

BEIJING REVIEW

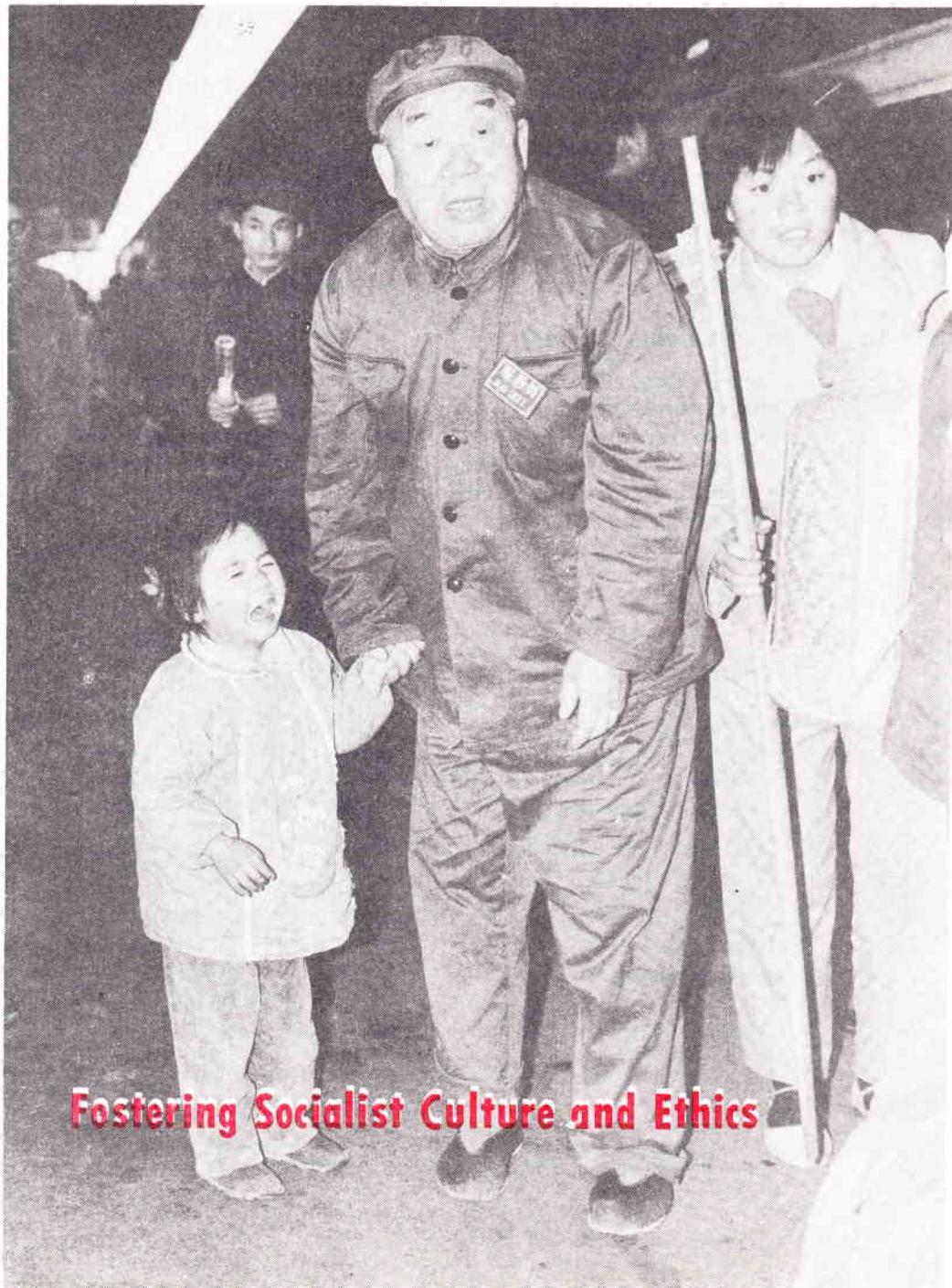


A CHINESE WEEKLY OF
NEWS AND VIEWS

China's Population Tops 1,000 Million



Discussion on China's
New Economic Targets



Fostering Socialist Culture and Ethics

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

Socialist Spiritual Civilization

A *Hongqi* article discusses the relationship between material and spiritual civilization and explores the importance of cultural and ideological construction—the two inter-related aspects of socialist spiritual civilization (p. 13).

China's Population Tops 1,000 Million

The figures from China's recent census give a break down of population composition by sex, nationality and educational level and population of cities and towns. Birth rate and mortality rate are also reported (p. 5, 20).

An Attainable Target?

Quadrupling China's gross industrial and agricultural output value by the year 2000 is not an unrealistic goal, argues *Renmin Ribao* editorial, detailing the differences between this

new target and the unrealistic slogans raised during the "big leap forward" in 1958 and in the 10-year programme put forward in 1978 (p. 18).

Gaddafi in Beijing

Colonel Muammer Gaddafi visited China in late October to develop Lybia's friendship and co-operation with China and to exchange views on current international issues (p. 7).

Expanding Foreign Trade

With its total foreign trade value doubled between 1979 and 1981, China expects to play an increasingly significant role in world trade (p. 7).

Work-Study Programmes

Many Chinese primary and middle schools have reinstated work-study programmes to help students become cultured and socialist-minded workers, an educational policy that was disrupted during the "cultural revolution" (p. 21).

Kampuchea's UN Seat

The UN General Assembly confirms Democratic Kampuchea's legitimacy, foiling attempts by Moscow and Hanoi to unseat it (p. 9).

Middle East Peace

An analysis of the new efforts by Arab nations to seek peace in the Middle East and the main obstacles ahead (p. 10).



During his voluntary service at the railway station, a PLA commander looks for the parents of the lost child.

Photo by Zhao Zhonglu

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Communist Attitude Towards Labour

Aren't you self-contradictory when you practise the system of distribution according to work done and at the same time advocate the communist attitude towards labour, regardless of rewards?

The principle "to each according to his work" and the communist attitude towards labour are two different things. The former refers to the system of distribution during the socialist period and the latter represents human consciousness and an ideological response to work. They supplement, rather than contradict, each other.

The socialist system of distribution according to one's work is formulated not according to anyone's subjective decision, but according to objective laws. In the period of socialism, the productive forces have not grown to the level of supplying an abundance of products to fully meet the many-sided needs of all the members of society. During this period labour remains by and large a means of making a living, and the system of distribution according to work corresponds with the level of the productive forces and the ideological level of the great majority of the people.

During the "big leap forward" of the late 50s and the 10-year "cultural revolution" (1966-76), the principle "to each according to his work" was thrown overboard and absolute egalitarianism came into vogue, bringing grave damage to the national economy. Bearing these bitter lessons in mind, we will adhere to the present sys-

tem of distribution while encouraging our people to foster the communist attitude towards their work.

"From each according to his ability, to each according to his work" is a basic socialist principle which consists of two aspects: society's demand for one's attitude towards labour and society's rewards for the results of one's labour. "From each according to his ability" embodies the principle of collectivism and the elements of communism; it requires that everyone works to the best of his ability as masters of his country instead of basing his efforts on the amount of remuneration. Only when people work with such attitude can social production be developed rapidly to provide more and better products, material and spiritual, for distribution among the labourers. In that sense, "from each according to his ability" is the prerequisite for "to each according to his work."

The system of distribution according to the work done has nullified all forms of exploitation and established labour as the sole yardstick for distribution. It represents a major progress in social development and humanity's profound revolution in the system of distribution. However, this system still has its limitations in comparison with the principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" in the future communist society. If we do not promote education in communist ideas in our socialist society today, people's horizons will be narrowed and some will be reluctant to do even a bit more work or get

slightly less pay than others. Such preoccupation with personal gains and losses is incompatible with the socialist spiritual civilization we are building and will only adversely affect our society.

Facts have proved that it is important to combine the implementation of the principle "to each according to his work" with the fostering of a communist labour attitude. In some of our enterprises and institutions, communist ideological education has been neglected, resulting in a tendency among some people to go single-mindedly after money. In their pursuit of selfish ends, some have even infringed upon the interests of others and the state and run afoul of law and discipline.

Things are different in places where a good job is being done to instil people with communist values. There, bourgeois ideas such as pleasure-seeking and extreme individualism are spurned and the principle of distribution according to work is well implemented. This has given impetus to the development of production.

As early as during the period of democratic revolution, the Party educated its members and the people in communist ideas, and in this way brought up many heroes who, imbued with lofty aspirations and political integrity, dedicated their lives to the people. Such ideological education went hand in hand with the implementation of the economic policies of those days. At the present stage of socialism, it is all the more necessary to educate the people in the communist labour attitude and other communist ideals.

— Political Editor An Zhiguo

LETTERS

Results of Economic Readjustment

I think "Economic Readjustment: Results Since 1979" (issue No. 35) by Zhang Zhongji of the State Statistical Bureau is a fairly good article. It lists the achievements made in the readjustment since China adopted the policy of "readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement" in 1979 to steer the national economy away from a course of gravely lopsided development and it also points out some existing problems.

With convincing statistics, this article outlines the essentials of the plan which is to be realized by the end of this century. It is noteworthy that it mentioned the strengthening of educational institutions, research and technical training in the education and science section. This will help lay the foundation for China's socialist modernization. Therefore, great efforts and further investments will be needed.

However, the world economy is depressed and faces the difficult problem of reconstructing its finances, that is, how to solve the contradiction between investments and curtailed finance. Economic results are a touchstone in solving this problem, which will draw people's attention in the latter part of 1980s. I am interested in your comprehensive policy.

Tsuyoshi Seki
Chiba, Japan

Development Through Self-Reliance

I like the article "Developing Countries' Strategy for Socio-Economic Development" by Li Cong (issue No. 36). It promotes the view that developing countries should rely mainly on their own resources, while external assistance be taken as subsidiary. Pakistan pays 80 cents on every dollar of foreign loans as debt service. Thus the topic of this article is relevant to Pakistan and other developing countries and advocates correct development strategies.

The editorial board should allocate more space to the problems of third world countries.

Syed Abdul Mina'm Jafri
Karachi, Pakistan

"Beijing Review" Books

I thought the section regarding the upsurge in demand for consumer goods (*China Today* 3, *Economic Readjustment and Reform*) was very interesting indeed. Production in the field of light industry is being developed and will prove beneficial to China in the long term.

I am on the side of the Chinese Government in regard to the issue in the section regarding that too much attention is being given to paying big bonuses to workers and the ideological work is being neglected and that if it is allowed to continue, this will erode the socialist system. I hope that this practice will cease and that ideological work will be encouraged in place of weighty bonus payments which will never satisfy some workers.

On the whole this book has enabled new ideas about China to be pondered about in my mind. The final break with the "cultural revolution" has been made and China is advancing full steam ahead into the modern age without the gang of four and the such like.

Graham Freestone
Rushden, U.K.

Received the two publications *China and the World* and *China Today* you sent me. The book on China's international relations is useful; it helps me understand China's efforts to promote world progress, freedom and peace.

I hope to familiarize myself with your country which has a history of several thousand years and rich experiences in many fields.

Enrique R. Erro
Uruguay

Comments and Suggestions

The best articles in your magazine are those which deal with the livelihood of the Chinese peo-

ple. This shows that you sincerely wish to portray to people who do not live in China that your system of government is the most beneficial to the people. The article "Trend Towards Stable Urban Employment" shows this in the September 27, 1982 issue (No. 39) of *Beijing Review*. Other good articles are those in the "Events and Trends." I found "President Kim Il Sung Visits China" in issue No. 39 very interesting as it showed an insight into China's relationship with other countries and how much she values these relations.

I do not dislike any particular groups of articles in your magazine, although I did feel that the "Constitution of the Communist Party of China" was too long to print in one issue of your magazine (No. 38). It should have been spread through different weekly issues, numbered parts I, II, III, etc.

I think you should enlarge your "Book" section and should also include information as to where to get posters. Your magazine is excellent, but I think I would prefer to see the old black and white cover which covered the whole of the front of the magazine, with "Beijing Review" in the top left hand corner of the cover, like an early August 1982 issue (No. 31) with two PLA men and an old peasant.

I also think people would be interested to know more about Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

Next year you should not drastically change the form of your magazine, perhaps if you have enough funds you could distribute binders or folders to keep one year's worth of *Beijing Review* in.

Richard Muirhead
Dorset, U.K.



SOCIAL

China's Population Tops 1,000 Million

At zero hour July 1, 1982, China had a population of 1,031,882,511, according to the State Statistical Bureau.

The bureau's communique, released at the end of last month, included other data obtained by manually tabulating the third national census data, such as a breakdown of the population by sex, nationality (Han or one of 55 minority nationalities) and educational level, as well as urban-rural and regional distribution. It also provided birth rate and mortality rate figures and the results of reliability cross-checking samples (for full text of the communique, see p. 20).

The population of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions on the mainland, including those serving in the army, totals 1,008,175,288. This figure was obtained by direct enumeration work except in a few extremely remote parts of Tibet (involving less than 30,000 people) where the figures were estimated according to administrative records. The number of people in Taiwan, Xianggang, Aomen as well as Jinmen and Mazu Islands of Fujian Province were based on the statistics released by the local authorities.

On April 30 the State Statistical Bureau put China's 1981 population at 996.22 million based on local records. This, plus the increase during the first half of this year and the 4.23 million in the armed forces, approximately equals the figure of this census.

"This indicates that the population figures released by China every year have been fairly accurate," said Li Chengrui, head of the State Statistical Bureau. The error rate of the third national census was lower than that of any other country in the world. Such a high quality of work, Li said, stemmed from the careful work of the 5.7 million household registration officials and grass-roots cadres and 5 million census takers and volunteers.

According to this census, males account for 51.5 per cent and females 48.5 per cent of the population on the mainland. Compared with the figures released after the second national census in 1964, the population growth rate on the mainland averaged 2.1 per cent in the intervening 18 years. The population of minority peoples grew faster than that of the Hans, and the number of minority nationalities whose population exceeds 1 million has increased from 10 in 1964 to 15. The Zhuang people, the only minority nationality with more than 10 million, has grown by more than 1 million.

According to the census, China has 72,494,997 people with more than a senior middle school education, occupying a higher proportion in the total population than ever before.

Seven of the 26 provinces and autonomous regions have populations of more than 50 million. The most populous province is Sichuan (99,713,310), followed by Henan (74,422,739) and Shandong (74,419,054).

All the data obtained in the third national census are being processed by computer. This work, scheduled to be completed in 1984, will yield large

amounts of reference material regarding China's population and its social and economic situation.

POLITICAL

Tianjin Slashes Red Tape

Breaking away from over-elaborate procedures, the Tianjin municipal government recently licensed a network of commercial establishments with unprecedented rapidity.

Previously the time between first applying for a commercial license and actually getting the go-ahead to set up shop could be as long as a year, and was rarely shorter than six months. The application had to be approved by 32 departments—capital construction, finance and trade, supplies, environmental sanitation and so forth—and acquire 169 signatures and stamps.

The inefficiency of this system was evident to Li Ruihuan, secretary of the municipal Party committee and acting mayor. In June he called several extemporaneous meetings of the leaders of the departments involved. This group chose sites for new shops (previously the most controversial issue), and the list of addresses was then circulated to the appropriate units. A week later, licenses for construction were issued. A month later the first groups of shops were completed. Within three months, 594 new shops had been set up.

Similar management improvement has marked the city's role in seven key projects it decided to complete before next spring. These include:

1. Cleanup and utilization of the Haihe River, which runs

eastward across the city. Riverbank parks will be constructed with facilities for cultural and recreational activities.

2. Construction of an overpass and upgrade a main street.

3. Completion of 3.2 million square metres of housing and draw up a plan for its rational distribution.

4. Speed up of the project to divert the Luanhe River water from east Hebei to Tianjin to alleviate the city's water shortage. Completion of this project is expected before National Day (October 1) next year.

ECONOMIC

Smaller Cities Essential to Growth

Smaller cities, with a population between 100,000 and one million, are increasingly important to national economic construction. The 215 communities in this range are of special significance to the interflow between rural and urban areas and to consolidating the worker-peasant alliance.

At present, 12 of the 13 cities with more than an average per-capita annual output value of 6,000 yuan are small and medium-sized. Another 39 cities in this category have hit an annual industrial output value growth rate of 12 per cent. Initial statistics for national gross industrial output value indicate that the total annual industrial output value of 205 such cities is higher than that of 15 larger cities.

The rapid development of these communities can be attributed to an emphasis on scientific and technical work.

For example, Xiangfan, a small city of 260,000 people in

northwest Hubei Province, once had a very poor industrial foundation. In 1981, however, its total industrial output value was twice the 1978 figure, reaching 120,300 million yuan. According to statistics from the city's seven major industrial bureaus, the increase of output value attributable to technological improvements accounted for, on the average, 29 per cent of the total increase in the three years between 1979 and 1981. In general, one yuan of scientific and technical investment yielded a six-yuan increase in output value.

Xiangfan suffered an acute shortage of technical personnel in its expansion of industry. Some newly built factories were unable to go into production for lack of technicians and some had trouble with sales due to outdated product designs. However, since 1974, by recruiting technicians from Beijing, Shanghai and other big cities and by training local technicians through setting up technical colleges, the city now has eight times the technical personnel it had in the early 1970s.

The city authorities have entrusted many responsibilities to

competent technical workers. Eighty per cent of the city's enterprises and industrial bureaus have technicians in their leading bodies. Efforts have also been made to solve personal difficulties for technicians and other skilled people so as to help them keep their minds on their work and bring their enthusiasm into full play. All this has greatly promoted the city's economic construction.

At a national conference on scientific and technical work in small and medium-sized cities held recently in Xiangfan, Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission Fang Yi called for strengthening of scientific and technical work and building up small and medium-sized cities with their own characteristics.

He said that although big cities and enterprises are the main body of China's industry, science and technology, the role of small and medium-sized cities should not be ignored. Science and technology must be employed to promote economic and social development in these cities. Local scientific and technical personnel should be trained through various means and



A newly built gymnasium in Xiangfan, Hubei Province.

big city professionals should be encouraged to move to smaller communities. These areas should also introduce and develop scientific and technical achievements from the larger cities, enterprises and universities, he said.

Current plans are to build more small and medium-sized cities throughout the country.

Foreign Trade Booming

The volume of China's import and export trade has doubled since the policy of expanding economic exchanges with foreign countries was adopted in 1979.

The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade reported that total trade value in 1981 was 40,400 million US dollars. Export value shot up from 9,700 million US dollars in 1978 to 20,900 million last year, an average annual growth of 28.9 per cent. In the first nine months of this year, China's export volume registered a fairly significant increase despite the depressed world market.

Between 1979 and 1981, China imported 2.2 million tons of cotton and a considerable amount of chemical fibres, rubber, dyestuffs and raw materials for the chemical industry, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, fine strains of seeds, stud, and nearly 40 million tons of grain, 3 million tons of sugar and 800,000 tons of animal fats and vegetable oils.

The import of technology and equipment has shifted to single items of technology and key equipment necessary for re-vamping the existing enterprises instead of complete sets of

large and medium-sized equipment as was the practice before 1978.

Shanghai and Jiangsu Provinces have imported advanced technology and equipment for upgrading small and medium-sized enterprises, some of which have already been put into operation.

The textile industry has imported machines for the finishing processes, in addition to equipment for the chemical fibre industry. As a result, the quality of many textiles has improved and varieties increased.

Altogether 3,000 million US dollars were absorbed by the end of June this year as direct foreign investment through contracts signed with foreign firms in the form of joint ventures, co-operation, compensatory trade and co-operative exploitation of offshore petroleum resources. Loans from foreign countries and international organizations were also used to finance energy, communication and transportation projects.

China's foreign trade is still not a significant percentage of world trade. To increase China's foreign economic relations, expanding exports will be stressed.

Long-term plans have been formulated to further tap the export potential of the country's rich natural resources. More crude oil will be exported with the exploitation of offshore petroleum resources. The export of coal and other products, especially nonferrous metals, will also be increased.

Exports such as native products, farm produce, manufactured goods and textiles will continue to constitute an important

China's Monetary Statistics in the 2nd Quarter of 1982

At the end of the second quarter of this year, China's gold reserves totalled 12.67 million troy ounces, and its foreign exchange reserves were 7,059 million US dollars, 1,854 million more than at the end of March.

The country's total deposits were 202,176 million yuan, 4,153 million yuan more than at the end of the first quarter, and the total loans were 268,133 million yuan, a 1,855 million yuan increase.

Circulating funds totalled 35,250 million yuan, 2,537 million yuan less than at the end of March.

part of the total volume in the coming year.

To ensure quality, new production bases and specialized factories for export commodities will be added to the present 114 bases and 94 specialized factories and mines.

China will import more machinery and equipment, technology and techniques for its modernization programme. More cement and rolled steel and other raw materials will also be imported. Foreign funds will be used chiefly to introduce up-to-date technology and equipment for improving existing industrial enterprises.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Colonel Gaddafi in Beijing

Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, leader of the September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, paid an official visit to China



Premier Zhao Ziyang welcomes Colonel Gaddafi in front of the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

from October 25 to 29 at the invitation of Chinese leaders. Premier Zhao Ziyang held talks with Colonel Gaddafi. Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC Deng Xiaoping met with him.

Bilateral Relations. Zhao Ziyang said that both China and Libya are third world countries and are confronted with the common tasks of developing their national economies and raising the people's living standards. The two countries firmly safeguard their own national independence and state sovereignty and resolutely oppose outside interference and aggression. They neither yield to pressure from any big power, nor tolerate encroachment on their national interests. Premier Zhao pointed out that the fundamental interests of the two countries are identical.

Colonel Gaddafi said that there is no obstacle to the development of Libyan-Chinese relations. The two countries belong to the third world and

are resolved to defend their own independence and sovereignty.

International Affairs. Zhao Ziyang said that in international affairs, Libya pursues a policy of non-alignment and opposes imperialism, colonialism and racism. It supports the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their struggle against Israeli aggression and for the recovery of their national rights and it also supports the people of southern Africa in their cause of liberation. The Chinese Government and people, Zhao said, appreciate all this.

Zhao Ziyang noted that over the past few months the Begin authorities of Israel, with the backing and connivance of the United States, launched a large-scale invasion into Lebanon and massacred in cold blood innocent Palestinian and Lebanese people. The Chinese Government and people express their utmost indignation and strongly condemn the Israeli authorities' crimes of aggression, and will,

as always, support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle against Israeli aggression and for the recovery of their lost territories. They will firmly support the heroic Palestinian people in their struggle under the leadership of the PLO for the regaining of their national rights, including the right to self-determination, the right to return to their homeland and the right to establish their own state. Zhao Ziyang expressed the hope that the Arab countries would close their ranks and join forces to oppose their common enemy so as to achieve a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East question at an early date.

Gaddafi said that China has taken a position beneficial to the Arab cause. He also praised China's strong condemnation of Israeli aggression against Arab countries with the support of the United States.

Friendship and Co-operation. Gaddafi held a press conference in Beijing. In answering questions, he said that his visit was aimed at furthering the friendship and co-operation between the two countries. He added that the visit had brought their relations to a new stage, and the two countries would expand trade, economic and technical co-operation.

An agreement on the establishment of the China-Libya joint committee and a co-operation programme between the two governments were signed on October 29. Gaddafi, before leaving Beijing, and Premier Zhao Ziyang attended the signing ceremony.

CORRECTION: On page 3 of issue No. 44, the first sentence of the fourth paragraph in the left-hand column should read: "China's rural population accounts for 80 per cent of the country's total."

United Nations

Democratic Kampuchea Wins Fourth Major Victory

THE 37th Session of the UN General Assembly accepted the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea by a vote of 90 to 29 on October 25. Since the last session on the same issue, the number of countries favouring Democratic Kampuchea has increased by 13 while those against dropped by 8. The Soviet-Vietnamese attempt to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its lawful seat in the world organization has become increasingly unpopular.

A Result of Hard Struggle

This important victory was a result of hard struggle. Since the last session of the UN General Assembly the Soviet Union and Viet Nam have created various preposterous pretexts for their untenable position. They called the puppet regime of Phnom Penh "the legal government through elections," when in fact the Heng Samrin regime is only in power as a result of foreign aggression and the so-called "elections" were conducted under the bayonets of the foreign aggressors. The Soviet-Vietnamese scheme was an attempt to legitimize the Vietnamese invasion of Democratic Kampuchea.

Moscow and Hanoi boasted that the Phnom Penh regime "effectively controlled the whole territory and people," so it should take Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations. In fact the patriotic army and people of Kampuchea have continued to fight the Vietnamese

invaders in many areas of Kampuchea. The Phnom Penh regime could not live for a single day without 200,000 foreign aggressor troops and foreign "advisers."

Another plot of the Soviet Union and Viet Nam was to unseat Democratic Kampuchea. They attempted to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its legal seat in the United Nations so as to replace it some day by the Heng Samrin regime.

After the opening of this year's UN General Assembly session, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach hurried to New York. There he began frenzied diplomatic activities attempting to influence international opinion in favour of Viet Nam's aggressive policy. But he failed.

The Credentials Committee recommended acceptance of Democratic Kampuchea on October 6. The body rejected an amendment proposed by Viet Nam, Laos and Cuba that would have invalidated Democratic Kampuchea's credentials.

Justice Enjoys Much Support

In his speech at the UN, Chinese Permanent Representative Ling Qing said that to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its seat would be to condone Vietnamese aggression and to violate the UN Charter and international norms. This is unacceptable to the international community, he said.

Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Yugoslavia, Japan, Zaire, Colombia and Papua New Guinea supported Democratic Kampuchea. Many stressed that rejection of the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea would imply UN acceptance of the situation in

UN Again Tells Hanoi to Quit Kampuchea

THE UN General Assembly on October 28 adopted by an overwhelming majority yet another resolution calling on Viet Nam to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea. It also proposes an international conference at an appropriate time to find a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

This resolution, sponsored by 49 nations, was adopted by a vote of 105 to 23, with 20 abstentions. On a similar vote last year, five fewer nations supported Democratic Kampuchea, and two more sided with Viet Nam.

The current resolution stresses that the principal components of any just and lasting resolution to the Kampuchean problem include the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea; the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny; and the commitment of all states to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

Kampuchea. The Yugoslav representative said that the people of Democratic Kampuchea and their legal government are fighting aggressor troops and the regime installed and supported by those troops. This regime only represents the apparatus of aggressive war.

The UN's acceptance of Democratic Kampuchea's creden-

tials once again shows that the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression and for national independence has gained tremendous international support, while the Vietnamese aggressors find themselves in an increasingly more difficult and isolated position. Viet Nam's failure is irreversible.

—Ren Yan

Middle East Peace Negotiations

AS the constantly changing political climate of the Middle East once again turns towards peace negotiations, demands for a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian problem are growing rapidly.

In accordance with the spirit of the decisions of the Arab League Summit held in Fez last September, the Arab League Delegation, led by King Hassan II of Morocco, visited Washington on Oct. 20. King Hassan and President Reagan exchanged views and positions on the Middle East situation. The Arab delegation also met with the permanent members of the UN Security Council to seek new ways to settle the Middle East question.

Arab Nations Seek Peace

While visiting the United States, King Hassan noted that the Arab-Israeli dispute "has entered a new phase." "This is no longer a conflict of military force but of law and rights."

Hassan told reporters that the Arab nations wanted to live in peace with Israel, but that certain conditions had to be fulfilled first, that Israel must return the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and other Arab territories

Israel occupied since the 1967 war.

The visit of the Arab League Delegation and its reasonable positions demonstrate the sincere desire of the Arab nations to settle the Middle East problem peacefully. The Reagan administration has repeatedly stated that it wants to settle the Middle East conflict, but the United States still refuses to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Reagan refused to receive the PLO representative of the Arab League Delegation. This clearly reveals the true nature of Reagan's Middle East peace plan.

Both Washington and the Arab League Delegation noted that the purpose of their meeting was to exchange views, not to negotiate. After meeting with King Hassan, Reagan stated that the talks had laid a "foundation" for future peace negotiations. King Hassan's statement also indicated his positive reaction to the talks.

Main Obstacles

However, it is still too soon to judge whether or not these talks should be regarded as the beginning of true peace in the Middle East. Public opinion agrees

that Middle East negotiations without the participation of the PLO would be futile. The key point of the US argument is that the Arabs must first recognize the existence of Israel, but the Europeans maintain that the Arabs and Israelis should recognize each other simultaneously.

The Arab stand is clear: They will recognize Israel only when Israel returns the Arab territories occupied since 1967. Israel, however, still maintains its expansionist position, refuses to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and continues to occupy the Palestinian homeland and other Arab territories. The Begin government has rejected both the resolution of the Arab League Summit and President Reagan's Middle East plan. The main obstacle to a Middle East settlement is clearly Israel's intransigence.

Israel's expansionist forces have been armed by the United States and Washington must be held responsible for the crimes committed by Israeli expansion. If the United States really wants to promote peace in the Middle East, it must persuade the Begin government to change its attitude and make it withdraw from all Arab lands occupied by Israel since 1967.

Since the recent outbreak of war in Lebanon, the Reagan Administration has repeatedly stated that the time is now ripe for realizing Middle East peace and stability. However, the United States has taken no concrete steps in this direction. Some analysts suggest that the essence of the US Middle East policy is to maintain the momentum of the peace talks, to control the "cards" of the peace negotiations without, however,

threatening Israel's basic interests.

Jordan-Palestine Negotiations

Another sign of the revival of the Middle East peace negotiations is the talks held between Arafat of the PLO and King Hussein of Jordan on establishing a federated union. The establishment of such a relationship between the PLO and Jordan would clearly be an important step towards the realization of a Palestinian state. Arafat stated that once a Palestinian state comes into existence, the Palestinian people will accept a federated union with Jordan. If approved by the Palestine National Council, this proposal will be a concrete programme for establishing an in-

dependent Palestinian state. This proposal is similar to Reagan's six-point Middle East peace plan. Thus, the United States has followed closely the Jordan-Palestinian negotiations. Washington has disclosed that the United States will convene a new Camp David summit conference to include Egypt, Jordan and Israel.

Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan Al-Kasim has declared that Jordan will join the Middle East peace process only when authorized to do so by the Arab nations. It is clear that the United States cannot force Jordan to join a new peace process without the agreement and support of the Arab nations.

— Lin Jiaomin

First Presidential Elections in Sri Lanka

ON October 20, Sri Lanka held its first presidential elections since independence in 1948. From a field of six candidates, Junius Richard Jayewardene, the nominee of the United National Party and incumbent President, won 52.91 per cent of the vote.

Sri Lanka originally had a parliamentary democratic system in which the prime minister held actual power. In 1977, Jayewardene was elected prime minister. In October that year the National Assembly passed a constitutional amendment implementing a presidential system. Jayewardene was appointed president in February 1978. According to the Sri Lanka Constitution, the president is elected to a six-year term but may run for re-elec-

tion after he has served for four years. The ruling United National Party nominated Jayewardene as its presidential candidate at the end of August this year.

Economic Policy Enjoys Support

When Jayewardene became prime minister, Sri Lanka faced a grave economic situation. The population of Sri Lanka had grown from 7 million in 1948 to 14 million. Government subsidies for rice, education and medical care accounted for one-third of the national budget. Rice imports consumed most of Sri Lanka's foreign exchange. Lacking funds for construction, production decreased and unemployment reached 1.2 million. In response, Jayewardene adopted a series of new

policies: import and price controls were dropped, the currency was devalued, large foreign loans were negotiated and the rice subsidy was reduced. Rice subsidies that had previously applied to everyone were now granted to only half the people. At the same time, the government increased its funding of such projects as irrigation, water conservancy, and housing construction. It has opened special districts for export industries.

The new policies have brought results. Large amounts of foreign capital are being invested in Sri Lanka. Production has increased and the availability of consumer products has improved. By mid-1981, unemployment had decreased to 870,000 persons. By reducing the rice subsidies and lifting price controls on rice, grain prices rose quickly giving the peasants more income, and strengthening their confidence in the United National Party. The re-election of Jayewardene is regarded as an endorsement of his current economic policies.

Thorny Problems

However, because of recession in the West, Sri Lanka is facing some thorny problems. Financial deficits have grown from US\$187 million in 1978, to US\$478 million in 1979, to US\$957 million in 1980. If this situation continues, the pressure on production will become increasingly serious. In addition, the influx of foreign capital is hurting domestic industries such as textiles. Those living on fixed wages are suffering more and more from inflation. All of these problems are causing new social contradictions.

— Li Wenzheng

Developments in Paris-Bonn Relations

THE decision to strengthen military co-operation was the most news-worthy result of the two-day (Oct. 21 and 22) summit between French President Francois Mitterrand and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. The summit also covered economic, East-West and European Community issues.

Speaking at a press conference in Bonn, President Mitterrand said he and Chancellor Kohl discussed problems related to French nuclear deterrent strategy, which has a bearing on West German security, but concentrated on "essentially the modernization of French tactical forces." However, no details of the decision were disclosed.

According to a UPI report, the two sides considered the possibility of French use of nuclear and neutron weapons in event of war and the French plan to decrease its troops in West Germany by 10 per cent. But Mitterrand specified that nuclear co-operation and transfer of French nuclear technology to West Germany were "out of the question," and that Bonn would not finance French nuclear development.

Background

Building up a nuclear deterrent has long been a priority in French defence strategy. The 1983 defence budget, passed last month, increased spending on nuclear arms by 24.6 per cent over last year; 2 per cent of the total defence budget will be spent on nuclear arms programmes.

West Germany has a well-equipped army, the largest NATO conventional force in Western Europe. But, as the

law forbids it to manufacture and possess nuclear weapons, France's development and use of a nuclear force are of considerable importance to its security. West Germany, located in the forward area of the West, needs the French nuclear deterrent as a backup force, while France is shielded by West Germany. This relationship forms the objective basis for further Franco-West German military co-operation.

The unstable situation in Europe caused by the two superpowers' contention for domination of that part of the world is the international political factor in the French-West German decision to step up their military co-operation. Several hundred Soviet SS-20 missiles are targeted on Western Europe, constituting a threat to the region.

The basic policy of both France and West Germany is co-operation with the United States and loyalty to NATO. However, Western observers note that the emerging French-West German defence axis will not be under US leadership and will have a considerable degree of independence. Washington and its European allies recently clashed on a number of issues, thus sharpening their contradictions and lessening Western Europe's trust in the United States. Meanwhile, in the United States, the call for a US pullout from Western Europe is growing louder. Under these circumstances, more and more West Europeans, particularly West Germans, are pondering: Will Washington carry out its promise to defend Western Europe if it is invaded? The French-West German decision to strengthen co-operation in security and defence is a reflection of these concerns.

Through this summit and a recent ministerial-level meeting, France and West Germany decided that their defence and foreign ministers would meet twice a year to discuss mutual security issues and that a permanent co-ordinating committee of high officials from the two governments would be set up and meet regularly to oversee bilateral security matters during the intervals between the semi-annual meetings.

Economic Differences

The French-West German summit came at a time when the economic situation in both countries had gone from bad to worse. So economic issues were another vital topic. The economic problem in France has reached alarming dimensions. It is estimated that its foreign trade deficit this year will run to 100 billion French francs. In the January-August period, France had an unfavourable balance of 23.4 billion francs in its trade with West Germany alone. For a year now the franc has remained soft on international markets. The West German economy also is deteriorating, with growing unemployment posing a particularly serious problem.

At the Oct. 22 meeting Kohl told Mitterrand of West Germany's fear that trade protectionism will appear in France and devastate its exports. However, there are no indications that the two sides made any significant progress in eliminating their differences on economic issues.

Strengthened co-operation between France and West Germany would contribute to stability in Western Europe. As Kohl pointed out, co-operation between Paris and Bonn is the foundation of Europe.

—Zhai Xiangqian
Ma Weimin

On 12th Party Congress Documents

Socialist Spiritual Civilization

by "Hongqi" (Red Flag) Commentator

Hu Yaobang, in his report to the 12th National Party Congress, systematically expounded China's comprehensive socialist modernization programme. Following are excerpts of an article from the Party journal "Hongqi," issue No. 19, 1982, on one aspect of modernization — socialist spiritual civilization. — Ed.

THE 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China designated the building of socialist spiritual civilization as a strategic task and defined the Party's basic theories and guidelines on this important question.

The Concepts of Material and Spiritual Civilization

The 12th Party Congress report explains the concepts of civilization and material and spiritual civilization from the perspective of human practice in changing the world. This perspective is the basic starting point from which Marxists observe and analyse human social life. It should be said that civilization came with human society as a fruit of the efforts of mankind which began its history in the course of changing the world.

Civilization consists of a material and a spiritual aspect. Material civilization is the material fruit of transforming nature. It is a measure of the progress of people's material production and the improvement in their material lives.

While changing the objective world, people also remould their subjective world; the fruits in this respect, that is, the development of society's intellectual production and spiritual life, are spiritual civilization, a measure of the development of education, science, cultural knowledge and the enhancement of people's ideology, politics and morality.

The change in people's subjective world includes not only ideological remoulding, but the development and change in comprehension and

abilities as well as the development and change of ethics, will and aesthetic perception. Spiritual civilization consists of two major aspects — knowledge and culture on the one hand and ideology and morality on the other; it encompasses two areas — individual and societal. For the individual it includes a person's cultural, scientific, political and moral level, aesthetic judgment and mental outlook. For the society it means intellectual production and activities as well as habits and customs. In a word, it comprises the development and change of all of humanity's mental world.

The development of material and spiritual civilization helps change society and establish and develop new relations of production and a new social and political system which, in turn, accelerate the development of material and spiritual civilization and determine their nature and orientation. The advance of society, in the long run, is measured by the development of material and spiritual civilization.

The nature of any society's civilization (both material and spiritual) is determined by its social system and the mode of production. Socialist civilization is linked to the socialist mode of production. On the basis of socialist relations of production, socialist civilization inherits and absorbs all valuable material and spiritual achievements of human civilization which the working people use to serve, satisfy and improve their material and spiritual lives, and on this basis to create and develop human beings' highest spiritual and material civilization of a new type.

We are talking about socialist material civilization only in the sense that under socialism, the achievements of material civilization are owned by the people and serve the people and socialism. We do not mean that there are different contents for socialist or capitalist material civilization.



Huang Pixing (right), a cadre in the 5th Railway Engineering Bureau, who rescued two drowning children, Liao Weizhen (left) and Liao Weixiong, in Hunan Province.

Socialist spiritual civilization refers to the overall nature of culture and ethics under socialism. A concrete analysis shows that some aspects of spiritual civilization reflect definite production and social relations. The ideological content of these points to the fundamental difference between socialism and capitalism. Other aspects of spiritual civilization, such as natural science knowledge and internationally shared culture, like material civilization, represent the common achievements of all human beings in knowing and changing the world. They are referred to as belonging to socialist spiritual civilization in the sense that they are owned by the people and serve the people and socialism, not in the sense that their content in itself constitutes the difference between socialism and capitalism.

An Important Characteristic Of Socialism

The report contains a paragraph which gives a brilliant exposition of the characteristics of socialism.

"Socialist spiritual civilization constitutes an important characteristic of the socialist system and a major aspect of its superiority. In the past, when referring to the characteristics of socialism, people laid stress on the elimination of the system of exploitation, public ownership of the means of production, distribution accord-

ing to work, planned and proportionate development of the national economy, and political power of the working class and other working people. They also laid stress on another characteristic of socialism, the high development of the productive forces and a labour productivity higher than that under capitalism as both a necessity and the end result of the development of socialism. All this is undoubtedly true, but it does not cover all the characteristics. Socialism must possess one more characteristic, that is, socialist spiritual civilization with commu-

nist ideology at its core. Without this, the building of socialism would be out of the question."

There is much ground for raising questions concerning the characteristics of socialism.

In 1886 Engels described the economic characteristics that distinguished future non-capitalist society from his own society. He confessed that this exposition was an incomplete summary because it did not in the least touch on the political or non-economic social problems.

In his *Anti-Duhring*, he limited his analysis (later quoted in his *Socialism: Utopian and Scientific*) to the economic aspects of socialism, not only because of space considerations but because in the debate among theorists at that time, the economic aspect was the most controversial. The opponents of Marx and Engels denied and negated precisely this major principle of the decisive role of economics.

In his *Critique of the Gotha Programme*, Marx elaborated on the need to exercise proletarian revolutionary dictatorship during the period of transition from capitalist society to communist society. This dealt with the political aspect of the question. The idea which later generations called "distribution according to work" further revealed the economic aspect of the characteristics of socialism. All these are extremely important expositions on socialism

but they do not constitute an overall summary of the characteristics of socialism.

Marx and Engels did not deal in detail with the intellectual life of future society. Nevertheless, the principled expositions on the need for socialism to change all conceptions born of the old relations of production and society and those on the need to bring about the fullest development of education, science and the arts are of great significance.

Having led the October Revolution to victory, Lenin was faced with the immediate task of organizing the people's efforts to build socialism. The prevailing situation required the revolutionary leader to make an overall summary of the characteristics of socialism. While expounding these characteristics, Lenin, besides repeatedly expatiating the above-mentioned points, laid special emphasis on developing the productive forces and a labour productivity higher than that under capitalism. With immense courage as a proletarian revolutionary, Lenin exploded the mechanical view which believed that socialist revolution could be carried out only in capitalist countries whose productive forces were most developed. At the same time, with the clear mind of a Marxist, he emphasized that a country which had won victory in socialist revolution but whose productive forces were not sufficiently developed must devote the greatest efforts to developing productive forces and lay the necessary material and technical foundation for its socialist construction. Of course, this characteristic is not already available in but is necessary for socialism; it is the necessity and end result of the development of socialism.

However, when people underscore Lenin's idea in this respect, they must be aware that Lenin never regarded the development of productive forces as the sole task for the building of socialism. He repeatedly emphasized the importance of communist education, morality, discipline and attitude towards labour. He pointed out the need for cultural changes and a cultural revolution after socialist political and social changes, that is, to widely raise cultural knowledge and develop material production, saying that only thus could a country become a socialist state in its full sense. He also indicated the need to have full acquisition of science, technology, knowledge and the arts and use them to build socialism. That is to say, it was Lenin who set forth many-sided tasks which we now call the

building of socialist spiritual civilization, though they were not then constituted as such a concentrated idea.

Mao Zedong also based his views on the tradition that won victory for the Chinese revolution — the long and arduous struggle accomplished by relying on correct ideological guidelines, on the ideological consciousness and selfless spirit of the cadres and the masses and on the rich experiences of our Party and army in ideological and political construction. Mao Zedong attached great importance to the need to strengthen ideological and political work and give full play to the important role of revolutionary spirit in socialist construction. In this respect he put forward many correct and profound ideas, such as "Political work is the life-blood of all economic work," "Ideological work and political work are the guarantee for accomplishing economic work and technical work." "We should maintain the same vigour, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring deathdefying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war, and carry on our revolutionary work to the end."

Today our Party Central Committee has inherited these correct ideas of Lenin and Mao Zedong and has drawn lessons from our own mistakes. Mainly because of "Left" errors we failed to shift the focus of work to economic construction and for a long time we slighted education, science and culture; because the scope of class struggle was magnified and considered in terms of absolutes, ideological and political work led to the confusion between right and wrong, was extremely constricted and was conducted in an oversimplified and crude way. In economic construction we made the mistake of exaggerating the role of subjective will and revolutionary spirit in violation of objective economic laws, while neglecting the material interests of the people.

In the last few years, we have resolutely corrected these "Left" mistakes and simultaneously have studied new problems and new experience that have arisen since the focus of work has shifted to economic construction. We have set forth the basic tasks of building socialist material civilization while striving to build socialist spiritual civilization. This formulation of the programme for socialist construction in all fields also constitutes a comprehensive theoretical summary of the characteristics of socialism.

Relationship Between Spiritual And Material Civilization

Marxism underscores the decisive role of the productive forces in social development. In the final analysis, this decisive role functions throughout the whole process of historical development, so that ultimately the progress of material civilization, of spiritual civilization and of social systems conforms to one another and develops evenly.

But in any particular historical stage or in any given country, the development of these three aspects usually is uneven. Owing to the influence of social system and other factors and because spiritual civilization covers a broad area, the evenness and unevenness of developmental levels between the different components of spiritual civilization and material civilization present an intricate and complicated situation.

Under capitalism, material development in some countries is very extensive, while the material level of other countries is comparatively primitive because of long-term subjugation to some developed countries' aggression, oppression and plunder. Inside developed capitalist countries, despite the progress in their material civilization, science and technology, labourers are victims of exploitation and many are in a state of dire poverty. At the same time, the people suffer from spiritual barbarism, degeneration and emptiness.

A volunteer youth mobile service team from a Beijing television factory repairing TV sets, radio-cassette recorders and radio sets.



Under socialism, the development of material civilization and that of spiritual civilization should conform to and promote each other. Nevertheless, unevenness still exists. Only the nature of the situation is fundamentally different from that under capitalism.

The concrete developmental process of world history shows that the socialist system was not first established in countries where material civilization was most developed. China has established the socialist system; our socialist society is still at its initial stage of development and its material civilization is not yet developed. However, just as the socialist revolution does not necessarily occur first in countries where the productive forces are most developed, so the building of a high level of socialist spiritual civilization does not necessarily need to wait until after material civilization has been highly developed.

As far as the different components of spiritual civilization are concerned, the development of educational, scientific and cultural undertakings requires the corresponding means of material and technology. Their magnitude, quantity and technical level are largely determined by the developmental level of material civilization. However, people's ideological, political and moral levels, the outlook and intellectual life of society, the ideological content of intellectual products, social relations and social morals may, as a result of the establishment of the socialist system and of the awakening and

struggle of the people under the leadership of the Communist Party, reach a very high realm while people are developing the economy, science and culture.

This has been borne out by history. The popularization and raising of the level of Marxist science and communist ideals among the broad masses of the whole society, the establishment and development of the socialist relations of unity and mutual assistance between peo-

ple, the new ethical and moral concepts, the conscious discipline, the formation of new social customs and habits — all these are the most important and most practical demonstration of the superiority of the socialist system. The socialist system and the people's high level of ideological and political consciousness give a great impetus to the development of material civilization and will eventually create a material civilization higher than that under capitalism. Then the socialist system will give full expression to its superiority.

The building of material civilization provides an indispensable basis for the building of socialist spiritual civilization. However, socialist spiritual civilization will not develop automatically once the basis for it is provided by the development of material civilization; it can develop only through conscious and unremittingly arduous work carried out by the broad masses of the people led by the Communist Party. In the meantime, the building of material civilization requires that socialist spiritual civilization provides it with a spiritual motive force and ensures it a correct orientation of development. When we say that our modernization is socialist modernization, we mean that our modernization, as a social process, not only constitutes the development of material civilization but requires the socialist system and socialist spiritual civilization to guarantee the socialist orientation of this development.

The 12th Party Congress report says: "If the great task of building a socialist spiritual civilization guided by communist ideology is overlooked, people will fall into a one-sided understanding of socialism and direct their attention exclusively to the building of material civilization or even only to the pursuit of material gains. In that case, we will not be able to safeguard the socialist orientation of China's modernization, and our socialist society will lose its ideals and objectives, its spiritual motivation and fighting will, lose the ability to resist the inroad of corrupt influences and even develop distortedly and degenerate."

Only when we understand the dialectic relations between material civilization and spiritual civilization can we raise the building of spiritual civilization to the high plane of a strategic goal within our overall strategy for socialist construction, or can we realize that the building of spiritual civilization is a vital question that concerns the rise or fall, success or failure of socialism, and will we strive to regard

the building of a high level of socialist spiritual civilization as the task for the whole Party.

Relationship Between Cultural and Ideological Construction

The report points out: The building of socialist spiritual civilization consists of two aspects, the cultural and the ideological, which permeate and promote each other.

Cultural construction is very important, especially because we have shifted the focus of work from revolution to construction. The 12th Party Congress report specifically lists the development of education and science among three major strategic points of economic development. It determines to gradually change the situation in which culture has failed to keep pace with economic development and requires that various cultural undertakings set achievable goals for the next five to ten years.

Our Party now requires the vast number of cadres to become more revolutionary, better educated and more professionally competent, and calls for national ideals, morality, culture and a sense of discipline. All these emphasize the unity between ideological consciousness and knowledge and culture. Raising the level of cultural and scientific knowledge is related to raising the level of ideological consciousness. This is especially true in the context of the need to establish a Marxist world outlook and master scientific theories so as to put people's political consciousness, ideals and conviction on a scientific basis. It is also confirmed by the need to simultaneously master professional skills for socialist construction so that people's ideological consciousness will be expressed in their abilities to engage in construction.

Our ideological construction determines the socialist nature of our spiritual civilization. In light of reality in China and the rest of the world, the fundamental aspect of ideological construction is strengthening the study of Marxist theory, raising its level and broadening its dissemination and education. All aspects of culture should prosper and progress under the guidance of a Marxist world outlook and communist ideology. Arts and science should be oriented to serving the people and socialism, guided by the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend. It is necessary to strengthen communist ideological education among the people through every channel. Such education is aimed mainly at helping an increasing number

(Continued on p. 30.)

No Longer an "Unrealistic Target"

The possibility of China quadrupling its gross industrial and agricultural output value by the year 2000 has become a main topic of a nationwide discussion since the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. In view of the unrealistic "high targets" in the past, some people have wondered if the new economic goal is simply a repetition of past mistakes. The same question has been raised by some people abroad. The following excerpts from "Renmin Ribao's" October 18 editorial speaks to the issue. — Ed.

IN order to quadruple China's gross industrial and agricultural output value in 20 years, we must attain an annual growth rate of 7.2 per cent for industrial and agricultural output value. This is not an easy task, but neither is it an unrealistic goal.

Between 1953 (when the First Five-Year Plan began) and 1981, China's economic development suffered many setbacks and was particularly disrupted by the "cultural revolution." Nonetheless, our total industrial and agricultural output value rose at an annual rate of 8.1 per cent. Although some figures from these years were inflated, our economic development during this period was still undeniably quite fast.

During the three years between 1979 and 1981, although our economic growth was slowed down for readjustment, the annual growth rate of our gross industrial and agricultural output value remained at 6.7 per cent. This shows that the annual growth rate target of 7.2 per cent in the 20 years before the end of this century is not an "unrealistic goal."

Foreign data show that the gross output value of the Soviet Union quadrupled at an annual rate of 7.5 per cent during the 20 years between 1956 and 1975. This speed, however, is not considered fast, and the rate we set for ourselves is even slower. The speed of Japan's economic development is considered quite high, with its gross output value quadrupled in 14 years (1957-70) at an annual rate of 10.4 per cent. The rate we set for ourselves is much lower than Japan's.

The economic goal set at the recent Party Congress, moreover, is completely different from the unrealistic slogans raised during the

1958 "big leap forward" period or the "10-year programme" devised in 1978.

Different Historical Conditions

First of all, the historical conditions are different. The "big leap forward" in 1958 was the product of incorrect "Left" leadership of the central authorities. The slogan was raised to mount an "economic upsurge" which would supposedly appear in the wake of the 1957 rectification campaign. But, in this campaign the anti-Rightists struggle was greatly exaggerated and the whole nation was plunged into a tempestuous large-scale class struggle, so that the democratic centralism of both the Party and the state began to erode. The focus of the Party's work was not economic construction, and insufficient knowledge was attained regarding the laws governing economic development and the basic conditions of our country's economy. Campaigns such as mobilizing the whole nation to make iron and steel were actually political in nature, with many coercive instructions and false reports.

The slogan, "organize a new big leap forward" put forward at the beginning of 1978, was a call for building a dozen Daqing Oilfields and doubling steel output in eight years. It had a companion slogan, "basically complete agricultural mechanization by the year 1980." These targets were not based on scientific analyses but instead reflected the "Left" thinking of the person who was then the chief responsible comrade of the Party Central Committee.

The present goal for economic development is raised under different historical conditions. We have already undergone great historic changes; the Party's democratic centralism has been basically revived; collective leadership has replaced arbitrary individual decisions; the focus of the nation's work had been shifted to economic construction and the "Left" thinking which guided economic work for a long time has begun to be rectified.

The goal of quadrupling our gross industrial and agricultural output value in 20 years is based on widespread investigation and studies and collective discussion, formed not without drawing lessons from historical experiences.

The current economic goal requires a quite different growth rate from the 1958 "big leap

forward" or the 1978 "10-year programme." The 1958 goal called for doubling steel output in one year, while the "10-year programme" urged a more than 10 per cent annual growth rate of gross industrial output value. Steel output was to be raised from 1978's 31.78 million tons to 60 million tons in 1985 and oil output from 100 million tons to 250 million tons in the same period. The economic objective outlined by the 12th Party Congress, however, does not set any unrealistic targets for the growth rate of any one product. For instance, it calls for a 100 per cent increase in steel and coal production in 20 years or an annual growth of less than 4 per cent, a common rate under normal conditions in the past that should be attainable under normal conditions in the future.

Another difference between the past and present economic goals is that both the 1958 and the 1978 programmes were devised in defiance of the law of planned and proportionate development. They singled out targets for one or several products in an attempt to "grasp the key link so as to let everything fall into place" and create the miracle of "with one product taking the lead the whole economy will go full steam ahead." This, however, resulted in the violation of economic laws and invited punishment by those laws. In preparing the current programme, the planning departments have sought an overall balance among the various branches of the national economy and set different targets for different products in accordance with the inter-relations among different economic departments and their actual conditions.

Different Emphases

In the past, greater emphasis was laid on figures. Spurious reports were possible because the speed of development was divorced from economic results. But today, the emphasis is on better economic results, and corresponding



Lin Jingyao (standing), director of Jinan No. 1 Plastics Plant, discusses economic targets with the workers.

measures have been worked out to ensure the realization of these goals.

One more difference: In past economic plans, little consideration was given to the improvement of the people's living standards, particularly during the "big leap forward" drive which completely neglected living standards and thus dampened the enthusiasm of the masses. The current objective was set in line with the fundamental principle of "feed the people first, construction second." From a long-term view, when the economic goal for the year 2000 is reached, the Chinese people, both in the cities and the countryside, will have doubled their income and they will be comparatively well-off both materially and culturally. At present, with the improving national economy, particularly the rapid restoration and development of the rural economy, the standard of living of both our urban and rural people has risen and it will continue to escalate in the days to come.

Quadrupling our gross industrial and agricultural output value by the year 2000 is still a goal and not a plan. To turn the possibility into reality calls for intensive preparations and measures of close co-operation in all respects. The 12th Party Congress not only set the goal but also proposed, on the basis of a large amount of down-to-earth work, the key points and steps to reach the goal, as well as the principled questions that must be solved. □

The 1982 Census Results

China's total population is 1,031,882,511 according to the State Statistical Bureau of the People's Republic of China which released a communique containing the major statistics from the 1982 population census on October 27. The full text of the communique follows.—Ed.

IN accordance with the decision made by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council, China carried out its third population census. The nationwide enumeration of the population started on July 1, 1982 after a preparatory period which began towards the end of 1979. Under the unified leadership of the Party committees and people's governments at all levels and with the enthusiastic support of the people of all nationalities and the thoroughgoing and painstaking work of the census workers, the enumeration work of the census was completed by July 10 except for a number of flooded areas where the work was delayed slightly. The verification was completed before the end of July. The post-enumeration sample check verifies that the enumeration work was of high standard. All the data gathered is being processed by computers. The following are the main figures tabulated manually:

Total Population. China has a population of 1,031,882,511.

The population of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions on the mainland, including members of the armed forces, is 1,008,175,288. (Excluded from this figure is the population of Jinmen, Mazu and other islands of Fujian Province. The same applies to figures listed below.) With zero hour July 1, 1982 as the reference time, face-to-face interviews were conducted in all places except for a small number of areas in the Tibet Autonomous Region where transportation is extremely difficult and figures (28,601 persons) were estimated according to administrative records.

The population of Taiwan Province and Jinmen, Mazu and a few other islands of Fujian Province was calculated according to figures released by Taiwan authorities*.

The population of compatriots in Xianggang (Hongkong) and Aomen (Macao) was calculated according to figures released by the Xianggang and Aomen authorities**.

According to the Methods of the Third National Census promulgated by the State Council, people included were citizens of the People's Republic of China residing in the country. Therefore, overseas Chinese have not been included.

As compared with 694,581,759, the figure of zero hour, July 1, 1964 released by the second national population census, the population of 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, including members of the armed forces, has increased by 313,593,529 people or 45.1 per cent in 18 years, an average annual increase of 17,421,863 people or 2.1 per cent.

Sex Composition. Of the population of 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the armed forces, males number 519,433,369, accounting for 51.5 per cent and females 488,741,919, accounting for 48.5 per cent, the proportion of males to females being 106.3 to 100.

Population of the Nationalities. The Han nationality population in the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions is 936,703,824, accounting for 93.3 per cent of the total; the minority nationalities population is 67,233,254, making up 6.7 per cent.

Compared with the figure of the second census in 1964, the Han nationality population has increased by 285,407,456, or 43.8 per cent, and the population of the minority nationalities has increased by 27,309,518, or 68.4 per cent.

Of the 55 minority nationalities in the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, those with a population of more than one million have increased from 10 in the 1964 census to the present 15.

Educational Level of the Population. Among the population of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, 4,414,495 are university graduates and 1,602,474 others who have attended university (including both those who studied but did not finish and those now attending university). People with a senior middle school education number 66,478,028, and 178,277,140 people have a junior middle school education level. There are 355,160,310 people with a primary school education. The figures in these three categories refer to graduates, those who attended school previously but did not finish, and those who are presently enrolled.

Compared with the 1964 census figures, the following changes have occurred for every 100,000 people:

Those with university education have increased from 416 to 599;

Those with senior middle school education have increased from 1,319 to 6,622;

Those with junior middle school education have increased from 4,680 to 17,758;

Those with primary school education have increased from 28,330 to 35,377.

Illiterates and semi-literates (people 12 years of age and above who cannot read, or can read only a few words) in the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions number 235,820,002. Compared with the 1964 census figure, the percentage of illiterates and semi-literates in the total population has dropped from 38.1 per cent to 23.5 per cent.

Birthrate and Mortality Rate. The number of births in 1981 in the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions was 20,689,704 with a birthrate of 20.91 per thousand. The number of deaths in 1981 was 6,290,103 with a mortality rate of 6.36 per thousand. The natural increase in the

population in 1981 was 14,399,601, a rate of 14.55 per thousand.

Population of Cities and Towns. In the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, the total population in cities (excluding rural population of counties under their administration) and towns is 206,588,582 of which 144,679,340 are in 236 cities and 61,909,242 are in 2,664 towns. Compared with the 1964 census figure, the population of cities and towns has increased by 79,485,541 or 62.5 per cent. The proportion of the total population residing in cities and towns has increased from 18.4 per cent in 1964 to 20.6 per cent.

The Distribution of Population by Area. The population distribution in the provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, and members of the armed forces:

Beijing 9,230,687 (including the population of the nine counties under the direct administration of Beijing, 3,632,715)

Tianjin 7,764,141 (including the population of the five counties under the direct administration of Tianjin, 2,621,576)

Hebei Province	53,005,875
Shanxi Province	25,291,389
Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region	19,274,279
Liaoning Province	35,721,693
Jilin Province	22,560,053
Heilongjiang Province	32,665,546

Shanghai 11,859,748 (including the population of the 10 counties under the direct administration of Shanghai, 5,538,876)

Jiangsu Province	60,521,114
Zhejiang Province	38,884,603
Anhui Province	49,665,724

Fujian Province 25,931,106 (including the population of Jinmen and Mazu and a few other islands, 57,847)

Jiangxi Province	33,184,827
Shandong Province	74,419,054
Henan Province	74,422,739
Hubei Province	47,804,150
Hunan Province	54,008,851

Guangdong Province 59,299,220 (The figures for the population of the Dongsha Islands and Nansha

Islands are not included for the time being)

Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	36,420,960
Sichuan Province	99,713,310
Guizhou Province	28,552,997
Yunnan Province	32,553,817
Tibet Autonomous Region	1,892,393
Shaanxi Province	28,904,423
Gansu Province	19,569,261
Qinghai Province	3,895,706
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	3,895,578
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	13,081,681
Taiwan Province	18,270,749
Xianggang (Hongkong) and Aomen (Macac) Regions	5,378,627
Members of the armed forces	4,238,210

Results of the Sampling Check on the Quality of the Enumeration Work. A post-enumeration sampling check was made after the completion of enumeration and the verification work in the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions according to the Regulations Governing the Sampling Check on the Quality of the Enumeration Work.

The results are:

Coverage: overcount 0.71 per thousand, undercount 0.56 per thousand, net overcount 0.15 per thousand;

Error rate in reporting sex: 0.03 per thousand;

Error rate in reporting age: 6.15 per thousand;

Births in 1981, net undercount 1.83 per thousand;

Deaths in 1981, net undercount 4.40 per thousand.

* The population of Taiwan is reported according to figures published by the Taiwan authorities at the end of June, 1982; the population of Jinmen and Mazu and a few other islands of Fujian Province is reported according to figures released by the Taiwan authorities at the end of May 1982.

** The population of compatriots in the Xianggang region is calculated according to figures released by the Xianggang authorities at the end of June, 1982 and the population of compatriots in the Aomen region is calculated according to census figures of 1981 released by the Aomen authorities.

Work-Study Programmes in Primary and Middle Schools

by Our Correspondent Li Yongzeng

IN China many primary and middle schools have small on-campus factories or workshops (making paper flowers, assembling electronic parts, etc.) or plots of land outside the school campus where groups of children aged 6 to 17 are often found engaged in simple work projects appropriate to their abilities under the guidance of their teachers. The bulk of the income earned from these projects is turned over to the schools. These are called "work-study

programmes" or the "early combination of education with productive labour."

Situation and Achievements

China now has one million primary and middle schools, including 431,000 which have instituted work-study programmes, 40,360 school-run factories, 240,000 hectares of school-run farms and tree nurseries. The farms produce

188,490 tons of grain yearly. Net income derived from the work-study programmes amounts to 577 million yuan per year.

The methods and types of work-study programmes vary from place to place. Generally speaking, students either participate in labour in their school-run factories or farms. In those schools which do not have their own factories or farms, the students are sent regularly to labour in nearby factories or rural communes and production brigades which have established ties with their schools. The regulations of the Ministry of Education stipulate that primary school pupils from the 4th grade on and junior middle school students must take part in labour for two weeks a year, while senior middle school students must participate in labour four weeks per year. The allocation of work time is at the discretion of the local schools. Since no specific regulations have been set for the lower grades, it is up to the school authorities to make appropriate arrangements.

Comprehensive Implementation Of Educational Policy

The purpose of instituting the work-study programmes in primary and middle schools is mainly to more comprehensively implement China's educational policy. This policy states that while academic studies come first and

labour is supplementary, it is the combination of both study and labour that helps the students to develop morally, intellectually and physically and thus become workers with a socialist consciousness and culture.

Marx said in his *Capital*: "From the Factory system budded . . . the germ of the education of the future, an education that will, in the case of every child over a given age, combine productive labour with instruction and gymnastics, not only as one of the methods of adding to the efficiency of production, but as the only method of producing fully developed human beings." This is the theoretical basis for instituting the work-study programmes.

Shortly after the founding of the People's Republic, productive labour was neglected in the schools, with the result that the students buried themselves in study and teachers in teaching. In view of this situation, the Party and government repeatedly stated that schools should offer courses in labour education, that "education must be combined with productive labour." Beginning in 1957, work-study programmes were adopted by schools throughout the country.

However, we have traversed a tortuous course in implementing the work-study programme. During the "cultural revolution" in particular, Lin Biao and Jiang Qing distorted the Party's educational policy from the ultra-Left point of view. They pressed ahead with "open-door schooling" which, in effect, "substituted labour for study." Chased from the classrooms, students engaged solely in labour; classroom teaching was virtually abolished. The result was that educational quality suffered a disastrous decline.

After the overthrow of the gang of four, leaders on the educational front reaffirmed the correct principle of placing the emphasis on teaching supplemented by labour. The correct labour system was reinstated in primary and middle schools. (The same applied to institutions of higher learning where labour was geared as far as possible to the students' specialities.) In September this year, the Ministry of Education held a national conference in Beijing at which advanced units were commended for their successful implementation of the work-study programme and teachers exchanged their experiences. This conference contributed greatly to promoting the expansion of the work-study programme.



Students of the Shanghai Light Industry School doing manual labour in a school workshop.

Training New People

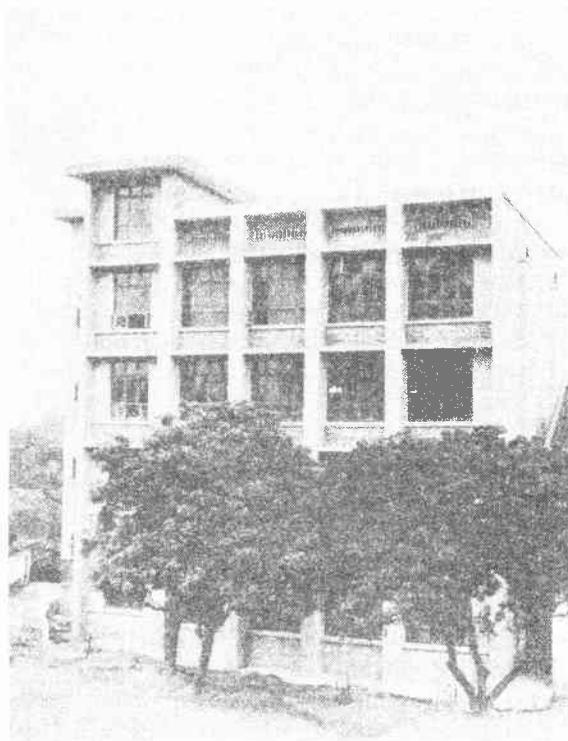
Through labour, students learn good labour habits, a sense of organization and discipline, an enterprising spirit of hard work, patriotic qualities and collectivist attitudes. In doing labour, the student must use not only his hands, but his brains to analyse and seek solutions to problems, thus applying his book knowledge in practice. This helps the students develop their intellectual abilities and master what they study more quickly. In addition, appropriate physical labour helps balance the students' mental labour. This is conducive to sound physical development. Viewed from the moral, intellectual and physical perspectives, the early combination of education with productive labour is important to the training of a generation of new people.

In the city of Lanzhou in west China, there is a primary school which runs a crayon factory. The school pupils are asked to put 12 crayons of different colours into a box. One day the pupils filled some of the crayon boxes improperly. When the inspector discovered this, all the crayon boxes, which had taken a half day to fill, had to be reopened and checked one by one until all were examined. The pupils responsible for the error thought about the problem while participating in the checking and determined not to do things in a slipshod way next time. On another occasion, two pupils knocked over the crayon boxes carelessly; immediately everybody helped in picking them up and cleaning them one by one. But unfortunately a dozen or so boxes dropped into water and were ruined. The two pupils felt very badly about this. They learnt a lesson about caring for the fruits of one's labour.

One Tianjin button factory is run jointly by five primary schools. After diplomatic relations were established between China and the United States, the students there made buttons for the first shipment of clothes to be exported to the United States. Teachers drew a chart showing the export figures and told the students that the fruits of their labour had been sold to 47 countries and regions in the world. Thus, the students naturally associated their productive factory labour with friendship for people throughout the world.

Improving Teaching Quality

Some people worry that student participation in productive labour will cause a further decline in teaching quality. Experience proves that as long as the time spent on study and



A classroom building constructed with funds earned from work-study programmes by the Luzhou No. 3 Middle School in Sichuan Province.

labour is properly apportioned, and the two are well integrated, labour usually helps raise teaching quality.

A rural middle school in southern Shanxi Province skilfully integrates technical training with the teaching process of all subjects: When teaching mathematical statistics, the teacher takes the students to the experimental plot of the school-run farm to compare soil fertility, to distinguish between good and poor strains of crops and estimate crop yields. In teaching chemistry, the teacher has the students analyse the fertilizer and soil. The physics classes conduct experiment in radioactive and laser breeding. In biology class, genetics is taught in combination with sexual hybridization and crop breeding. Labour practice which is closely integrated with study helps deepen the students' understanding of their book knowledge.

In the button factory mentioned above, the students take part in labour two hours a week. The tasks differ according to the pupils' ages. The lower grades place the buttons in position from which they learn the simple arithmetic operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. The higher grades learn plane geometry by calculating the size of fabric remnants. Book learning comes to life when applied to actual work tasks.

Northwestern Yangzhou, an ancient city in east China, is a hilly area with a large population but limited land and an acute shortage of timber. A local middle school has successfully conducted an experiment intercropping trees and grain in a paddyfield. They brought in a variety of fir trees suitable for growing in paddyfields. Comparative experiments on differently spaced intercropping finally yielded highly desirable results. Their experimental achievements were used in 100 hectares of paddyfields in the surrounding villages. The sapplings of this variety of fir trees have been planted in 400 hectares of local land. These successful experiments also helped train a group of agro-technicians.

Labour Income Used in Education

Since China still has very limited financial resources, it cannot allocate more money for education. Income derived from the work-study programmes is used to supplement school budgets.

Forum

Taking Good Care of the Senior Citizens

Following are some preliminary conclusions and opinions presented by members of the recently formed Shanghai Society for Studying Problems of the Elderly. — Ed.

Respect for the Elderly Is a Fine Tradition

by Cao Manzhi

Our tradition of respect for the elderly was undermined during the 10 chaotic years that began in 1966. It is being restored and developed in the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Couldn't a law protecting our senior citizens and similar rules be adopted to acknowledge our conventions of respect for the elderly and to encourage good conduct in society on the basis of law as well as morality? Retirees must be cared for, aided and informed. Therefore,

In poverty-stricken Sanhe County, located between Beijing and Tianjin, the peasants could not afford to send their children to school. The county authorities relied on themselves to solve the problem. In the last 10 years the 405 primary and middle schools of the county have set up 232 small factories and 498 farms and tree nurseries, which have earned them a total net income of 13.65 million yuan to date, about 8 million of which has been used to build schools and dormitories. Tuition is free in all schools; half of the schools do not charge the students for books; one-fourth of the schools provide students with free paper, pens and ink. Students with financial difficulties are given preferential treatment and are provided with free cotton-padded shoes, clothes and medical care. Ninety-eight per cent of the county's school-age children attend school. This percentage has been maintained for many years.

Of course, counties like Sanhe are not very common. Income derived from work-study programmes constitutes only a small portion of educational funds in most schools. □

unified leadership and management is needed in the form of an administrative organization.

Sociological Studies Essential

by Yuan Jihui

A total of 1.3 million people in the Shanghai area are past working age — a rather large portion of the city's population of more than 11 million. Approximately 1.09 million are retired workers and staff members, another 140,000 are rural dwellers who draw pensions, and a number of additional elderly people are supported by relatives or by public funds. Care and support systems for this population affect not only immediate social stability and unity but also the healthy growth of the next generation.

In many countries the elderly are plagued by loneliness. In comparison, China's senior citizens are leading a happy life. Foreign visi-



Reading room for retired workers at the Shenyang Nonferrous Metal Plant in Liaoning Province.

tors often praise the tradition of Chinese families living together, the young with the old, a way of life which contributes to family harmony and happiness. This custom is an example of collective and state concern for the aged, with the family taking the main responsibility.

There are, of course, more than a few unresolved questions regarding this arrangement. These should be approached scientifically. Assiduous sociological studies in this field are increasingly important.

Life and Study of the Elderly

by Gao Jun

Numerous questions regarding the senior citizens need to be resolved. For instance, when the elderly go to the hospital, they have to queue up to register as young people do. After they consult a doctor, they must queue up again to fetch and pay for medicine. Couldn't hospitals issue preferential cards for those who are more than 70? The cards would allow them such privileges as moving to the front of the queues.

Giving priority to elderly bus riders should be encouraged. Perhaps transport companies could stipulate that conductors have the right to demand passengers to offer seats to senior citizens.

It is difficult for many elderly people to find comfortable clothing because most clothing for sale in the shops is of modern design. Recently, some municipal authorities have opened separate clothing stores for senior citizens. Couldn't this be further popularized?

In addition, many senior citizens find it difficult to do household duties, and special nursing services are needed for elderly people when they are hospitalized. Couldn't special social service stations be established for them? Many retirees must travel long distances to draw their retirement pay. Couldn't the funds be transferred to bank offices near their homes?

Some people have suggested establishing a college for the elderly. Perhaps courses specifically oriented to senior citizens' needs could be offered, such as *qigong* (breathing exercises), health care and other specialized knowledge, as well as courses in current domestic and

foreign events, calligraphy and drawing. Such education would emancipate them from chatting and playing cards all day. Lectures could also be arranged for them and special books and magazines for senior citizens could be published.

Three Areas of Study

by Huang Zhen

I think that our examination of problems for our senior citizens should stress three significant areas.

The first is sociological. We must study their status and role, their social entitlements and family relationships.

The second is health care, including public health facilities, environmental protection and recreation. Many senior citizens know little about maintaining good health. For example, some take part in sports as youngsters do. That is harmful to their health. But proper exercise is necessary and helpful. Furthermore, because the elderly often suffer from illnesses that began when they were young, accurate medical histories are essential to directing good health care.

The third is psychological. The senior citizens have many experiences that they would like to share with others, but their self-respect is sometimes hurt because thoughtless young people make it obvious they find their elders boring. Psychological support programmes and methods to give spiritual comfort and to enhance self-respect need study, as do the "phenomenon of rejuvenation" and the tendency of the elderly to isolate themselves. □

OPINION

Advisers Swap Experiences

IN China, many experienced leading cadres have, in the last two years, retired from their administrative posts and become advisers to central Party and government organs. What are their duties as advisers?

Shuai Mengqi, 85, a woman adviser to the Department of Organization under the Party Central Committee, said about her own experience: "It is not an easy job to be an adviser. It won't do for him just to ask questions and listen to others. He must continue to study and perform his advisory duties well. He should raise suggestions."

Shen Hong, 76, adviser to the Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry, said: "Advisers should take part in the discussions of major issues and advance their opinions for reference. They should not get entangled in specifics. They ought not to sign and give written instructions on reports submitted by others. They should study hard, concern themselves with matters relating to principles and policies." He added: "There can be many advisers so that everybody can join in the lively discussion and air their different views and opinions for the reference of policy-makers but there must not be too many policy-makers because that would affect work efficiency."

Seventy-year-old Rong Gaotang, adviser to the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, said: "Advisers should, firstly, support but not interfere in the business of the cur-

rent leading bodies, allowing them to handle and solve their problems independently. Secondly, advisers should help the leading bodies and do some work appropriate to the advisers' abilities as veteran cadres. Thirdly, advisers should regu-

larly go to the grass-roots units, acquaint themselves with the situation there, discover problems and make their suggestions for solutions. Fourthly, they should use their own experience to study practical problems, give the cadres some advice for their reference when making decisions."

— "Liaowang (Observation Post)," issue No. 8, 1982



Qian Chuhang (second from left), retired cadre of the Coal Department of Anhui Province, advising leading cadres on work problems.

Population Growth and Development

HOU Wenruo in the article "A Worldwide View on the Question of Population and Development" points out new phenomena in the relationship between population and economic development in the second half of the 20th century.

— Shortages in the labour forces in countries with low rates of population growth have not negatively affected their economic development. The growth rate of France has long been low, but its agriculture has

not suffered. On the contrary, France has changed from a grain-importing country into one of the largest grain-exporting countries in the world. During the 1960s, Japan performed a capitalist economic "miracle" precisely as its population growth rate was falling. These highly developed industrialized countries mainly relied on science and technology for their economic development. Secondly, they could recruit foreign workers to supplement their labour forces.

—In countries with high population growth rates, their economic development is hindered. Developing Asian, African and Latin American countries, for instance, spend a considerable portion of their national income to supply basic

necessities for their numerous children. Therefore their accumulation funds for developing their economies are meagre.

—“*Shijie Jingji*” (*World Economics*), issue No. 5, 1982

COMMENT

Welcome Visiting Teams

AT sports events the spectators often applaud the athletes. This applause expresses respect, appreciation and encouragement and helps deepen friendship between the spectators and athletes.

But sometimes we also hear disagreeable sounds. When players from foreign countries or from other Chinese provinces and cities make a mistake or foul, or when they are going to win the game, a small number of fans boo, hoot, whistle or shout.

Beijing, our capital, often hosts international and national

sports competitions. Competitions between Beijing athletes and those from foreign countries or other parts of China are contests of sports skills and arenas for promoting friendship.

The practice of “favouring one and being prejudiced against the other” as exhibited by some fans is intolerable. Players from foreign countries and other Chinese provinces and cities are guests, we should treat them politely.

—“*Beijing Ribao*” (*Beijing Daily*)

PEOPLE

Self-Taught Eye Doctor

SONG Yuzhai, deputy director of the ocular department of the People's Hospital in Donghai County, Jiangsu Province, was recently designated a “model worker” by the Jiangsu provincial government.

Since 1968, Song has improved medical procedures for cataract cryoextraction, localizing foreign objects in eyeballs and applying artificial crystal-line lens. More than 20 of his papers and translations have been published in medical journals.

Song has only several years of schooling. He chose the ocular field while working as an odd-

jobber in a hospital. He taught himself the subjects required of secondary medical school students and medical college students.

For years, China had used the Parkinson method for localizing foreign objects in eyeballs. Song found in his practice that this method was not accurate enough and sometimes caused suffering to the patients. He was determined to find an alternative. He studied hard and, with the assistance of his colleagues, finally succeeded in developing a new method. Easily taught and practised, this new method is called “Song localiza-

TIDBITS

Tolstoy and China

LEO Tolstoy (1828-1910), a Russian writer and thinker, respected the Chinese people and their culture. He said, “I admire greatly the qualities and life-style of the Chinese people.”

He read works of Lao-tse, Mencius and Confucius and highly praised the philosophy and writing styles of Chinese classical poems and folk literature. He edited a series of books on China.

He condemned the aggression against China by British, French and Russian imperialists. He wrote many articles and letters denouncing the barbarous invasion of China by the allied forces of the eight powers — Britain, America, Germany, France, Russia, Japan, Italy and Austria — in 1900.

In his letter “To the Chinese” written in 1906, Tolstoy said, “I put much hope on the Chinese people in bringing order to our life on the earth.”

—“*Wenhua Jiaoliu*” (*Cultural Exchanges*) issue No. 4, 1982

tion” by a Chinese ocular expert.

Song treats outpatients half a day a week, in spite of his heavy research schedule. When patients arrive at the hospital after consulting hours, he invites them to his home for treatment.

—“*Guangming Ribao*”

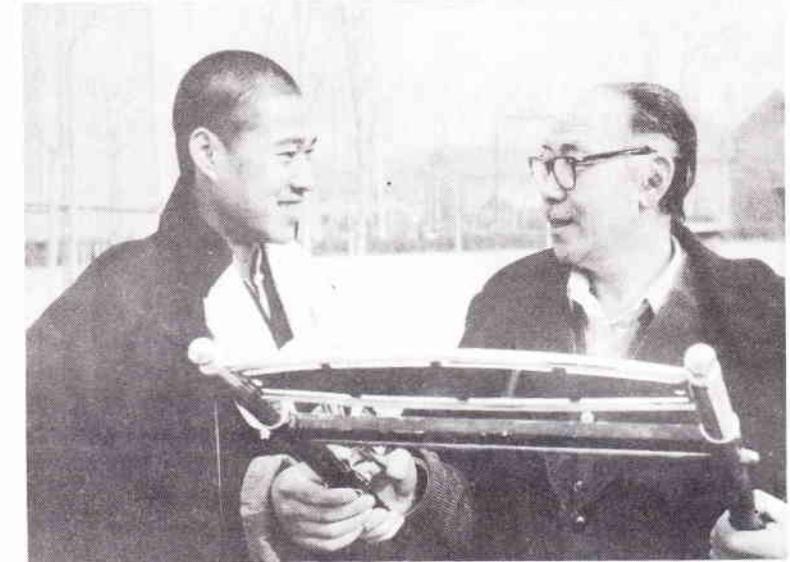
CINEMA

"Camel Xiangzi"

Camel Xiangzi is a film version of Lao She's novel of the same name, widely known in the West as *Rickshaw Boy*.

Everyone who reads the novel *Camel Xiangzi* is moved by the description of the tragic life of the main characters. Some readers even concluded that the author must have been a rickshaw puller in the old society. Actually, Lao She was a writer who was told of a true story about a rickshaw puller in Beijing by a friend in the spring of 1936. With a rented rickshaw, this rickshaw puller worked hard and saved money. Three times he saved enough to buy his own rickshaw and three times he had to sell it. Finally, he died penniless on the street. Inspired by this, Lao She decided to gather material for writing a novel about rickshaw pullers. He created a plot which unfolds around two main characters: Xiangzi, a rickshaw boy; and Huniu, daughter of a rickshaw owner.

Xiangzi, a 20-year-old villager, comes into urban Beijing hoping to earn money to buy a rickshaw and become an independent rickshaw puller. Huniu is a motherless 30-year-



Director Ling Zifeng (right) discusses the leading role Xiangzi with Zhang Fengyi.

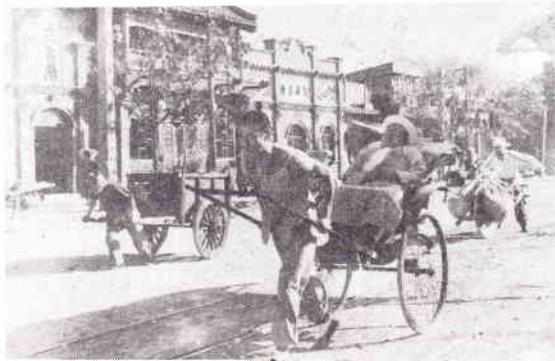
old unmarried woman. She is crafty and conceited but also brave and softhearted. She falls in love with Xiangzi and marries him even though her father severs relations with her. She buys a rickshaw for Xiangzi with her savings and he goes out to pull rickshaw every day while she stays home. Just as things begin to look up, Huniu dies in childbirth. Xiangzi has to sell all their belongings including his rickshaw to bury her. The novel concludes with this honest, diligent rickshaw puller losing hope and living a degenerate life.

This novel tinged with rich Beijing local colour in the old times is popular with readers at home and abroad. It has been translated into two dozen foreign languages, including a recent English edition published by the Foreign Languages Press in Beijing.

Film Version

Ling Zifeng, a director of the Beijing Film Studio, harboured the desire to film this story for more than 20 years. He studied many times the purpose of Lao She in writing this novel: "I have tried to depict not only

Left: Xiangzi comes to ask the rickshaw owner for work. Centre: Xiangzi pulling his rickshaw. Right: Xiangzi with Huniu.



rickshaw pullers' clothes, language and actions, but their innermost feelings too. Their external appearance reflects their life and their thinking."

Ling Zifeng, while being faithful to the plot of the original novel in his adaptation, has made some changes. He rejected the too tragic, depressing ending which was created for the original version and toned it down some by not showing the degenerated Xiangzi.

Leading Roles

The selection of the leading actors was an important step.

An advertisement was printed in some papers announcing auditions for Xiangzi. Zhang Fengyi, a student of the Beijing Cinema College, was selected. In order to understand the role, he pulled a rickshaw in the courtyard of the film studio in cotton-padded clothes and cloth shoes. Sometimes he would pull the rickshaw several times a day on an empty stomach or in cold weather. Thus he became

familiar with the work and the hardship of rickshaw pullers.

Siqingaowa, a Mongolian actress, plays the part of Huniu. She started her film career when she was 28 years old. Before that she was an announcer of the Song and Dance Ensemble of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. Her film debut as a rural woman in the film *Anxious to Return* was widely acclaimed. Her development through subsequent parts gave her the experience she needed to master the difficult character of Huniu. Thus, her singular performance as Huniu to some extent eclipses the leading role.

Audience Response

After more than one year in production, *Camel Xiangzi* was released this fall and has been widely acclaimed.

Among the audience at the showing our reporter attended were a dozen former rickshaw pullers. They came in blue Chinese-style jackets and were

in high spirits and could not control their excitement during the film.

After the showing our reporter interviewed some of them. They all experienced the same sufferings as Xiangzi in varying degrees.

Camel Xiangzi is an excellent film which artistically reminds us of an unhappy time in China's past.

MUSIC

Chinese Sopranos On the World Stage

Soprano Hu Xiaoping, 32, from the Shanghai Philharmonic Society, captured the top honour in the 20th "Kodaly-Erkel" International Singing Competition in Budapest and was also awarded a special prize by a Hungarian performing arts agency.

"Kodaly-Erkel" International Singing Competition, one of the most renowned and exacting musical competitions in the world, was held from September 19 to 29. Hu competed in the opera section which hosted 34 singers from 11 countries. Although this was the first time she ever participated in an international competition, Hu Xiaoping put on a marvelous performance and placed first in both the preliminaries and the semi-finals.

In the final round on the evening of September 28, Hu sang the part of Mimi in Italian from the first act of Puccini's *La Boheme*. Her voice, enunciation and expressiveness eclipsed that of the other seven finalists and won her a standing ovation from an audience of 2,000 and she made five curtain calls. Thus, Hu won the finals and the competition.

Hu Xiaoping used to work in a Shanghai textile mill

For Your Reference

Rickshaw Pullers in Old Beijing

The rickshaw was vital to Beijing's transportation system in the first half of the 20th century while modern transport was lacking. After the fall of the Qing Dynasty in 1911, Beijing's dependency on the rickshaw increased while horse-drawn carriages and sedan-chairs vanished. There were about 40,000 rickshaws in Beijing in the 1930s. The number of rickshaws once reached its high at 60,000 (in 1922) owned by 80 rickshaw firms, and rickshaws still carried 40 per cent of the city's traffic at the time of liberation.

Rickshaw pullers either had to rent from rickshaw owners or were hired by those families who had their own rickshaws. The workers had to compete for customers and sometimes passengers refused to pay. Rickshaw pullers had no savings and lived a precarious life. For those who had to rent rickshaws, it was even more grim. They paid a daily fee to the firm regardless of whether they earned any money. Many of those found dead in the streets of old Beijing were old or sick rickshaw pullers.

After liberation in 1949, rickshaws disappeared and the life of former rickshaw pullers improved.



Prize-winners Hu Xiaoping (second from right) and Wen Yanqing (third from right) welcomed in Beijing.

of the Shanghai Conservatory of Music. Hu made rapid progress and after 10 years of unremitting efforts she is able to sing European operas in Italian, French and English.

Another Chinese soprano Wen Yanqing, a 23-year-old student of Prof. Guo Shuzhen at Beijing's Central Conservatory of Music, was the youngest singer in the competition. She sang Desdemona from the fourth act of Verdi's *Otello* in the final round, and her voice, timbre, dynamics and gracefulness qualified her for a special prize awarded by a jury composed of world-famous Italian and Austrian musicians.

and was an amateur singer. In 1973, she entered the Shanghai Philharmonic Society and was tutored by Prof. Gao Zhilan

(Continued from p. 17.)

of labourers to foster a revolutionary world outlook and outlook on life, to cultivate an attitude towards labour of rendering wholehearted service to the people, to integrate and subordinate individual interests to the interests of the collective and the state, to resist the corruption of individualistic ideas characterized by the practice of seeking private gain at public expense and harming others to benefit oneself. Of course, such education must be combined in economic life with upholding the socialist principle of distribution according to work. At the same time, only through such ideological education can socialist principles like this be fully and correctly implemented.

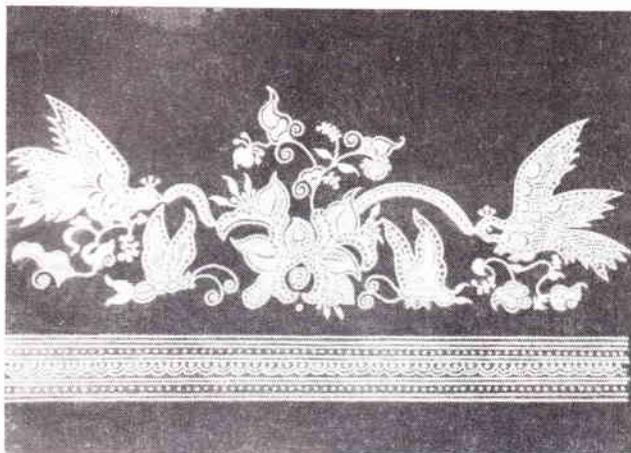
A review of our history shows that under difficult material conditions during revolutionary war years, our revolutionary ranks and revolutionary base areas achieved such a high level of revolutionary consciousness, ideals and morality and established such a brand-new relationship between people that they helped ensure nationwide victory of the revolution. During the initial stage of China's socialism after nationwide liberation, the Chinese people evinced soaring enthusiasm for the study of Marxism and politics and a national spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly. These swept away the filth left by the old society and formed entirely new social mores and promoted our socialist cause.

The mistakes and turmoil of the "cultural revolution" delayed and sabotaged the building

of material civilization, especially undermined the building of spiritual civilization, damaged people's conviction in Marxist ideology and communist ideals, causing ultra-individualism and anarchism and other decadent bourgeois ideas to spread unchecked. The consequences were very serious and far-reaching. Since the overthrow of the gang of four, especially since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, we have set things to rights and restored Marxism and socialism. This effort has brought about a rapid change for the better. However, removing the serious consequence left by the "cultural revolution" in the spiritual sphere is a difficult task which requires long-term efforts. At the same time, new problems have cropped up under the new circumstances.

The report points out that the ideological construction of the Party is the pillar of spiritual civilization throughout the society. Universalizing education in ideals, morals, discipline and the legal system among the people of the whole country and, first of all, among the youngsters, will be a basic measure of fundamental improvements in the standards of social conduct. We must begin doing this educational work conscientiously from within the Party and from Party cadres and, as the report requires, with revolutionary ideas and revolutionary spirit, arouse the immense enthusiasm of the broad masses for building socialism so that our socialist cause will for ever retain its revolutionary youth and vigour. □

Batik



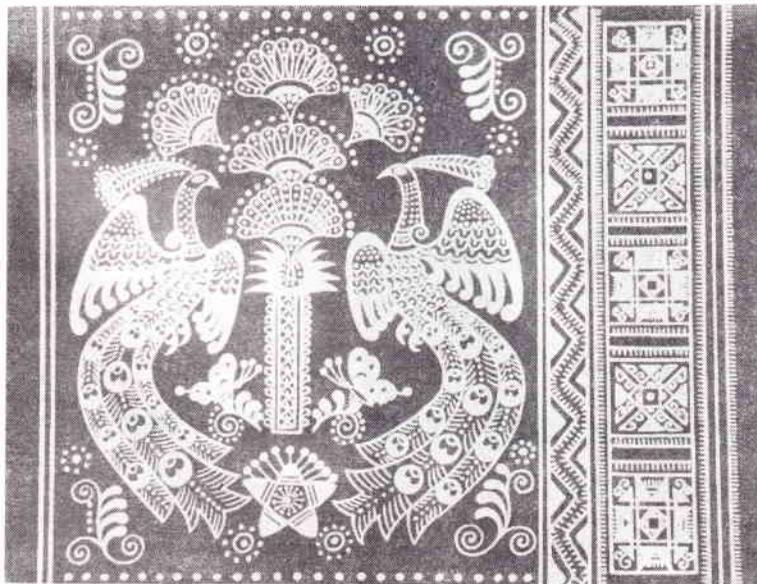
For cloth-wrapper.

Batik is a folk art popular among the Miao, Yao, Bouyei, Tu, Yi and Bai national minorities in Guizhou and Yunnan Provinces. The blue and white patterns are used to decorate aprons, quilts, shoulder bags and belts.

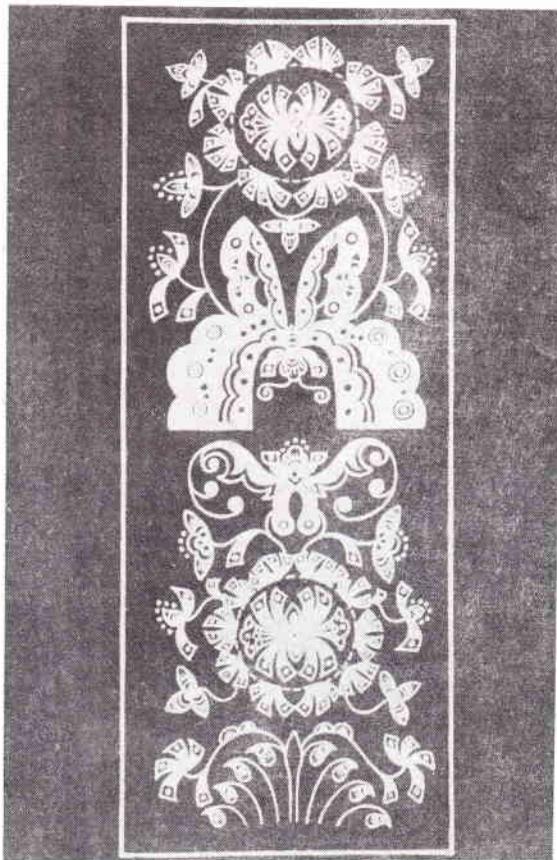
How is batik done? A knife dipped in melted wax is used to paint designs on a white cloth, which is then soaked in indigo dye. The fabric not covered by wax is dyed, while the wax-covered areas are not. Then the cloth is immersed in boiling water to remove the wax.

These batik patterns are decorative with concise structure. Each nationality uses its own distinctive designs.

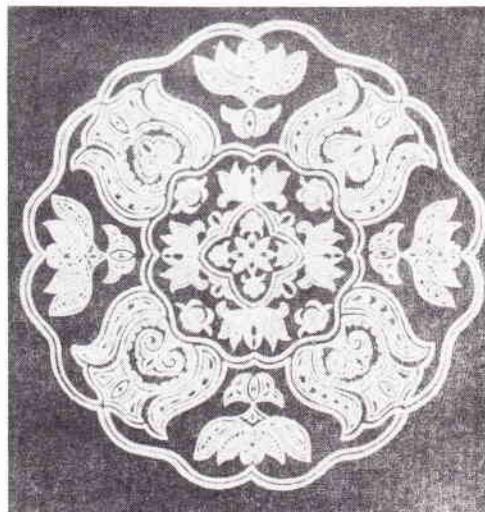
Collected and drawn by Lu Pe



For shoulder bag.



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