

BEIJING REVIEW

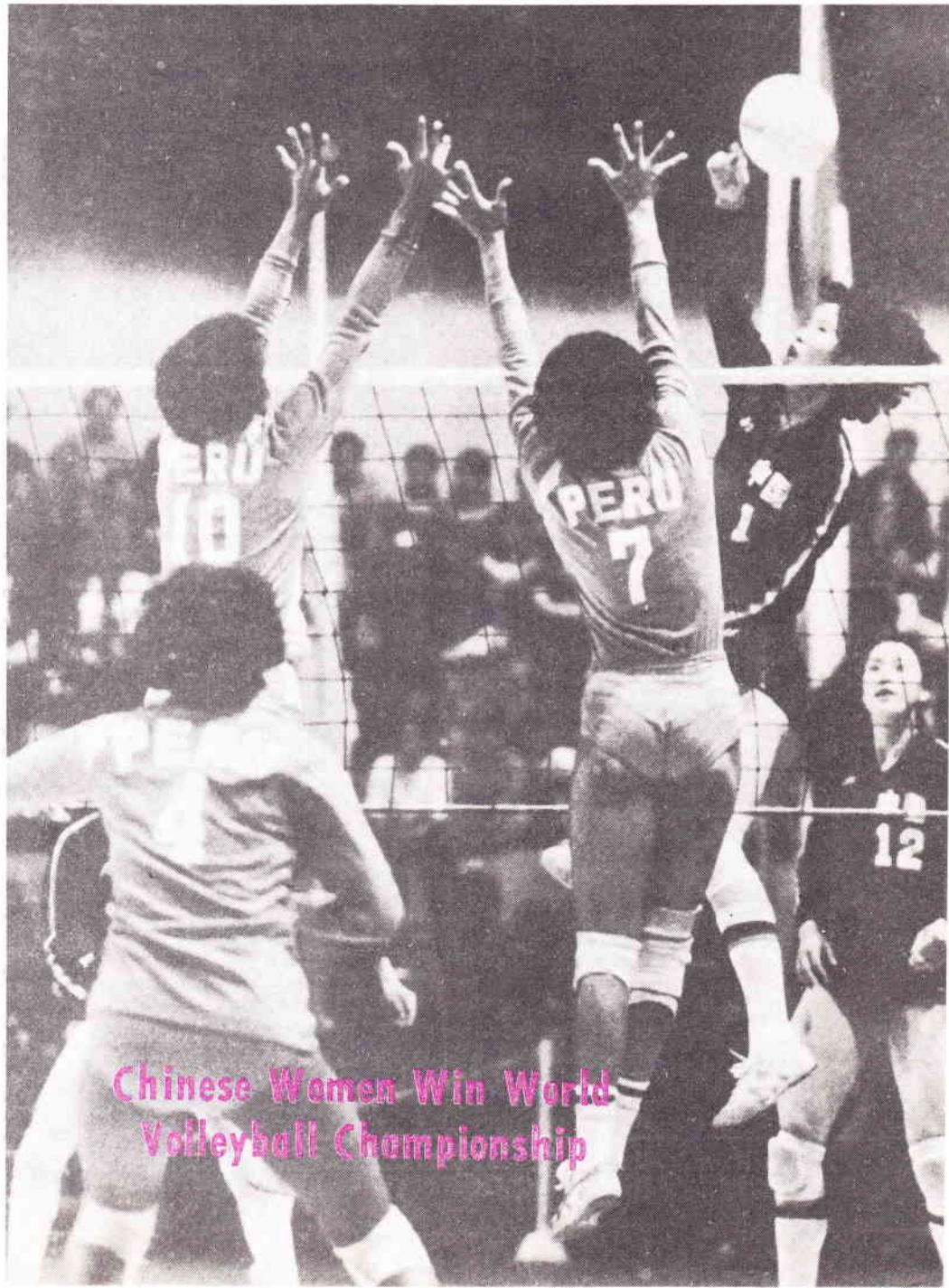


A CHINESE WEEKLY OF
NEWS AND VIEWS

**Economic Targets
For the Year 2000**

●
Workers' Rights

●
Tibetan Impressions



**Chinese Women Win World
Volleyball Championship**

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

New Central Committee Members

An introduction to some of the 211 middle-aged cadres who were recently elected to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (p. 5).

Mrs. Thatcher in China

The first British Prime Minister to visit China, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher held talks with Chinese leaders on a number of questions, including bilateral relations and Xianggang (Hongkong) (p. 9).

Sino-Japanese Relations

This September marked the 10th anniversary of the normalization of China-Japan relations. The rapid development of friendship and co-operation between the two countries during this period is reviewed (p. 12).

Economic Targets by the Year 2000

General Secretary Hu Yaobang recently announced that China intends to quadruple its gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the year 2000. Historical, political and economic analyses support the conclusion that it is possible to achieve this goal (p. 16).

Workers' Congresses

This report focuses on several workers' congresses in Beijing that ensure democratic management, through examining production plans, electing factory leaders and supervising management (p. 20).

Today's Tibet

Once a Living Buddha, now an associate professor of the Central Institute for Nationalities in Beijing, Dongga Luosang-

chilie talks about his recent trip back to Tibet (p. 22).

China Was Top at WWVC

The Chinese team was number one in the Ninth World Women's Volleyball Championship in Peru, thus qualifying for the women's volleyball event in the Olympic Games two years from now (p. 28).



An exciting moment during the match between the Chinese and Peruvian teams.

BEIJING REVIEW

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

Vol. 25, No. 40 October 4, 1982

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BEIJING REVIEW (USPS No. 658-110) is
published weekly for US\$ 13.50 per year by
Beijing Review, 24 Baiwanzhuang Road,
Beijing, China. Second-class postage paid
at San Francisco, CA. Postmaster: Send
address changes to China Books &
Periodicals, Inc., 2929 24th Street, San
Francisco, CA 94110.

Socialist Spiritual Civilization

Why is socialist spiritual civilization an important characteristic of the socialist system?

In his report to the 12th Party Congress (see issue No. 37), Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Party Central Committee, said: "Socialist spiritual civilization constitutes an important characteristic of the socialist system and a major aspect of its superiority." The report also made a scientific exposition of the relations between socialist material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization and the significance and functions of the latter.

The building of socialist spiritual civilization consists, by and large, of two interrelated aspects: one is the development of education, science, culture, public health, physical culture and other undertakings, including healthy and varied mass recreational activities and entertainment of good taste; the other is the raising of the people's political consciousness and moral standards, of which the most important aspect is to foster revolutionary ideals, morality and discipline. In socialist China, the building of socialist spiritual civilization should be centred round the fostering of communist ideology.

In probing the laws governing the development of human history, Marxism always links material production with spiritual production. The mode of spiritual production is decided by a specific form of material production and at the same time

exerts a tremendous impact on the latter.

In expounding the process of human beings entering into a civilized period resulting from the development of material production, the emergence of social division of labour, the discovery of the written language and its application to recording of documents, Marx and Engels pointed out that slavery in antiquity, serfdom in the Middle Ages and wage labour in modern times were the three great forms of servitude characteristic of the three great epochs of civilization, all based on the exploitation of one class by another. Marx and Engels also made the scientific prediction that with the development of history, a civilization of a higher stage characterized by the elimination of the exploitation of one class by another — that is, communist civilization — was bound to emerge. By that time, the land would flow with products like spring water, a generation of communist new people would be able to develop their talents freely in all respects, a thorough rupture with the traditional relations of ownership and with traditional concepts would be achieved; and, in a sense, human beings would finally divorce themselves from the animal world and would consciously treat the world and life with a scientific attitude. All this obviously involves demands both on material production and on spiritual production.

Today, China is still in the initial stage of communism —

the socialist society. Although the reality of our country is still a far cry from the ideal world described by Marx and Engels, the latter is the great goal of our long-term struggle. The present drive to accomplish the four modernizations and the great efforts made to build socialist spiritual civilization as we build socialist material civilization are all for the purpose of advancing towards this great ideal.

Material civilization and spiritual civilization are interrelated. But this does not mean that under the socialist system, a socialist spiritual civilization will grow spontaneously with the development of material civilization. The reason is that while material wealth can be used to benefit the people, it can also be used to satisfy some people's selfish desires and even do harm to the people. The key point is the world outlook and morality of the people who control the material wealth.

As regards the contacts between countries, a state with a highly developed material civilization can either use its material wealth to assist oppressed nations and peoples or use it as a means to exploit and control other countries and peoples. This is determined by a country's social system, its guiding ideology and its policies.

The importance of building socialist spiritual civilization is to raise a generation of new people with communist ideology and morality, thereby promoting material civilization and ensuring that it will develop in the right direction.

— Cultural Editor
Xin Xiangrong —

LETTERS

"Beijing Review" Helps My Teaching

Beijing Review helps me understand the Chinese people's life today, as well as the past and even the future of China. I'm quite interested in the articles about China's economy, its inhabitants and its minority nationalities. I teach courses on China, using both *Beijing Review* and *China Reconstructs*. I find many useful articles in these magazines.

Except for some mistakes in translation, your weekly is quite satisfying.

I would also like to make some criticisms. The Foreign Relations column is devoid of substance. It is confined to general reporting. For instance, it carries speeches made by government heads during their visits to China and few essentials of their negotiations with Chinese leaders.

The articles in the column Articles & Documents are always too long. Sometimes, you do not paragraph clearly.

But, I think the articles on the social situation are quite good. You courageously expose erroneous tendencies and give real illustrations of present-day China.

The article about Tibet carried in issue No. 25 is of great importance, because it is difficult for people to imagine the actual conditions in present-day Tibet.

Special Features touch on some actual issues and are helpful to understanding China.

I wish you would carry more advertisements for new books in foreign languages.

Istvan Magyar
St. Gallen, Switzerland

Chinese Law and Institutions

I am a law professor and am very interested in Chinese law and institutions as well as international trade and investment. Articles which deal with these areas expand my understanding and are the most useful.

L. Taylor
Los Angeles, Ca., USA

New Developments in Tibet

I have read the article "Latest Developments in Tibet" (issue No. 25). According to our limited available news about the legendary "roof of the world," I always thought in the past that Tibet was something like the most underdeveloped villages inhabited by Indians in Peru's Ayllu del Incanato.

I am very glad to know that progress is being made in Tibet. As the elevation of Tibet is similar to the Andes Mountains of Peru, Tibet is suitable for growing the primitive grain crop *tarwi*. I hope that after our correspondent makes an all-round explanation at the Academy of Agricultural Sciences in Beijing, he may render a practical assistance to the growing of the crop which is superior to the soybean.

Jose Aragon Aedo
Cusco, Peru

Rules for Peasants

The most interesting article to me was the one in issue No. 26 entitled "Rules for Peasants."

It interested me very much. All the rules are appropriate for guiding a community, especially the ones which encourage respect for the old and love of the young, unity and mutual help and opposing quarrels, fighting and creating disturbances. I also liked those that encourage patriotism and care for public property, and above all, those that oppose gaining profit at the expense of public welfare.

Ashigbui Nani Roobinhood
Wute, Akatsi, Ghana

Understanding the Past and Present China

Beijing Review helps readers to deeply understand events in ancient and present-day China.

Your journal strives to serve cultural and scientific work. So, to me, it is the best source of news.

The journal also provides readers with the news about the world.

How does the Chinese press answer the questions from your readers? Is it through letters?

Lassine Treare
Kati, Mali

Apart from exchanging views through letters, we carry articles on some commonly asked questions. The Letters column also occasionally provides some short answers to readers' questions.
—Ed.

Some Suggestions

One thing I feel unsatisfied with is that the articles you carry have been condensed or were published much earlier by Chinese papers. I wish you could translate the articles you plan to carry in a more timely manner.

In addition, the articles in the international column are too short. It would be better if you'd select some detailed and authoritative articles on international problems.

Elizafani Mugweri
Kamuli, Uganda

I recommend the following topics to you:

Chinese ancient history, religions in China, Chinese relations with Islamic and other Arab countries—past and present, socialism and international policies.

Dbidhi Ezzeddine
Draham, Tunisia

Your comments on international events are objective and comprehensive. The major shortcoming is the brevity, only five pages. It should contain more. We want more items in "From the Chinese Press." A full page of letters should be published. Please deliver *Beijing Review* quickly.

Danish Altaf
Lahore, Pakistan



POLITICAL**Newly Elected Central Committee Members**

Many middle-aged cadres were recently elected to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. These people have in common the following characteristics: a firm political stand, good education, many years of experience working at the grass-roots level and close ties with the masses. They are servants of the people with both political consciousness and professional competence.

Wang Zhaoguo, 41, is secretary of the Party committee and deputy director of the China No. 2 Motor Vehicles Works. A graduate of the Harbin Polytechnic in 1966, he worked successively as a technician and secretary of a Communist Youth League organization. When this newly built auto works decided in 1975 to produce its first 2.5-ton cross-country trucks, several areas of the works turned out to be problematic. Among the

weak links was the loading platform plant, and Wang was appointed to be in charge of the plant. He united the workers and staff to overcome difficulties, and through the efforts of the entire works, the cross-country trucks were successfully produced half a month before schedule.

In 1979, he was promoted to deputy director of the works. At that time, the works were just trying out overall quality control measures. On the one hand, he studied the theories and on the other, he made investigations and solicited the opinions of the technical and managerial personnel as well as of the workers. Finally, he proposed a system that ensured balanced production and work quality. The outlook of the workers changed quickly with the implementation of this method and both production and transport improved. Since 1980,

he has been studying and working out a management system centring around the reduction of cost. The system is being tried out now.

Qian Yongchang, 49, is one of the first generation of navigation experts trained in New China. He received his education at the Dalian Mercantile Marine Institute. After graduation, he worked on board ships and was captain for 14 years. He has been to the major seaports in the world. Loyal to the cause of the Party, he has worked tirelessly and gets on well with his colleagues, and has done his work remarkably. With the help of veteran cadres, he has gradually acquired the experience necessary for a leading post. Earlier this year, he was promoted from general manager of the China General Ocean-Going Shipping Corporation to Vice-Minister of Communications.



Wang Zhaoguo (right, front row) giving a talk to workers and staff of the No. 2 Motor Vehicles Works on the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress.

Announcement

The General Office and the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued the following announcement on September 28:

The General Office, and the International Liaison Department, of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, as entrusted by the Party Central Committee, extend heartfelt thanks to the Communist Parties, Workers' Parties, heads of state, leaders of political parties, friendly organizations and personnel for the warm greetings and good wishes they had expressed in their messages or letters sent to the Chinese Communist Party on the occasion of the successful convening of its 12th National Congress and the election of Hu Yaobang as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Liu Hongru, 51, was formerly an apprentice and is now deputy director of the Agriculture Bank of China. His contributions have significantly improved the work of the bank. Early in 1981, the national economy faced potential dangers. One important factor was inflation. At that time, some people proposed controlling consumption to reduce the issuance of banknotes. However, Liu favoured taking positive measures to aid the development of agriculture and light and textile industries so as to increase the amount of commodities to keep pace with the issuance of currency. The People's Bank (which functions as the nation's central bank) decided its currency policy on this proposal during the economic readjustment. It issued more loans to the light and textile industries. The dual goal of developing the economy and stabilizing the currency was achieved.

There are also many Party and administrative cadres among the new members of the Party Central Committee, including Redi, a Tibetan. He was born into a poor herdsman's family. When he was young, he was a beggar and was once a lower-level Lama. The People's Liberation Army rescued him and sent him to study in Beijing. Now, he is secretary of the Party Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

There are 211 newly elected members of the Party Central Committee, accounting for 60 per cent of the total number of members and alternate members. Two-thirds of them are younger than 60, the youngest being 38.

What Legacy to Bequeath Children?

The Chinese press recently has published news about veteran cadres who, after making great

contributions to the nation through years of hard work, donate their savings to the state rather than bequeath them to their children.

To name a few:

Cai Chang is a leader of the Chinese women's movement and one of the Party's earliest women members. She is a long-time Party and state leader and lives very simply. In 1975, after the death of her husband, the late Vice-Premier Li Fuchun who was a veteran revolutionary, she gave 100,000 yuan of their many years' savings to the Party as membership dues. Recently, she put in 30,000 yuan more of her savings for her Party membership dues.

The 72-year-old NPC Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme recently donated a large sum of money he had saved over the years to the government. He has often said to his children something the late Premier Zhou Enlai once told some other cadres' children: "Your parents do not leave any legacy for you to enjoy, still less any prerogatives. If they leave you anything, it is the arduous, glorious revolutionary task."

Just before his death, Cheng Luoping, a retired PLA officer and a Communist, told his three children not to expect him to leave them any property. "What I have are three pieces of shrapnel the enemy left in my body during the war. I'll give one to each of you. They will remind you to work hard," he said.

All parents hope that after their death their children will grow up to be useful citizens and live well. It is only natural to bequeath them some property. In China, donations to the government are not encouraged and, according to the Marriage Law, parents and children have the right to inherit each other's

property. Nevertheless, these veteran comrades, instead of giving their children large sums in bank savings, houses or other property, have bestowed upon them the revolutionary tradition of plain living, utter devotion to the state and hard work. In a sense, such property is truly the richest legacy.

ECONOMIC

Water and Land Transport Network

Improvement of the world-famous Grand Canal, built 2,400 years ago, is one facet of a gigantic programme to expand China's water and land transport.

Although a rudimentary nationwide transport network already exists, it remains a weak link in China's national economy. The country has far too few facilities for shipping coal from the north, especially from Shanxi, to other parts of China. The loading and unloading capacity of the coastal ports chiefly used for shipping goods abroad is decidedly insufficient. Nor can the current passenger transport services meet the fast-growing demand for them.

The Grand Canal, 1,794 km long, stretches from Beijing through Tianjin, Hebei, Shandong and Jiangsu to Hangzhou in Zhejiang Province. The current large-scale dredging and other work on it is concentrated in Jiangsu.

The communications and transport departments are mapping out plans to improve transport, including:

— technical upgrading of the trunk railway lines and building new ones for coal transport;

A Sketch Map of the North-South Water and Land Transport Routes



East-West Water and Land Transport Routes



— railway - - - - sea route

- developing ocean, coastal and Changjiang River transport;
- building railways and highways in southwest China;
- developing the railways so that they can handle heavier and larger cargoes;
- building larger and special-duty highway trucks;
- developing through traffic service, linking up railway, highway, water and air traffic.
- improving water transport on the Grand Canal.

The canal is one of six main north-south water and land transport routes. The other five are: 1) the north-south sea navigation route, 2) the Beijing-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangzhou railways, 3) the Beijing-Guangzhou railway, 4) the Beijing-Datong, Datong-Taiyuan, Taiyuan-Jiaozuo, Jiaozuo-Zhicheng, and Zhicheng-Liuzhou railways; 5) the Baotou-Lanzhou, Baoji-Chengdu and Chengdu-Kunming railways.

The six east-west trunk water and land transport routes are: 1) the Beijing-Baotou-Lanzhou

and Beijing-Shanhaiguan railways; 2) the Taiyuan-Shijiazhuang, Shijiazhuang-Dezhou, and Jinan-Qingdao railways; 3) the Longhai railway (from Lianyungang in Jiangsu to Lanzhou in Gansu); 4) the Changjiang River navigation line; 5) the Hangzhou-Zhuzhou, Zhuzhou-Guiyang, and Guiyang-Kunming railways; 6) the Xijiang River shipping line.

These 12 river and land transport trunk lines link up 900,000 km of highways, 108,000 km of inland navigation routes and 10,000 km of pipelines (for petroleum and gas). The total length is 1.25 million km, more than six times as long as in the early 1950s.

Good Early Rice Harvest

China reaped a good early rice harvest this year in its major early rice producing areas in the south which produce about 60 per cent of the country's total.

Though the area sown to early rice decreased by 113,000 hectares compared with last

year and despite heavy rains and waterlogging, a rich harvest was gathered. The total output is estimated to be 1.5 million tons more than last year's 49.5 million tons, hitting an all-time high.

The good harvest is attributed to the establishment of different forms of the responsibility system in production and the popularization of agro-techniques.

China expects an all-round rich grain harvest this year, said a responsible member of the Ministry of Agriculture. In addition to the good early rice harvest, there was a fairly high increase in this year's summer harvest (including wheat, potatoes and peas), and the autumn crops, such as corn, sorghum and soybean are growing well.

SOCIAL

New Progress in Treating Pollution

The Chinese people live in a more healthy environment these days, thanks to the many measures taken in the last few years by industrial and mining enterprises to reduce the "three wastes"—waste liquid, waste gas and waste residue.

In 1979, the state directed 167 key enterprises to complete waste-disposal projects within a certain period. By 1981, 66 per cent of these enterprises had fulfilled their tasks. The oil industrial departments, for example, completed all 28 projects required of it, and the metallurgical departments fulfilled over 70 per cent of their tasks. The chemical, arma-

ment, light, textile, building materials and pharmaceutical industrial departments were also slated for clean-up.

The Anshan Iron and Steel Company, the largest in China, has basically controlled its once serious environmental pollution. The amount of dust in the air around it dropped 53.5 per cent from 280 tons per square kilometre a month in 1977 to 130 tons in 1981; the rate of treated waste gas reached 52 per cent, the circulation utility rate of water reached 86.5 per cent, and the utility rate of surplus heat reached 43.7 per cent.

Guilin, a famous scenic spot, has become more beautiful since a power plant, a pulp workshop of a paper mill and a steel-making workshop were closed down and a printing house, a dyeing plant and an electroplating factory were moved out. After several years of treatment, the picturesque Lijiang River, whose water was contaminated, has been restored to its clean, lucid former self.

With industrial pollutants from nearby industrial enterprises gone, the water in Hangzhou's beautiful West Lake has become purer than before.

Pollution by crude oil has been controlled over large areas on the Bohai Sea and Huanghai Sea.

These achievements notwithstanding, industrial pollution remains a serious problem in China. The state is pressing ahead with the anti-pollution work in an effort to improve the environment as soon as possible. At present, the emphasis is on enterprises located in or near tourist areas, densely populated places and water sources.

Peasants Enjoy Pensions

Until quite recently, few peasants were supported by public funds after they became too old to work. But today, 11 provinces and municipalities offer retirement benefits to more than 426,000 elderly peasants.

The pensions are provided by 3,400 well-off production brigades in these provinces and municipalities. In the brigades, men older than 65 and women over 60 may retire, provided they have worked in the collective for more than 10 years. The monthly pension is generally 10 to 15 yuan and, in some areas, as much as 20 yuan a month. The pensions are drawn by the production brigades from the profits of their collective enterprises and sideline occupations or from their public welfare fund.

In the rural areas, rent, water, vegetables, eggs, poultry and meat cost little or no money. Thus, 10-15 yuan is enough for a peasant's monthly expenses.

The 11 municipalities and provinces include the municipalities of Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin, and Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Shandong and Liaoning Provinces where the agricultural economy is quite developed. Take Shanghai for an example. The output of grain and economic crops in its 10 suburban counties has been among the nation's highest for years. Since the mid-1970s, most of these counties have expanded their handicrafts, fishery and other sideline occupations, which give them over half of their total agricultural income and a growing collective accumulation fund. Now more than 120,000 older suburban Shanghai peasants have been granted pensions, the largest

number of pensioned peasants in any single area in China.

In the Huaxi production brigade of Jiangyin County, Jiangsu Province, where brigade-run industries and sideline occupations have developed very quickly and the per-unit rice output is high, each of the 107 peasant pensioners is provided with free food and fuel and supplied with five yuan in pocket money a month. In real income, their monthly pension is higher than 20 yuan for one person.

Following the Chinese tradition, pensioned peasants still live with their children who also provide support for them. Eighty-year-old Zhai Jiabao and his wife of the Huaxi brigade live with three younger generations. Zhai said he and his wife are not lonely at all. They look after their three-year-old great grandson and are delighted to watch him toddling about, lively and playful.

Respect for the old is encouraged by the Party and state. It has long been a common practice in the countryside to provide old people who have no close relatives to look after them with "five guarantees" — food, clothing, housing, medical care and funeral expenses. Offering pensions to elderly peasants is practised on a trial basis in a small number of rural production brigades which follow the example of the pension system for urban workers and staff members.

EDUCATIONAL

Minister on China's Higher Education

China should diversify higher education programmes to ac-

commodate China's unevenly developed economy and culture, according to the newly appointed Minister of Education.

Minister He Dongchang, 59, a 1945 aeronautics graduate of China's Southwest Associated University, started teaching at Qinghua University in 1948. He served as Vice-President of Qinghua between 1978 and last May. He was elected a member of the Party Central Committee at the 12th Party Congress held not long ago.

With an underdeveloped economy, he explained to a Xinhua correspondent, China cannot and need not develop all its institutions of higher learning into regular four- or five-year universities, let alone attempt to copy institutions in the West. Furthermore, different specialists require different amounts of schooling, the minister said. In particular, there should be two-year colleges.

He also made the following suggestions:

—The concept of higher education should be expanded to include any post-secondary education that meets special requirements;

—Radio, television and correspondence courses, night universities and workers' universities and other forms of higher education for adults should be developed. However, there must be a strict and uniform examination system. Students who pass examinations in subjects they study should be given credits, and those who have got enough credits should receive college diplomas. There should be planned guidance for the courses of study and the training of unneeded specialists should be avoided;

—Higher education should be restructured. The proportion between the various departments of liberal arts and science and between students to be trained as advanced, intermediate and junior specialists should gradually be adjusted to suit the needs of economic and social development. Therefore, it is necessary to develop the vocational and technical education system.

He Dongchang said that to overcome the disproportions in higher education, the Ministry of Education is organizing a planning committee to forecast society's needs and offer advice on restructuring. At the same time, to solve the contradictions between higher education and the actual needs of state construction, some engineering specialities should broaden the scope of courses offered so that the students will have a wider range of knowledge. The ministry is exploring the possibility of assigning some students to jobs before they graduate so that their courses can be changed to dovetail with their future field.

At present, the number of college graduates needed by departments of finance, economy, law, management, agriculture and light industry is far greater than the number the state can provide, the minister said. This is a problem made prominent by recent years' economic readjustment measures that have given priority to the development of the above-mentioned fields.

Colleges of agriculture and forestry and medical and teachers' schools which train specialists for the rural, pastoral and forest areas should

enroll students from those areas, he suggested. These students have practical knowledge and experience and are willing to return to their home areas upon graduation.

China should continue to learn from the experience of foreign countries, including those of the third world countries, the minister said. But, China must embark on its own way of developing education and work out an educational system and structure suitable for China's conditions. He emphasized that China's education is aimed at training students with a socialist outlook who are willing to serve the people.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

British Prime Minister Visits China

British Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, at the invitation of the Chinese Government, paid an official visit to China from September 22 to 26. She was the first British Prime Minister to have come to China.

In Beijing, Premier Zhao Ziyang and Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher held two rounds of talks; Comrade Deng Xiaoping also met with Mrs. Thatcher. The talks and meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Bilateral Relations. Zhao Ziyang said that the British Prime Minister's visit to China is a major event in Sino-British relations and an important indication of the development of their relations. He expressed



Premier Zhao Ziyang welcoming British Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher.

the belief that through joint efforts, co-operation between the two countries will be further strengthened. He said: "True, there are problems left over from history that need to be solved through consultations. However, I believe that problems of this kind are not difficult to solve so long as both sides approach and develop Sino-British relations in a long-term strategic perspective and take the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence as the basis in dealing with problems existing between us."

Mrs. Thatcher said that one change which had given her particular encouragement was the way in which Sino-British relations had developed. She said that British industry had become much more competitive in the last year or two and that it now stands ready to help China's ambitious modernization programme.

Issue of Xianggang (Hongkong). Leaders of both countries held in-depth' discussions on the question of Xianggang in a friendly atmosphere. Both sides made clear their respective positions on this issue. Following

the common aim of maintaining the prosperity and stability of Xianggang, both sides agreed that, after Mrs. Thatcher's recent visit, the two sides will enter further talks on the issue through diplomatic channels.

The Chinese Government's position on the recovery of the sovereignty of the whole region of Xianggang is unequivocal and known to all.

Question of Afghanistan. Mrs. Thatcher pointed out that the question of Afghanistan now under occupation should not be forgotten. The invasion of Afghanistan was a big mistake by the Soviet Union. Zhao Ziyang expressed appreciation of Mrs. Thatcher's stance on the question of Afghanistan.

Kampuchean Question. Mrs. Thatcher said: We warmly support the new Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and support Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations. We have not recognized and will not recognize the Heng Samrin regime. Zhao Ziyang pointed out that the essence of the Kampuchean question is Viet Nam's aggression against a

small and weak neighbour. The new coalition government should enjoy more active support internationally.

Middle East Situation. Zhao Ziyang said: "The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn Israel's savage aggression and atrocities. Israel must pull out all its aggressor troops from Lebanon immediately and unconditionally." Mrs. Thatcher expressed her concern about the situation in the Middle East, the situation in Lebanon in particular.

She also outlined the British Government's views on the situation in Europe, the issue of disarmament and the relations between Europe and the United States. Zhao Ziyang spoke about Sino-US, Sino-Soviet and Sino-Japanese relations. Leaders of both countries held that both sides shared the same or similar view on major international questions.

Deng Yingchao, Vice-Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, met with Mrs. Thatcher.

The itinerary of Mrs. Thatcher and her party included Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

China, Angola Recognize Each Other

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola have decided to recognize each other, and have appointed their respective representatives to come into contact with each other in Paris as from September 27, 1982 on the normalization of relations and establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Begin Administration Condemned

A SHOCKED world has unanimously denounced the Begin administration for the massacre of Palestinian refugees in West Beirut. On September 24, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution condemning Israel for the massacre.

Fascist Brutality

The massacre of Palestinians at the Sabra and Shatila Refugee Camps in West Beirut was like a rerun of the atrocities of the 1940s. Witnesses told of mangled, blood-caked corpses, some headless and limbless, and bodiless arms, legs and heads lying among the ruins and in front of the remaining buildings. And also of women survivors weeping over the remains of their dear ones. . . . The massacre was reminiscent of the Nazi holocausts.

The Begin administration had seized the opportunity of Leb-

anese president-elect Bashir Gemayel's assassination on September 14 to immediately invade West Beirut. After occupying West Beirut, the Israeli forces used more than 250 tanks and armoured personnel carriers and 14 self-propelled guns of various calibres to surround the Sabra and Shatila Camps and, according to the Israeli army radio, they shelled the camps from 6 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. A spokesman of the Israeli army claimed that they were "mopping up" so-called armed PLO remnants.

Eyewitnesses confirmed that the Israelis had heavily shelled the two camps on the afternoon of September 16 before armed units entered them. When night fell, the Israelis assisted the slaughter going on inside the camps by firing hundreds of flares over them for illumination. The Israelis cannot claim they were ignorant of the killings. They had a command post

and an observation point at the entrance of Shatila Camp just 200 metres from one of the slaughtering grounds. Furthermore, the bodies of the victims were piled up by the walls of the camps and buried by Israeli troops using bulldozers.

The enormity of the crime shook the Israeli populace. Israel's opposition party put forward a motion calling for the establishment of a state commission of inquiry to investigate the massacre. Begin and his collaborators strongly resisted the motion at the September 22 Knesset session and it was defeated. This brought about a slew of resignations from the Begin administration. They include Energy Minister Yitzhak Berman, Deputy Foreign Minister Yehud Beu-Meir, Education Minister Zevulun Hammer, the director of Israel's biggest military college Brigadier-General Amram Mitzna, and the head of Israel's civilian administration in the West Bank Menachem Milson.

"Begin Resign!"

Begin's refusal to appoint a statutory commission of inquiry has led to a continuing outcry among the Israeli people. On September 25 evening nearly 400,000 Israelis gathered in Tel Aviv's Municipal Square to protest the atrocity and to demand Begin's resignation. Holding placards which read: "We want peace!" "Begin and Sharon resign!" etc., they angrily shouted: "Begin, get out!" It was one of the biggest and angriest demonstrations in Israeli history. Other protests throughout Israel reflected this mood.

Widespread domestic and foreign condemnation has forced



Jerusalem demonstrators in front of Begin's residence.

the Begin administration to say that it will hold an investigation into the incident. However, it is still covering up by claiming that Israeli troops "did not enter" the camps and that they were "unaware" of what was going on inside.

Sophistry cannot whitewash the facts. At the September 22 Knesset debate, Defence Minister Ariel Sharon admitted that he had authorized the entry into the camps of the armed units that carried out the slaughter. Western news agencies citing high Israeli officials reported

that Begin's cabinet had approved allowing the armed units to enter the camps to search for remnant PLO guerrillas and arms caches. One Israeli official disclosed that the Begin administration had drawn up this plan before the tragic death of Lebanese president-elect Bashir Gemayel.

As more and more facts come to light, Begin, Sharon and their likes cannot exonerate themselves. They are exposed to the whole world as the butchers behind the Beirut holocaust.

— *Zhong Tai*

Kampuchean Coalition Government, peace in the Middle East, and the North-South dialogue.

Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki agreed to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's proposal for the three-point principle during Zhao's visit to Japan last May. The agreement represents the internal and foreign policy interests of both countries for the foreseeable future.

Japan's overall security strategy requires it to ensure the supply of fuel and raw materials from China, its close neighbour, so as to diversify its fuel and energy resources. In the face of the long-standing economic "stagflation" in the West, Japan finds China's vast market to be of enormous appeal.

China with its rich mineral and other resources and Japan with its advanced industrial technology can share what each has and supply what each has not. In view of the international environment, both the Chinese and Japanese people need to pool efforts to combat hegemonism and safeguard world peace.

China's modernization efforts require a long-term stable and peaceful international environment as well as favourable external conditions.

The 10th anniversary has witnessed an uninterrupted development of Sino-Japanese ties. Since the end of 1980, the premiers of the two countries have exchanged visits twice, in addition to frequent official exchanges and meetings at other levels. It was decided early last month to hold the first people-to-people meeting in Tokyo on October 7. Such meetings will increase the role of private visits between the people of the two countries.

Both countries have marked the occasion since last spring

10 Years of China-Japan Relations

SEPTEMBER this year ushered in the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations.

In the past 10 years three events have particularly promoted bilateral relations:

— the announcement of normalization on September 29, 1972;

— the signing of the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty on August 12, 1978, and

— the proclamation last May of a three-point principle for long-term and stable bilateral relations by the Chinese and Japanese premiers.

The three-point principle may be summarized as: peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and long-term stability.

Chinese and Japanese governmental and popular efforts spurred rapid development of bilateral relations.

Since 1972, China and Japan have signed a number of agreements for trade, post and communications, air and maritime transportation, fishing, culture, science and technology.

In the same period, the bilateral trade volume increased nearly 10 times, from 1.1 billion US dollars in 1972 to 10 billion dollars in 1981.

Tourist travel between the two countries has increased 12 times, from a mere 9,000 ten years ago to 127,000 persons last year.

Also since 1972, 42 pairs of Chinese-Japanese sister cities have been formed.

Similar friendly co-operation is expected to continue to characterize Sino-Japanese relations in the future.

The Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty has contributed to bilateral efforts to fight hegemonism, to maintain peace in Asia and in the world, and to further develop relations between the two countries.

At the UN General Assembly sessions of 1980 and 1981, both China and Japan condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea.

For separate reasons, both China and Japan support the

with wide ranging private and official activities on an unprecedented scale.

However, the influence of a small group of Japanese Rightists who oppose relations with China cannot be ignored. Furthermore, other problems have cropped up in developing rela-

tions. Nevertheless, the people of the two countries expect their friendly relations to last for generations. Through concerted efforts, they will overcome obstacles and ensure the continued growth of their relations free from the impact of international storms and stress.

— *Xin Ping*

West German Government Collapses

WHEN four ministers of the Free Democratic Party suddenly pulled out of the cabinet on September 17, West Germany's 13-year-old coalition government had to collapse.

On September 20, Chairman of the Christian Democratic Union Helmut Kohl, Chairman of the Christian Social Union Franz Josef Strauss and Chairman of the Free Democratic Party Hans-Dietrich Genscher met in Bonn and decided to present a "constructive motion of no confidence" and to replace Chancellor Helmut Schmidt with Helmut Kohl. In a major political development following the Schmidt government's collapse, it was decided to move up the general elections to March 6 next year.

Long Disputes

The contradictions and disputes among the ruling Social Democratic and Free Democratic Parties are of long standing. Representing different interests, the two parties have serious differences over how to extricate West Germany from its economic crisis, especially regarding unemployment and budget deficits.

In recent months the two-

party coalition nearly broke apart over the 1982 and 1983 budgets. Although the two sides reached a compromise agreement in July, two months later they openly disagreed on how to solve the issue of the 10-billion-mark deficit in the budget. The Social Democratic Party favoured an increase in loans and taxes to compensate budget deficits, but the Free Democratic Party advocated cutbacks in spending and public welfare. A stalemate ensued.

Chancellor Schmidt openly criticized the Free Democratic Party at cabinet meetings. In a September 9 state-of-the-nation address to parliament, Schmidt provoked a split with his ruling partners by saying that those ministers of the Free Democratic Party who did not agree with his policy should pull out from the government.

On September 12, Economics Minister Otto Lamsdorff, in violation of usual cabinet practice, made public an economic memorandum to Chancellor Schmidt criticizing the government's economic policy. He also demanded a big reduction in public welfare. The disputes sped up the process of dissolution.

The Schmidt government's position was weakened by many factors. The fundamental one was the continuous economic depression which put the government in an inextricable predicament.

Continuous Economic Depression

After the oil crisis of the 70s, West Germany's economy turned from a slow growth into a decline. The total value of the national economy in 1981 was 0.3 per cent less than that of 1980.

Unemployment has sharply increased. In August this year 1.8 million people were unemployed, the most in 33 years. The Federal Labour Bureau predicted that by the end of this year the number of unemployed will be more than 2 million, more than twice the 1980 number.

In addition to this, the national debt has greatly expanded. Last year the budget deficit was 39 billion marks. Because of the need to borrow money to cover the large deficit, the state debt grew to 532 billion marks by the end of 1980, 30 per cent of the gross national product.

West German economic circles say that there is no sign of economic recovery.

Party Loses Support

With the economy continuously on the decline, the contradictions inside and outside the ruling party have become sharp. The Social Democratic Party lost many state and local elections. Many of its members have withdrawn from the party.

The opposition Christian Democratic Union has grown. It now has over one million mem-

bers, 10 per cent more than the Social Democratic Party. It controls five of 10 states and West Berlin. Recent public opinion polls show that if the general elections were held now, the opposition party would win 53.7 per cent of votes, the Social Democrats would get 31.4 per cent and the Free Democratic Party would have 5.1 per cent. The Free Democratic Party was afraid that if it remains allied with the Social Democratic Party, it will lose even more support. So it decided to change its partner. In the state elections in Hesse on September 26, it publicly turned to the Chris-

tian Democratic Union. This was a signal for a nationwide realignment. But the Free Democratic Party suffered a big defeat in the Hesse elections. This has sharpened its internal conflicts and is unfavourable for its new coalition's potential to replace the Schmidt government.

With the end of the coalition government which started in 1969, the contention between the various political forces on the Bonn political stage will become sharper and more complicated.

— Zhang Yunwen

IMF, World Bank Meeting

Seeking a Way to Resolve The Financial Crisis

IN his opening speech at the 37th annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank held in Toronto on September 6, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau warned that the "conditions we face today are worse than any" since World War II.

More than 1,000 delegates from 146 countries attended the annual meeting.

The continuing Western economic crisis and the developing countries' economic troubles caused by the industrialized countries' measures to shift their economic crisis on to them have badly strained the international financial system.

Most developing countries' export commodity prices and earnings have declined sharply and their drive to export manufactured goods continues to be hampered by protectionist ob-

stacles from some developed countries. As a result, third world countries' total foreign debt is rapidly growing and is estimated to be US\$505,000 million. If their debt keeps increasing and they continue defaulting on their payments, the world financial community will face the danger of collapse.

The serious financial situation aroused strong reaction among the representatives at the meeting. Many third world representatives were critical of developed countries that had reneged on promises to provide more loans and international aid. The third world countries also called on the IMF to adopt measures to help promote their economic development and increase IMF common funds, so as to provide more assistance to debt-ridden countries. US opposition to these proposals, which were supported by the majority of other countries,

caused dissatisfaction among developing countries.

Agreement Reached

But, as a result of concerted efforts by the third world representatives, an agreement was reached by members of the World Bank. The agreement commits the International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank, to provide \$7 billion in 1983 and 1984 for easy-term credits to low-income countries. An additional \$2 billion will be contributed to the IDA by 31 countries in 1984, the agreement states.

The United States, one of 32 countries contributing funds to IDA in recent years, did not join the agreement this year.

In 1980 contributing members of the World Bank agreed to provide \$12 billion in additional funds for IDA in 1981 through 1983. Of that, the United States was to provide \$3.24 billion.

But, because the United States has fallen behind on its contributions and will not complete its 1981-83 contributions until 1984, programmes were cut 35 per cent, from \$4.1 billion to \$2.7 billion in fiscal 1982.

The US delegates pledged at the annual meeting that their government will try its best to contribute the amount decided in the 1980 agreement.

At the annual meeting, the 32 countries agreed to open discussions soon on IDA funding between 1985 and 1987. But no agreement has been reached on the fund quota of the IMF. This question will be discussed at next year's Washington meeting of the IMF interim committee.

Chinese Finance Minister's Speech

Chinese Finance Minister Wang Bingqian said in a speech on September 7 that promoting

the economic development of developing countries is of primary importance to world economic development, and world peace and stability.

The economies of the developing countries have deteriorated for a series of external reasons, he said. The developing countries do need to adopt adjustment measures to overcome their economic difficulties, but the developed countries are also duty-bound to give them economic assistance.

"Regrettably," he said, "this year, when the developing countries are facing great economic difficulties, there has been no progress towards the establishment of a new international economic order. . . . Negotiations between the North and the South remain deadlocked, and international economic co-operation is beset with obstacles."

"Meanwhile, some governments have instituted protectionist measures against developing countries and cut economic aid. Therefore, the multilateral economic assistance provided by the international monetary institutions has decreased," he said.

Referring to the "IDA crisis" caused by the failure of a major developed country to honour fully and on schedule its commitments to the IDA, Wang said it is jeopardizing the basic principle of international economic co-operation and development, which is assistance to low-income countries. He said that an urgent task facing the world is to change this kind of situation.

Wang Bingqian said that the IMF and World Bank can play particularly important

roles in promoting international economic co-operation. He expressed the hope that these two world institutions will continue

to move in that direction and work for greater improvements and more reforms.

— *Xin Bu*

Pakistan Now Exports Wheat

NOT long ago, a freight train loaded with 1,300 tons of wheat chugged towards the Iranian border from Punjab Province, Pakistan. It was a part of the first 50,000-ton contract for wheat from Pakistan to Iran. Though small in quantity, it represents an amazing change for Pakistan which imported wheat for 30 years.

Beginning in 1952, Pakistan imported an average of one million tons of wheat annually. After a poor harvest in 1977-78, it bought 2.24 million tons for 3,500 million rupees in foreign exchange, a heavy financial burden.

Government Appeal

However, in 1978 the Pakistan Government began a movement to produce more wheat throughout the country. In October the same year, President Zia ul-Haq issued a statement supporting this action. He called on the people of the whole country to strive for self-sufficiency in food grains as soon as possible.

Thanks to nationwide co-ordination and to favourable weather, Pakistan had good wheat harvests for four years running. The 1978-79 production was 9.94 million tons, an increase of 18.91 per cent over the previous year. The following year, the country produced 10.87 million tons and achieved self-sufficiency in wheat. The wheat imports came to an end in 1980. Production continued

to rise in 1980-81, reaching 11.475 million tons, while the country's total consumption was 10 million tons. In 1981-82, Pakistan suffered from drought during planting season and rain during the harvest. However, an expert in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives estimates that production is sure to be more than 11 million tons.

Effective Measures

Some effective measures have been adopted by the Pakistan Government to increase wheat production.

In 1978 it introduced 12 improved high-yield strains from the world's principal wheat producers. Thereafter, the use of improved seeds has increased annually.

The country was divided into 12 ecological areas according to climate, soil and plant diseases and insect pests. Separate agricultural research institutes and centres to study plant adaptability were set up in these areas with state funding to conduct experiments in cultivation and to train technicians. In addition, the government built large-scale irrigation canals and aided the farmers in drilling wells.

Large government loans are available through banks to help farmers to buy tractors, threshers, seeds, chemical fertilizers and to dig wells.

— *Chen Mouhua*

Can China Reach Its Economic Targets by 2000?

At the recent 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, General Secretary Hu Yaobang set forth the general objective of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the year 2000 — 2,800 billion yuan. This has caused lively discussions among the Chinese people and caught the attention of foreigners. Can this objective be reached? In the following excerpts, some economists and leaders express their views. — Ed.

Tentative Ideas

Fang Weizhong, Vice-Minister of the State Planning Commission:

The tentative ideas for quadrupling the production targets are:

First, by 2000, we can double the total output of energy, steel, cement, chemical fertilizer, cotton yarn, paper and other important means of production from the 1980 figures; it is impossible to quadruple these figures because power output must increase at the same rate as industry. The output of major machinery products can increase 4- to 5-fold.

Second, technical progress will help reduce wasteful consumption, improve product and processing quality so that the value produced by a given amount of energy and raw and semi-finished materials will double, thus doubling economic results. Suppose the present per-unit energy consumption for industrial products is 100, it will be reduced to 50 by the year 2000. Thus one ton of energy will produce the same result as two tons do now. In the raw and semi-finished materials industries and the various processing industries, by increasing the number of varieties, improving accuracy of processing, replacing outdated products and comprehensively upgrading products, it will be possible to raise the output value of products by a large margin.

Third, some newly emerging industrial departments such as electronics, telecommunications, nuclear energy, petrochemical and others

will develop rapidly to greatly boost industrial output and increase output value.

Our rough estimation is that if the production techniques of our major industries can reach the level of economically developed countries by the year 2000, we will be able to achieve our plan of quadrupling our production targets.

Analyses of Possibilities

Xue Muqiao, Secretary-General of the Economic Research Centre under the State Council and noted economist:

Quadrupling China's total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century means an average annual increase of 7.2 per cent. I think this can be achieved.

In the past 32 years (1950-81), China's total industrial and agricultural output value increased 9.2 per cent annually on an average; if we exclude the economic rehabilitation period (1950-52) which witnessed particularly quick development, it increased 8.1 per cent annually on an average between 1953 and 1981. In the previous five Five-Year Plans, excluding the second one (1958-62), it also increased at a rate over 7.2 per cent.

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-85), we will strive for a 5 per cent or higher annual increase; during the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-90), we will endeavour to register a 6 per cent or higher growth per year. After a solid foundation is laid, we will achieve an annual 8 per cent or higher increase in the 1990s. In this way, it is possible to attain the goal of quadrupling our production targets.

Some people say, the bigger the base, the lower will be the growth rate. I disagree with this view. A big basic number will mean more national income. In this way, the percentage of accumulation will be enlarged and science and technology will develop at an increasing pace. All these are indispensable conditions for achieving rapid development. The development

of capitalist production usually is conditioned by the market. Socialist China with its population of 1,000 million, which will increase to 1,200 million by the end of this century, will not be able to satisfy such a big domestic market even if production is more than quadrupled. This is different from capitalist countries.

Of course, it is not easy to achieve the goal of quadrupling production targets. Much arduous work remains to be done.

Li Ruihuan, Acting Mayor of Tianjin:

The following must be considered regarding the possibility of quadrupling China's total industrial and agricultural output value in 20 years.

Historically: During the 23 years from 1957 (the end of the First Five-Year Plan) to 1980, the average annual growth rate of China's total industrial and agricultural output value was 7.6 per cent. During this period, we suffered two major setbacks—the "great leap forward" and the "cultural revolution." We learnt our lesson; there will be no such major setbacks in the future and so an average annual increase of 7.2 per cent is possible.

Internationally: Other countries have quadrupled their total industrial and agricultural output value in 20 years. China's present conditions are no worse than those countries' were. Why shouldn't we be able to achieve the same goal?

Economically: China has established a considerable material and technical foundation. Because our current economic results are poor, we have great potential for development. If only we can consolidate enterprises, improve management, and speed up technical transformation, we can tap all the potentials.

Politically: The years of political turmoil are over and stability and unity have been achieved. We now have a strong Party Central Committee leadership and a series of principles and policies consistent with reality. We have both positive and negative experiences in socialist construction over the last 30 years and more. These have reinforced our confidence and inspired us to great efforts to create a new situation in all aspects of socialist modernization.

Local Views

Zhang Ji, chairman of the planning commission of Sichuan Province:

Total industrial and agricultural output value of Sichuan Province rose from 23,600 mil-

lion yuan in 1976 to 48,400 million in 1981. Since it could be doubled in the past five years, why can't it be doubled in the next 10 years? Like many other places in the country, Sichuan has rich resources and huge potentials. It has 33 million hectares of barren hills, over 100 million kilowatts in untapped water resources, immeasurable underground mineral deposits and an enormous industrial production capacity yet to be exploited. Many economic result targets, such as profit rate on investments and labour productivity, are more than one-third lower than the nation's average level. If each yuan of Sichuan's fixed industrial assets could be made to create output value at a rate comparable to Shanghai's output, the province's industrial output value would be more than doubled. Of course, attainment of this strategic goal requires us to work vigorously, do our work well in a down-to-earth manner and give fuller play to the superiority of the socialist system.

Huang Oudong, chairman of the Liaoning provincial people's congress standing committee:

Liaoning Province, an old industrial base, is faced with heavy tasks of economic readjustment and enterprise consolidation in the 1980s, so they should be undertaken with care. During this decade, its main tasks are to effectively readjust the proportion between various economic departments, to improve economic results, to lay a solid foundation and build its strength. The average annual growth rate is expected to be 5 to 6 per cent and the total industrial and agricultural output value will increase 70 per cent. Greater strides should be taken during the 1990s and vigorous efforts should be made to achieve an 8 to 10 per cent average annual growth rate. In this way, by the end of this century, total industrial and agricultural output value can reach between 200,000 million and 220,000 million yuan, that is, quadrupling the figure of 53,300 million yuan in 1980.

In the past four years since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, our experience has shown that it is possible to achieve this goal. Compared with 1978, Liaoning's total industrial output value went up 16.2 per cent, an average annual rise of 5.1 per cent. Heavy industry accounted for 70 per cent of the province's industrial output value. During the economic readjustment in the past few years, although

the output of many heavy industrial products declined, Liaoning still achieved a similar rate of growth. Now that readjustment has promoted efficiency and heavy industry has begun to take an upturn, we believe that it is possible to reach or even surpass the envisaged rate of growth in the 1980s.

Gu Xiulian (female), a secretary of the Jiangsu provincial Party committee:

Jiangsu has favourable material conditions for its economic development. A strong agricultural scientific research force has been built up in the countryside. Capital goods production in agriculture has begun to take shape; a system of water conservancy facilities has been established which has a considerable capacity to fight natural disasters. The province possesses much farm machinery and electric supply equipment. Jiangsu's total agricultural output value increased 77 per cent in 1981 over that of 1978. It has a fairly solid industrial foundation. Its medium and small enterprises are flexibly operated, it can quickly meet market demands and has a large assortment of products. Its total industrial output value was 47,400 million yuan in 1981, an increase of 95 per cent over that of 1976.

We are fully confident that we can quadruple the province's total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. The key to achieving this is to continue economic readjustment, improve indus-

trial structure, carry out technical transformation of enterprises, save energy, develop new energy resources and raise economic results.

Chi Biqing, first secretary of Guizhou provincial Party committee:

The province's total industrial and agricultural output value was always the lowest in the nation. But the situation has undergone great changes since 1978. The per-capita annual net income in the countryside has now nearly doubled, although much more needs to be done.

A full 80 per cent of the province is mountainous. Farmland and water surface each account for 10 per cent of the province's total area. The province has rich underground mineral resources and is suitable for the development of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and industry. We plan to exploit and develop these superior natural resources. We will strive to narrow the gap between Guizhou and our neighbouring provinces in five years, to reach the nation's medium level of development in another five years and attain the average level of the nation's total industrial and agricultural output value by the year 2000. By that time, Guizhou will be able to more than quadruple its production targets. Guizhou has a poor foundation to start with, but we have high aspirations. We will, according to the magnificent goal set for the next 20 years, do our work well in various fields and rapidly change the province's backward features. □

How Chinese Workers Exercise Their Democratic Rights

by Our Correspondent Zhang Nan

Socialist modernization is not possible without the democratization of political life. The last few years have witnessed the revival and growth of the system of workers' congress, a system of democratic factory management which was abolished during the 10-year "cultural revolution." Here we examine workers' rights under this system as they are exercised in several Beijing factories. — Ed.

BEIJING is one of the big cities where the system of the congress of workers and staff members (abbreviated as the "workers'

congress" in this article) is being restored fairly rapidly. A leading member of the municipal trade union council said that the organizations have been restored in 90 per cent of the capital's 1,600 industrial enterprises. He estimated that by the end of this year, most of Beijing's 4,000 enterprises will have restored workers' congresses.

In Beijing, the Provisional Regulations Concerning Congresses of Workers and Staff Members in State-Owned Industrial Enterprises, which was promulgated last year and carried

in *Beijing Review* issue No. 36, 1981, have become an integral part of workers' lives.

The workers' congresses meet 2-4 times a year, led by a presidium elected by workers' representatives. The presidium includes members from production and management sectors of the enterprise, with the workers making up the majority.

Grass-roots trade union organizations serve as the functioning bodies for the workers' congresses, which are composed of several working committees in charge of collecting and verifying motions and examining and supervising the implementation of the congresses' resolutions.

The Right to Make Decisions

The workers' congress has powers to decide issues concerning workers' well-being, including the use of labour insurance funds and bonuses. It has the authority to issue rules and regulations for awards and penalties and to allocate housing.

The congresses' decisions are respected and supported by the Party and administrative departments within each enterprise. When difference of opinion occurs over these issues, the workers' congresses have final say.

At the end of last year, the management of the No. 2 Cotton Mill suggested to the workers' congress that the year-end bonuses be evenly divided among the 9,000 workers and staff. The justification for this egalitarianism, according to the mill director, was that everyone had worked hard that year and the principle of more pay for more work, which the factory had applied in issuing monthly bonuses, was not necessary for the year end.

But the workers' representatives thought differently. They believed that the principle of more pay for more work should always be upheld. How could the workers' enthusiasm be mobilized if bonuses were equally divided regardless of the quality and quantity of work done? Finally, the director's suggestion was vetoed and the bonus was distributed according to each person's contribution.

Two years ago, the mill's congress decided to distribute housing according to seniority. The policy was to be in effect for three years. Last year, when a number of new houses were completed, the mill leadership suggested revising the policy to reward a number of middle-aged technicians who had made important contributions to the mill but had relatively little



The 7th congress of workers and staff at the Beijing Special Steel Plant during its fifth session.

seniority. The workers' congress turned down this suggestion, ruling that the policy would not be revised before it expired.

"We can do nothing about it," said the mill's deputy director in charge of welfare. "After all, the workers' congress has the final word on this matter. We will abide by its decision although we think it is not in accordance with the government's call to give preferential treatment to middle-aged intellectuals."

Fortunately, the workers' congress responded with flexible housing approval practices and allowed some of the middle-aged technicians who badly needed new living quarters to move into the houses.

The Right to Examine

Over the last couple of years, the workers' congresses have played an increasing role in examining and discussing the factory's production principles and plans. They are entitled to discuss and examine the director's work reports, production and construction plans, budgets and final accounts, as well as other major management issues.

"At the beginning, only 30 per cent of the motions submitted by the workers' congresses were related to production. The figure has reached 70 per cent in the past 12 months," said a leader of the Beijing trade union council.

The process was clear at a recent workers' congress session in the Beijing Special Steel Plant, one of the municipality's key enterprises, which employs nearly 10,000 workers and staff members.

The session was attended by 450 representatives, 70 per cent of them elected from among the workers. High on the agenda was a discussion of the plant director's work report and of a draft of the plant's regulations. The entire two-day session was conducted in an atmosphere that was both serious and lively.

Many representatives commented that the director's report was a realistic assessment of the company's production and construction for the first six months of 1982. But some criticized him for giving too little stress to unfavourable factors in production that arose in the second half of the year and said he had failed to design detailed measures to cope with energy and raw material shortages. Representatives from the steel wire workshop said that their production was affected because the plant had not completed a planned ancillary project to bring imported equipment into their workshop.

The representatives also offered additions to the director's report. The steel plate workshop suggested ways to increase the production of much-in-demand silicon steel sheets. The designing department urged the management to hasten the training of technicians for the plant's new transforming station.

After careful deliberations, the session agreed to the report and regulations.

Although workers' congresses at state enterprises have the right to examine and discuss major management issues, they do not have the right to make management decisions. This is because state-owned enterprises, owned by the whole people, maintain only a relative independence in management. The state makes decisions on matters concerning policies and principles. All the major issues are determined by the leading departments according to the state

Workers' Congresses in China

THE system of workers' congresses under the leadership of factory Party committees is a basic form of democratic factory management in China. Representatives are elected by all workers and staff members from among the enterprise's workers, managerial and technical personnel and Party and administrative cadres, more than 60 per cent are worker representatives.

This system first appeared in the mid-1950s on the basis of the democratic reforms carried out in enterprises after liberation.

In 1957, the Party Central Committee officially decided to institute the system of workers' congresses under the leadership of Party committees.

This system developed rapidly in the early 1960s.

However, workers' congresses across the land stopped functioning and actually were tacitly abolished during the 10 years of the "cultural revolution" (1966-76), when the nation's normal democratic life was undermined.

Workers' congresses were revived and developed after October 1978 when Party Central Committee Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping said at the Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Trade Unions that all enterprises should practise democratic management and should establish and improve the system of workers' congresses.

A legal basis for the workers' congresses was established in July 1981 with the issuance of the Provisional Regulations Concerning Congresses of Workers and Staff Members in State-Owned Industrial Enterprises.

plan. These include the orientation of the enterprises' development, production and construction tasks, economic quotas, the portion of the profit to be kept by the enterprises, the supply

Representatives to the workers' congress at the Beijing Special Steel Plant discussing ways to improve management.



of raw materials and the ways the products are marketed.

The Right to Elect

In the past the enterprise leaders were appointed by government authorities responsible for its work. This practice is gradually being replaced by elections at the workers' congresses that are then formally approved by the higher authorities.

The trade union chairman of the Yidege Ink Factory explained how they elected a new director last October.

The factory has 250 workers and staff members. The former director retired several years ago owing to old age and declining health. With the approval of the higher authorities, the workers' congress decided to elect a new director. The presidium suggested that the representatives nominate two candidates, but the majority named only one man, Zhang Yingqin, who was the factory's Party committee secretary. They chose him because he had worked in the production, technical and accounting departments and performed well in every area.

But the Party committee secretary cannot serve concurrently as the factory director, according to government regulations. Nonetheless, because Zhang Yingqin was an experienced manager, many thought that he would do a better job as director than as secretary. The 28 representatives attending the congress unanimously voted him as the director. As a result, the higher au-

thorities approved him as the director and he was relieved of the post of Party committee secretary.

The election held in June this year at the Beijing No. 2 Foodstuff Factory with 1,000 on its payroll was conducted by a somewhat different procedure.

The workers' congress presidium decided to elect a director and three deputy directors. Two nomination polls were held before the election began. In the first poll, each worker and staff member was asked to submit a written ballot nominating one candidate for the factory director and three others for deputy directors. In the second poll, each work group or office was asked to nominate four candidates for these posts. The results of these two polls are shown in the table below.

Acting on the majority will, the workers' congress presidium listed the four people who were nominated most frequently as the candidates for the factory's leaders. The voting was held among the 114 representatives of workers and staff members and, Yang Fuyou was elected factory director with 111 votes and Zhou Lixin, Zhang Hua and Liu Wanxiang were elected deputy directors.

"I've spent more than two decades working in this factory, but this is the first time I've seen workers choose their own factory leaders," said one woman worker in her fifties.

By the end of 1981, workers in 246 Beijing enterprises had elected their own factory lead-

	Number of nomination ballots issued	Number of nomination ballots cast	Number of recommended candidates for factory director	Number of recommended candidates for deputy directors	Candidates nominated most frequently			
					Candidate for factory director	Candidates for deputy directors		
						Yang Fuyou	Zhou Lixin	Zhang Hua
1st poll, among individual workers and staff members	1022	862	12	36	780 90% of the nominations	728 84% of the nominations	749 86% of the nominations	586 68% of the nominations
2nd poll, among work groups and offices	82	81	1	9	77 95% of the nominations	76 93% of the nominations	75 92% of the nominations	61 75% of the nominations

ers; by May this year, the figure grew to 391. There were even more factories where workers elected leaders of workshops, work sections and work groups; but on the whole, this novel phenomenon is still in an experimental phase.

The Right to Supervise

The workers' congress has the right to supervise leaders and the administrative staff of the enterprise.

The personnel department of the Yidege Ink Factory recently removed a worker from the factory's scientific research centre upon the suggestion of the workers' congress. The young man had very little education and technical know-how and refused to study and work hard. He had been transferred into the research centre, where the working conditions were much better than in the workshops, just because he was son of a leader in the factory's superior organ. "We don't care which family he came from. We care that he isn't suited to work in the research centre," said one of the workers' representatives.

Two years ago, on another suggestion of the workers' congress, the ink factory removed two managerial staff members from their posts. One of them was engaged in an unhealthy life style and the other was so indolent that he often got the production statistics mixed up.

Besides criticizing leading cadres and dismissing those who are unqualified for their posts, the workers' congress also commends those who play an exemplary role. The ink factory's 29-year-old deputy director Mo Yingdong, for example, began his career as a skilful, hard-working lathe turner and was later promoted to a managerial position in the production department. He became deputy director last October upon the suggestion of the workers'

congress which recognized his talents as a manager.

Asking factory leaders to answer questions about their work in the workers' congress is another form of supervising the leadership. In the last couple of years, some factories have conducted popular "question-and-answer democratic meetings."

At the Beijing Special Steel Plant in March last year, the more than 400 workers' representatives were divided into groups and attended five "question-and-answer" meetings held in different places. At these meetings the representatives questioned the factory leadership and related departments on such issues as production, foreign trade, environmental protection, welfare and the bonus system. One of the 23 questions asked at the meeting on production was: What measures would the factory leadership adopt to promote the sales of high-grade products? In answer to this question, the factory director cited steel wire as an example. Steel wire produced in this factory enjoys an edge in the nation's competitive market. But because of the poor quality of some other products, customers demanded price reductions. The director said that efforts would be made to raise the quality of these products and lower the costs.

Before attending these meetings some factory leaders feared that the workers might humiliate them or put them in an awkward position. But the meetings went smoothly and the workers were fairly reasonable. "They gave every consideration to our difficulties and every question they asked was well prepared," said the factory director.

A workers' representative said, "Now that we are masters of the factory, we should know what the factory director and deputy directors are doing and how they are doing it." □

Impressions of Tibet

by Dongga Luosangchilie

THE Central Institute for Nationalities sent me back to Tibet from July 1981 to the beginning of this year to collect materials for textbooks and scientific research. It was the second time I had returned since the "cultural revolution" (1966-76). During my recent trip, I observed with my own eyes the heartening political and economic changes that followed the

Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, especially after Comrades Hu Yaobang and Wan Li went to Tibet and helped direct the work there.

A former Living Buddha, the author is now an assistant professor at the Central Institute for Nationalities and concurrently deputy director of the Research Institute on Tibetans.



ruling centre of Tibet and a flourishing cultural centre. It is also one of China's major places for the protection of cultural relics. One big monastery in Sagya still has more than 20 bronze Yuan Dynasty Buddhist statues with dazzling gold plating. Since the Yuan Dynasty, the monastery has kept more than 10,000 books of scriptures intact. What a valuable treasure they are for our study of the Buddhist and Tibetan scriptures as well as the history and culture of Tibet!

As a Tibetan and a scholar, I feel very happy about the fact that, with the implementation of the Party's policies in the past few years, our national culture has been quickly restored and developed, more quickly than in any period since the democratic reform in Tibet. Here, I would like to share what I saw and heard as well as some of my impressions.

Preservation of Cultural Relics

This time I toured mainly in the Lhasa, Xigaze, Gyangze and Sagya districts. I visited famous monasteries, which are not only centres of religious activities but also centres of traditional culture and cultural relic preservation.

I used to live in the Potala Palace in Lhasa when I was young. Prior to the "cultural revolution," the government brought together all the Buddhist scriptures, historic records and literary manuscripts that still remained in the 17 monasteries around Lhasa and stored them in 24 rooms in the palace. During the tumultuous years of the "cultural revolution," the People's Liberation Army carefully protected these valuable relics, following Premier Zhou Enlai's directives.

Today, the archives of the successive Dalai Lamas, their correspondence with the emperors of various dynasties and important documents of Tibetan local governments all are being catalogued and preserved well in the Potala Palace. Prior to this, practically no work was done in this field.

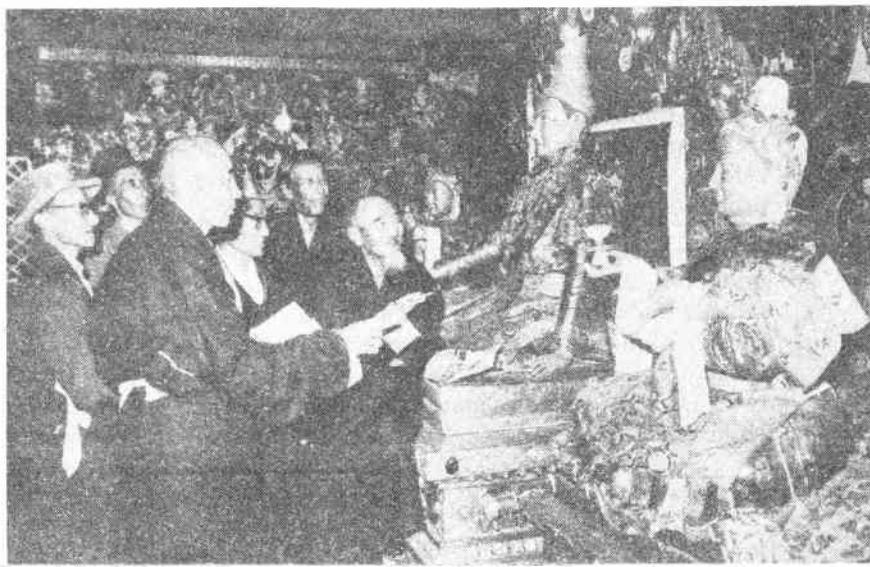
Built in the Yuan Dynasty, the town of Sagya was once the

Wherever I went, I saw that the policy of religious freedom is being restored and implemented. People who believe in religion can pay homage to Buddha, donate to the monasteries and preach according to their own beliefs. All monasteries and temples can now carry out normal religious activities without outside interference.

In the past two years, the state and the autonomous regional government allocated more than 3 million yuan to maintain and renovate Tibet's existing historical and cultural relics. Much of this has been used to renovate monasteries.

One of the halls of the famous Trashiunpo Monastery was allocated about one million yuan of state funds. The local government invited experts from all parts of the country to work out plans to preserve the temple's original appearance. Built in the middle of the 15th century, this monastery located on a mountain

Members of the committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference examining cultural relics in the Jokhan Monastery in Lhasa.





Tibetan people in Xigaze Town celebrating the "Linka" Festival.

slope near Xigaze has been the residential quarter for the various Bainqens. The hall houses Asia's largest bronze Buddhist statue which stands 26 metres high.

The Gahdan Monastery, one of the three biggest monasteries in Tibet (the other two being the Daipung and Sera Monasteries), was basically destroyed during the "cultural revolution." Recently, the state allocated 500,000 yuan and encouraged the masses to pool further funds for its reconstruction.

Historical archives have been established for all 24 major cultural relic preservation centres in Tibet. Detailed records are kept of the time of building, renovations and alterations as well as assessments of value.

Last year the Tibetan cultural relic preservation department sent people to every part of the autonomous region to survey the sites of historical interest and collect valuable items. In total, more than 2,000 have been recovered. In a word, the government is making every possible effort to repair damages and make up losses caused by the "cultural revolution."

Tibetan Language Promoted

The Tibetan language has been protected by the government since the region's democratic reform. But, it has never been so widely promoted, used and developed as it is today.

First, in education, the compilation of textbooks in Tibetan for middle and primary schools has in the main been completed. A combination of scientific knowledge with Tibetan local customs and habits, they are really "native teaching materials" for Tibetan children. Prior to the "cultural revolution,"

teaching materials for middle and primary schools in Tibet were, for the most part, direct translations of textbooks from inland China. In addition, university level teaching materials in Tibetan are being compiled by representatives from institutes for nationalities throughout the country.

Now the Tibetan language has become a major course in entrance examinations for primary and middle schools and for the colleges in the autonomous region.

The quality of Tibetan-speaking teachers has improved. Some veteran intellectuals in the autonomous regional committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference have been invited to teach or lecture in numerous schools. Younger teachers have better mastered the Tibetan language. I visited a middle school in the Xigaze area where first-year students could write excellent articles in Tibetan.

The wide use of Tibetan in cultural and political life is also inspiring. Now, there are more and more programmes in Tibetan on radio, TV and in artistic performances. The Tibet Modern Drama Troupe is one of the fine exponents of the Tibetan art and literature. They have staged foreign and Chinese as well as traditional Tibetan plays that feed the cultural appetite of the Tibetan people and contribute to the development and enrichment of the Tibetan language. The "August 1," Changchun and Beijing Film Studios have trained a group of Tibetan dubbing personnel so that the Tibetan people can now enjoy films in Tibetan.

Of course, the most influential development is the publication of magazines in Tibetan. In recent years, four magazines have appeared in Tibet: *Tibetan Literature* (a bimonthly) and *Tibetan Popular Art* (a journal published at an irregular period) mainly contain Tibetan literary works, proses and poems, novels and folk tales. *Study of Tibet* (a quarterly) carries academic research and articles on historical events. *Morning Sun* is an irregular comprehensive journal put out by the Tibet Publications Bureau.

In addition, the *Xizang Ribao* (Tibet Daily) which started in 1956 has both Han and Tibetan editions. The autonomous region also has a



Weavers in Pagri Town making wool mattresses.

Science and Technology Review (weekly). These offer wide coverage and styles on a range of topics of interest to the Tibetan people.

Development of the National Art

Great importance has been attached to the development of Tibetan national art. Three or four apprentices have been assigned to each of the veteran folk handicraft masters in woollen weaving, pottery making, carving and painting.

Renzeng Banjue, 46, is the fourth generation of a well-known family of artists. His father was a famous painter in the old government. He began to learn painting from his father when he was 12 and is skilled at traditional local and Chinese painting. He is now a responsible member for fine arts in the Tibet Cultural Bureau and has four advanced tutorial pupils.

The Cultural Troupe of the Tibet Military Command and two other units are recording two famous ballad singers, Zhaba in his 80s and Yumei, 42. By now, more than 50 of their songs and stories have been recorded, and the task is not finished.

Although what I have written is just a fragmentary view of the new changes that have taken place in Tibet, it testifies to these concepts: The current policy is really based on the interests of the Tibetan nationality, conforms to the will of the people and can promote the development and prosperity of Tibet.

The Tibetan people love their own nationality and this kind of love is identified with

their love for our multinational and united motherland.

Although I am more than 50 years old now, I feel inspired when I see the great changes taking place in my hometown under the guidance of the Party's correct principles and policies. I have made up my mind to devote my knowledge and strength to my motherland and my native Tibet in my remaining years. □

JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

(A quarterly in Chinese)

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OPINION

Socialist Outlook On Marriage and Family

A SOCIALIST perspective on marriage and the family was the subject of a recent article in *Zhongguo Nongmin Bao* (China Peasant Daily) by Zhang Youyu, Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He described the quintessence of this outlook as follows:

First, love between partners with common ideals constitutes the foundation of marriage. Marriage should not be contriv-

ed or imposed by a third party, nor should it be influenced by money. Both partners should correctly exercise their freedom to marry for the purpose of pursuing a happy family life.

Second, mutual love and mutual respect are the kernel. Husband and wife should encourage each other to pursue careers and should strive to understand and make concessions to each other on trivial matters in daily life.

Third, social commitments are the prerequisite. Once a family is formed, husband and wife are both legally responsible and morally obligated to each other, their children and society.

Fourth, socialist ethics are essential. The essence of the socialist perspective on marriage and the family lies in a communist spirit, which calls for a married couple to respect, love and care for each other and others, and to link their own happiness to that of their children and the whole family.

— “*Zhongguo Nongmin Bao*”
(China Peasant Daily)

LIFE

Homecoming Impressions

BEFORE his happy return to the mainland, he was a journal's chief editor and a high-ranking army officer in Taiwan. In an article which appeared in *Renmin Ribao* not long ago, Professor Ma Bi (Maa Bih), now a member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, related his impressions on his recent visit to Chaensi, his hometown in Xiangtan County, Hunan Province, after an absence of well over three decades:

Since my return, I have learnt a lot more about construction in the motherland. What I saw in my native place is particularly impressive.

Chaensi, as I remembered it, was a small bus station on the highway to the provincial capital, Changsha, but actually very few buses ever turned up in those days. Its bare exist-

ence was marked only by a few restaurants and stores, with that ubiquitous dingy, weather-beaten look.

But today, over 30 years later, my hometown has changed beyond recognition. The highway is seething with activity. Trucks and buses shuttle to and fro in a constant stream. Chaensi itself has become a going concern, with commune-run factories, stores and restaurants lining both sides of its main thoroughfare. The commune, where the town is located, now embraces a population of 17,987, twice as large as before liberation, and harvests three times as much grain every year, although the farmland averages less than one *mu* (a *mu* equals one-fifteenth of a hectare) per capita.

Since liberation, the local people have repaired the embankments around 800 ponds,



Prof. Ma Bi holding his great granddaughter.

built four small reservoirs, dug a canal eight kilometres long and built two irrigation and drainage stations each with a capacity of 460 kw. Seeing all these, I felt as if the water in that long canal was flowing through my heart, filling me with something that was espe-

cially cool and soothing in the hot summer.

Pre-liberation Chaensi did not know what machine-making was. But now, the commune bustles with industry — factories producing farm machinery, sickles and bamboo products; and all the production brigades have their own farm

and sideline product processing factories, yielding a total annual industrial output value of 1.07 million yuan.

At a reception held in my honour by the commune leadership, I joined my own people to toast a bright future for my hometown.

— “Renmin Ribao”

PEOPLE

From Peasant To Historical Geographer

TODAY He Guangyue is a historical geographer at the Hunan Provincial Academy of Social Sciences, but not long ago he was a peasant for whom historical geography was just a spare-time passion. His diligent self-study made him what he is today.

The son of a peasant family in a village in Yueyang County beside Dongting Lake, he had to quit school to join his parents in the fields at the age of 12. As a boy he took a fancy to historical yarns spun by the elderly and this kindled his penchant for history.

After he began his career as an agrotechnician in his county in 1956, he devoted every evening to studying the historical geography of the Dongting Lake. Whenever he had difficulties understanding reference materials in archaic language, he never hesitated to ask others for help, even if this meant long laborious treks along rugged country roads. In his unquenchable thirst for knowledge, he read every book he could lay his hands on.

He spent most of his wages for books, leaving barely enough for meals and pocket money. Through the years, he spent 9,000 yuan and bought more

than 8,000 books, including some rare editions. He has read each book at least once.



Holidays often find He Guangyue on the road making social surveys. He has travelled around the Dongting Lake on five occasions, and has written 18 essays on its historical geo-

COMMENT

The Right to Refuse Is Indeed Good

IN order to prevent cadres from making people work in conditions that violate labour protection provisions, the Party committee of the Lieshan Colliery, located in Huaibei, Anhui Province, decided, “workers have the right to refuse to work where there are no facilities to protect them from silicon dust.”

This decision reflects the cor-

rect view that workers are the masters of the country who should have the right to supervise labour protection. This explains why for many years, not a single case of silicosis has been reported among Lieshan colliers. This not only ensured the workers' health but also promoted production.

In 1978, noted Chinese historical geographer Professor Tang Qixiang of Shanghai's Fudan University went to research the lake, and also interviewed He. For three days, the professor bombarded the young agrotechnician with hundreds of questions about the changes of the lake. They discussed a wide range of topics from astronomy and geography to historical relics and local folkways. He Guangyue fielded every question with ease.

“It's hard to believe a peasant could attain this level of learning through self-study. You are really something, He!” the professor said. In July that year, on Professor Tang's recommendation, He Guangyue was transferred to work at the Hunan Provincial Academy of Social Sciences.

In the last four years, this peasant-historical geographer wrote or compiled 160 papers. One has been accepted for presentation at the First National Symposium on Historical Geography.

— “Guangming Ribao”

— “Gongren Ribao”

SPORTS

World Women's Volleyball Championship

The Ninth World Women's Volleyball Championship was held from September 12 to September 26 in Peru. The Chinese women's volleyball team, after winning the World Cup Championship in Japan last year, captured this championship by overpowering Peru 3:0 (15:1, 15:5 and 15:11) in the finals. Thus, China has qualified for the women's volleyball event at the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

In an earlier match, the Chinese team was defeated by the United States team 0:3. However they persisted and defeated all subsequent opponents including the strong Soviet, Cuban and Japanese teams without losing a single game.

The finals between China and Peru took only 50 minutes. The Chinese team was superior in servicing, spiking and blocking

and capitalized on the Peruvian's lack of familiarity with the Chinese players.

After the match, a cup was presented to the winner by President of the International Volleyball Federation Paul Libaud. Trophies were also awarded to runner-up Peru and third place the United States.

The other teams finished in the following order: Japan, Cuba, the Soviet Union, south Korea, Brazil, Bulgaria, Hungary, Canada, Australia, Mexico, the Federal Republic of Ger-

many, Italy, the Netherlands, Puerto Rico, Argentina, Paraguay, Spain, Indonesia, Chile and Nigeria.

Minority Sports Meeting

The first national sports meet of minority nationalities, since the founding of the People's Republic, was held from September 2-8 in Hohhot, capital of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. Eight hundred athletes between the ages of 8 to 86 from 29 delegations representing China's 55 minority nationalities participated in the meet sponsored by the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission.

About 70 of the events were purely for exhibition; others were competitive.

One event was a Hui nationality test of strength called "hurling the bull." A man grasps a bull by its horns and yanks the head to one side, then puts his shoulder to the animal's jaw and neck, forcing it to kneel. He then bears down on the bull, tossing it on to the ground on its back.

Another event, called *Dawazi* is a display of tightrope walking skills performed by the Uygurs of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The athletes walk an 80-metre rope atop a 30-metre pole while performing acrobatic feats.

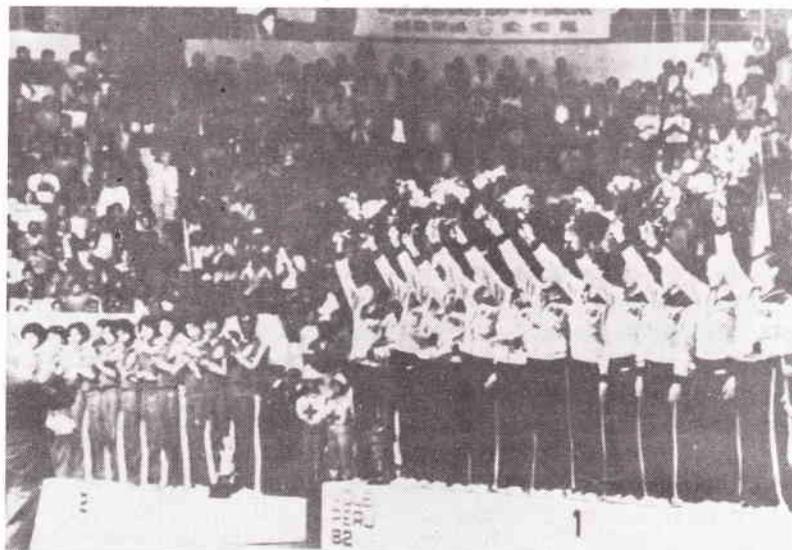
"Small double daggers" is an exhibition of traditional Dai swordplay from Yunnan Province, in which the movements of an attacking elephant are imitated by a man with two knives representing the elephant's trunk.

Other events such as the Li's "bamboo pole jumping," the

For Your Reference

The Chinese women's volleyball team took part in the Second, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth World Women's Volleyball Championships. They placed as follows:

Year	Event	Placing
1956	second	sixth
1962	fourth	ninth
1974	seventh	fourteenth
1978	eighth	sixth
1982	ninth	first



The Chinese champions salute the spectators. On the left is the Peruvian team.



The beginning of the Beijing Marathon with its winner Li Jong Hyong (inset).

Beijing Marathon

The Second Beijing International Marathon was held on a clear, windy September 26. Taking part were 182 participants from 18 countries and Xianggang (Hong-kong).

Li Jong Hyong, a student from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, swept across the finish line ahead of the competition in 2 hours, 14 minutes and 44 seconds. Italy's Rastello Alessandro was next (2:15'51") and So Chang Sik, another Korean, was third (2:16'56").

The home crowd cheered on Xu Liang, the first Chinese finisher, who placed twelfth (2:19'11").

The Beijing Marathon has become an annual event ratified by the International Track Association.

Miao's "drum jumping," the Tibetan's "whistling a shot with an arrow" and "elephant tug of war" were also demonstrated.

The four-member Inner Mongolian wrestling team won top honours among the teams from 15 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

Archers of the Xibo nationality from northwest China's

Xinjiang captured 11 titles out of 12.

Wushu, the traditional Chinese martial arts, aroused wide interest among the spectators. It featured boxing routines in imitation of an arhat or a monkey.

In his closing speech, Li Menghua, Minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, praised the meet

as a new beginning to promote the development of China's minority sports activities.

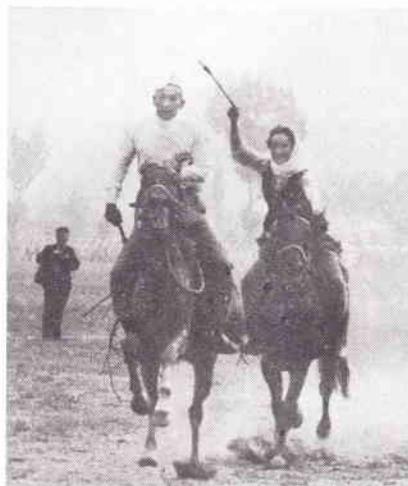
LOCAL OPERA

Three Love Story Operas

To celebrate the 33th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1, the local Anhui



Left: Athletes of Hui nationality from Zhejiang Province demonstrating "hurling the bull" in the rain. Right: "Girls' chasing," by Kazakh athletes from Qinghai Province.



modern opera performing troupe recently staged three one-act plays—all love stories—in Beijing. These operas are thought-provoking and artistic.

In *Fragrant Orchid*, a *huang mei* opera, the main female character Yang Chunlan (Chunlan means spring orchid), a young worker in a farm machine station, secretly falls in love with Liu Zhicheng, an honest technician in the same station. But before she expresses her love to Liu, she happens to find out that he already has a girlfriend named Yang Yanping.

Liu's girlfriend is a vain, self-centred shop assistant whose principal interests are personal "happiness" and pleasure. When she discovers that her future mother-in-law is suffering from a serious eye disease and may become blind some day in the future, Yanping does not want to live with and take care of her.

Chunlan, hiding her own feelings for Liu, tries to convince Yanping that care of the older generation is her duty. Yanping ignores these arguments and gives Liu a choice between herself and his mother. Liu says goodbye. Chunlan then feels she can express her love to Liu and says she will take care of his mother.

A scene from "Fragrant Orchid."



Special Work, another *huang mei* opera, is a comedy. Guo Haiyan is in love with Zhou Xiang, her former classmate, and prepares to get married. But her father disapproves because Zhou works in a crematory, a "special" profession. One day, the father falls into a river and is saved by Zhou who he hasn't met before. Without knowing that the young man is his daughter's boyfriend he concludes that Zhou is a brave and honest person, the kind of person he wants his daughter to marry. The comedy ends with Guo's father finding out that Zhou is nobody but his future son-in-law. His erroneous bias against some professions in present-day China is criticized by the audiences' laughter.

Aunt Chun, a *hua gu* opera from the southern part of Anhui Province, depicts the changes in the peasants' material life and mental outlook after the flexible economic policies were implemented in the rural areas. Aunt Chun who has been a widow for five years finds that her life is improving and begins to think about remarrying. She secretly falls in love with a man in her village named Wang Xiaobo.

A typical rural woman, she is very shy about expressing her

Stage photo of "Special Work."



feelings. One day, on the pretext of putting up a hencoop, she invites Wang to her home to help. Although Wang Xiaobo is 32, he was too poor to get married before the new policies were implemented. Working together with Aunt Chun, he is impressed by her hospitality and diligence. Finally Aunt Chun expresses her love indirectly through word plays. He responds in similar language. They are very happy and sing and dance together to welcome their new life.

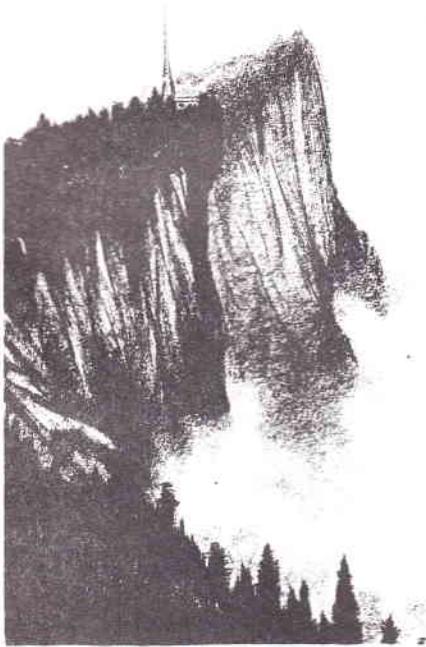
With a long-standing history, *huang mei* opera and *hua gu* opera both are Anhui Province operas and are popular along the lower reaches of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River. Originally from the folk songs and dances, they are light and joyous and full of the flavour of the countryside. *Huang mei* opera is characterized by slow, lyrical and pleasant melodies. *Hua gu* opera, with drums as its main accompaniments, is rhythmical in nature.

Such local opera styles are good forms for traditional stories. These three one-act love stories successfully apply the skills of the traditional operas to expressing the feelings of present-day characters.

A scene from "Aunt Chun."

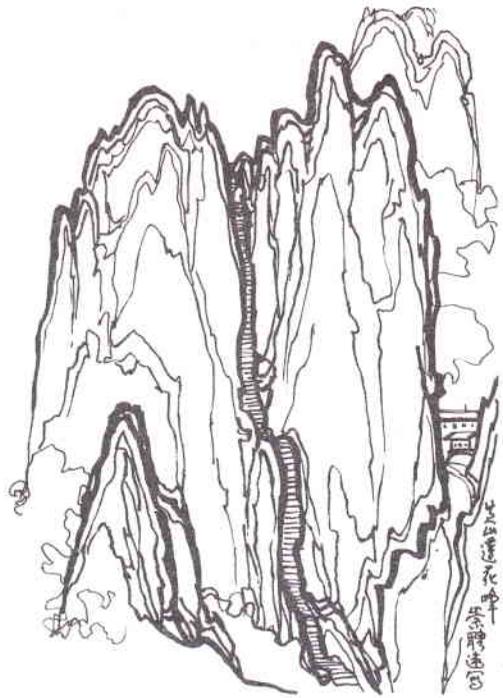


Lao Chongpin's Sketches: Mountains



Peak of Mt. Emei.

峨眉金顶
崇崇神分於辛酉年秋

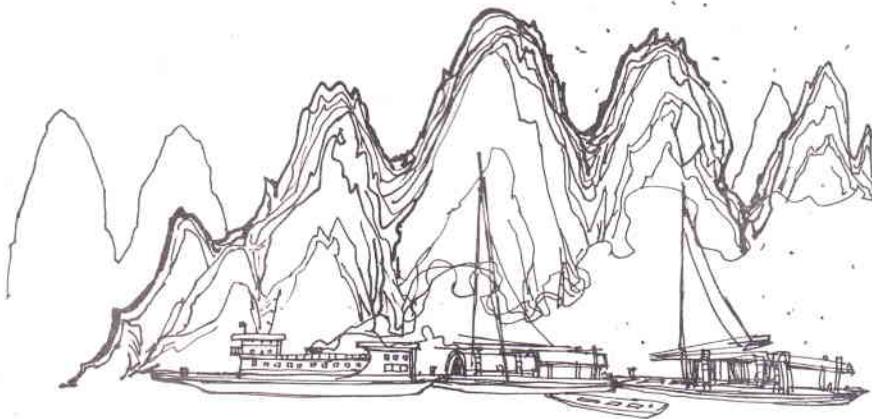


Mt. Lotus in Huangshan
(Yellow Mountains).

黄山莲花峰
崇崇神分於辛酉年秋

A native of Guangdong's Xinxing County, Lao Chongpin graduated from the fine arts department of the Central China Teachers' College. He is now on the staff of the Ministry of Culture. He has produced and exhibited sketches, pen-and-ink drawings and traditional Chinese paintings in more than a dozen foreign countries.

The theme of these works is famous Chinese mountains.

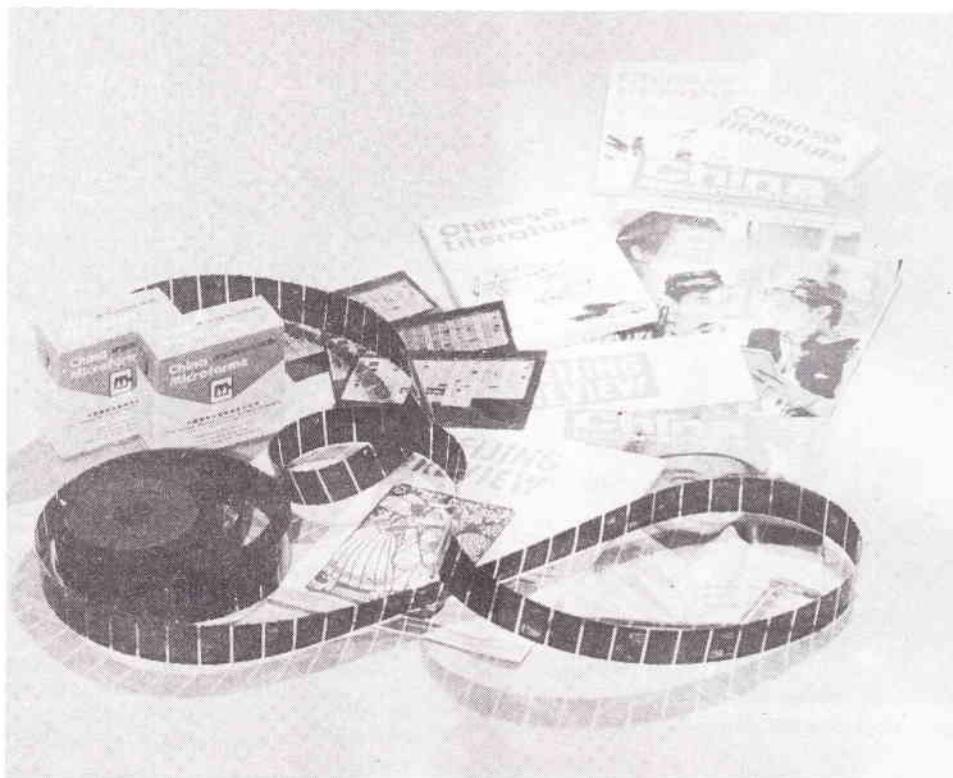


江陽所流村秋羊寺崇小
之錦於見江林送西河景江

Scene Along the Lijiang River.

**ART
PAGE**

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