conditions, dealing heavy blows at the aggressor troops and making great contributions to checking the Soviet Union's southward thrust.

Democratic Kampuchea is the main force now fighting the Vietnamese aggressors. In order to unite other forces for the struggle, it has taken the initiative and proposed the formation of a tripartite coalition government. What merits attention is that there is a tendency in the world today trying to weaken and even elbow Democratic Kampuchea aside and make compromises with the Soviet Union and Viet Nam. Some forces want Democratic Kampuchea to give up its seat in the United Nations and some are giving economic aid to Viet Nam, thinking that they can in this way pull Viet Nam away from the Soviet Union. Such actions not only confound right with wrong but are short-sighted. They will only encourage the hegemonists and whet their aggressive appetite, but will not help solve the Kampuchean problem.

China does not oppose a political solution of the Kampuchean issue. But as a prerequisite, Viet Nam must pull out all its invading troops from that country. The Kampuchean question

can only be solved by the Kampuchean people themselves without any outside interference. A political solution of the problem should not weaken the forces now fighting against Vietnamese aggression. Otherwise, it will only benefit the aggressors.

Some people say that "it is the Kampuchean people who are fighting now" and that "the Vietnamese are under pressure." This is true. The Kampuchean people are fighting against aggression, so their struggle is righteous, and that is why they are growing in strength. The aggressors are under "pressure" and they find the going tougher and tougher. This is quite natural. Viet Nam is also suffering under the "pressure" because the situation created by its aggression cannot win international recognition. This "pressure" comes from those upholding international justice. These two "pressures" are very good and should be strengthened until all the Vietnamese troops withdraw from Kampuchea and the Kampuchean question is solved.

In carrying out aggression against Kampuchea, Viet Nam has violated the UN Charter and all norms of international relations. For three years running, the United Nations General Assembly has adopted resolutions by an overwhelming majority, demanding that Viet Nam withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea. But Viet Nam has turned a deaf ear. During this period more and more states have supported Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate seat in the United Nations, despite attempts by the Soviet Union and Viet Nam to replace

# LETTERS

## Production Responsibility System

The assumption is often made in Canada that the production responsibility system has led to the weakening of the collective system of production. My view from an investigation in the Zhujiang (Pearl) River Delta region of Guangdong Province is that the collective has been strengthened.

During last December, as a guest of the Guangdong Academy of Social Sciences, I visited Shunde (and several other Zhujiang River Delta counties) and talked to responsible comrades at county, commune, brigade and team levels. I was revisiting units that I previously visited in 1973, 1976 and 1979. I conducted the interviews myself in Cantonese.

I must say if you want two excellent Guangdong examples of positive responses to the responsibility system of production in agriculture you could do no better than visiting:

1. Wentang brigade of Fucheng commune, Dongguan County, where per-capita distributed income in 1981 was almost 600 yuan.

2. Duiyi team, Jianglian brigade, Duanfen commune, Taishan County, which has a most dynamic brigade leader. His household raised 36 pigs last year and his efforts have encouraged more than half of the household to become involved in collective pig raising. It is often emphasized that the production responsibility system has led to higher household income. This is true in Duiyi. But what has also happened is that

it with the puppet Heng Samrin clique.

We hope that the United Nations will make further efforts and pass a new resolution this year, urging Viet Nam to pull out its troops, and that Democratic Kampuchea will continue to keep its legitimate seat in the United Nations. We

the commitment to collective production has been strengthened.

**Graham E. Johnson**  
Vancouver, Canada

## Social Morality

I found many articles concerning your country and people in issue No. 8 this year interesting.

1. "Extravagant Weddings Must Cease," this should be a lesson for people the world over. The love between a couple is precious. Grandeur is not a proper way to start a life together. Extravagance is a form of wov-manship.

2. "Mental Health for the Elderly" and "Aging in Health and in Sickness"—excellent! The elderly need a feeling of love, security, good health and a sense that we care for them. The young can learn so much from their elders; our senior citizens have had experience and are good teachers if young people would listen. I agree every human being needs to have special interests in old age. These interests can liven up one's lives, relieve boredom and make one feel useful. By everyone showing love, our elders know that others care.

3. Cartoon—"Is Everybody Busy?"—fantastic. This is an example of exactly what is wrong in today's society and work force. To be productive one must be motivated. This will automatically lead to increased production and every one working together.

**Darlene A. Classen**  
Denver, Co., USA

## "Events and Trends"

I value the "Events and Trends" section of *Beijing Review*. I am

also hope that the international community will make concerted efforts to prevent the aggressors from diverting world attention. Kampuchea should not be forgotten; it is now in the front line of the struggle against hegemonism.

— International Editor  
Mu Youlin

especially grateful to you for publishing articles about Japan-China relations. When I was teaching in Nagaoka University of Science and Technology last year I discovered that my students were interested in news from China. They always enjoyed the lecture I gave with references to information from your magazine. I asked each student to make notes on a card and write down his questions and opinions on the back of the card. They often commented on China's efforts to speed up development and strengthen Japan-China relations.

**Toshitada Mizusawa**  
Maebashi, Japan

## New Economic Laws

In carrying out the present economic readjustment, the Chinese Government implemented a series of new laws and decrees as well as policies. But those working in foreign enterprises cannot get these documents quick enough. I hope you will publish articles introducing and explaining regulations concerning customs, commodity inspection and transportation in foreign trade (including former ones and revised items) as well as banking, foreign exchange and joint-venture laws. If you find this is too much for your weekly, could you consider publishing a booklet?

**Hisao Nakajima**  
Yokohama, Japan

I am interested in articles about China's legal system, laws, and rules and regulations. As a reader of *Beijing Review* for more than 10 years. I hope you will publish special issues in this field.

**Kenji Sugita**  
Hiroshima, Japan

## Greenland's Population

In your issue No. 12 (March 22, 1982), page 14, there is a small item on Greenland and EEC. It was mentioned that Greenland has half a million inhabitants. That is ten times too many. Greenland only has a population of 50,643 human beings.

**Rolf Gilberg**  
Espergaerde, Denmark

Thank you for pointing out our error. — Ed.

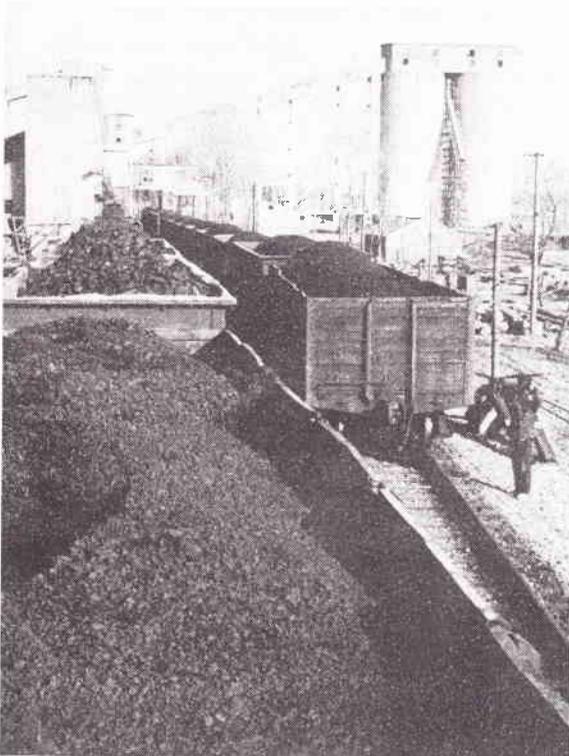
*Beijing Review*, No. 16

## ECONOMIC

## First Quarter Industrial Achievements

China's industrial and transportation enterprises achieved notable results in the first quarter, according to government figures.

The total industrial output value hit its first quarter target, accounting for 24.2 per cent of the annual plan. This was 11.6 per cent higher than that of the same 1981 period, with light industry improving by 14.6 per cent and heavy industry by 8.5 per cent. First quarter output quotas were fulfilled for 82 of the 100 major industrial products.



The Xinwen Mining Bureau in Shandong Province overfulfilled its quarterly coal production quota by 100,000 tons.

The railway and shipping departments directly under the authority of the Ministry of Communications also met their quotas. Both raised their first quarter freight totals by 10.3 and 12.9 per cent respectively, compared with the corresponding period of last year. Passenger traffic was heavy during this period, and the railways carried as many as 256 million people.

The country's power industry overfulfilled its quarterly output quota, accounting for 24.6 per cent of its annual plan. Output of coal, crude oil and electricity all topped the targets and increased by 13, 1.4 and 8.3 per cent respectively over the same 1981 period.

The output of goods in much demand, such as chemical raw materials, building materials, textiles and other light industrial products, topped their quarterly quotas. Orders for machinery and metallurgical products of good quality were numerous and sales were brisk. Efforts are being made to limit the production of slow-selling products and retool the plants producing unsalable goods in order to turn out other products.

A State Economic Commission spokesman in charge of industrial production, transport and communications said: "The general economic situation in the first three

months was good after we took steps to organize production with the emphasis on improving economic results. However, it is worthy of note that since the production level of last year's first quarter was quite low, the increase rate of the same period this year seemed high. In terms of comprehensive economic results, the increase rates of income from sales and profits handed over to the state are not quite satisfactory. And in raising the quality of products and reducing waste, more effective measures should be adopted."

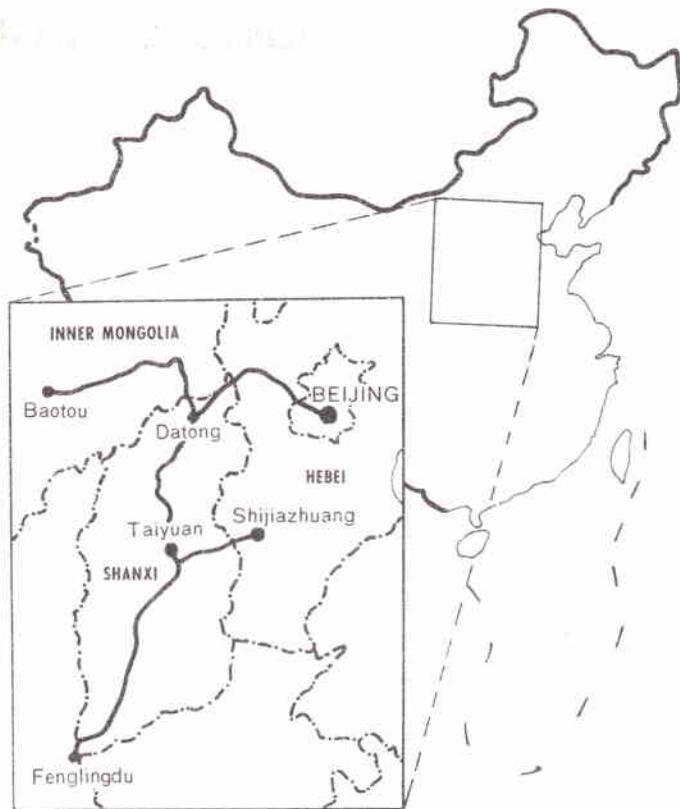
## Accelerate Coal Transport From Shanxi

Irrational distribution of energy resources will be greatly alleviated by eighteen new railway projects between Shanxi Province and the rest of the country.

Shanxi's rich coal reserves account for one-third of the nation's total, with half of China's coke, bituminous coal and anthracite. Currently the province is producing one-fifth of the coal being mined in China and production is expected to increase in the future.

Shanxi coal is the least expensive fossil fuel in China, even with transport costs included. However, over the last few years more than 10 million tons of coal have piled up in the province, inaccessible to the rest of the country because of inadequate transport facilities.

The new railway projects will transform important sections of the five trunk railway lines that carry Shanxi coal to more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.



When the new projects are completed, the railway lines' annual volume of freight will reach 190 million tons, 58 per cent more than their present capacity. Coal transportation will improve by 76 per cent to 150 million tons.

Mining in Shanxi requires smaller investments in manpower, money and equipment compared to mining in other parts of China, because the coal seams are only 200-500 metres underground and are thick and even.

The railway transformation projects include electrifying the Datong-Beijing section of the Beijing-Baotou Railway Line and the Shijiazhuang-Taiyuan Line, double-tracking the Taiyuan-Fenglingdu section of the Datong-Fenglingdu Line and the Datong-Baotou section of the Beijing-Baotou Line.

But with Shanxi coal output on the rise, railway transport alone will not be able to cope with the situation. To solve

this problem, experts have put forward some suggestions. They include:

— Developing pipeline transport of coal. Feasibility studies are now being conducted regarding the transport of coal from northern Shanxi to the port city of Tianjin at the Bohai Bay through pipelines, a new form of coal transport.

— Building power stations in coal mining areas in Shanxi and then transmitting the power to other provinces. The Shentou Thermal Power Plant near the Datong Coal Mine, a big project that started in 1973, now has the capacity to generate 550,000 kw of electricity. When its third stage of construction is completed, the power plant will be able to generate 1.35 million kw of electricity and will be the biggest thermal power plant in Shanxi. The plant will be part of a complete system of coal mining, coal scrubbing and power generating. Higher quality

coal will be scrubbed, sorted and then transported to other provinces, while the peat and low calorie coal will be used to generate electricity right where they are mined.

— Pooling funds through various channels to speed up the building of coal-pits and transportation facilities. Foreign funds will be used in some of the projects and various forms of co-operation with foreign countries may be introduced.

At a recent symposium held in Taiyuan on the exploitation and transportation of Shanxi coal sponsored by the China Research Society of Transport and Economy, more than 100 experts of coal, railway, highway, water transport and power unanimously suggested water transport of Shanxi coal, which could greatly increase the amount of coal transported.

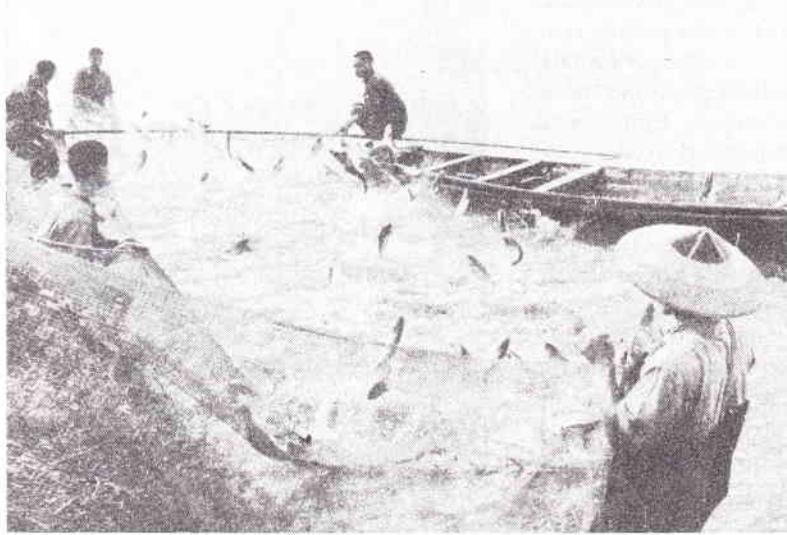
## Freshwater Fish Breeding

China's freshwater fish breeding will develop at a progressive rate of 15 per cent a year and bring annual output to 4-5 million tons by the end of the 1980s. This was the goal set at a national freshwater fish breeding conference held recently in Beijing.

China is one of the countries with the largest area of inland water surface in the world. One quarter of the 20 million hectares of the water surface can be used for fish breeding.

Although China's traditional techniques enjoy high prestige in the world, freshwater fish breeding has suffered from many limitations and received little support. This lack of development is attributable to the "Left" ideology which was rampant for a long time in the past.

The situation has changed for the better since 1978 when the



A rich haul from a fish farm in Yiyang County, Hunan Province.

government began to attach importance to this field of work and adopted correct policies to encourage its development. Last year, output increased by 30 per cent over that of 1978. However, nearly half of the country's water surface suitable for fish breeding is still unused, while the per-unit output from the other half is low. The current annual fish crop is only 1.37 million tons.

Participants at the conference held that in order to step up China's freshwater fish breeding, the following measures should be adopted:

— The policy of simultaneous breeding by the state, the collective and individuals should be implemented and the rights to use the water surfaces should be clarified;

— The supply of good stock should be guaranteed. Most of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have mastered the techniques of artificial incubation. In the future, further attention should be paid to production and distribution plans for fry and fingerlings so

as to gradually form a complete network of fish production and supply:

— More resources for feed should be found. Inadequate fish food was an important deterrent to increasing fish output in the past;

— Good planning and implementation is necessary for capital construction of artificial water surfaces;

— Water surfaces should be protected from pollution.

China is now making efforts to build 10 major freshwater fish breeding centres on the lakes in the Changjiang (Yangtze) River basin and Huanghe (Yellow) River and Songhua River basins. Research in the breeding centres mainly focuses on artificial breeding, developing hybrids and introducing new species.

## POLITICAL

### Economic Criminals Surrender

Recently a number of economic criminals have voluntarily surrendered and have

returned stolen money and other stolen property. Under a new resolution passed in March, such actions entitle them to lenient treatment from the government.

A resolution adopted last month by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress increased the severity of punishment for those convicted of graft and corruption while offering leniency to anyone who turned himself in.

The rash of confessions is an indication that in the current nationwide struggle against corruption, many criminals have found it difficult and dangerous to conceal their crimes, and have decided that they should take advantage of the March resolution's offer.

In Shanghai, dozens of criminals who had engaged in smuggling, selling smuggled goods or speculation have given themselves up to security organs. Hundreds of similar law-breakers confessed their crimes in the organizations where they worked. Some have also uncovered their accomplices.

After confessing their crimes, many law-breakers immediately returned the money they had secured through illegal means, an indication of their sincerity in seeking rehabilitation.

In Guangdong Province, a manager of a storage and transport company under a county grain bureau collaborated in a bribery scheme with a warehouse keeper of the company. They took bribes amounting to 5,800 yuan from an agricultural machinery plant in exchange for selling the plant's oil tanks. Both offenders have returned the money and have identified other accomplices.

So far the biggest case of a confessed criminal involved an accountant in a county coal company in Jiangxi Province who embezzled 25,000 yuan in cash from February 1979 to September 1981. When the nationwide campaign against economic criminals began early this year, he found himself in a predicament. Last February he made a clean breast of his guilt and returned 20,000 yuan. After careful examination, the people's procuratorate concluded that his confession was credible. He was given lenient treatment and freed from prosecution.

The people's procuratorates in Yunnan, Sichuan and Shaanxi Provinces and Beijing also decided not to prosecute a number of economic criminals who surrendered.

As to those offenders who refuse to admit their crimes, they are given severe punishment. An example is 57-year-old Chen Mengxiao, who was sentenced to forced labour on an earlier conviction, but refused to change. For four years from February 1977 to April 1981 he forged state documents, seals, letters and identification cards, which allowed him to acquire 210,000 yuan by various underhand methods, passing himself off as a leading cadre, a Communist and an engineer.

Chen Mengxiao was arrested in August 1981. During the interrogation, he still denied his crimes. In March this year, he was tried by the Beijing intermediate people's court which, on the strength of irrefutable evidence, sentenced him to 12 years' imprisonment.

The recent resolution for severely punishing criminals who do great damage to the state economy was adopted at a session of the Standing Com-

mittee of the Fifth National People's Congress last March. The main points are: Economic criminals will be punished more severely than was stipulated by the previous law; those whose crimes are extremely serious will be given life or death sentences. State functionaries will be punished more severely. The resolution reiterated the policy of lenient treatment for those who confess and severe treatment for those who refuse to do so.

According to this resolution, criminals who surrender themselves prior to May Day, confess their crimes and identify their accomplices, will be prosecuted according to the original law, otherwise they will be severely punished.

## EDUCATIONAL

### Good Marks Are Not Everything

Can a student who gets good marks be regarded as a good student in China? Not quite so. Only a student who is good ideologically, intellectually and physically — a "three goods" student — can be regarded as good.

China has more than 125,000 universities, colleges and secondary schools, with a total enrolment of 58 million students. In each of the past few years, a great number of "three goods" students and



Girl students of a middle school in Xian playing football after class.

classes have been selected. Their outstanding performances are commended not only in the schools but in the newspapers as well.

Several hundred students and representatives of advanced classes, selected from about one million "three goods" students, were recently commended and given awards at a national conference in Beijing co-sponsored by the Communist Youth League Central Committee and the Ministry of Education.

After the founding of New China in 1949, the Party and government put forward the educational principle of enabling students to develop morally, intellectually and physically. However, during the "cultural revolution" from 1966 to 1976, Lin Biao and the gang of four attacked intellectual and physical education as "fostering spiritual aristocrats," and moral education was misled along the

ultra-Left line. As a result, our country's education was so seriously neglected and undermined that a generation of young people lost their opportunity to study.

Since the gang of four was smashed in 1976, educational policies in some schools have swung to the other extreme, paying attention only to intellectual education but neglecting equally important moral and physical education. Political and ideological work has weakened; the students are overburdened, and their health is impaired. All this has aroused the dissatisfaction of the parents and the public.

Educational departments and youth organizations are determined to correct this deviation. Now that the whole country is on its way to normal development, once again efforts are being made to enable the students to develop morally, intellectually and physically. The recent Beijing conference called for strengthening the students' education in dialectical materialism, internationalism and patriotism and in modern Chinese history. Students will be organized to conduct social investigation, visit model workers and war-time heroes, afforest the land and beautify their campuses and give recitals and performances to enliven their everyday life.

China highly values students' moral education and sees it as vital to the country's future. This is because this generation of young people will be the main force in the modernization drive, which requires a high material and spiritual civilization. In sum, this generation represents the fate of China.

## SCIENTIFIC

### Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy

China has made some progress in using atomic energy in industry and in medical and scientific research. For instance, last year China turned out more than 80 kinds of isotopes and approximately 230 species. More than 1,200 users throughout the country were provided with 50,000 isotope products for use in various fields.

One hundred and fifty new plant varieties were bred radioactively and 6.7 million hectares of land sown to new varieties of grain, oil-bearing crops, cotton, flax, fruits and vegetables. As a result, the increase in grain output is 2.5 million tons annually.

Other uses include grain and food preservation, the sterilization of harmful insects through radiation and the study of metabolism in animals and plants,

soil fertility and the aftereffects of fertilizers.

Nuclear technology has even wider applications in industry. For example, it is used in rolling mills to measure the thickness of steel plates, a quality control measure that allows rapid adjustment.

Nuclear technicians and hydrogeologists have designed a new method for finding ground water sources with up to 70 per cent accuracy in mountainous and hilly areas.

Medical uses for nuclear technology are well known. It is used widely in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and diseases of the thyroid gland, in scanning examinations of heart, kidney, spleen, lung and liver, in family planning, in selecting medications and in basic medical research.

China's atomic energy industry has reached a new stage of development today. In the days to come, it will better serve the needs of the national economy and the people's livelihood.



Environmental specialists taking air samples and monitoring the atmospheric effects of a high-flux reactor.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

### Ye Jianying Greets Kim Il Sung

Ye Jianying, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, sent a message to Comrade Kim Il Sung on April 6, expressing the warmest congratulations on his re-election as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message said that Kim Il Sung's re-election gave expression to the high respects of the Korean people and the boundless trust they have in him. It added: "Under your correct leadership in the past decades, the Korean people have made great achievements in the struggle against foreign aggression, for the defence of national sovereignty, and for the building of socialism. We are firmly convinced that under the encouragement of the spirit of the current Supreme People's Assembly, the Korean people are bound to make new and greater successes in national construction and in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country."

On the same day, Premier Zhao Ziyang sent a message to Li Jong Ok, warmly congratulating him on his re-assumption as Korean Premier.

### Solomon Islands Guests In Beijing

Ezekiel Alebua, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Solomon Islands, paid a visit to China earlier this month.

Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Minister Ezekiel Alebua on April 8 and extended through him an invitation to Prime Minister Solomon Mamaloni to

visit China. Premier Zhao said that the minister's visit will contribute to furthering relations between the two countries, and expressed the wish to develop friendly co-operation with the Solomon Islands in all fields of endeavour. Zhao Ziyang reiterated that China will always unite with third world countries in opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua gave a banquet for Ezekiel Alebua and held talks with him. They discussed the expansion of bilateral relations and the situation in the South Pacific region.

Both China and the Solomon Islands belong to the third world. They have many common points and wish to have a peaceful international environment for their national construction. But superpower rivalry has led to turbulence in various parts of the world, and even the South Pacific is not all that pacific. The Chinese people will always stand by the people of the Solomon Islands and work together with them to promote peace, security and stability in the Asian-Pacific region.

### Relocation of World Women's Softball Championship Urged

The Chinese Softball Association has notified Don Porter, Secretary-General of the International Softball Federation (ISF), that it supports the proposal of the Japan Softball Association for the relocation of the 5th World Women's Softball Championship.

The message said: "Since you sent us your telex on April 8, leading officials of the Chinese Taipei Softball Association and the Chi-

nese Taipei Olympic Committee have time and again declared that they will not give up the practice of hoisting their 'national flag' and playing their 'national anthem,' and you have neither refuted nor negated such declaration. In view of the above fact, we hold that there is no absolute assurance against the hoisting of Taiwan's so-called national flag and playing of Taiwan's so-called national anthem. Therefore, we fully support the proposal of the Japan Softball Association regarding the relocation of the 5th World Women's Softball Championship. It is our hope that the ISF will immediately make a decision on the relocation of the championship."

Don Porter, Secretary-General of the International Softball Federation, visited Taipei early this month. He returned to the United States after issuing a joint statement with the Chinese Taipei Softball Association. He declared that "all political problems concerning the 5th World Women's Softball Championship have been solved." Commenting on this statement a Xinhua correspondent pointed out that Don Porter is playing the "two Chinas" scheme.

While in Xianggang (Hongkong), Porter told a representative of the Chinese Softball Association that if the problems of the national flag and anthem could not be solved, the ISF would consider a change of venue for the championship. Following his Taipei trip, however, he abruptly announced that the championship would take place in Taipei as scheduled and said the decision was "final."

Porter's claim that "all political problems have been solved" is really aimed at inducing as many countries as possible to participate in the tournament so as to impose on them the absurd concept of "two Chinas."

## The Malvinas Crisis

**T**HE confrontation between Britain and Argentina over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands has captured the world's attention and many are concerned about the possibility of war.

**Background.** The Malvinas (Falkland), which consist of over two hundred islands, are located approximately 800 km from the Argentine coast. They collectively constitute 11,700 square km, and have about two thousand inhabitants (most of whom are British). The area is an important communications hub for shipping lanes between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. The region is also used as a supply station for Antarctic expeditions.

The islands are rich in peat and other mineral resources such as lead, silver, iron and coal. Abundant oil deposits have also been discovered in the region.

Although the British claim to have discovered the Malvinas, they came under Spanish control in 1766. When Argentina won its independence from the Spanish, it declared sovereignty over them. However, Britain occupied the islands in 1833 on the basis of the British discovery claim. Argentina has always refused to recognize Britain's claim and has continued to maintain its right of sovereignty over the islands.

The UN General Assembly has adopted four resolutions since 1960 recommending that the two nations seek a peaceful settlement through negotiations. Nevertheless, negotiations between Argentina and Britain have been sporadic and no progress has been made concerning

the dispute. After the failure of negotiation in February, Argentina said it would seek to settle the problem by other means.

**The Current Crisis.** The current crisis began on March 19 when a group of Argentine scrap metal dealers landed on South Georgia Island and hoisted an Argentine national flag. When Argentine marines landed on Soledad Island on April 2, an armed clash ensued with British royal naval forces.

Argentine troops occupied the South Georgia on April 3 to consolidate control of the Malvinas, including their dependent islands. This was announced by the Argentine Government in an April 4 communique. The newly appointed governor, General Mario Benjamin Menendez, was sworn in on April 7 as Argentina's first military governor of the Malvinas and the Argentine Government has formally declared that the islands constitute the nation's 24th province.

The British Government severed diplomatic relations with Argentina over the Falk-

land crisis on April 2 and dispatched a large naval task force to the scene of the crisis. On April 7, Britain's new Foreign Secretary Francis Pym said Britain is making every effort to settle the crisis through peaceful means, but will resort to force if diplomacy fails. He also said Britain is willing to negotiate a peaceful settlement and welcomes support from all serious efforts designed to achieve that end.

British Defence Secretary John Nott has declared a 200 nautical mile maritime exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands, effective as of 04:00 GMT on April 12. He has said that any Argentine warships and naval vessels which enter the zone will be treated as hostile and will be subject to attack by British forces.

**The World's Wishes.** The UN Security Council adopted a British sponsored resolution on April 3 demanding "an immediate withdrawal of all Argentine forces" from the islands. The resolution also calls on the two countries to seek a diplomatic solution to their dispute through negotiations. Argentina has rejected the resolution.



Argentina's armed seizure of the islands has generated different reactions in Latin America, Western Europe and the United States. Guyana, Barbados and Chile support Britain. Although some other Latin American countries support Argentina's sovereignty claim over the Malvinas, they do not agree that force is appropriate to settle the dispute. Many third world countries hope a peaceful settlement can be achieved through negotiations. Several Western countries have expressed support for Britain, with the exception of Spain. Some Western countries have taken sanctions against Argentina, including banning arms sales.

The United States voted in favour of the proposal spon-

sored by Britain in the UN Security Council. President Reagan says both the United Kingdom and Argentina are US friends. He has directed Secretary of State Alexander Haig to seek a peaceful solution to the dispute. But so far, no solution has been found which is acceptable to both sides.

The Chinese Government always firmly opposes colonialism and supports all countries in their efforts to safeguard their sovereignty and territorial integrity. China is concerned about the Malvinas crisis and hopes that the dispute, which results from a problem left over by history, can be settled peacefully through negotiations.

— Zhong Tai

## Hanoi's Latest Confession

THE mass media of various countries of the world have regularly questioned Hanoi's strategic intention in Indochina and Southeast Asia and its relations with Moscow during the past three years. Recent developments have provided clear answers to these questions.

Though the Vietnamese authorities have always tried to veil their intentions, an article carried on the Vietnamese Communist Party organ *Communist Magazine* (issue No. 1, 1982) reveals some important answers. The article, written by Hoang Van Thai, standing committee member of the Party's Military Commission and Vice-Minister of National Defence, is considered authoritative. Highlights of the article follow:

### Three Points

Firstly, it dwelled on the Indochinese "strategic alliance." Recalling Viet Nam's signing of a friendship treaty and a border treaty with Laos and a so-called treaty with the Phnom Penh

regime, it said that these treaties "have formalized the special relations within the three countries" and that their "strategic and militant alliance" is established on "a solid legal basis." Hoang called the alliance "a new model."

Secondly, the article pointed to "the pressing need" for strengthening and consolidating special relations among the three Indochinese countries, bearing the implications of a "regional strategic alliance." It said that the Indochinese countries "share common land and sea boundary lines with many other Southeast Asian countries" and called China "the most dangerous enemy."

Thirdly, the article said the Hanoi-led Indochinese "regional alliance" is part of an "international alliance" headed by Moscow. Developing "all-round co-operative relations" with Moscow is regarded as the "basic principle of Viet Nam's foreign policy." Speaking about the interdependence between the two "alliances," it confirmed that "the international alliance comprising countries of the socialist community underpinned by the Soviet Union" will provide powerful "backing" for the regional alliance to "maintain its initiative under whatever circumstances."

### Ambitions

This is the first time the Vietnamese authorities have called the co-operation between Viet Nam, Laos and the Heng Samrin regime a "regional strategic alliance." During the past three years, the Vietnamese authorities have denied charges by others that Viet Nam is pursuing an "Indochina federation" strategy. But now the Vietnamese authorities have



The horse named Hegemony  
— by Zhu Genhua

admitted that a "regional strategic alliance in Indochina" has been established.

Is there any real difference between this belligerent new term, and the old term "Indochina federation"? It only helps to reveal Viet Nam's strategic plot to dominate Indochina.

What is the objective of this "strategic alliance"?

Hoang Van Thai's article emphasized the so-called "pressing need" to consolidate and strengthen this alliance. Let's put aside the article's anti-China tone, which has been written down in the Vietnamese Constitution as a state policy. Bearing the brunt are the Southeast Asian countries which share "common land and water borders" with Indochina, as was said by Hoang Van Thai in his article.

The Vietnamese Communist Party's magazine which carried Hoang Van Thai's article also made efforts to advocate the Southeast Asian "entity" with Viet Nam as the centre, and called for the carrying on of the "tradition of unification" under the cover of the study of history.

### Threat

All this shows that the Vietnamese "diplomatic offensives," their "sincerity in peace" smokescreen and "regional dialogue" trap are nothing but attempts to help them win time for the consolidation and strengthening of their "regional strategic alliance" before they expand it to other areas. The recent Vietnamese incursion into Thailand and their military threat to the country serve as the best proof.

Hoang Van Thai's comments on the strategic dimension of Vietnamese-Soviet relations are frank. In speeches made while visiting some countries, Vietnamese leaders have tried to convince others that Viet Nam is leaning to the Soviet side because of "pressure." They say Viet Nam has concluded a treaty with Moscow, but "this does not mean Viet Nam will give up its principle of independence," etc.

Such comments constitute a deliberate effort to distort the truth. The Vietnamese-Soviet relationship is neither "fra-

ternal co-operation of proletarian internationalism," nor a "marriage of convenience." Hanoi and Moscow share a common ideology and political line and the desire to dominate Southeast Asia. They depend on each other to reach a "strategic alliance." Hoang Van Thai made it clear: Viet Nam can't do without the "backing" of the Soviet Union, or it will no longer be able to "maintain its initiative" in its expansion towards Southeast Asia.

—Ping Ling

## Unemployment in the West

WESTERN governments are experiencing severe unemployment problems and many are worried that serious political unrest and social upheaval will emerge.

The number of unemployed in the 24 Western industrialized countries belonging to the "Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development" increased from 8 to 28.5 million between 1973 and last February. There are more than 9.9 million unemployed people in the United States, with another 5.6 million forced to work part-time. The US unemployment rate rose from 7.6 in 1981 to the present 9 per cent. Europe has 16.5 million unemployed workers, 10.7 million of them are from the European Economic Community. This constitutes 9.7 per cent of the total labour force, up 26 per cent over last year.

Despite the widespread concern generated by such large

numbers of people out of work, the situation will not change soon because prospects for economic recovery are gloomy.

In order to prevent additional unemployment, Western countries are attempting to enact ameliorative measures. In early February, the Danish Social-Democratic Party, the Danish Federation of Trade Unions and the Socialist Party of France sponsored a "Congress of Employment in Europe" in Denmark. One hundred and fifty personages from 18 countries participated. In early March, ministers of labour from 24 "OECD" countries held a two-day meeting in Paris devoted to the problems of reducing unemployment and increasing jobs. Speakers at the meeting unanimously agreed that Western Europe's unemployment problems are grave and that something must be done immediately in order to improve



Unemployed workers in Detroit, Michigan, waiting for their unemployment checks to be cashed.

the situation. Nevertheless, there is no consensus on what to do.

The countries headed by the United States held that inflation is a more serious problem than unemployment. They advocate tight control of the money supply, high interest rates and the expansion of private industry as the keys to solving the unemployment problem. They are particularly opposed to government actions designed to create temporary jobs.

France, West Germany and some other European countries hold that unemployment crisis can and should be eased by direct government involvement. Therefore, the West German government has decided to allocate 12,500 million marks to create jobs and promote economic recovery. France is adopting measures increasing industrial investments. France is also proposing that the retirement age be lowered from 65 to 60 in order to increase the number of available jobs.

The rate of economic recovery will ultimately determine the outcome of such efforts. The UN's Economic Commission for

Europe has issued a forecast which suggests that the prospects for quick economic recovery within this year are not good. This means that Western unemployment rates will probably continue to be high.

The West's unemployment problems are inducing social and political problems. Approximately 20 British cities were disrupted by riots last summer, partially because of the country's high rate of unemployment. Mishandling of unemployment was one of the factors responsible for the fall of the Eyskens Government of Belgium last autumn. The coalition government of Andries van Agt of the Netherlands almost experienced the same fate, because of its inability to cope with unemployment. Since the beginning of the year, large numbers of people in Britain, Belgium and Italy have staged major strikes and demonstrations in support of demands for guaranteed employment.

The situation is serious and it appears that it will become worse before it improves.

— Wang Shifang

## Reagan's Position on Nuclear Weapons Freeze

**P**RESIDENT Reagan said at a March 31 televised news conference that the United States may be ready to begin strategic arms talks with the Soviet Union sometime this summer. He added that the actual date "will depend somewhat on the international situation." Then on April 5 he said he would like to meet President Brezhnev in June.

Reagan's TV statement was a reply to the Brezhnev March 16 proposal.

### No Parity Yet

Reagan said talks should lead to negotiating substantial reductions in the nuclear arsenals

of the two countries so that a parity of forces is attained with a reliable means of verification. He claimed that a freeze now would be disadvantageous to the United States because it could consolidate Soviet missile superiority. Reagan also said that a freeze at this time would militate against future negotiations designed to get the Soviets to reduce their arsenal.

This indicates that the Reagan administration is committed to expanding US nuclear forces even though it has expressed a desire to begin arms control talks. It also shows that the United States rejects the Soviet view that nuclear parity already

(Continued on p. 30.)

# Liu Shaoqi's Contributions to Mao Zedong Thought

by Shi Zhongquan

I N his speech at the memorial meeting for Liu Shaoqi held in Beijing on May 17, 1980, Deng Xiaoping, Vice-Chairman of the Party Central Committee, pointed out: Liu Shaoqi was a Marxist theoretician of the Chinese Communist Party. He excelled in raising practical experiences to the level of theory. "He made important contributions in both practice and theory to the building of our Party, to the workers' movement in our country and to Party work in the white areas. The theoretical viewpoints and ideological principles he advanced on these aspects crystallized the experience accumulated by the Party and the people in their heroic struggle over the decades, and were a component of the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought." His writings during the democratic revolution period, which have been compiled in the *Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi*, Vol. I, bear testimony to this comment. Liu Shaoqi made many-sided contributions to the formation and development of Mao Zedong Thought, particularly to those aspects of it mentioned above by Deng Xiaoping.

**In Party Building.** Liu Shaoqi was one of the outstanding leaders of our Party. He dedicated the whole of his life to building the Party into a proletarian revolutionary Party, no matter whether he was working in the localities or with the central authorities. He emphasized the necessity of building the Party's guiding theory and considered of first importance the task of raising the whole Party's Marxist theoretical level. He said that the Chinese Communist Party's revolutionary spirit of fearing no sacrifice and its hard-working spirit were extremely admirable. However, as he said, the Party had a prominent weakness which was its insufficient cultivation of Marxist theory in its guiding thought, and this was also the subjective cause of its repeated failures in the early revolution. "Once the Communist Party overcomes this weak point, it can confidently guide the Chinese revolution to a final victory," and for this purpose, "it is very necessary to en-

courage theoretical study inside the Party." ("A Letter to Comrade Song Liang," 1941, *Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi*, Vol. I; hereafter only the titles are given when the articles quoted are included in the first volume of the selected works.)

He asserted that the mass line was the Party's basic political line and was simultaneously the Party's basic organizational line. Liu Shaoqi scientifically summarized the "mass standpoints" as "the standpoints of 'everything for the people,' of holding oneself responsible to the people, of having faith in the people's ability to emancipate themselves, and of learning from the people." ("On the Party," 1945.) He stressed that all the Party's organizations and work should be closely linked with the masses and represent the latter's interests. They should adopt a correct attitude towards the masses and lead them with correct methods.

Stressing the necessity for Communists to cultivate their "Party spirit," he raised the Party's ideological building to a new level. He pointed out: "The supremacy of the Party's interests is the highest principle that must govern the thinking and actions of the members of our Party." "Unhesitating readiness to sacrifice personal interests, and even one's life, for the Party and the proletariat and for the emancipation of the nation and of all mankind — this is one expression of what we usually describe as 'Party spirit. . . .'" "It is the highest expression of . . . the principled nature of the Party of the proletariat, and of the purest proletarian class consciousness" ("How to Be a Good Communist," 1939).

He systematically summed up the historical experience of the inner-Party struggle and brought forward the correct principles and methods for carrying out this struggle. To counter the historical "Left" mistakes in the inner-Party struggle, he stressed that "inner-Party struggles consist principally of ideological struggles" ("On Inner-Party Struggle," 1941) and said there should be a strict distinction between education of those who made mistakes and struggles against enemies. On the other hand, he opposed the liberalist tendency of

The author is a theoretical worker.

giving up ideological struggle. He pointed out that "inner-Party struggle is a struggle over principle" ("On Inner-Party Struggle") and considered severe self-criticism as a motive force propelling the Party forward.

He also regarded as an important component of Party building the question of correctly understanding and handling the relationships among the masses, classes, the political party and leaders.

All this thinking of Liu Shaoqi's enriched Mao Zedong's theory on Party building and nurtured large numbers of revolutionaries and Communists.

**In the Workers' Movement.** An outstanding leader of the Chinese workers' movement over a long period, Liu Shaoqi plunged into this movement soon after he joined the revolution. There he displayed the revolutionary spirit of defying personal danger to fight for the emancipation of the working class, and his tremendous capacity to lead. He was one of the principal leaders and organizers of the world-shaking general strike of the coal miners and railway workers in Anyuan, the May 30th Movement and the ensuing general strike in Shanghai, and the general strike of Guangzhou and Xianggang (Hongkong) workers.

He skilfully combined the Party's political tasks with the workers' vital interests. He stressed that in carrying out political struggle, parallel importance should be attached to economic struggle, and that when the revolution was at a low ebb, the masses' economic struggle was simultaneously a political struggle. To "accumulate the strength of the working class,

it is necessary to pay special attention to leading the masses of workers in waging the daily economic, political struggle" ("Outline of the Workers' Movement in the White Areas," 1936). He made tremendous efforts to overcome the shortcomings of failing to pay due attention to founding grass-roots trade union organizations or developing Party organizations within the trade unions in China's early workers' movement. He achieved excellent results and summed up the work experiences in these two fields, pointing out that only by forming strict organizations could the trade unions best fulfil their mission. He attached particular importance to the work of raising workers' political awareness. Criticizing "Left" mistakes in the workers' movement, he pointed out that trade unions should work in any place where there were masses.

Liu Shaoqi's emphasis on trade union organizations, on paying attention to the workers' vital interests and on raising their political consciousness in the early stage of China's workers' movement continues to be of guiding significance today.

**Work in the White Areas.** To formulate and adhere to the correct line in the work in white areas, Liu Shaoqi waged arduous struggle. He correctly analysed the change in the balance of class forces after the failure of the Great Revolution (1924-27) and put forward the work principles for the white areas. These included emphasizing defence but not offence; making the best use of the legal position to carry out work and not refusing to make use of it; strictly turning the Party's open organizations into secret organizations so as to go deep into the masses, preserving and expanding the Party's revolutionary forces in the white areas, providing forces to carry out armed struggle in the countryside and propelling the revolutionary situation forward. He summed up the methods for leading the mass struggle in the white areas. To mobilize the masses to wage struggles, he pointed out that slogans, demands and struggle methods acceptable to the masses had to be worked out in accordance with the local circumstances and conditions of the time



Liu Shaoqi at work (woodcut).



Liu Shaoqi addressing the labour heroes' meeting of the Shaanxi-Ningxia-Gansu Border Region in 1943.

and with the political awareness of the masses. He stressed proceeding from objective reality and combining principles with flexibility in the struggle against enemies, exploiting the contradictions in the enemy's ranks and winning over temporary allies to fight the chief enemies.

These principles and strategies formulated by Liu Shaoqi plus Zhou Enlai's thought on the work in the white areas made up the basic theoretical principle of our Party's work in the white areas. This was part of our Party's valuable experiences and also an important supplement to Mao Zedong Thought.

## II

Liu Shaoqi was among those Party leaders who actively publicized Mao Zedong Thought. In his report on the revision of the Party Constitution at the Party's Seventh National Congress (1945), Liu Shaoqi on behalf of the Party Central Committee made an exquisite and comprehensive summary and elaboration of Mao Zedong Thought's contents and characteristics, for the first time giving the whole Party a fairly systematic and deep understanding of Mao Zedong Thought. This exerted a profound

influence on publicizing and popularizing the thought.

In summarizing and expounding Mao Zedong Thought, Liu Shaoqi mainly emphasized the following points:

First, Mao Zedong Thought is the only theory and policy to save China. After the Opium War, China degenerated into a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society. The country was in an extremely difficult position and the people were in dire poverty. One group of lofty-minded people after another painstakingly sought ways to save the country and the people. Neither the parliamentary road, nor the development of industry, nor anarchism nor guild socialism could ultimately solve China's problems. "Only Marxism can save China" — this is the correct conclusion after much searching over the years.

However, to discover a truth does not mean one can apply the truth. Marxism is mainly European-oriented, and there is not much about China in Marxist-Leninist works. "Like the social and historical development of the various European countries, the social and historical development of China has its own outstanding specific characteristics" ("A Letter to Comrade Song Liang"). It was necessary to change this European-oriented Marxism into Marxism of China, that is, to creatively use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to solve the problems of the Chinese revolution.

The Chinese Communists, with Mao Zedong as their representative, integrated the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and gradually formed a systematic scientific guiding thought that suits China's conditions — Mao Zedong Thought. Guided by Mao Zedong Thought, the Chinese revolutionary force developed from being small and weak to being large and strong, and ushered in a victorious situation never before experienced in the Chinese revolution. Liu Shaoqi said: "Historical events have shown that whenever the revolution followed the leadership of Comrade Mao Zedong and his thought it succeeded and developed; but whenever it departed from that leadership, it failed or had to retreat" ("On the Party"). Mao Zedong Thought, as he said, is "the only correct theory and policy to save China" and "it is the only correct theory and policy to guide the proletariat and all the working people of China in their fight for emancipation" (ibid).

Second, although Liu Shaoqi did not formally conclude that Mao Zedong Thought was the crystallization of the collective wisdom of Chinese Communists, he never considered this theory on the Chinese revolution merely as Mao Zedong's own thought. In 1941, in his letter to Song Liang, Liu Shaoqi said: "A small number of comrades in the Party, particularly those comrades in the Party Central Committee, have reached a unified understanding of the Marxist-Leninist theory and the social and historical development in China." In 1943, he said: "In China, the genuine Marxists include Comrade Mao Zedong and many other comrades rallying round him. The line, which for many years they have consistently adhered to and fought for, and their work style in essence represent Chinese Bolshevism" ("Eliminating the Menshevik Ideology Inside the Party").

In his "On the Party," he also said that a scientific theory on the Chinese revolution could "only be created by the representatives of the Chinese proletariat, of whom the greatest and most outstanding is Comrade Mao Zedong." Liu Shaoqi, who considered Mao Zedong Thought as the thought of Chinese Communists represented by Mao Zedong, truthfully presented the objective process of the formation and development of Mao Zedong Thought.

Third, Liu Shaoqi particularly emphasized using Mao Zedong Thought to unify the whole Party's ideology and eliminate various mistaken ideologies, especially the influence of the "Left" mistaken ideology. He asserted: "The place where we suffered most in the past lay in our

mistakes in the guidance of the revolutionary movement, which caused unnecessary partial or even serious losses to the movement" ("Eliminating the Menshevik Ideology Inside the Party"). After the Yanan rectification movement and the criticism of the "Left" mistakes represented by Wang Ming, the Party's guiding thought was basically set right.

But, as the "Left" mistakes had ruled for quite a long time in the Party and had caused heavy losses, its influence could hardly be eliminated in a short time. There was no doubt then that using Mao Zedong Thought to unify the whole Party's ideology would allow the Chinese revolution to commit fewer mistakes and avoid more detours. For this purpose, Liu Shaoqi pointed out: "The important task now is to mobilize the entire Party to study and disseminate Mao Zedong Thought, and to arm our membership and the revolutionary people with it, so that it may become a living, irresistible force" ("On the Party"). In response to the call made by Liu Shaoqi on behalf of the Party Central Committee, a campaign to study Mao Zedong Thought quickly gathered momentum. With the whole Party united under the banner of Mao Zedong Thought, the Chinese people's revolution soon won its great victory.

Mao Zedong Thought, which is the correct theory for the Chinese people in carrying out revolution and construction, is the valuable spiritual wealth of the Chinese Communist Party. Comrade Liu Shaoqi set a brilliant example for us with his correct attitude towards Mao Zedong Thought. □

## Use of New and Renewable Energy Resources in China

by Shi Wen

CHINA'S energy supply falls far short of growing demand because of inadequate exploration and utilization of its abundant energy resources. During recent years, annual output of primary marketable energy resources (such as coal, petroleum, natural gas and hydropower) has slightly exceeded 600 million tons of standard coal. Coal accounts for 70 per cent and petroleum 23 per cent of the total.

The energy shortage is most acute in rural areas. In 1979, people in rural areas used the equivalent of 350 million tons of standard coal. Of this amount, 270 million tons were produced by burning stalks, with heat efficiency as low as 10 per cent. Three-fourths of the 400 million tons of stalks produced in China every year are burned as fuel. Even though 70 million cubic metres of firewood, approximately one-third of the nation's total annual timber output, are add-

ed every year to make up for the deficiency, they are enough only to meet rural energy needs for fuel for nine months. Furthermore, the felling of trees for fuel has turned large tracts into sandy land and resulted in serious soil erosion. Because most of the stalks are burned instead of being returned to the land as fertilizer, organic matter is constantly being removed from the soil. This has a negative impact on the ecological equilibrium and increases the potential for floods and other disasters.

Eliminating the rural energy shortage is extremely important for China because 80 per cent of the nation's population resides in rural areas. Although mineral fuels will continue to be China's major energy source for a long time to come, more efforts are being made to expand the proportion of new and renewable energy sources and to increase energy efficiency.

China has used hydraulic power, wind and solar energy, biomass energy, geothermal energy, oil shale, peat, firewood and animal power for many years. Such energy sources constitute a foundation on which new energy sources suitable to rural needs can be added. In order to fully develop new and renewable energy resources, the Chinese Government encourages local people to take advantage of the resources immediately available to them and to let the different kinds of energy resources supplement one another. Financially, the policy is that the projects are to be locally run with some government subsidies as necessary. This has resulted in more efficient use of miscellaneous energy sources in various sections of the nation.

China is placing primary emphasis on the following energy sources in order to develop new and renewable supplies:

**Afforestation.** This is for providing firewood to meet one-third of the daily demand for fuel in rural areas 10 years later.

**Biogas.** The number of biogas digesters was increased from 460,000 to 7 million between 1975 and 1980. Some of them can even be used to generate electricity and to power machines. A government unit was set up in 1979 to promote the use of biogas and more than 40 institutes have been conducting research in this field. The national economic plan lists the promotion of biogas digesters as an important step for modernizing agriculture. Ten years from now, biogas will fuel the stoves of one-tenth of all rural families.

**Energy Efficiency.** By 1990, about half of the nation's rural families will be using stoves that

consume less fuel, so that the 100 million tons of stalks thus saved can be returned to the farmland.

**Hydraulic Power.** More big and medium-sized hydropower stations will be built in an effort to expand the proportion of hydropower in the total electricity output. Meanwhile, the number of small hydropower stations will be increased so that in 10 years their combined capacity will be 12 million kw.

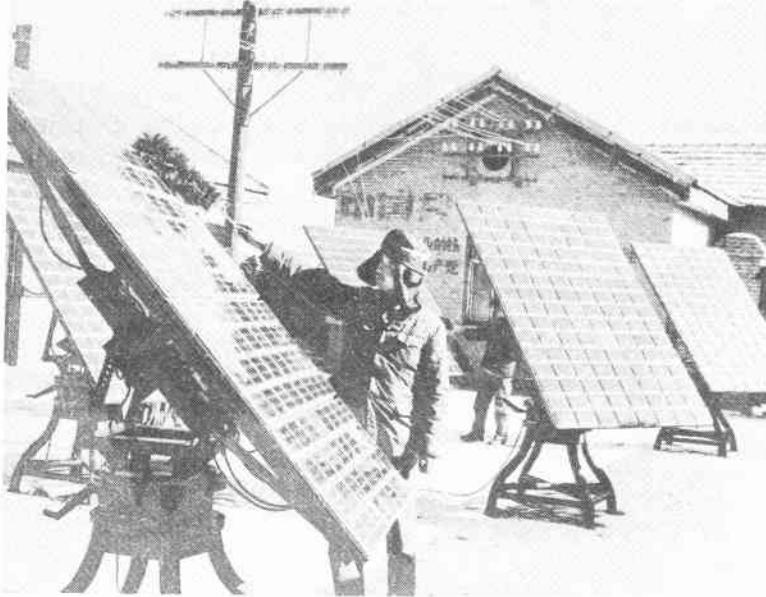
**Solar Energy.** China has considerable solar energy resources. About two-thirds of the nation's territory receives 2,000 hours of annual sunshine time and 140 kilocalories of radiation per square centimetre every year.

Solar heaters are being popularized in areas with lots of sunshine and a shortage in firewood. Nearly 10,000 solar stoves have been put into permanent use. Solar stoves designed for individual households are relatively inexpensive (40-50 yuan each). It is planned to popularize these stoves alongside with biogas or firewood-saving stoves.

Much effort is being devoted to popularizing solar water heaters in Beijing, Shanghai, Xian and other big cities. Such heaters are be-



Most of the peasant families in one of Pinggu County's production brigades are now using biogas.



China's biggest solar energy railway signal system (with an output of 800 watts) in a northwest China railway station.

ing used to provide hot water for families, bath-houses, hotels, restaurants, hospitals and office buildings.

**Wind Energy.** China has been using wind energy since ancient times. Sail-boats can still be seen in central and south China for transportation. In 1979, the total volume of freight shipped by sail-boats amounted to 600,000 tons. During the last two decades, however, we have reduced the use of wind energy. As a result, a number of wind-powered facilities switched to electri-

city. This subsequently aggravated the shortage of electricity in rural areas. Wind has recently regained its appeal. Windmills with several dozens of watts to several scores of kilowatts of capacity are being used in Inner Mongolia and Zhejiang. Small windmills with vertical axes are also being designed. China will promote small windmills in remote areas with high winds and low conventional energy resources.

**Geothermal Energy.** Geothermal energy is plentiful in China. Hot water gushes out of about 2,500 springs located in eastern coastal provinces, Tibet, Yunnan and Sichuan. Some are as hot as 293° Centigrade. Five hundred hot springs are located in the Tibet-Yunnan area, the section with the most extensive geothermal resources.

China is in the initial stage of using geothermal energy for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes.

Experiments are also being conducted to devise the best ways to use ocean tides, oil shale, peat and plants to produce energy. □

## Employment: Achievements And Problems

—An interview with a responsible member of the State Bureau of Labour by our correspondent

**A total of 26 million people in China's urban areas got jobs in the last three years. This provided employment for the majority of the job-waiting people whose number was accumulated over the previous years. Currently only 3.05 million are waiting for jobs.**

**Question:** Will you please give a general picture of employment in China's cities and towns in the past few years?

**Answer:** Last year 6.03 million people who were waiting for jobs in cities and towns became employed. The number jumps to 8 million when we include those assigned by the state (university and college graduates and demobilized soldiers whose families are in urban loca-

tions).

In the period 1979-81, on the average 8.66 million people were given jobs per year. This was a significant economic achievement accomplished since the 1978 Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

In many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, the young people waiting for jobs by the end of 1980 have been employed. They were mainly the youngsters who started to seek jobs during the 10 years of turmoil from 1966 to 1976. In the future, employment is expected to proceed

steadily and normally for the 3 million urban people who begin to seek jobs every year.

With more people employed, the society has become more stable, economy more developed, and the people have a higher income.

In 1981, China had 109 million workers and staff members — 6.8 times the figure in 1952. With 16.03 million workers and staff members, 1952 was the first year that New China's national economy equalled the peak level of pre-liberation years. The average number of people each income-earner supported (not including himself) dropped from 2.6 persons in 1952 to 0.77 persons in 1981, and the average annual per-capita income of the workers' and staff members' families rose from 124 to 453 yuan during the same period. In the 25 years between 1952 and 1977, this income rose 2.3-fold and it again rose 58 per cent between 1977 and 1981.

**Q.:** It has been said abroad that 20 million people are now waiting for jobs in China's cities and towns, is this true?

**A.:** No. By the end of 1981, only 3.05 million people were waiting for jobs. If we deduct the more than 2 million 1981 senior and junior middle school graduates, there were only several hundred thousand who had waited for jobs since before 1980.

**Q.:** What does the term "job-waiting people" mean?

**A.:** By "job-waiting people" I mean those senior or junior middle school students who are unable to continue studying, are old enough to work and who ask for employment. The job-waiting young people accumulated during the "cultural revolution" were mainly senior or junior middle school graduates who worked in the countryside for several years and later returned to cities. Most of them have become wage-earners in the last few years.

In China only a small number of people stop working again after they are assigned work. Either they are unwilling to take the job assigned to them, or they are dismissed from their posts because they have violated the law and are imprisoned. However, people who are now willing to take the job assigned to them and ex-convicts who are released from prison will be given jobs sooner or later.



The Xu sisters in Shanghai making silk flowers at home under the guidance of their father. Selling their products through a store, the two sisters earn a monthly income of 100 yuan each.

**Q.:** What measures is China taking to cope with the employment problem?

**A.:** At the end of 1978, the Chinese Party and Government summed up historical experiences and corrected "Left" errors. The emphasis of our work shifted to socialist modernization. This provided favourable conditions for the solution of the employment problem. Later, more channels were opened for employment when the state put forth the policy of combining several employment methods. Today, jobs can be provided by labour departments, or several people can get together to work collectively, or individuals can be self-employed.

Take 1981 as an example. Of the 6.03 million newly employed young people, 29 per cent, or 1.75 million people were given jobs in state units, 49 per cent or 2.96 million worked in collectively owned units and 5 per cent or 330,000 people worked individually. Another 17 per cent or 990,000 people worked on temporary basis. Light and textile industries, handicrafts as well as commerce, food and other catering services will need large work forces in the wake of the readjustment of the national economy.

Numerous problems remain. In some regions and industrial departments, too many people are assigned to work in state enterprises, resulting in over-staffing and low labour productivity. Some newly developed collective enterprises are not yet consolidated. But we are hopeful that gradually these problems will be tackled and solved. □

# Ba Jin's Literary Career

by Chen Danchen

*Ba Jin was recently awarded the 1982 International Dante Alighieri Prize in recognition of his contribution to the Chinese people's appreciation of Italian culture. The following is a brief account of his life and works. — Ed.*

**H**ALF a century ago, a Chinese youth went to France to seek revolutionary truth. He resided in Paris and studied the French language to prepare to go to university.

Just after his arrival, the French public heard the news that B. Vanzetti and N. Sacco, two Italian workers who were framed by the US Government of armed robbery and murder, would be executed after six years in jail. This touched off indignant protests. Learning the story of the two Italian workers, the Chinese youth wrote a letter to Vanzetti, pouring out his own sorrow and hope. In reply, Vanzetti explained his philosophy of life and encouraged him "to live faithfully and to love and help others."

Sacco and Vanzetti were later executed, which dealt a heavy blow to this young man, as he regarded Vanzetti as a teacher who enlightened his life. The stories of the two Italian martyrs and their noble spirit appeared in many of the novels, essays and biographies the young man wrote later. While still mourning his Italian friends, the young man completed his first novelette, *The Extinction*, to which he signed his new pen name Ba Jin. It signalled the emergence of a new star in the Chinese literary arena and Ba Jin later became one of the most outstanding writers in the history of modern Chinese literature.

*The Extinction* was carried in serial form in the four issues from January to April 1929 of *Xiao Shuo Yue Bao* (Novels), the most authoritative literary monthly at the time. Many readers wrote to the editors admiring the writer's talent revealed in the work and asking who he was. The editors answered with regret that Ba Jin was also a new name to them.

Ba Jin's original name was Li Yaotang and he was also called Li Feigan. He was born on

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The author is a literary critic and an editor of *Wen Yi Bao*, a national magazine of literary theory. His *Ba Jin: His Life and Works* was published in 1981.

November 25, 1904 in Sichuan into a family that had been feudal officials for generations. But, educated and influenced by his mother, from his childhood Ba Jin sympathized with the unfortunate lives of his family's servants and sedan carriers and made friends with them.

When he was 15, China's May 4th Movement ushered in the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution. Influenced by revolutionary thinking, Ba Jin became determined to dedicate his life to the cause of the people's emancipation. But, for a long time afterwards he failed to find a correct revolutionary road and this plunged him into deep sorrow.

*The Extinction* describes the tragedy of a revolutionary youth. He sees the broad masses of poor people struggling for existence and yearns for the emergence of a new society in which everybody is happy. But he does not know when and how this happiness can be achieved. In the end, in desperation he decides to end his own life by assassinating a warlord.

The publication of *The Extinction* brought Ba Jin on to the road of literary creation. The following decade was his most productive period. He toiled at writing day and night as he felt driven by something behind him. That something was the miserable life of his people, and



this also explains why his works are mingled with their blood and tears.

However, Ba Jin was never pessimistic. He firmly believed that the future of mankind was bright. This constituted an inexhaustible source of courage for his writing. He once said proudly: "Since I started writing I've never stopped attacking my enemies. Who are my enemies? All old traditional concepts, all unreasonable systems that obstruct social progress and the development of human nature, and all forces which destroy love are my sworn enemies. I always hold my position and never make any compromise."

Recently he said: "My love for my motherland and my people is still as ardent as it was in my prime. This love of mine is the key to all my works."

In 1931, Ba Jin published his first full length novel *The Family* which is his most famous and representative work. The book, which draws material from his own family, depicts the disintegration of a feudal extended family and the tragedies of many young people who are the victims of feudal forces. The book also delineates the story of Gao Juehui, a courageous "rebel" in the feudal family who seeks emancipation of individuals and calls for a revolution. The appearance of *The Family* rocked Chinese literary circles. The book is regarded as a milestone in the history of modern Chinese literature. Its hero Gao Juehui became one who was admired and followed by numerous young intellectuals of that era.

Following *The Family*, Ba Jin wrote a large number of novels, short stories and essays. These writings cover a wide range of subjects, including workers' lives and rural life. But his main focus has been the lives, feelings and aspirations of young intellectuals as well as their resistance to the old society and their demand for a revolution. His works reached a wide readership, particularly among the younger generation. He kindled the hearts of many of his young readers with his own sincere and fervent love and influenced them to devote themselves to noble ideals and fight for the happiness of mankind. Young readers who were depressed and at a loss and were pondering and exploring new ideas shared the feelings of the heroes and heroines in his books and some later joined the ranks of the people's democratic revolution. *The Extinction*, *The Love Trilogy*, *The Torrent Trilogy* (including *The Family*, *Spring* and *Autumn*), *Sea Dream*, *The Autumn in Spring*, *God, Devil and Human Beings* and many other of his



Ba Jin (middle, front row) with the Italian writers' delegation in his Shanghai residence, November 1980.

works became the favourite readings of the youths of that era.

In 1937, the Japanese militarists invaded China and brought great suffering to the Chinese people. Ba Jin never ceased writing and editing, although he was constantly interrupted by enemy bombers and forced to move from place to place. In this period, he finished writing *The Fire Trilogy*, *Revivifying Plant*, *Qiyuan Garden* and *Winter Night*. He started writing *Winter Night* on the eve of the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan and completed it in 1946. The work, written after he achieved artistic maturity, is another masterpiece.

*Winter Night* is a tragedy about a kind young couple who live in the Kuomintang controlled area during the anti-Japanese war period. The leading character (Wang Wenxuan) dies silently of poverty and illness amidst the hubbub of firecrackers and gongs and drums celebrating the victory of the anti-Japanese war. Readers can feel from the book the writer's deep humanitarian spirit and his strong condemnation and protest against the reactionary old society.

After the May 4th Movement in 1919, China saw a generation of outstanding writers such as Lu Xun, Guo Moruo and Mao Dun. Today Ba Jin is the only survivor. He is one of the most productive writers of his age in the country and still is tremendously influential among the young people. *The Family* has remained one

of the favourite books of young readers throughout the 50 years since its publication and today retains its place among the most popular books in China.

Ba Jin has been deeply influenced by Western literature (including its thinking, presentation and style). He esteems the French writers J. J. Rousseau and E. Zola and the Russian writers A. Herzen and I. Turgenev and regards them as his teachers. He has translated into Chinese many works of Herzen, Turgenev and Gorky and *The Passer-by's Flower* by the noted Italian writer E. de Amicis. He particularly loves Dante Alighieri's works. In the years when he was persecuted by the gang of four, he often recited the verses of Dante's *The Divine Comedy* to encourage himself. Some of his works, including *The Family*, *Winter Night* and *Qiyuan Garden*, have already been translated into several foreign languages.

Ba Jin is simultaneously an excellent editor. Many well-known modern writers, including the noted playwright Cao Yu, were first discovered by him. In the 1930s-40s, he published many young writers' maiden works in a magazine chiefly edited by him, giving many of them a start in the literary world. When he was the editor-in-chief of the Culture and Life Publishing House, he edited and published large numbers of excellent literary works and the translated editions of many world masterpieces. Such efforts made the publishing house one of the most influential in China at the time. For the

more than a decade as editor-in-chief of the publishing house, he refused to accept any salary for that work. Unreservedly, he dedicated all his energy to his motherland's literary cause.

After the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, he wrote a large number of novels and essays. Then, in 1966 the gang of four prohibited him from writing for 10 years. As soon as the gang was smashed in 1976, he picked up his pen again. Since then, he has published two selected essays: *Record of Thoughts* and *Explorations*, another of his works *Creation and Reminiscences* and his newly translated Herzen's *My Past and Thoughts*, Vol. I and II.

Today, the 78-year-old Ba Jin still keeps his youthful enthusiasm, sincerity and sharp mind. He refuses to be downhearted by his old age, nor will he give up writing for fear of damage to his personal fame or interests. "No matter how powerless my pen is and how weak my voice becomes, I'll contribute all my strength to our great era and heroic people and let this drop of water fall into the boundless turbulent ocean," he said. He is now writing a new novel.

In the last 50 years, Ba Jin wrote nearly 70 novels and selected essays, totalling 5 million words, and translated 2 million words. Highly esteemed by Chinese literary and art circles for his remarkable contributions, he was elected to his current position as the Chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association. He was also elected a member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. □

## What Is Emancipation of the Mind?

by Shi Jian

THERE is much talk now in China about "emancipating the mind." Fundamentally speaking, this term means that we should use Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought to study new situations and solve new problems, so as to bring subjective factors in line with objective ones and dovetail our lines of thinking with the reality. Simply put, we must seek truth from facts. But this is no easy job. This is because people engaged in studying new situations and solving new problems are limited on the one hand by the development of the objective process itself and the degree to which this process itself has become manifest, and on the other by the people's standpoint and cognitive

ability. One's ideological conditions and moral level assert a major influence on his cognitive ability. Obviously, people with lofty communist aspirations perceive new situations and problems of China's socialist modernization differently from people who are short-sighted and selfish. Therefore, in the process of emancipating the mind, one should also remould one's subjective world.

This being the case, should we again raise the slogan "remoulding one's ideology"? With the development of revolution and construction after the birth of New China, while continuing to unite and educate the intellectuals, the Party

began the work of ideological remoulding in the winter of 1951. Intellectuals were called upon to use the method of criticism and self-criticism in educating and remoulding themselves. Thanks to the Party policy of uniting the intellectuals, educating them and remoulding them, millions of China's intellectuals made tremendous progress politically and ideologically. In the years that followed, however, the "Left" trend of thought began to have some influence within the Party, and consequently, many "Left" methods crept into the process of ideological remoulding of the intellectuals. This had many negative effects and hurt the feelings of some people. As a result, there is strong resentment of the slogan "remoulding one's ideology" among a large number of people.

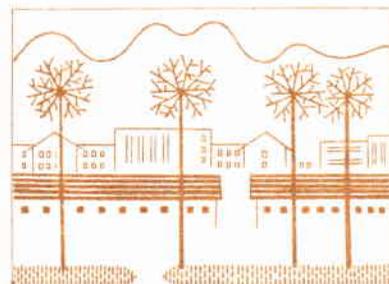
The broad masses of intellectuals have become an integral part of the working class; they are now workers in the service of socialism. Under these circumstances, to repeat the slogan might rekindle some people's prejudice against intellectuals, which could in turn revive wrong practices of the past, in which one group of people discriminated against another, excluded them and criticized them randomly. Such a move would hinder the efforts to implement the Party policies concerning intellectuals and to give full scope to their zest for socialism. It is precisely for this reason that the Party Central Committee decided not to revive the slogan "remoulding one's ideology," still less putting it forward only among non-Party friends and the intellectuals.

This decision was made in the light of historical experiences and lessons, and is designed to facilitate unity among the people and the smooth implementation of our work. This does not in the least mean that Marxists can relinquish the principled standpoint that everyone should consciously undertake to remould his or her mind. Comrade Mao Zedong stressed: "The struggle of the proletariat and the revolutionary people to change the world comprises the fulfilment of the following tasks: to change the objective world and, at the same time, their own subjective world—to change their cognitive ability and change the relations between the subjective and the objective world" (*On Practice*). This is a Marxist truth. In his lifetime, Zhou Enlai also drove himself and encouraged others to "continue to study and remould yourself as long as you live." Only by constantly remoulding one's own subjective world in the process of recognizing and transforming the objective world can one bring the subjective in line with the objective. Such remoulding of the subjective world is in itself ideological remoulding.

By remoulding one's mind, i.e., breaking with old and wrong ways of doing things, we do not mean that one has an equal right to do away with correct ways of doing things, say whatever he thinks, do whatever he wants to, free from any rules and regulations. Instead, emancipation of the mind should proceed on the basis of the four fundamental principles of upholding the socialist road, the proletarian dictatorship, the leadership of the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. Some people are flapping the banner of "emancipating the mind" but are actually advocating bourgeois liberalization in an attempt to bypass the Party leadership and the socialist road and to throw the four fundamental principles overboard. If one does not actively take part in the practice of changing the objective world and at the same time does not change one's subjective world, emancipation of the mind is out of the question. Such a person is only paying lip-service to emancipating the mind, to say the least. Put more seriously, he is actually peddling his own bad line under the cover of someone else's banner.

The current problem is that many people, including some in the leading posts, lack the consciousness to remould themselves. They dislike and turn a deaf ear to discussions of remoulding, criticism and self-criticism. Mao Zedong once said: "For myself, I used to have all sorts of non-Marxist ideas, and it was only later that I embraced Marxism. I learnt a little Marxism from books and took the first steps in remoulding my ideology, but it was mainly through taking part in class struggle over the years that I came to be remoulded. And if I am to make further progress, I must continue to learn, otherwise I shall lag behind" (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*). The fact that Mao Zedong committed mistakes in his late years is evidence that every revolutionary should heed these words of his.

(Excerpted from an article under "Ideological Commentary" in "Hongqi," No. 3)



OPINION

## Transform Science and Technology Into Productive Forces

THE transition from scientific and technological achievements to productive forces requires a process of transforming them into practical applications in production. Currently, four measures towards these practical applications are essential.

First, scientific and technological achievements must be shifted from laboratory to production units. Generally speaking, laboratory achievements by themselves are limited. Ultimately they only prove their worth when they are applied to the national economy and are producing economic benefits.

The links between laboratory and production units have been strengthened in the past two years in the Shanghai Textile Research Institute and the Research Institute of Machine-Building Technology. As many as 70 or 80 per cent of the laboratory achievements were applied to production, with satisfactory economic results.

But on the whole, the transitions from experiment to application are rather weak in China, illuminating the need to speed up the transitions.

Secondly, it is necessary to apply the technology developed for military uses to civilian industries. Some Shanghai research units that formerly concentrated on research in metallurgical, chemical and electronic industries for military purposes are now applying their findings to the light and textile indus-

tries and handicrafts as well. Such change-overs allow units to contribute to building the national economy while simultaneously raising the scientific and technical level of military industry.

Thirdly, imported technology must be used efficiently, with the broadest possible applications to domestic production. No organization or individual should be allowed to monopolize imported technology and equip-

ment, except insofar as they are required to by patents or contracts with foreign firms.

Lastly, units or regions with strong technological resources and achievements must help weaker units and regions.

In the past two years, many Shanghai units have offered to sell a large number of technological items to other parts of the country. Light, textile and other industries have provided technical services and advice to other provinces and cities through joint operations, compensatory trade or dispatching technical personnel. Such work will be strengthened in the future.

— "Wen Hui Bao," Shanghai

PEOPLE

## A Conscientious Mayor

• Last February, during a citywide environmental sanitation campaign in Xian, the capital of Shaanxi Province, it was found that the provincial Party committee office building was not very tidy. In response, acting mayor Zhang Tiemin in-



Acting mayor Zhang Tiemin (first from right) of Xian soliciting opinions from two residents.

sisted that the provincial committee be fined according to city regulations. The leadership of the provincial Party committee, the superior organ of Xian, agreed that the fine was deserved.

Furthermore, the provincial cadres energetically took up the environmental sanitation campaign, which greatly boosted the campaign. Within a few weeks, 20,000 square metres of roads were repaired or resurfaced, 19 drainage pipes totalling 5,600 metres laid or repaired, 14,000 square metres of pavements repaired and 156,000 tons of garbage removed.

• Potholes on the road surface in front of the Hongxing (Red Star) Primary School on the southern outskirts of Xian made the road extremely muddy on rainy days. Not long ago, pupils in a fourth-year composition class there were assigned to write letters to anyone they chose about their greatest concern or worry. Ten children wrote a joint letter to acting mayor Zhang Tiemin complaining about the muddy road. Four days after the letter was posted, the pupils received a letter signed by the mayor. Two days later, the mayor personally rode his bike to the area and talked to the authorities of the commune and production brigade. They discussed immediate measures to improve the road and fund-raising for more permanent repairs. A date was set for the major work. On that date, the mayor once again came to the school, this time to supervise the road-repairing work.

• A resident of a Xian suburb bought a cooking pot from a store. He found the pot was defective and returned to the store to exchange it, but the salesman refused point-blank. Angered, the customer went to

the city government offices to complain. There he happened to meet the acting mayor who asked him to leave the defective pot behind.

A day later, Zhang and vice-mayor Wang Shijun returned to the store with the pot. After listening to the opinions of different persons in the store, Zhang made three proposals: 1. Choose a good pot and send it to the customer with an apology. 2. Rectify the work style of

the shop assistants so as to improve service. 3. In the future, when defective goods are delivered to the store from the factory, they should be returned, in order to urge the factory to improve its quality control.

These small incidents became widely known. Local residents are very positive about Xian's future now that they have such a good mayor.

— "Gongren Ribao" and  
"Guangming Ribao"

## LIFE

### *Juvenile Offenders Also Have Bright Future*

**I**N China, the whole society attaches importance to the education of young offenders and encourages them to recognize their own potential.

On February 28 this year, 30 students of the Beijing western district's reformatory school, in their school uniforms and with their school flag flying, marched to the Great Hall of the People on the west side of Tian An Men Square to help clean the hall's east gate.

The Great Hall of the People is where the National People's Congress meets and many important national conferences are held. Their assignment made the students feel that the Party and government still trust them and wish them to become rehabilitated. They worked very hard.

When they finished cleaning, they were invited into the hall by the leadership of the Great Hall of the People, entrusted by the responsible members of the General Office of the Party Central Committee. They were given an informal tour and then

were invited to participate in a discussion with the hall's leading members. After they took their seats, the attendants served each student a cup of tea.

The unusual attention made them a bit uneasy. During the discussion, they said that they were honoured to help clean the Great Hall of the People. They were surprised and pleased to be allowed to visit the hall and to be invited to participate in a discussion. These activities show that the Party and government are concerned about young people who have broken the law, they said.

During the discussion, a leading member of the Great Hall of the People said to the students, "So long as you are determined to correct your mistakes, the Party and government will welcome you and you will also have a bright future." Later, on behalf of the hall, he gave the students souvenir badges, ball-point pens and notebooks. Many shed tears while receiving these gifts.

— "Beijing Ribao"

## CINEMA

## "Call of the Home Village"

The feature film *Call of the Home Village*, which constructs a complex plot on honest sentiments, has been a hit in China since its release.

The film is about the lives of two children who are brought up in war-plagued China by a foster mother, Tian Qiuyue. Tian Gui, the boy, is left by his revolutionary parents and eventually is taken in by Tian Qiuyue. The girl, Cui Cui, is sheltered by Tian Qiuyue after she spots the child alone on a road. The two children develop a close friendship.

By the time of nationwide liberation in 1949, the two children, then young adults, are engaged to each other. The boy's parents, upon discovering their son's whereabouts, want him to leave the countryside and return to their household. His foster mother, suppressing her emotions, decides to postpone the wedding and asks Cui Cui to send her fiancé off.

Liao Yiping, his mother and head of the city's women's federation, wants the best for her son. She encourages him to move into the city and break off his engagement. Tian Gui moves into town and enrolls in a school but he does not forget Cui Cui. He develops a friendship with Wang Lili, a daughter of a leading cadre, and tells her about his plight. Lili is very sympathetic, but his mother remains resolutely opposed to his marrying Cui Cui.

Upon returning home, Kuang Hua, Tian Gui's father, is angered by the hostile attitude Liao Yiping has taken towards the foster mother and fiancée. Kuang Hua asks his son to immediately return to the countryside and extend his invitation for them to come to stay in his house.

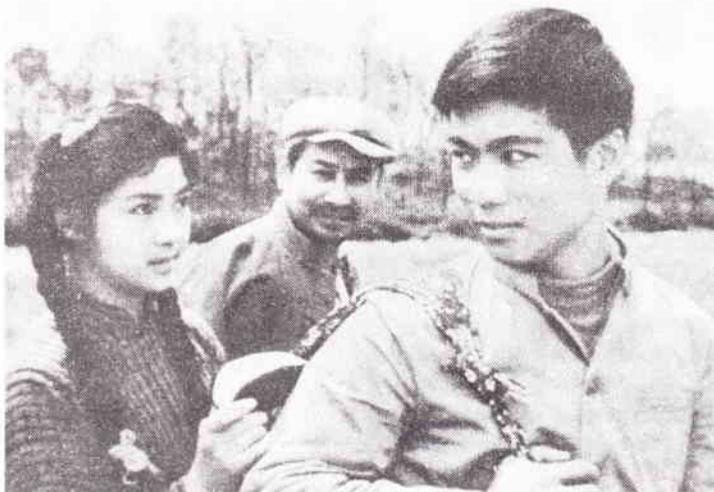
On arriving in the countryside, Tian Gui receives a letter from his mother instructing him to invite only Cui Cui, not his foster mother. Upset by his mother's attitude, Tian Gui decides to stay with his foster mother. However, with mixed

emotions, Tian Qiuyue persuades both children to go to live with his parents and escorts them into town.

Upon meeting Liao Yiping, Tian Qiuyue recognizes her as the person whose life she once saved. Tian Qiuyue does not reveal this, for she does not want them to feel obligated to her. After she has left to return to her village, the boy's mother realizes who this peasant woman is and regrets her ungracious behaviour.

*Call of the Home Village* is true-to-life in its portrayal of people and rural life. The characters of the film reveal themselves through actions. For example, after Tian Gui enters the city, he cannot bear to leave it and under the influence of his mother he severs his contacts with Cui Cui. The film artfully portrays Cui Cui's reaction. A country girl, she gets no letter after sending Tian Gui four pairs of shoes she made for him so she sends the fifth directly to Tian Gui's father. Thus she clearly registers her dissatisfaction.

When Tian Qiuyue is asked not to come to the city by Tian Gui's mother, a dilemma is created for three virtuous persons. Tian Gui wants to remain with his foster mother so she will not be alone; Cui Cui, unwilling to be separated from her foster mother, decides to break off her engagement with Tian Gui; and Tian Qiuyue, considering her foster children's future happiness, wants the young couple to move into the city. Thus selfless behaviours create a complicated conflict. Moral virtue is portrayed in a non-simplistic manner.



Cui Cui sending her fiancé off to his parents' home in the city.

*Call of the Home Village* is a production of the Zhujiang Film Studio, Guangdong Province.

## PHARMACEUTICS

### **China's Management Work**

The Chinese Government continues to improve the regulation and management of pharmaceuticals.

China has now 11,000 technicians working in 1,213 institutes under the Ministry of Public Health checking the quality of Chinese pharmaceuticals and biological products. In addition, inspection work on imported pharmaceuticals has been strengthened at their ports of entry.

The State Council has over the years issued "Regulations of Pharmaceuticals Management," "Regulations on Control of Narcotics" and "Decisions on Improvement of Pharmaceutical Work." The Ministry of Public Health has promulgated documents on pharmaceuticals' standardization, management of new pharmaceuticals and the working rules for pharmaceuticals control institutes. Further, a draft of "Law on Pharmaceuticals Management" was discussed at a meeting on pharmaceutical management held in Beijing last February.

The Pharmacopoeia Commission which was disbanded during the "cultural revolution" has been reinstated and more than 100 specialists have been invited by the Ministry of Public Health to participate. In 1980, the ministry published the *Pharmacopoeia of the People's Republic of China* (1977 edition) and issued standards for medical isotopes and imported crude medicines. Standards have also

been established for the traditional Tibetan, Mongolian and Uygur medicines.

China produces 40,000 tons of pharmaceuticals a year in 12 categories including antibiotics. Compared with 1957, the 1980 state purchase of herbal medicines was up 3.2 times, and the output value of patent traditional Chinese medicine was up 11 times in the same period. Both state purchases and retail sales of all pharmaceuticals in 1980 were nine times that of 1955 and the export volume, 21 times.

### **Ancient Chinese Pharmacopoeia Republished**

An ancient Chinese book on medicines *New Pharmacopoeia* (*Xin Xiu Ben Cao*) has been republished by Anhui Publishing House of Science and Technology. It was first promulgated in 659 A.D.

The first edition of this book predated the Florentine *Nuovo Receptaris*, Europe's earliest pharmacopoeia, which was printed in 1498. The original was comprised in 54 volumes, 20 of text and 34 of illustrations. The new edition includes only the text, 460,000 words.

More than 800 kinds of medicines are listed and their properties, smells, effects and origins are described. Those listed fall into a dozen or so categories including herbs, minerals, insects, birds and fishes, fruit and vegetables, and cereals. Most of these are still used today.

The work became fragmented during the 10th century, but its contents were preserved in subsequent medical books.

The present edition was prepared by 64-year-old Shang Zhijun, a pharmacologist of

Southern Anhui Medical College. Shang has been engaged in teaching and medical research, including modern and traditional medicine, for more than 40 years. He worked on reconstructing the text for 30 years and utilized a thousand historical and medical documents in the process.

## ARCHAEOLOGY

### **Bronze Jar With Gold Lid Discovered**

A 2,200-year-old bronze wine jar (*hu*) with a lid made of gold was discovered on February 10 in Xuyi County, Jiangsu Province.

Wan Yiquan, a young commune member, unearthed the vessel while digging a drainage ditch. Some 38 gold objects including coins from the State of Chu were found inside the wine jar. Wan turned his rare find over to the bank the day he discovered it.

The lid, weighing 9.1 kilogrammes, is in the shape of a curled up tiger with its head resting on its fore paws. On



top of its head is a ring inscribed with four characters, of which only two, *huang liu*, meaning yellow six, are still discernible.

The round bronze jar, weighing 6.5 kilogrammes, is 23 centimetres high. It has an outer and inner layer of bronze welded together. There are dozens of Chinese characters around its rim which have not yet been deciphered due to the patina. The vessel is decorated with 567 studs in shape of plum blossom. On the horizontal band at shoulder height are four animal masks, each with a ring in its mouth and flanked by twin dragons. There are also four gold-and-silver-inlaid tiger-shaped ears on the band. The neck of the jar, the horizontal band and the rings in the animal

masks' mouths are all gold-inlaid.

Inside the jar, there were 11 *ying yuan*, gold coins of the State of Chu, having a combined weight of 3.27 kilogrammes, and 26 gold ingots. The largest *ying yuan* is 12.7 centimetres long, 7.9 centimetres wide and 0.4 centimetres thick, bearing 54 seal inscriptions. *Ying yuan* coins had been found before in Anhui, Jiangsu and Hubei Provinces, the largest one found previously had only 24 inscriptions. The gold pieces, including the lid, have been tested by the bank and found to be 99 per cent pure gold.

"The bronze wine jar with its gold lid and the gold coins are undoubtedly of the late Warring States period (475-221 B.C.),"

said Yao Qian, curator of the Nanjing Museum. "The shape of the jar and the seal inscriptions on the gold coins show the distinctive culture of the State of Chu. But the 26 gold ingots are probably from the Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-24 A.D.). The relics might be buried at that time."

The craftsmanship of the wine jar is an exquisite and rare example of the art of bronze casting of the Warring States period. It also provides historians with evidence that bronzes were made in areas along the Changjiang River at a very early period.

Chu was a vassal state founded in the Western Zhou Dynasty (1066—771 B.C.).

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(Continued from p. 14.)

exists between the two countries.

Reagan's statement and Brezhnev's earlier proposal are part of the long series of manoeuvres between the two countries over arms reduction. Just two months ago, representatives from the United States and Soviet Russia met in Geneva to discuss reductions of nuclear missiles in Europe. They clashed over the situation in Poland and further arms talks were shelved. Now Reagan has placed the issue back in the spotlight.

Reagan's overture was designed to counter the recent Soviet peace offensive. A few weeks ago, Brezhnev announced a unilateral "moratorium" on additional deployments of medium-range missiles in Europe and called for the United States to join strategic arms reduction talks.

The Soviet "moratorium" was rejected by NATO officials who

consider it a ploy designed to preserve Russian missile superiority. But at the same time, these officials made it clear that they want the United States to begin talking to the Soviet Union about reducing nuclear arms. Given this, if the United States wants to maintain its present relations with Western Europe, it must make some moves towards arms reduction talks.

### Freeze First or Negotiate First?

The Reagan administration is also faced with a mounting domestic demand for a freeze on US-USSR nuclear arsenals. During the past few weeks, demands for a freeze have surfaced in a dozen states. Senators Mark Hatfield and Edward Kennedy are leading a group of senators who are urging an immediate nuclear freeze with negotiations to follow on reductions of present arsenals. Their proposal won support from a number of prominent Americans.

A counter proposal was introduced by Senators Henry Jackson and John Warner, who are supported by 56 other senators. The Jackson-Warner proposal calls for negotiations to be followed by a mutual and verifiable freeze. Nevertheless, the anti-nuclear movement inside the United States is strong and cannot be wished away.

The Reagan administration's revival of the nuclear disarmament issue is closely tied to the present economic and political situation in the United States. The American economy continues to decline. Reagan's increased arms expenditures and the prospect of a huge budget deficit undermine potential for an economic recovery. This has generated widespread discontent. In addition, mid-term Congressional elections are coming up this year; a factor which complicates the arms control controversy in Congress.

— Fang Min

***Jinshan Peasants'  
Paintings***



**A shepherd playing the flute  
amid his flock.**

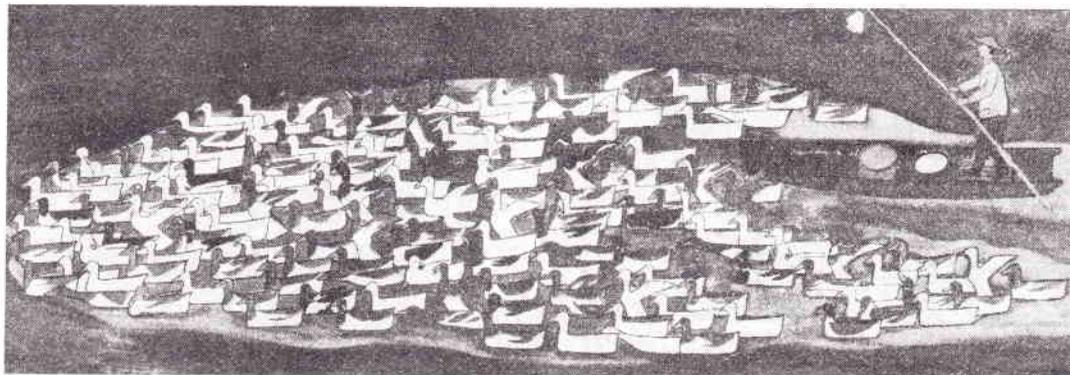
by Li Cuiying (woman)



**Fruit and a vase of flowers.**

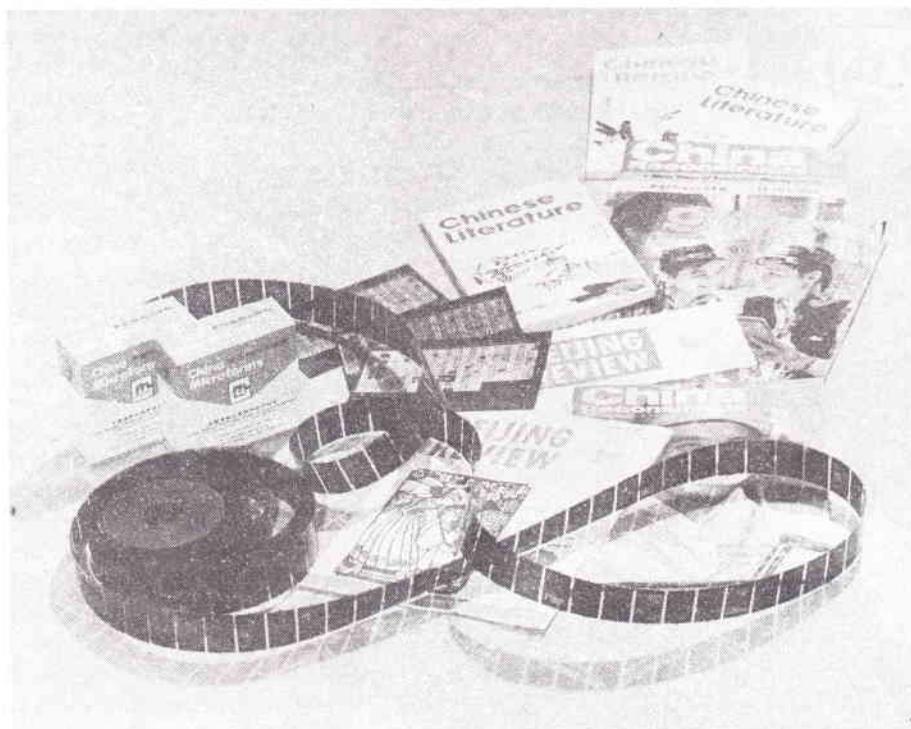
by 75-year-old Ruan Sidi (woman)

Bordering on the East China Sea and situated at the Gulf of Hangzhou, Jinshan is a county of Shanghai. The beautiful natural surroundings have inspired the working people there to great artistry. Besides embroidery which is a traditional art, the county now boasts of 300 peasant-painters (mostly female). Their use of plain, bright colours and simple, vivid images express their view of a life full of beauty. The Jinshan peasant paintings were exhibited in Beijing and later in Los Angeles.



**Ducks.**

by He Fangquan



# BEIJING REVIEW

## On Microfiche

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