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Wu: World Affairs 1986-87

Western Science: China's Contributions

珍惜我们的世界!



~hen xi wo men de shi jie

CALL FOR BETTER URBAN ENVIRONMENT



It's never too late to try something new.

Yang Yaotong

Beijing Review

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

Wu Xueqian Talks On World Situation

■ In an interview with reporters on December 31, 1986, State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian answered questions on the world situation. He pointed out that the forces working for world peace were growing faster than the factors for war and the efforts for world peace have a brighter future (p. 14).

Democracy & Legal System

■ China still needs to improve its democracy and legal system. To accomplish this, it is imperative to adhere to the Party's leadership and the socialist road. The recent student demonstrations have disrupted normal production and work. It is hoped that under the correct guidance of the government, school authorities and society the students will halt all harmful actions (p. 4).

Steady Growth of China's National Economy

■ A senior official of the State Economic Commission says China's national economy kept up a steady development in 1986, both in rural and urban areas. Problems, however, persist (p. 17).

For Better City Environmental Protection

■ After more than a decade's effort, China made some progress in environmental protection by checking air pollution, controlling noise, and planting trees, as exemplified by the case of Luoyang (see subduing the "Yellow Dragon"). However pollution remains a serious problem and the work to overcome it will be long and hard (p. 22)

North American Special

NA-1 Trends in Sino-US trade

NA-3 Popular condensation of Joseph Needham's "Science and Civilisation in China" published

NA-7 New memorial to Dr. Norman Bethune

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Democracy & Legal System

by An Zhiguo

Recent resolutions adopted by the Communist Party of China have repeatedly stressed that establishing a democratic socialist political system is one of the fundamental tasks of the socialist revolution. The new Constitution of the People's Republic of China passed at the 1982 National People's Congress says that people of all nationalities in China must "turn China into a socialist country with a high level of culture and democracy."

Over the last eight years China has experienced sustained, stable and balanced economic development, political stability and a strengthening of its socialist democracy and legal system.

China has abolished the system of cadres for life, and direct elections have been introduced in county-level people's congresses as well as some work units. Deputies to the people's congresses above that level are elected from among a larger number of nominees, whose names are only decided upon after repeated discussions among various democratic parties and people's organizations. The role of the NPC, the highest state organ, is being strengthened. It is playing an increasingly decisive role in formulating important state principles and policies and supervising their implementation.

During the reform of the economic structure, enterprises were granted greater decision-making powers and the supervisory role of the workers' congress was promoted. In the fields of literature, art and science, the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" has been implemented. Visitors will notice a much greater willingness

to speak out now than in previous years. This is in sharp contrast with the situation during the "cultural revolution" (1966-76).

Under the leadership of the Party, the Chinese people are carrying out economic and political reforms. These reforms, being unprecedented and experimental, cannot be expected to be

China's reforms are a process of improving the socialist system. To ensure their success, it is imperative to adhere to the Party's leadership and the socialist road.

smooth or satisfactory in every aspect. Even the best decisions can only be implemented step by step. This is also true of building democracy.

Democracy is not an isolated social phenomenon but is conditioned by many factors including the economy, the social environment, ideology and culture. Therefore, building democracy can only progress along with economic, political, and cultural developments.

The "cultural revolution" was once known for its "mass democracy." But in fact that is a mockery of the truth. In those days some people spoke out freely, wrote big-character posters and held great debates. Under the pretext of practising such "mass democracy," they made groundless charges against others and did what they wished, free from the restraints of law. The democratic rights of most people were

trampled underfoot and their individual liberties disregarded. The turmoil was a tragic disaster for the state and the people, an overwhelming majority of whom were affected.

Recently, some university students in Hefei (Anhui Province), Shanghai, Nanjing, Beijing and other cities took to the streets calling for freedom and democracy. Their actions did not have the support of local residents. This shows that the people detested the chaos of the so-called "mass democracy," and value their hard-won political stability and unity.

Most of the students who took part in the demonstrations were well-intentioned; they were concerned to support democracy and freedom; but they were impatient and some took extreme actions. Quite a few students had only a vague understanding of democracy and freedom, and were unable to define exactly what it was they were seeking. Some seemed to think that democracy and freedom meant they could do whatever they wanted to.

China's socialist democratic system is not perfect, and so it is necessary to continue building up a democratic political life. All suggestions and constructive criticism are welcomed by the Party and government. But it is important to remember that China's reforms are a process of improving our socialist system. To ensure success, it is imperative to adhere to the Party's leadership and the socialist road—this is enshrined in the Constitution. No one is allowed, on any pretext, to move away from the Party's leadership and the socialist road, nor is one allowed to infringe on the democratic rights and freedoms of others.

Some students are concerned only with their freedom to demonstrate but they forget that in exercising their rights, they must not harm the interests of the state, the society and the



New Year in Beijing

China's experience in 1986 proved again that the nation could have achieved no success in its reforms and economic development without the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, Vice-President Ulanhu said January 1 in Beijing.

"Any words or actions that deny the Party's leadership and the socialist system or advocate bourgeois liberalization are essentially against the people's interests, and the historical trend, and will surely be opposed by the people," said Ulanhu, who is a Mongolian.

Ulanhu made his remarks at a reception held by the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and attended by more than 400 people from all walks of life. He also offered New Year's greetings from the Party's Central Committee and the State Council to China's non-communist parties, to people throughout the mainland, and to compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and overseas.

Ulanhu said China achieved political stability and unity and made steady progress on all economic fronts in 1986, the eighth year since the adoption of the policies of reform and opening to the outside world in 1978. He said China's excellent situation over the past eight years has been created by the Chinese people, who have adhered to the Party's leadership and socialist road while carrying out the reform and open policy.

Reform and economic development will be pushed forward further in 1987, Ulanhu said. Among reforms that will be implemented on a trial basis will be the division of management from ownership of enterprises. It is expected that this will invigorate large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises.

China will also continue to improve socialist democracy and legal system, he said. He added that at present, the Chinese people should do everything to ensure stability and unity and resist any ideological trend towards bourgeois liberalization.

Other New Year's Day activities included a gathering of about 4,000 Beijing children at Tiananmen Square, the centre of the capital. They took part in a ceremony at the Monument to the People's Heroes, and 100 took turns standing guard at the monument to honour "the beautiful future of the motherland."

On New Year's Day, 1987, many shop assistants in Beijing gave up their holiday to serve customers. Holiday business was brisk despite the freezing cold and more snow than the city has seen in several years. Admission to all public parks was free that day. Tourists and residents alike enjoyed Beijing's snow-covered landscape, rivers and ponds were crowded with iceskaters, and lovers strolled along snowy paths.

The day was also a busy one at many factories, where work started immediately to meet the higher production quotas that have been set for 1987.

In the early afternoon, several hundred students held a brief demonstration along the street east of Tiananmen Square. They gathered near the square at about 1 p.m. shouting slogans demanding "freedom to demonstrate!" and cancellation of the 10 new regulations setting forth conditions governing marches and demonstrations, issued by the municipal government the previous week. The demonstrators blocked the traffic for some time but were eventually dispersed and order returned to Tiananmen Square.

An official of the city's public

collective, or infringe on the rights of others. In Shanghai and Nanjing for example, student demonstrations in downtown areas held up city traffic for a while. So people missed trains and ships, many more could not get to work in time.

To guarantee citizens their legitimate rights as laid down in the Constitution, some cities have drawn up regulations concerning demonstrations. This is essential to the further improvement of democracy and the legal system.

It must be noted that a handful of bad elements infiltrated the student ranks and incited the students into violence in an attempt to sabotage political stability and unity. In China, although the exploiting classes have been eliminated, class struggle will continue to exist for quite a long time. The long-term mission of the people's democratic dictatorship is to practise democracy among the people and dictatorship over the enemies.

Because some students lack experience and distinguishing ability on the question of democracy, it is understandable they would make some errors in the course of exercising their democratic rights. We believe that under the patient guidance of the government, schools and society, these students will learn from their actions and gain in maturity. ■

'Four Principles' Essential to China

Adherence to the four cardinal principles is the fundamental guarantee to ensure the success of China's reform and the open policy, said *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily) in a New Year editorial.

The four principles refer to the adherence to the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, to the people's democratic dictatorship and to the socialist road.

The editorial said, "The four cardinal principles constitute the foundation on which we build our country and are the inevitable result of the development of the Chinese revolution. China would have no future if it did not have the Communist Party's leadership or did not practise socialism. This also applies to the current period of reform and opening China to the rest of the world."

We must carry out reform, reform of both the economic and political structure, under the leadership of the Party, because

the reforms are designed to improve the socialist system rather than abandon or weaken the Party's leadership, or change the socialist system, the editorial said.

"The open policy, including the introduction of foreign funds, technology and managerial expertise, serves to expand social productive forces and consolidate the material and technological basis of socialism rather than deviate from the socialist path," the paper added.

It also said, "We are studying various modern trends of thought with the aim of assimilating in a critical manner the latest results of various branches of science. This in no way means abandoning the principled stands of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought."

The editorial pointed out, "The democracy the Chinese people need today can only be the socialist democracy known as people's democracy, rather than the individualist democracy of the bourgeoisie. What merits attention is that while there are no more exploiting classes in China, class struggle will still exist for a long period to come within a limited

scope. We must never forget to wage a struggle against a handful of people who are hostile to China's socialist system and who try to sabotage it. Under no circumstances shall we lay down the weapons of the people's democratic dictatorship."

Adherence to the four cardinal principles makes it imperative to oppose bourgeois liberalization, the editorial continued. Over the past few years, it pointed out, some people in ideological and cultural circles have aired opinions which run counter to the four principles, thus spreading bourgeois liberalization.

If the trend of bourgeois liberalization were to continue unchecked, the paper said, the Chinese Communist Party would lose its fighting capability. "In that case," it said, "how could the Party serve as the core of the leadership for the entire Chinese population and what would be the hope for China if it again becomes a tray of loose sand?"

The editorial called on all Chinese people to adhere to the four principles more firmly and try to achieve still greater success in reform and opening to the outside world in the new year. ■

security bureau said later that the demonstration was illegal because its organizers had not received approval from any official department. He said it had been instigated by a few troublemakers.

He also said several people who had taken the lead in making trouble were taken away by police for education and interrogation and would subject to legal penalties.

The new regulations were issued in late December by Beijing's municipal people's congress standing committee. The regulations say that although the Chinese Constitution gives citizens the right to hold demonstrations, organizers must apply in advance for permission. ■

Study Abroad: No Panic

Admission officials of several American universities were puzzled when quite a few Chinese students had failed to enrol. They have tended to think that this is a result of China's revised document concerning students who apply for overseas study.

The new document, released recently at a meeting of top Chinese officials, has touched off much discussion, and some were already seeing it as a sign for possible changes in China's open policy regarding this delicate

matter. They believe that China is seeking restrictions in the wake of the increased number of students remaining abroad after completing their courses. They view the document as an indication of the Chinese government going back on its promise.

Such speculations, which may have been justified during the ten chaotic years of 1966-76, when people were living in constant change, appear to stem from a misunderstanding. As Vice-Premier Li Peng clarified: "The improved provisions do not mean the policy will change. On the contrary, it is designed to promote further development." He explained that with its open policy,

China will continue to encourage people to study abroad in various ways. "During the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-90) the number of students to be sent to study abroad can only be increased," he added. This idea is regarded as an important aspect of China's open policy and is adopted not for expediency but as part of a strategic decision.

Li, who also acts as head of the State Education Commission, points out that the new regulations require that all students studying abroad are chosen according to the country's needs, that all those chosen are given high-quality training and that their studies should be relevant to their future jobs.

"To ensure that students learn what they can use, the process of choosing candidates must be improved. Accordingly, most students studying abroad will be selected by their own work places, and only a small number will be chosen and sent directly by the state," the vice-premier noted.

Choosing students "according to the country's needs" means that those who study applied sciences must directly serve China's current modernization drive. "We'll improve the past practice of overemphasizing such courses as mathematics and physics, with more efforts to strengthen the study of economics, finance and economic management," he noted. Special consideration will also be given to social sciences, culture and arts.

Since China has made fairly steady progress in its higher education, Li added, the country will rely mainly on its own efforts to train postgraduate students and set up a postgraduate education system with distinct Chinese characteristics. With this new programme, the state will be able to concentrate on sending more students to study for Ph. D. degrees. In addition, China will seek more co-operative research with foreign countries and explore new ways to train doctors.



Zhang Fengpo, studying in Japan, works with his teacher.

Since 1978, China has sent more than 30,000 students overseas at state expense. So far about half of them have completed their courses and returned to China. However, of those who went at their own expense, 40 percent of all students abroad, only a small number returned.

The revised provisions stipulate a series of terms aimed at facilitating students to return. Students going abroad at their own expense will be shown the same consideration as those sent and supported by the state. Efforts will be made to help them solve any difficulties and problems they come across. For instance, if they are short of travelling expenses to return, the state will be ready to extend a generous hand. They will also be provided equal job opportunities as those on state scholarship.

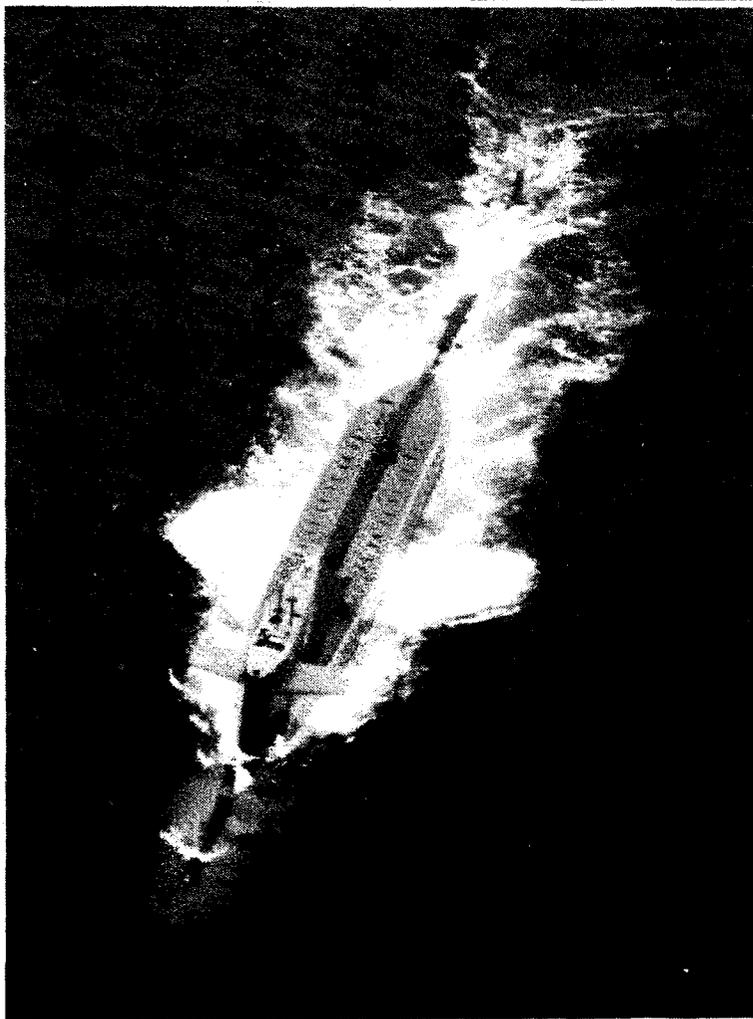
"We are not in a panic about our students and believe that the overwhelming majority of them have an ardent love for the motherland and are willing to use what they have learnt to help change China's backwardness and join other Chinese people in their efforts to build the country," Li

said confidently, adding that it is understandable if some of the students cannot come back on schedule. ■

Citizens Pray For Happier 1987

As the New Year's bell signals the passage from one year to the next, some people in Western countries practise the custom of saying three prayers in the hope that the coming year will bring them the answers and good luck. As shown in a recent poll conducted by *Beijing Review*, Beijing citizens also have their own hopes and wishes for 1987. The survey, which was taken randomly among a group of teachers, factory workers, administrators and shop assistants, whose ages range from 17 to 61, provides us with an array of ideas and concerns affecting the people around the capital city this year.

As families gather together to make traditional dumplings, watch television, and await the toll of the New Year's bell, a



DENG JUNZHAO

Nuclear Submarine Ends Maiden Voyage

This Chinese navy nuclear submarine has just completed its first training voyage and attained a record submerge time and speed as well as distance of cruise. The submarine, entirely designed and built in China, is now in active service.

clandestine concern seems to be the rising cost of some daily necessities such as eggs, milk, furniture and the poll shows that 39 percent hope prices will remain stable, and another 32 percent are hoping for salary increases to help deal with these price increases.

"It would greatly add to the stability of the country's situation if the state had an efficient control over price," commented Han Bicheng, a 46-year-old worker. Han and another 38 percent of those polled showed similar patriotic feelings stating that they

hope their country will continue on a smooth course of development and attain successfully the goals set for the reforms of the political and economic structures.

The poll indicates that one-third expressed their hopes and desires for a happier, more comfortable life. About 40 percent express the wish to enhance their living conditions by acquiring a more spacious flat, buying more electrical appliances or enriching the cultural aspects of their life.

Children remain the constant and most common concern of everyone. Because of the present "single-child" policy, parents tend to show more intense concern for their offspring. The poll's findings illustrated this in showing that most of the parents polled expressed their fondest hopes for their children and grandchildren's health and expectations in the new year.

Aside from the three most desired wishes, the people polled were also asked what they would most like to accomplish in the next years. A stunning 74 percent expressed their desire to progress in their jobs, including 10 percent who intend to do some pioneering work. A 47-year-old high school teacher, for example, said she will try to find a new approach in her teaching so she could incorporate moral education in her Chinese language classes. Also, two young workers in an agricultural machinery company hinted that they are in the process of devising an invention in their field.

Another interesting discovery resulting from the poll concerns Beijing's young employees' interest in general and specialized learning. Almost half of the people polled, mostly those younger than 35, indicated their eagerness for further education. As Yang Jintian, 25, wrote, "Living amidst this boom of information, I have to learn. Otherwise I might feel lost or left out." A 31-year-old shop assistant who was polled said

she was studying for a degree in her spare time.

Demands to fulfil recreational needs have been increasing as Beijing's citizens' uniformly leisurely pace of life grows faster. A 50-year-old dyer in a textile plant, for example, is trying to organize a fishing group in his factory. Many other people polled mentioned their desire to travel on their holidays to some of China's scenic spots.

"Where there's a will, there's a way." May this proverb enhance the motivation of the Chinese people as well as all our overseas readers.

■
by Wang Xin

Weekly Chronicle
(Dec.29 — Jan.4)

POLITICAL

Jan. 2

Xinhua announces the recent founding of the China Committee for "The Year of Shelter" in response to the UN proclamation of 1987 as the international year of shelter for the homeless.

Jan. 3

Zhou Gucheng, 89, professor of history at Shanghai's Fudan University, is elected chairman of the central committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party.

Jan. 4

A circular of the Party Central Committee's organization Department reaches Xinhua that Chinese officials proven unqualified for their present positions will be demoted or transferred. Their salaries will also be changed in line with the position changes.

ECONOMIC

Dec. 31

The locally funded Shanghai Airlines starts its regular flight

service with five Boeing-707 planes.

Jan. 1

One hundred and fifty newly built or renovated assembly lines go into full operation to start regular production of the new CA141 5-ton *Jie Fang* (liberation) trucks in China's No. 1 Automobile Plant, located in Changchun, ending the prolonged domination of one single model over 30 years.

Jan. 2

Ye Rutang, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, reveals that China has set its goal to provide an apartment to every Chinese household by the year 2000.

General manager Zheng Duxun of the Petrochemical Import and Export Corporation of China says that China's export of crude oil in 1987 will not exceed that of 1986 to back the OPEC efforts to stabilize oil price on the world market.

Jan. 3

The first monetary market opens in Beijing and transactions totalling 550 million yuan are done within about two hours after the opening ceremony.

Jan. 4

The State Council has decided to open Zhenjiang, an inland port on the lower reaches of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River, to foreign vessels.

CULTURAL

Dec. 30

Seismologists attending a national meeting in Beijing predict move frequent seismic activities in China in 1987 and destructive earthquakes might hit some areas on the mainland and offshore areas near Taiwan.

Jan. 4

China's first micro-computer controlled telegramme transmitting system, which can handle

200,000 telegrammes a day, goes into trial operation in Fuzhou.

The Tibet Autonomous Region will allocate 130 million yuan (US\$35.1 million) for education in 1987, accounting for 10 percent of the region's 1987 budget.

SOCIAL

Dec. 31

Shanghai policemen have arrested Shi Guanfu, the head of an reactionary organization called the "Wemin Party" which he set up in October in 1986 aiming at overthrowing the Chinese Communist Party. He has attempted to take advantage of the local student demonstrations to attain purpose.

Jan. 2

Xinhua reports a farmer from the Tibetan-inhabited Baiyu County of Sichuan Province has discovered a rare huge piece of raw gold weighing 6.3 kg. The county has become another important base for gold production.

Jan. 3

China's Central Flood Control Headquarters reveals that a 100 kilometer section of the lower reaches of the Huanghe (Yellow) River, China's second longest, has been blocked by ice.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Dec. 31

A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry stated that it is the unshakable stand of the Chinese government and people to recover Macao before the year 2000, and any proposal to return Macao beyond that year is unacceptable.

Jan. 2

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry expresses "China's concern" for the would-be breakthrough in Japan's 1987 military expenditure of the 1-percent limit of its GNP.

VIET NAM

Occupation of Kampuchea Harmful to Economy

The only way for Viet Nam to revitalize its economy is to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

The Sixth National Congress of the Communist Party of Viet Nam has mapped out a plan for economic and social reform, but past history has shown Viet Nam cannot possibly revitalize its economy while it doggedly persists in occupying Kampuchea.

The Sixth National Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party, held in Hanoi on December 15-18, elected a new 14-member Political Bureau with Nguyen Van Linh as the general secretary of the Party's Central Committee. The congress indicated their commitment to concentrate manpower and material to increase grain production, commodities and exporting products. Nguyen Van Linh in his closing speech, recognized that Viet Nam faces many difficulties in its attempt to fulfill this task.

The eight-year occupation of Kampuchea has brought the Vietnamese economy to the verge of bankruptcy. It is mind-boggling to consider that such an economically backward country, with population of 60 million, maintains 1 million regular troops and 500,000 reserve forces that spend over half the country's annual revenue. The manpower, material and financial resources left for economic development are few and far between.

For example, the farm work depends mainly on women. Farm equipment and daily necessities are hard to obtain in the countryside. Once famous for its fertile soil and rice export, Viet Nam now imports up to 300,000 tons to 400,000 tons of rice

annually. As for the country's industries, less than 50 percent are in use.

The decline in industry and agriculture and shortage of daily necessities have resulted in skyrocketing prices with inflation standing at a shocking 700 percent level. The monthly wage of an ordinary worker can only buy one shirt, one kilogramme of pork or 10 kilogrammes of rice.

Clearly continued occupation of Kampuchea will further plunge the Vietnamese people into hardship.

In addition, the occupation of Kampuchea has isolated Viet Nam internationally. The United Nations General Assembly has condemned Vietnamese aggression and most countries refuse to have any relations with Viet Nam. This international sanction is more severe and thorough than that against South Africa or Israel. How then, can Viet Nam develop trade and revive its economy?

The only country that provides huge assistance to Viet Nam is the Soviet Union, which has promised to give more economic aid. In return Vietnamese workers are forced to toil in the Soviet Siberia to pay back the "Soviet favour."

The unjust war against Kampuchea has also damaged Vietnamese morale nationwide. Tired of war in a foreign, independent nation, Vietnamese soldiers have lost the traditional unity of purpose that successfully expelled 500,000 US soldiers during the Viet Nam war. Desire for regional hegemony has brought infamy to the Vietnamese nation.

The degeneration of moral and spiritual principle as well as corruption and bribery have disrupted the national economy and hampered Vietnamese fighting in Kampuchea.

Socialist countries demanding economic reform need correct policies and a solid economic foundation. The failure of Hanoi's attempt to readjust prices, wage and currency in September 1985 showed a basic lack of foundation for Vietnamese economic reform.

Viet Nam cannot change its economy fundamentally without withdrawing from Kampuchea. As well, Viet Nam cannot win its war against Kampuchea even with extended military deployment and a puppet regime in Phnom Penh. Its attempt to wipe out the Kampuchean resistance forces within four months has long since become the laughing-stock of the international community. Strong resistance from the Democratic Kampuchean guerrillas is increasing in strength.

Viet Nam is caught between its ambition and its inability to enlarge the scale of war in Kampuchea because of the havoc it would bring on the domestic economy.

The only option for Viet Nam is to completely withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

War of aggression cannot coexist with economic construction. It has proven true in the past eight years since Viet Nam invaded Kampuchea! It will continue to be true in the future. ■

by Mei Zhenmin



SOUTH KOREA

1986 — An Unstable Year

Political crisis in South Korea made 1986 a very uneasy year and it is expected to linger into the new year.

Last year was the most unstable of the six years since Chun Du Hwan held reins of government in South Korea. The struggle between the South Korean authorities and the opposition forces was climaxed at the end of November when efforts by the police to break up a mass rally for democracy and constitutional revision ended in chaos. Some 70,000 police and reservists, armed with shields and masks, were posted at every key point in downtown Seoul. They used tear gas and other weapons to head off the mass demonstration and put down the resistance.

The perpetual struggle between the opposition and the authorities focuses on South Korea's constitution which was revised in 1980 when Chun Du Hwan became the president. According to the new constitution, the president is elected by an appointed electoral college for a seven-year term. The New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), which organized the rally, has been leading the opposition in the struggle against this and other revisions in the new constitution and even calling for a shift in power. A campaign to collect 10 million signatures for a petition demanding constitutional reform was initiated by the NKDP and other political groups. This petition was widely hailed when proposed on February 12, and organizations to support it, such as the Headquarters of Constitutional Revision, were founded.

The authorities immediately

responded with harsh measures to eliminate what they deemed as elements causing political instability. Permanent consultants of the NKDP, Kim Yong Sam and leading dissident Kim Dae Jung, both active in the campaign, were placed under house arrest. Offices of opposition parties were ransacked. Those who signed the petition were tracked down and arrested. But these actions seemed only to fuel the lingering struggle in South Korea for demonstrators and police clashed even more violently at large rallies, like those in Seoul, Pusan and Kwangju.

Failing to bring the opposition movement under control, South Korea's beleaguered authorities adopted new tactics which included simultaneous consolidatory and confrontational approaches to its foes. On one hand, the hardline policy against demonstrations was maintained and more people were arrested. On the other, President Chun, who had said that the constitution would not be changed before his term ended in 1988, promised to submit the constitution issue to the National Assembly before his term ended. However, this superficial consolidatory move proved to be ineffective at best.

After a long debate in the National Assembly, a special committee on constitutional revision was set up in late July. Of the 45 members, 23 were from the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), 17 from the NKDP, four from the Korean National Party

and one independent assemblyman. Discussion on constitutional revisions had barely started when the opposition learnt the DJP had no desire to end the indirect election of the president. Neither side would compromise on the issue and by late September, the NKDP withdrew from the committee and vigorously resumed the mobilization of its supporters. The doomed committee was dissolved.

Warning repeatedly that any "illegal actions" would be punished severely, the Seoul authorities arrested a NKDP assemblyman who had commented in the National Assembly that reunification with the North rather than anti-communism should be Seoul's main political priority. The arrest triggered a storm of protest from the opposition. Particularly compelling was the call by NKDP for an overthrow of the government. Following these events, the Party began planning for a November 29 rally which was hoped would draw 1 million people in a show of their support for reform. The rally did not succeed. That the 70,000 police called out to prevent it reflected official uneasiness about the political situation and the activities of the opposition.

During the year, the struggle has involved a diverse group of Koreans in various occupations. Students have been conspicuous and very active opponents of the government. College and university students staged 1,700 political movements in the first 10 months of 1986, according to the statistics from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

There are no indications that the political crisis in South Korea will improve in 1987, only one year before the term of President Chun ends. On the contrary, the year should feature an even more active and fierce show on South Korea's political stage.

by Zhu Kechuan

SOUTH AFRICA

Apartheid at Home and Sabotage Abroad

In the past year, South Africa has been characterized by tension and turmoil as its government has continued to implement racial segregation at home and military provocation against neighbouring countries.

South Africa's anti-apartheid struggle, which has developed at an unprecedented rate over the

which have restricted the movement of blacks in the country for 34 years. However, the reforms,



South Africa's anti-apartheid activists lighting candles in a church in Johannesburg, to mark the start of their 10-day campaign against the government-imposed state of emergency.

year, is now under strengthened leadership and involves people from all walks of life including whites. But South African President P.W. Botha has remained obdurate in his apartheid policy. Last April, the Pretoria regime announced minor reform by agreeing to lift off the "pass laws"

while far from appeasing the blacks' struggle, have sparked conflicts among the whites and anti-reform sensation among the conservative forces in the country. Hence, the Pretoria government has inevitably resorted to a more stubborn racial segregation policy.

On the eve of the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising last June, the South African authorities declared a nationwide state of emergency in an attempt to quell black opposition. Last December the South African government intensified press censorship to curb the flow of press releases. Under the new regulation, journalists are required to submit all their reports on political unrest in the country to government officials for approval.

The year 1986 also witnessed an intensified effort by the Pretoria regime to employ its military might to intimidate and sabotage neighbouring countries in Southern Africa. In January, Pretoria enforced a three-week economic blockade against the Lesotho government, touching off a military coup in the tiny kingdom. In May, South Africa's warplanes and commandos launched simultaneous raids on what Pretoria alleged installations used by guerrillas of the outlawed African National Congress of South Africa in the capitals of Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana. In June, Zambia arrested a number of Pretoria's special agents who confessed that the Pretoria regime had worked out a plan to attack and invade Zambia. Later, it was revealed that South Africa was training over 2,000 Zambian dissidents and exiles to fight against the Zambian government. Moreover, the South African government threatened on many occasions that it would take military actions to punish Zambia, Zimbabwe and other frontline states.

In the past year, the British Commonwealth, the European Economic Community, the United States and several other nations have agreed to impose economic sanctions upon Pretoria. Though the racist Pretoria government might have felt initial impacts of international punishments, there is no sign yet to indicate that Pretoria is willing to accept a fundamental change and scrap of

the apartheid system. In his New Year message delivered on December 31, Botha signaled that his government would make no significant change in its present policies. Illustrating this view, he also announced that an early general election would be held in 1987, making it clear that the upcoming election would be for whites only. The South African President defied the effort by the international community to press

for dismantling apartheid, saying South Africa would not yield to the irresponsible and often superficial demands.

Foreign observers noted that the keynote of Botha's New Year message is that in the new year Pretoria will cling fast to its present stubborn stand to resist the international call and domestic struggle for substantial changes in South Africa's apartheid system.

by Guang Hexin

ing coalition are famous for their liberalism. In the field of economy, the new cabinet has lifted restrictions on foreign currency control, devaluated the franc, reduced taxes, privatized state-owned enterprises and lowered interest rate. It has adopted many social reform measures such as lifting restrictions on firing workers. Chirac has also actively taken part in national defence and foreign affairs which used to be handled only by the president. Mitterrand, however, made no efforts to conceal his dissatisfaction concerning Chirac's policies. He has publicly declared that he would not sign any laws on privatization. He has shown his sympathy for the students in their demonstration for the abolition of a higher education reform bill by proposing withdrawal of the bill.

In spite of this, analysts have noted that the political alliance between the right and left is basically stable and is likely to continue to be so this year. Both sides have almost identical views on major important issues such as fighting terrorism and the attitude towards US-Soviet arms control talks. The French people will continue to support the political coexistence at least up to the next general elections in 1988. Therefore, no side is likely to break the alliance first.

by Ma Welmin



FRANCE

1986: A Year of Political 'Cohabitation'

France, in 1986, has seen many political ups and downs due to the political "cohabitation" by the president and prime minister, who belong to different political parties.

The French parliamentary elections held every five years, changed the political situation of the Fifth Republic last March for the first time since its founding 28 years ago. Since then, France has been governed by rightists for 23 years and by a leftist coalition of socialists and communists for five. Last year, however, the Socialist Party, which was dominant in the previous elections, lost its majority to the right-wing coalition of the Rally for the Republic Party and the Union for French Democracy. Francois Mitterrand, the left-wing Socialist president, had to "cohabit" with Jacques Chirac, the conservative leader of the Rally for the Republic Party.

The presidents of the Fifth Republic have usually centralized wide power in their hands. The reason for this is due to the constitution, created in 1958 and tailored for General de Gaulle because of his personal authority. The "cohabitation" posed many

new questions about the distribution of power between the president and the prime minister. Both of them seek to identify their respective power from the constitution, thus shrinking the traditional power structure centred around the president. This process of readjustment of power has been very smooth. President Mitterrand still has the right to decide major policies concerning national defence and diplomacy and, with the mighty support from his Socialist Party, he has the right to monitor the domestic affairs. On the other hand, the centre of daily domestic policy-decision has shifted from the presidential house to the prime ministerial house. Chirac has become the most powerful prime minister of the Fifth Republic.

The new government has carried out a series of liberal reforms aimed at invigorating the national economy. As a matter of fact, the two factions of the right-

Foreign Minister Wu Talks About World Situation

Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councilor and foreign minister, in an interview with reporters on December 31, 1986, answered questions concerning the international situation and China's foreign policy. The full text of the questions and answers follow.

Question: Would you comment on the outstanding features of the international situation in 1986 and the achievements China has made over the year in following its independent foreign policy for peace?

Answer: There are both gratifying new developments and worrisome elements in the 1986 international situation. On the one hand, the world's people were calling ever louder for peace, disarmament, co-operation and development and were engaged in various activities towards this end. Smaller countries, while becoming more independent, had a greater influence on major international issues affecting the world's future. Reforms and readjustments for accelerating scientific, technical and economic development and international co-operation have become a current world theme.

On the other hand, it must not be overlooked that the international situation was very unstable. The superpowers are engaged in a continuous arms race which is extending to outer space. The United States and the Soviet Union, who have held frequent dialogues including the summit in Iceland, have failed to reach any substantive agreement on major issues as they are still unable to bridge their differences. Conflicts continue in various "hot spots" as efforts for political settlements have so far proved to be fruitless. The world economic situation is not stable either. What should be pointed out particularly is that many developing countries have had greater difficulties as a result of falling prices for their major products and trade protec-

tionism. Contradictions between the north and the south have become more acute.

Taking an overall view of the international developments over the year, it can be said that the forces working for world peace were growing faster than the factors for war and the efforts defending world peace have a brighter future.

The 1986 world was both gratifying and worrisome. The people were calling for peace while the two superpowers, though equally louder about arms disarmament, extending their contention into outer space.

In following a peaceful and independent foreign policy, China further developed in the past year its relations with many countries and economic and technical exchanges have expanded. We have taken active steps and put forward reasonable proposals with the purpose of relaxing the tense situation and promoting disarmament and international co-operation, and our actions were welcomed by the international community. In today's world, China exerts a growing

influence and its prestige is on the rise.

Q: The two Chinese proposals on nuclear and conventional disarmament have been adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 41st session. How do you evaluate the two proposals? What is China's basic stand on disarmament?

A: The basic idea of China's proposals is that the United States and the Soviet Union have a "special responsibility" for the arms race and therefore disarmament, and they should "take the lead" in drastically reducing their nuclear and conventional arsenals. The adoption of the two proposals by the United Nations General Assembly through full consultations shows that China's stand is in accord with the common wishes of the people of all countries for arms reduction and world peace. The adoption also proves that it is a reasonable and realistic stand.

It is applaudable that both the United States and the Soviet Union endorsed the two proposals. But what we hope to see is that they will truly respect the common wishes and demands of the people of various countries and take action to implement the two UN resolutions.

The basic stand of the Chinese government on disarmament is that it opposes the arms race and the expansion of this race to outer space. We stand for final realization of a total ban and destruction of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons as well as a drastic reduction of conventional arms. We also maintain that countries, big or small, should

have a say on disarmament, that bilateral and multi-lateral efforts for disarmament should complement and promote each other, that any disarmament talks and agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union should not harm the interests of other countries, and that at the same time efforts are made for disarmament, "hot spots" in the world should be eliminated and aggression and expansion stopped.

Q: How do you assess the current Sino-American and Sino-Soviet relations?

A: We Chinese people have always cherished friendly feelings for the peoples of the United States and the Soviet Union. China sincerely wishes to improve and further its relations with the United States and the Soviet Union on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. This is not only in the fundamental interests of the peoples of the three countries, but it is of great importance for world peace and stability.

In 1986 Sino-American relations have been basically stable and have continued to grow to a certain extent. Visits and discussions that took place between officials of the two countries at various levels have furthered mutual understanding. Sino-US economic and trade relations have maintained the momentum of previous years. Their scientific and technical co-operation, educational and cultural exchanges, and contacts between their armed forces all have expanded. However, the Taiwan issue remains a major obstacle to further growth in the Sino-US relationship. I hope the US government will abide by the three Sino-US joint communiques and take effective action to eliminate this obstacle so that Sino-US relations can achieve a sustained and steady growth.

The year 1987 will mark the 15th anniversary of the publication of the Sino-US Shanghai

Communique and I hope that both China and the United States will cherish, protect and enhance the hard-won progress we have made in developing relations over all these years.

As for Sino-Soviet relations, generally speaking, they have developed in some areas and halted in others. Economic, scientific, technical and cultural co-operation and exchanges as well as trade between the two countries have registered further growth. The volume of trade, involved in agreements signed by the two countries in 1986, has amounted to US\$2.6 billion, an

The year 1986 witnessed rapid progress in the relations between China and East European countries in political, economic and other areas

increase of 30 percent over that of 1985. The work of the Sino-Soviet economic commission has been going smoothly. Also, the two countries have reached agreement on resuming boundary talks. However, thus far no substantial progress has been made in developing political relations, which have yet to be normalized, and China is dissatisfied with this.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping, on September 2 this year, made an extremely important speech on Sino-Soviet relations, offering a realistic approach to normalization of relations between the two countries. I hope the Soviet side will consider earnestly China's proposal and take concrete actions to remove the three major obstacles, especially urging Viet Nam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, which would eliminate the de facto "hot spot" between China and the Soviet Union. This could lead to real improvements in Sino-Soviet political relations.

Q: There have been considerable developments in the relations between China and many European nations during 1986. How do you assess the developments in the relations between China and Eastern Europe and between China and Western Europe? And how would you describe the prospects for these relations?

A: I think both East and West European countries are important forces in defending world peace, and they all are playing their active role in international affairs in accordance with their specific conditions. China and East and West European nations all desire to develop relations and they share common interests on the two most important issues of the world today—peace and development. There exist broad prospects for China to further expand relations of friendship and co-operation with these countries.

The year 1986 has witnessed rapid progress in the relations between China and various East European countries in political, economic and other areas. China maintains a stable and sustained relationship of friendship and co-operation with Romania and Yugoslavia. The official goodwill visit to China made by the leader of Democratic Germany, Erich Honecker, in October 1986, and the working visit to our country made by Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski in September the same year, marked a new stage in the relations between China and the East European countries. Some important leaders of East European countries will come to visit China and Premier Zhao Ziyang will tour five East European countries in 1987.

We will continue to develop relations with various East European countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and in accordance with the principles that each side should respect the other in deciding policies according to its

national conditions and neither side should impose its will on the other.

The year 1986 was a year of continued development of relations between China and Western Europe. The exchange of visits by leaders of the two sides and the political dialogues at various levels have increased their mutual understanding on important international issues. We have many similar views on preserving security and stability in Asia and Europe, on easing international tension and on defending world peace.

Our trade with Western Europe has increased by a big margin, economic and technological co-operation has expanded, and exchanges in scientific, technical, educational and cultural fields have further increased. The friendly and co-operative relations between China and various West European countries are experiencing a period of increasing activities.

We feel assured that the friendly exchanges and co-operation between China and Western Europe will expand even further in the coming new year.

Q: How would you describe Sino-Japanese relations over the year?

A: In general, Sino-Japanese relations have grown continuously over the past year with new results achieved in many areas of co-operation and exchange. Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone took part in the cornerstone laying ceremony for the China-Japan Youth Exchange Centre during his visit to China last month. Japanese statesmen, entrepreneurs and well-known public figures also came to China and had friendly and candid exchanges of views with Chinese leaders. By extensive exchanges between the two countries, the mutual understanding between them has deepened, and this benefits the

long-term, stable development of bilateral relations.

There is no need to hide the fact that some problems appeared in bilateral relations in 1986. We have to take an earnest attitude towards political issues which are related to how to present historical facts and whether or not to implement major principles of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. It should definitely be said that some problems have been basically solved thanks to the common efforts by the leaders of the two countries, the two governments and figures from all walks of life. Meanwhile, there still exist some problems which have not been totally solved, so the two sides should continue to make efforts.

In the economic field, many Japanese friends have begun to pay more attention to issues of reducing Chinese trade deficits and expanding co-operation in funds and technology. We appreciate their efforts. In order to satisfactorily deal with these issues and achieve remarkable results, both sides should make a common effort in the coming year.

The coming year, 1987, will be the 15th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations. Reviewing the historical experience and gratifying achievements in the development of Sino-Japanese relations since the two countries established diplomatic ties, I sincerely hope that both sides will make earnest efforts to promote the healthy and smooth development of their relations. I believe that so long as both China and Japan implement the Sino-Japanese joint declaration, the treaty of peace and friendship between China and Japan and the four guiding principles of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust and long-term stability, they will not only make new progress in their friendly relations of co-operation in this century, but also lay a solid

foundation for better relations in the next.

Q: China has always paid great attention to developing friendly and co-operative relations with other third world countries. What progress has been made over the year in these relations? And what are their prospects?

A: China belongs to the third world and shares their fate. It is our belief that stability and development in third world countries are of great importance to world peace and human progress.

In the past year the unity and co-operation between China and other third world countries have been further developed and strengthened, and there have been frequent exchanges of high-level visits and people-to-people contacts between them.

China firmly supports the just struggle of third world countries for their national independence and against foreign aggression and interference. In the past year, China has made every effort to urge foreign troops to withdraw from Kampuchea and Afghanistan, to seek a just and reasonable solution to the Middle East question, and to support the just struggle of the people in southern African countries and the struggle of Latin American countries against outside interference. With regard to conflicts between third world countries, China has always stood for their just and reasonable solution through negotiation on the basis of equality among parties concerned, and not through arms or threat of arms. China firmly supports third world countries' efforts in developing their national economies. At the same time, China hopes to work together with them to further their co-operation under the guidance of equality, mutual benefit, effectiveness, and common progress. The co-operation is seen in an increasing number of areas and in increasingly diversified forms. China

supports the reasonable proposals of Latin American countries to improve the terms of debt repayment, with creditor and debtor nations sharing responsibility and seeking new ways to solve the debt problem. China also supports the efforts by OPEC to keep oil prices stable. All these efforts on China's part have won extensive support and welcome from the third world countries.

In the coming year China will firmly stand by the side of third world countries and continue to strengthen unity and co-operation with them in the struggle against

hegemonism and power politics, promoting peace and development.

Q: How do you visualize the international situation in 1987?

A: At the turn of the year, people invariably place hopes on the new year. Looking back and into the future, I am deeply convinced that although the present international situation is complicated and teems with many unpredictable factors, 1987 will be a year of peace and development, further strengthened through the efforts of the people all over the world. We hope

the United States and the Soviet Union will continue their dialogues, because, after all, dialogue is better than confrontation, and calmly sitting around the negotiating table is better than a tense situation with swords drawn and bows bent. We hope the two countries will have earnest dialogues and reach an agreement to stop the arms race and eliminate "hot spots." We also stand for the promotion of North-South dialogue and co-operation. This will be favourable to world peace and the common development of all countries.

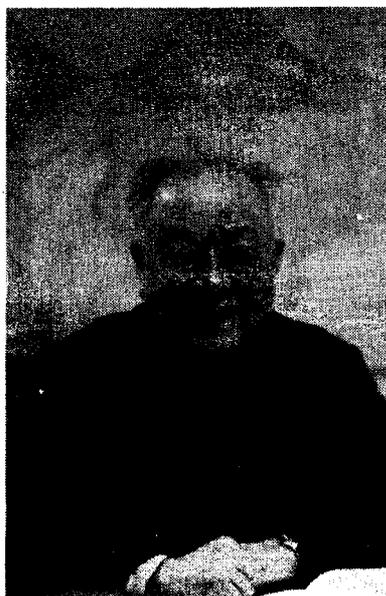
China's Economy: A Healthy Stride Forward

by Lu Dong

China's national economy sustained an overall steady development in 1986.

Good Harvests, Further Development of Rural Economy. Last year, although some localities in China were hit by serious natural disasters, farm production was still high. The country's total grain output topped 390 million tons, an increase of more than 10 million tons over 1985. Livestock breeding, aquaculture and fishery continued to grow. The livestock headage was about 116 million, up 1.6 percent over 1985, and the total output of aquatic products amounted to 8 million tons, up 11.9 percent over 1985. Due to a decrease in their acreage, the output of jute, oil-bearing crops, tobacco and other cash crops dropped slightly. However, the supply of these products can meet market demand.

The total agricultural output for 1986 is expected to reach 303.8 billion yuan, 4.4 percent more than in 1985. This figure exceeds the average annual growth rate of



Lu Dong.

4 percent set for the Seventh Five-Year Plan period as a whole (1986-90). Rural industry continued to develop while being readjusted. The total output value of rural industry for 1986 was about 330 billion yuan, which is 21 percent more than 1985 and exceeded, for the first time, the total agricultural

output value. Farmland irrigation facilities improved. Progress was made in building centres of agricultural and export goods production. The rural economy as a whole began, in 1986, to head towards a steady and sustained growth.

Steady Advance of Industry, Readjustment of Product Mix. In 1986, China's industry reined in its "overheated" growth of the previous two years and saw a "appropriate," steady growth. The total industrial output value for 1986 is expected to reach 980 billion yuan, up 8.7 percent over 1985.

China's industrial production in 1986 had three prominent features. First, production of electric power, raw materials and other vital elements in the national economy increased. Power output increased 9.3 percent over 1985, which is higher than the growth of industrial production. Production of major raw materials, such as steel, iron, copper and cement, registered an increase of more than 10 percent each.

Second, development of light and heavy industries balanced out

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satisfactorily. The growth of light industry was slightly faster than that of heavy industry.

Third, readjustment of product mix meant that production met demand a little more closely. A survey of 100 kinds of products made by the state showed that 41 kinds of products in much demand, including colour TV sets, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, crude oil, pig iron, chemical fertilizer, small tractors and internal-combustion engines, had fulfilled the year's plan one month ahead of schedule. Restrictions were placed on the production of slow-selling goods such as motor vehicles, motorcycles, tractors, synthetic fabrics and liquor. Transport, communications, post and telecommunications services were improved and the strains on these facilities began to ease. Importance was attached to better economic returns nationwide, and improved economic returns were, by and large, achieved.

Investment in Fixed Assets Curb-ed, Key Projects Boosted. A total of 194 billion yuan may have gone into investment in the fixed assets of state-owned units in 1986, which is 15 percent more than in 1985 and lower than the 1985 growth rate of 41.8 percent. The makeup of investment in capital construction was readjusted. In the first 11 months of 1986, the proportion of investment made in productive projects rose from 56.6 percent in the same period of 1985 to 60.5 percent, and the proportion of investment in non-productive projects dropped from 43.4 percent to 39.5 percent. Investment returns improved too. The number of projects whose fixed assets were funded by state investment completed in 1986 rose over 1985. A record number of renovation projects and projects using imported equipment and technology which started construction a few years ago also went into production in 1986. Two hundred export-oriented textile and light industrial projects were

completed in the coastal areas, bringing US\$400 million in foreign currency incomes. Two hundred and five electrical machinery enterprises underwent a technical renovation in 1986, and 96 production centres of electrical machines for export were set up. Of all the new products and technological items developed by China in 1986, 116 have filled real gaps, 186 were the best in China, and 60 were as advanced as the world level of the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Brisk Domestic Market. Retail sales of social commodities for 1986 were about 495 billion yuan,

Foreign Trade and Finance. In 1986, Chinese exports rose 14.7 percent and Chinese imports were kept within the planned figure. With exports growth outstripping growth in imports, Chinese Customs authorities estimate that China's trade deficit for 1986 was about four billion US dollars less than in 1985. In 1986 China made great strides in importing foreign capital and the state revenue plan was fulfilled. However, the oil price drop on the international market and other factors which led to an increase in China's expenditure and decrease of income brought a deficit to the state budget for 1986 as a whole.



YUAN ZAONI

1986 was the third year since 1949 bumper harvests for Jilin farmers. The year's grain output exceeded 13.5 million tons.

a 15 percent increase over the previous year. There was an ample supply of food, particularly meat, fowl, eggs, vegetables, fruit and aquatic products. Supply and demand for the bulk of everyday household goods were balanced. There was also greater choice available. The retail price index for social commodities is expected to be about 6 percent, lower than the state's planned figure.

In 1986 more sources of credit were available to banks. By the end of November, deposits in urban and rural banks reached 217.9 billion yuan, 56 billion yuan more than in January. This proved helpful to industrial and agricultural production and national construction.

The year 1986 was the first year of China's Seventh Five-Year Plan and this beginning is encouraging.

Sino-US Trade: The Byword is Growth

by Zhou Chuangru

The signing of the Shanghai Communique in 1972 wrote *finis* to decades of estrangement and hostility between China and the United States. It also set the stage for the restoration and development of trade.

But it was not until January, 1979, when diplomatic relations were established between the two countries, that economic and technological exchanges really began growing. In July of that year, the two nations signed a trade agreement. Later, they created committees to coordinate their interests in the economic, technical, investment and trade fields.

All of this created favorable conditions for boosting two-way trade, and in 1979 and 1980, Sino-US trade reached US\$7.2 billion, far more than the total volume of trade during the previous six years.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985) saw many changes in Sino-US trade relations. Among the most important were:

First, two-way trade grew considerably, and the United States became one of China's major trade partners.

China's exports to the United States rose from US\$1.5 billion in 1981 to US\$2.6 billion in 1985, a total increase of 76.2 percent and an annual growth rate of 15.2 percent. Imports from the United States totaled US\$4.4 billion in 1981, but dropped to US\$ 4.2 billion in 1985, a 3.4 percent drop overall, or 0.9 percent a year.

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The rate of growth increased during the last two years of the five-year plan: according to statistics from Chinese customs authorities, 1985 trade between the two countries was 23.5 percent greater than in 1984.

In 1985, 11.4 percent of China's total import and export business was with the United States, just behind Hong Kong and Japan.

All of this is a far cry from the situation before the Shanghai Communique was signed, when Sino-US trade was almost nonexistent.

crude oil, and petroleum products. Exports of clothing, carpets and petroleum products surpassed US\$100 million, while trade in the other items exceeded US\$50 million.

Of the US commodities sold in China, only furs, timber, grain, synthetic fibers, chemical fertilizers, nonferrous metals, meters and instruments, mining equipment, petroleum industry equipment, and airplanes surpassed the US\$100 million mark. Trade in these commodities totaled US\$3.3 billion and accounted for 75.3



A Chinese glass-carver demonstrates his skills for US onlookers.

Second, Sino-US trade has centered on only a limited range of commodities.

For example, 54.2 percent of China's US\$1.4 billion in exports to the United States in 1985 fell within eight categories: cotton cloth, carpets, woolen textiles, cotton knitwear, tin, clothing,

percent of China's total imports from the United States.

Third, there is a trade imbalance between the two nations.

In 1984 and 1985, imports from the United States increased much more quickly than did China's exports to the United States.

A closer look at the statistics on China's total trade volume shows that from 1981 to 1985 imports from the United States accounted for 16 percent of China's total imports, while exports to the United States made up only 8.4 percent of China's total exports.

In addition, during the same period China suffered huge trade deficits in its trade with the United States. The five-year figure reached US\$8.8 billion in 1985, more than double that of the previous five-year period, and indications are that this gap is continuing to grow.

Fourth, there has been little change in the kinds of goods China has been exporting to the United States, but the composition of import trade from the United States has changed greatly between 1981 and 1985.

Chinese exports during this period consisted mainly of textiles, native products, animal byproducts, metals, and minerals; manufactured goods, grain, and oils and cereals made up only a small share. Machinery exports, which already stood at the bottom of the list, shrank from 3.1 percent in 1981 to 1.7 percent in 1985.

In contrast, imports of grain, oils and cereals, textiles and chemicals made up 12 percent of China's total imports from the United States in 1981, but by 1985 they had given way to a new combination of products. In that year, chemicals, native products, animal byproducts, technical equipments, and meters and instruments made up 23.9, 19.6, 15.9, 2 and 9 percent of the total respectively.

Fifth, because Sino-US trade has become more diversified, the two countries began cooperating with each other in production and technological development.

Companies on both sides of the Pacific are bartering with each other or engaged in compensatory trade. Some Chinese factories are

doing processing work with materials or components supplied by their US counterparts.

But such arrangements are increasingly being replaced by long-term agreements to cooperate in production and in comprehensive economic and technical projects.

The largest number of cooperative agreements, joint ventures and exchanges of labor services have taken place in coal-mining, power generating, oil development, aircraft manufacturing, transportation, communications and telecommunications, nonferrous metal development, food processing, and textiles. This has fostered mutual reliance based on mutual benefit, and has strengthened trade relations between the two countries.

Imbalances: The Way Out

Eliminating China's huge trade deficit and striking a balance in Sino-US trade will be a two-way endeavor.

The solution lies on both sides. The United States must relax restrictions on imports from China, but China must gradually change the composition of its exports if it is to expand trade to the United States.

The Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-1990) calls for China's total volume of import and export trade to grow at an annual rate of 7 percent and to reach US\$83 billion in 1990. Exports are slated to rise by an average of 8.1 percent and imports by 6.1 percent each year. The United States, as one of China's largest trade partners, can certainly share in a large portion of this increase.

The Trade Balance Sheet

Several factors suggest that conditions are favorable for China to expand its trade with the United States.

First, from 1981 to 1985, Chinese exports as a share of total US imports grew from 0.6 percent to 0.7 percent. Though this increase was small, it attests to the

potential for further growth.

Second, from 1981 to 1985, trade between the two countries grew by an average of 15.2 percent a year, much higher than average of 5.5 percent a year for China's total volume of export trade.

Third, the economic upturn in the United States over the past few years will stimulate US demand for primary products and manufactured goods.

Fourth, various regions and departments in China are working to increase their foreign-exchange revenue by expanding their export trade, economic relations, and technical exchanges with other countries.

Fifth, Chinese enterprises are now taking the world market situation into account when planning production, are starting to improve the quality of their products, and will increase production to expand exports.

All the same, several factors are still hindering Sino-US trade.

For example, US economic growth is expected to slow in the coming years, and it is unlikely that the United States will greatly increase its imports of raw materials.

Also, the value of the US dollar is falling; this will affect Chinese exports somewhat.

Voices of protectionism are being heard in the United States, and the US Congress has passed as many as 300 pieces of protectionist legislation. In fact, protectionism has already become a major factor that is limiting Chinese exports to the United States.

Finally, on the Chinese side, efforts are still needed to improve the quality, packaging, and standards of its products if they are to measure up to the demands of the US market.

On the whole, however, the stress is on favorable factors. If both countries make concerted efforts, there is reason to be optimistic about expansion of Sino-US trade relations. ■

East-West:

Bridging the Scientific Chasm

by Our Correspondent Ling Yuan

The chilly winter wind tore at Robert Temple's parka as he paced the Marco Polo Bridge snapping photographs. He eyed the details around him with intense concentration.

The 42-year-old former Kentuckian knew a surprising amount about the bridge which Marco Polo had written about in the 13th century. The legendary Italian explorer had been awestruck by the bridge, which he described as wide enough to allow 10 horsemen to ride across it abreast.

Temple, however, had never been to China before. His knowledge about ancient China had come from painstaking research over the past few years.

"We went there not because Marco Polo described it but because of the arches," Temple explained. The bridge's 11 spans are segmental arches, an engineering innovation that gives more strength and uses less construction material than the semicircular arches that were being used in Europe at the same historical period.

For Temple, who was paying his first visit to China in the company of Joseph Needham, the world's foremost authority on Chinese science and technology, the bridge in Beijing's southwestern suburbs was one of China's major but unsung discoveries and inventions — inventions that have contributed greatly to what is often, but wrongly, thought of as "Western civilization."

The two men came to China in November, 1986, partly to celebrate the publication of the Chinese edition of *The Collected Papers of Joseph Needham* and partly to do further research. For



XUE CHAO

Joseph Needham ponders reporter's question.

example, Needham said in a press conference that he planned to visit the Dazu Grottoes in Sichuan Province to confirm whether the carvings there contain the first known sculpture of a handgun.

"It's held by a character that has two horns on his head, some sort of devil, and (the gun) actually has flames and a cannonball coming out of it," Needham said.

Needham and Temple were accompanied by director-producer Michael Gill and cinematographer Michael Fox, both of whom had been involved with the "Heart of the Dragon" television series. The two filmmakers were there to document what might turn out to be Needham's last trip to China, since the scholar is now 86 and afflicted with arthritis.

"A Brilliant Distillation"

Temple, who has lived in England for the past 20 years, is the author of *China: Land of Discovery and Invention*, a popular condensation of Needham's life-work, the definitive multivolume

Science and Civilisation in China.

The new book describes 100 outstanding Chinese discoveries and inventions — from the spinning-wheel and paper money to the umbrella, rocket, and movable type — culled from Needham's work in support of what Temple calls one of history's forgotten secrets: that more than half the inventions on which the modern world is based originated in China. The book has already been published in England and will soon be released in the United States by Simon and Schuster under the title *The Genius of China*.

Temple never expected to become so deeply involved with the history of Chinese science. To be sure, his interest in one kind of science, cooking, was aroused at an early age when he used to follow Col. Harland Sanders around demanding, unsuccessfully, to know what the secret ingredients were that flavored what later came to be known as "Kentucky Fried Chicken."

He majored in oriental studies and Sanskrit after entering the University of Pennsylvania at 16, and it was there that he was introduced to the work of the man he considers "the greatest scholar of the 20th century."

When Needham started writing his books about China in 1948, he envisioned a six-volume work that would be completed in a few years' time. But the more he learned about ancient Chinese science, technology, and civilization, the more there was to learn. He soon realized he had stumbled upon an "absolute gold mine."

So far, 15 books, some more

than 1,000 pages long, have been published by Cambridge University Press, and at least another 10 are projected. During his visit to Beijing, Needham said the project was so gigantic that he wondered if he would live to see it finished, but added that he takes a "Taoist" attitude towards it and does not worry.

The Needham Research Institute in Cambridge is cooperating closely with more than 30 scholars from all over the world to compile future volumes, on subjects ranging from Chinese mycology, the study of mushrooms, to Chinese psychopathology.

The books, which have been bestsellers all over the world, are a far cry from his early vision of the project, which he "by no means" intended to be academic. In addition, the volumes are expensive and long. Even some libraries cannot afford them, and those that can often have long waiting lists of readers.

Needham had always intended to make his work accessible to the average reader, but as the scope of the work expanded and the years went by, he came to realize he could no longer hope to accomplish that task himself.

When Temple went to Needham in 1984 and offered to write a popular book oriented to the general reader, the scholar immediately gave him a go-ahead, and even offered Temple access to masses of unpublished materials and manuscripts in progress.

Temple had already published several books related to the history of science, but condensing Needham's voluminous research into one 254-page book was no easy task. And he also wanted the book to be ready in time for Queen Elizabeth II's visit to China in October, 1986.

So for more than a year he worked 14 hours a day, pushing himself to exhaustion perusing typescripts, proofs and sections of the unpublished portions of Needham's work.

The result is a beautiful book graced with hundreds of previously unpublished photographs and drawings. And because Needham's own accounts of some Chinese discoveries and inventions are still in manuscript, Temple's volume will be the only source for these materials until the larger project is complete, which may not be for many years.

Temple recalled, "I was very nervous when I gave the result to him to see what he thought of it, and I was very worried that I hadn't done a good enough job."

But Needham was not only enthusiastic enough about Temple's book; he wrote an introduction to it, calling it a "brilliant distillation" of his larger work. He later commented that *China: Land of Discovery and Invention* would "certainly reach many more people than those who have time to read my own more detailed volumes."

Needham did comment, in a letter to *Beijing Review*, that he felt there were "some mistakes ... and various statements which I should like to have seen expressed rather differently" in Temple's book, but he added, "I still think that the work as a whole is admirable."

According to Temple, Needham's only criticism was that "he wanted to have the section on warfare not to be the end, because he didn't like people to finish reading the book thinking the Chinese were warlike." But Temple said the publishers refused to change the order of the material. "I was very sorry his wishes were not respected," Temple added.

"Conversion" to a New Field

Before Needham found his life's work in the study of ancient Chinese science, he had established himself as a preeminent biochemist. His *Chemical Embryology*, published in 1931, laid the groundwork for modern embryology.

Because of his achievements, he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1931, and was named Sir William Dunn Reader in Biochemistry at Cambridge in 1933.

He was well on his way to greater achievements and fame when he underwent a "conversion" that he likes to compare to St. Paul's on the road to Damascus.

The catalyst for his conversion was the arrival of three Chinese students at Cambridge University's biochemistry laboratory in 1936. One of them, Dr. Lu Gwei-Djen, the daughter of a Nanjing doctor, later became his longtime chief collaborator. The more Needham got to know them, the more he realized how "exactly like my own their minds were," and the more fascinated he became by their tales of how the Chinese had been the originators of what he had always believed to be Western discoveries.

This kindled his interest in the history of science, technology and medicine in China. In 1942, the Royal Society asked him to go to China as its envoy. He ended up staying there throughout World War II as scientific counselor at the British Embassy in Chongqing and developed many contacts with leading Chinese scholars in many disciplines.

They told him what to read and what books to buy, and, once the war ended, the British Air Force shipped his thousands of volumes back to Cambridge. The books later became the nucleus of the Needham Research Institute, the world's largest library on the history of Chinese science. Needham and his associates recently moved into a new building which will house the institute and library.

The war years paved the way for a complete switch in Needham's academic pursuits. When he returned to Cambridge in 1948, he dropped his research in bioche-

mistry completely to write a book about Chinese contributions to science, technology, and medicine prior to the 15th century.

Setting the Record Straight

What Needham found in his research exceeded his expectations many of the West's greatest achievements turned out not to be independent discoveries, but borrowings from China. Over the years, his findings have astonished not only Westerners, who tend to think modern civilization is based on the Scientific Revolution and other Western developments, but also the Chinese, who have themselves lost touch with the splendors of their past.

The field of agriculture is just one example. Needham learned that modern agricultural techniques, which heralded the great European Industrial Revolution, came about because of ideas and techniques imported from China.

The planting of crops in rows, intensive hoeing of weeds, the modern seed drill, and the iron plow all came from China. In addition, the Chinese were using the trade harness and collar harness while farmers in the West were choking their horses and

draft animals with straps around their throats.

Others of Needham's findings were just as surprising. Without the importation from China of the rudder, the compass, and multiple masts, Christopher Columbus would not have been able to sail to the Western hemisphere and Europe would have been hard put to establish colonial empires overseas.

In addition, Germany's Johann Gutenberg was not the first to invent movable type; Britain's Sir William Harvey was not the first to discover and describe the circulation of the blood; and his countryman, Sir Isaac Newton, was not the first to discover the First Law of Motion....All had been discovered or invented, sometimes hundreds of years earlier, in China.

"The \$64,000 Question"

When one leafs through Needham's and Temple's books, the inevitable question comes to mind: if the Chinese were so advanced in antiquity and the Middle Ages, how was it that their many ingenious inventions and discoveries failed to develop into modern science?

In his introduction to Temple's book, Needham calls this "the \$64,000 question." In his opinion, Chinese inventions and discoveries prior to the 15th century were absolutely important to all humanity, but they failed to develop systematic theories. Without such theories, the Western scientific and technological revolutions would never have happened.

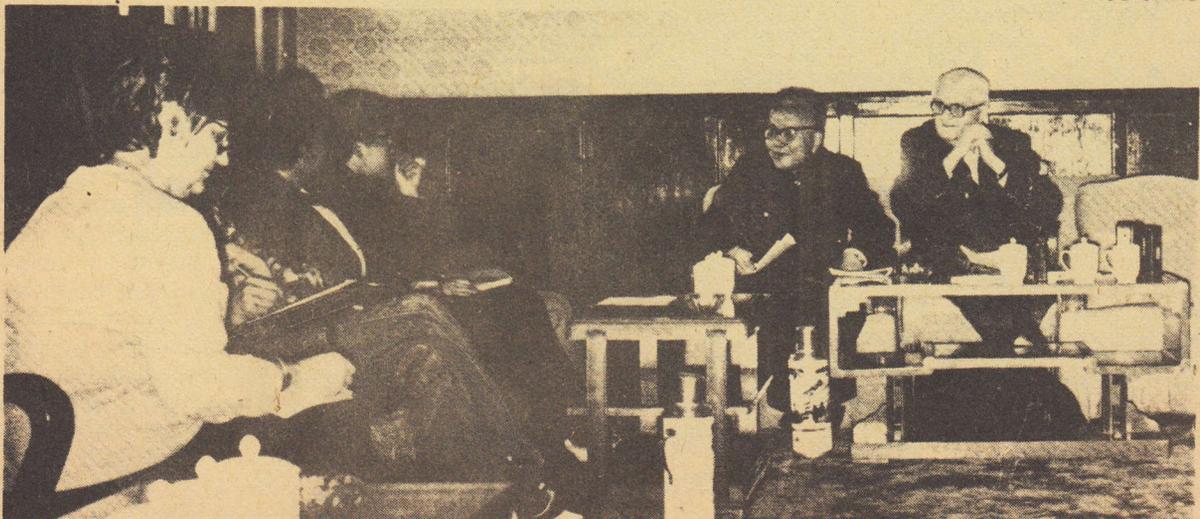
But the fundamental factors that accounted for the development of modern science across Europe were the decline of medieval feudalism and the rise of capitalism and the ascendancy of the entrepreneurial bourgeoisie in the 17th century. During the same period, however, China was sinking deeper into the morass of feudalism and deep-rooted bureaucratism.

Needham concluded that Chinese feudalism inhibited further scientific progress in China, and in particular the kind of breakthrough that occurred in Europe.

Today, the Chinese still see remnants of "feudalism" as major obstacles to their nation's economic and social development, and the determination to catch up with the West in science has been a

Joseph Needham talks with reporters at the Beijing Friendship Hotel.

XUE CHAO



rallying point for everyone from China's top leaders to its ordinary workers and farmers.

Temple commented during his visit to China that he saw the efforts being made to speed up scientific progress and that he had no doubt that the country would succeed in its endeavor.

"I've been particularly impressed by the extremely high level of intelligence of some of the senior officials I have met, and I think the intelligence of the average Chinese is higher than that of the average Westerner. This is a unique factor which cannot be changed," he said. "The Chinese certainly could become world leaders in computer technology....It would be only appropriate since the Chinese invented binary arithmetic by which computers operate."

However, he warned that the "will to support science and technology is essential." He commented, "I think it is safe to say that sending rocket scientists

to paddy fields during the 'cultural revolution' was the sort of thing that was not likely to lead China to becoming a world leader in science and technology."

Bridging the Chasm

In a 1946 lecture, Needham said: "I personally believe that all Westerners, all people belonging to the Euro-American civilization, are subconsciously inclined to congratulate themselves, feeling with some self-satisfaction that, after all, it was Europe and its extension into the Americas which developed modern science and technology. In the same way I think that all my Asian friends are subconsciously inclined to a certain anxiety about this matter, because their civilization did not, in fact, develop modern science and technology."

Needham's 40 years of work have disproven both misconceptions. He has offered solid evidence to prove that modern

science is not exclusively European in its origins, and that many other nations of the world, including China, have made major contributions to the modern world. Both his monumental volumes and Temple's popular version will help to foster a clearer mutual understanding and bridge the mental chasm between East and West.

Temple may have summarized Needham's aims as well as his own when he wrote in the preface to his book:

"It is now time for the Chinese contribution to be recognized and acknowledged by East and West alike. And above all, let this be recognized by today's schoolchildren, who will be the generation to absorb it into their most fundamental conceptions about the world. When that happens, Chinese and Westerners will be able to look each other in the eye, knowing themselves to be true and full partners." ■

Robert Temple on the Marco Polo Bridge with a British film crew.

XUE CHAO



Norman Bethune:

China's Unforgettable Friend

by Guest Reporter Sun Xiaofan and Our Correspondent Chen Dongjing

When the new Norman Bethune Memorial Hall was dedicated in Tangxian County, Hebei Province, two teenaged girls, one Canadian and the other Chinese, exchanged models of the Bethune memorials from their respective countries.

The exchange was an important symbol at the ceremony, which was held November 12, on the 47th anniversary of the death of the Canadian doctor who gave his life to the Chinese people and the Chinese revolutionary cause.

The new memorial, a 35,000-square-meter compound that combines traditional Chinese and modern architectural styles, stands at the foot of Jiulong Hill. A gilded archway opens into a courtyard surrounded by an assembly hall, a 500-square meter memorial hall in Bethune's honor and another equally large hall dedicated to the memory of Dwarkanath Shangaram Kotnis, an Indian doctor who also dedicated himself to the Chinese cause.

The new memorial hall is the newest of several built by the Chinese government and people in many of the places where Bethune lived and worked -- in Shijiazhuang City, Juncheng County, and in Tangxian County. Both Shijiazhuang and Changchun, in Jilin Province, have medical schools and hospitals named after him. His life and death have been recounted in books and picture albums, and reenacted in films and plays. His image has appeared on Chinese posters and stamps.

Who was Norman Bethune, and



Norman Bethune.

***W**e wept—the heavens wept. He had healed our children. He had brought life to the wounded. He was our healer and our teacher.*

why does his memory still live on so vividly among the Chinese people?

Bethune was born March 3, 1890, in Gravenhurst, Ontario. He grew up to be a man who "often didn't agree, and often found himself alone. But he was fearless and he was determined, and the isolation of his views never once deterred him in the pursuit of a just cause." in the words of James

Christakos, director general of Ontario's park department and leader of the delegation to the ceremony.

It was for just such a "just cause" that Bethune, a Canadian Communist, went to Spain in 1936 to join the Republicans in their battle against fascism, and it was there that he organized the world's first mobile blood clinic.

He came to China in January, 1938, to help the Chinese people in their War of Resistance Against Japan. He said China was where he was most needed.

During his first month in Yanan, he asked to go to the front line to help save wounded soldiers although Mao Zedong wanted him to take charge of the Eighth Route Army's base hospital.

When Bethune arrived at the "Jin-Cha-Ji" mountain area where the fighting was fiercest, he was shocked by the unsanitary conditions. Wounded soldiers who had been sent there days or even weeks earlier were huddled under thin blankets. Their bandages had been unchanged for many days. The wounds of many had turned gangrenous and the soldiers' lives could only be saved by amputation.

Though Bethune had been travelling for five days, he refused to rest and set to work immediately. He started by holding training classes on first aid, hygiene, and basic surgical operations because he soon found out that he was almost the only qualified doctor in the area, which had 13 million people. He also compiled three illustrated text-

books and built a "model hospital," which was destroyed by the enemy three weeks later. Then, realizing that medical care in a guerrilla area should be mobile, he designed an operating table that could be carried by two mules.

Bethune was tireless. He once performed 115 operations in 69 hours without stopping and kept on working under enemy bombardment. His Chinese friends were frightened by how he drove himself and tried everything they could think of to make him rest, but he refused.

Bethune traveled constantly to keep pace with the Eighth Route

doing what I want to do."

He once gave his own blood to a wounded soldier and then finished the operation and saved the man's life. He operated under the guns of the Japanese. He escaped from makeshift hospitals only minutes before they were captured...Soon Bethune's name became a legend and "Attack! Bethune is with us!" became a battle cry. The name, the person, gave them encouragement.

On October 28, 1939, while operating without gloves, Bethune cut his finger. The wound became infected and the infection spread throughout his body. On Novem-

Hundreds of people, including Chinese Assistant Minister of Culture Gao Yunjia and Richard V. Gorham, the Canadian ambassador to China, attended the dedication ceremony at Tangxian.

"Chinese people are so warm, and they respect Bethune so much. We are moved," said M.L. Evans, superintendent of the Bethune Memorial House in Gravenhurst and a member of the Canadian delegation to the ceremony.

The Canadians had visited Shanghai, Suzhou, Hangzhou, Hebei, and Xian, and were warmly received when they were known to be associated with Bethune.

They asked the attendants in shops, restaurants, or hotels whether they had ever heard of Norman Bethune, and they were happily surprised to find that all of them could tell stories about this great Canadian.

Gorham said Bethune's memory is also strong in his native land: "We Canadians are very proud and honored that one of our citizens could make such important contributions to China, and very humbled to know that he is well-remembered and so well-honored in this country."

The ties of trade, commerce, and culture between China and Canada had been weak before the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1970. But the spirit and memory of Bethune has always been a symbol of their friendship.

At the dedication ceremony, representatives from both countries agreed to establish relationships between the Bethune Memorial House in Gravenhurst and the new Bethune Memorial Hall in Tangxian.

Christakos said, "With the twinning of the two memorials, the bond of friendship that Bethune was responsible for is enhanced and strengthened. Through this act, the relations and friendship that exist between our two countries are enriched."



ZHAO GUANGXIN

Dedication of Norman Bethune Memorial Hall at Tangxian.

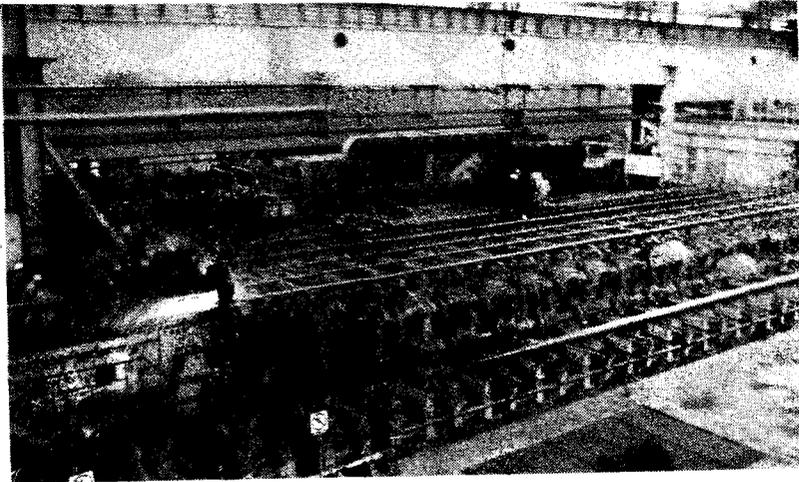
Army. Like the soldiers he tended, he slept in huts and caves, lived on millet, rice, and eggs, and went barefoot or in rope sandals. His niece, Janet Cornell, said, "When he lived at home, he liked to live in comfort. It was a big change for him to come to China." She said he found in China what he had always been searching for.

Bethune had an impatient temper, but his impatience disappeared when he worked with the Chinese. He wrote to a Canadian friend, Hazen Sise, "I've operated all day and I'm tired. But I don't think I have been so happy for a long time. I'm

ber 12, in a peasant hut and surrounded by his heartbroken friends, he died of blood poisoning.

Lang Lin, Bethune's interpreter, grieved, "He died on the night of many stars. He knew, we all knew, he would die. We wept—the heavens wept. He had healed our children. He had brought life to the wounded. He was our healer and our teacher."

Lang's words still encapsulate the feelings of the Chinese people towards this man who came into their world in their most desperate hour to work with them and to die with them.



A workshop at the Baoshan Seamless Steel Tube Plant in Shanghai.

Problems in Economic Development. Overall demand is still large in spite of effort made to curb its growth. Excessive investment in fixed assets, especially in projects not included in the state plan, surpassed the country's financial and material resources. In 1986 the growth of money for consumption was smaller than in 1985, but still greater than the growth in national income and labour productivity. Grain production was not as high as the 1984 record. This is due to a fairly weak material and technological base, inadequate ability to withstand natural disasters. How to subsidize agricultural production out of rural industrial income, how to enhance the interest of farmers in growing grains and cereals, and how to ensure the steady growth of farm production are still problems being solved. In industry, excessive taxes, low state-set depreciation rate and unreasonable social welfare burdens on the large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises combined to sap their vitality. They were short of financial reserves and therefore unable to engage in renovation and development themselves.

People's consumption patterns underwent great changes. Production structure and product mix on one hand and consumption patterns and market demand on

the other were still seriously imbalanced, with brandname and quality products in short supply and other products overstocked. With this imbalance as well as the readjustment upwards of prices of raw materials and transport expenses, and the increase in interest rates and in the depreciation rates and pay rises for employees, some of the indexes of industrial profits handed over to the state were not satisfactory. Enterprises' inability to pay the expected amount of taxes contributed to the state financial deficit.

In 1987, the second year of the

Seventh Five-Year Plan period, we will strive to spread the development of our economic reforms, expand agricultural production, enliven large, and medium-sized enterprises, "increase production and practise economy," readjust the product mix and develop our national economy at a proper speed to achieve improvements in economic returns. Grain production is expected to exceed 400 million tons. Production of light and textile products (in particular brandname, higher quality, and products in great demand at home) is expected to increase significantly, 20 percent of the range will be upgraded in design and colour; 5,800 new products will be put on the market. We plan to add to our power generating capacity by 5.5-6 million KW. Raw material products and export items are expected to improve further in quantity and quality. Industrial production growth will be maintained at about 7 percent, as is required in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. It is expected that our national economy will develop steadily, creating favourable conditions for carrying out reforms in an all-round way and fulfilling our Seventh Five-Year Plan by 1990.

Quality check for the "Princess" blouse of the Wujiang Embroidered Silk Factory (in Jiangsu) which has become high fashion in France. ZHOU ZHONGYAO



Urban Environmental Protection Well Under Way

by Qu Geping



Qu Geping.

China's awareness of environmental protection developed only recently. The first national environmental protection conference was convened in 1975. This was followed by the establishment of major environmental protection organizations at the central and local levels.

In September 1979, the state promulgated the Environmental Protection Law. The new Constitution adopted in December 1982 notes: "The state protects and improves the living environment and the ecological environment, and prevents and remedies pollution and other public hazards." Environmental protection was also listed as one of the 10 major tasks of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-85). In December 1983, the state held the second national environmental protection conference which laid down the guiding principle that economic development, urban construction and environmental protection should go hand in hand to ensure economic results, social

benefits and environmental improvement.

Initial Achievements

After more than a decade of effort, China's environmental protection has made some progress, particularly in urban areas.

1) Treating industrial pollution. By 1985, the 167 key pollution treatment projects planned by the state in 1978 were more or less complete. Between 1981 and 1984, the country completed more than 100,000 pollution treatment projects. This increased China's wastewater treatment capacity by 1.8 million tons and gas treatment by 220 million cubic metres per hour. More than 10,000 enterprises and workshops that consumed a great deal of energy, wasted raw materials and were serious polluters have been closed down, merged with other businesses, moved to city outskirts or switched to alternative production.

Today, China can treat 2,500 million more tons of industrial wastewater a year than in 1980. Concentrations of harmful metals and petrol in wastewater have dropped year by year. Purifiers have been installed in many seriously polluting boilers and the major sources of pollution in some large and medium-sized cities have begun to be brought under control. When the Wuhan Iron and Steel Complex began production in the 1950s, no environmental protection measures were considered. Polluted water discharged by the coking mill flowed into the Changjiang (Yangtze) River and smoke belching out from the steel smelting factory polluted the city's air. After five years of treatment, this pollution on the middle reaches of Changjiang has been remedied.

2) Checking deterioration of

the urban environment.

■ Many cities began preventing and treating air pollution by working on smoke and dust. In 1985, the country re-equipped and renovated more than 13,000 boilers and instituted 140 smog control areas. In Shanghai, a densely populated industrial city, the volume of dustfall dropped significantly. To reduce smog and concentrations of sulphur dioxide, cities north of the Huanghe (Yellow) River have expanded their centralized heating facilities. The use of gas is spreading in Beijing, Tianjin and many other cities. This step alone helps reduce urban rubbish by 80,000 tons and sulphur dioxide in the lower atmosphere by 6,000 tons a year.

■ China has treated polluted water in more than 100 reservoirs, rivers and lakes in recent years. More than 40 urban sewage works have been built all over the country, increasing the country's daily wastewater treatment capacity by 2.38 million tons. Beijing has adopted measures to protect water resources. This has improved the quality of the water of the Guanting, Miyun and Huairou reservoirs, the city's three largest sources of water.

■ More than 170 streets and neighbourhoods have adopted measures to limit noise. Traffic noise in these areas has dropped by two to seven decibels. In Beijing, some industrial enterprises have been given a time limit for controlling their noise pollution. Some have been moved out of urban area and all motor vehicles in the city have been fitted with low-noise horns. Tractors are banned from the city proper, and 15,000 old three-wheeled trucks which caused serious air and noise pollution have been improved or banned.

■ To improve the working and living conditions, many cities have encouraged their citizens to plant

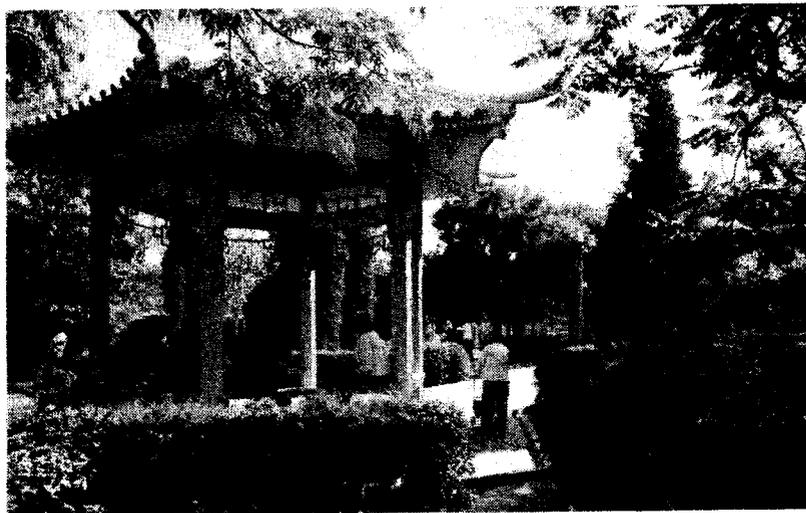
The author is director of the State Environmental Protection Bureau.

trees, grass and flowers. In the past five years Beijing has planted more than 10 million trees and 4 million square metres of lawn, and built 150 hectares of roadside gardens and 14 parks. Tianjin has built more than 60 garden-like residential areas, planted 14 million trees, and covered 990,000 square metres of land with grass.

Efforts by the residents of Hangzhou to improve the ecology of the scenic West Lake have attracted more than 80 kinds of birds to this noted tourist resort. Lanzhou used to be habitat for migratory birds, but when the

After treatment, Shishahal Lake Park has become one of Beijing's most popular gathering places.

SONG LIANFENG



industrial boom of the 1960s brought pollution to the city's air and the Huanghe River, water plants were on the brink of extinction and birds disappeared. Since the end of the 1970s, Gansu provincial and Lanzhou city governments have implemented measures to improve the local environment. Various algae, micro-organisms, fish and shrimps have returned to the Huanghe River, and birds were sighted in the region again starting in 1985.

Protection Measures

■ Siting industrial projects as part of overall urban planning. New industrial projects are now

being built in different industrial districts according to their nature and effect on the environment. Attempts have been made to protect sensitive areas from pollution. Some of the worst polluters have been relocated, and construction of potential polluters halted. This has effectively curbed new pollution.

■ Combining environmental protection with urban construction and renovation. Most public utilities have effects on the environment. Efforts have been made to develop centralized heating and gas supplies which

help to curb air pollution, and to improve drainage and sewers, which minimize water pollution.

■ Enacting local by-laws on environmental management. After the state law on environmental protection was passed, the cities have developed rules for its implementation so it can be carried out in earnest.

■ Funding. Localities are expected to collect funds for environmental protection projects through their own efforts. Industrial enterprises are asked to take full responsibility for the pollution they themselves cause.

The state will reward enterprises who recycle waste by lowering their taxes. Efforts are also being made to control urban growth,

improve the siting of urban industries, eliminate pollutants, plant more trees, and improve environmental protection laws.

Much Work Ahead

Despite these improvements, environmental pollution remains a serious problem in China.

The pollution caused by the township enterprises on the city's outskirts is even more serious. Because of poor equipment and inadequate management, the more than 6,000 township enterprises on Shanghai's outskirts produce twice as much water pollution as their urban counterparts to manufacture goods of the same value. Because of pollution, 10 percent of Shanghai's 26,600 hectares of surface water can no longer support fish.

Smoke and dust pollution of the air also remains a serious problem in many cities. Imbalanced and backward energy distribution and consumption patterns, and dense population mean many cities lag far behind state-set environmental control standards.

Noise pollution too still plagues many Chinese cities.

The main reasons behind these problems are:

■ Inadequate education about environmental protection.

■ Inadequate environmental protection organizations and a lack of trained professionals in the field.

■ Cadres, especially at the grass-roots level, who concentrate on production but neglect environmental concerns.

■ A lack of attention to environmental protection when local governments and economic departments draw up plans, allocate funds and begin construction and renovation projects.

■ As a developing country, China's economic and technological level remains low, and the state lacks funds and equipment for environmental protection. ■

Luoyang Arrests the 'Yellow Dragon'

by Our String Reporters
Chen Chaozhong and Wang Geng

Luoyang has many claims to fame. It was the capital of many Chinese dynasties and is the home of the famous Longmen Grottoes.

It is also a growing industrial city. Since 1949, hundreds of factories have been built there (see issue No. 35, 1986). And unfortunately, until recently, it has also been known for its pollution by the "Yellow dragon"—waste gas discharged by the No. 1 Tractor Factory.

But the "yellow dragon" and many other forms of pollution have come under control in recent years, thanks in no small part to the efforts of Wu Zhengguo, the city's mayor.

After Wu took office in May 1983, he spent two months touring more than 40 factories, hospitals and villages in the area.

"I discovered that not a few factory authorities were concerned solely with output and were neglecting the environment completely. Untreated waste gas, waste water and industrial effluents were being discharged everywhere," he recalled.

"While patients were being treated inside hospitals, dangerous waste water was being pumped out into the streets. I

received many letters from primary school pupils reporting pollution, and many residents also complained.

"I feel we should learn a lesson from the developed countries, where numerous disasters have been caused by pollution. This should not happen in China. As mayor, I would be remiss if I did nothing about it. It seems to me that building socialism with Chinese characteristics also involves protecting the environment."

Mayor's 'Military Orders'

The 46-year-old mayor holds a news briefing each year at which he reports on the environment and announces what pollution projects are to be pursued. Plans must be accomplished within set time limits. These are known as the "mayor's military orders."

Two years ago, the more than 800 cypresses in the courtyard of the 16th century Guanlin Temple were dying, smothered by clouds of smoke from a small battery factory at the back of the temple complex. The temple, 7-1/2 kilometres from Luoyang, is an ancient historic site as well. It



Statue of "Peony Fairy Maiden," a symbol of Luoyang.

houses the tomb of General Guan Yu of the state of Shu (221-263), one of the Three Kingdoms of ancient China.

The cypresses, planted during the Ming and Qing dynasties (1368-1911), had been growing tall and sturdy until attacked by the smoke.

Wu's campaign to save the trees began with a news briefing and continued with several on-the-spot investigations. He tried to persuade the factory authorities to stop polluting, but without success. Finally he simply ordered the factory to switch to making other products. Today there is no more smoke and the cypresses are flourishing.

In September 1985, the city government began a campaign against noise pollution and specifically forbade motorists to blow horns on major streets.

On September 4, Wu, wearing an armband and waving a red flag, was seen checking the traffic in the

Wu Zhengguo (third left), mayor of Luoyang, campaigning on the hazards of noise in the street.

CAI QUANSHU



streets. One violator of the anti-noise notice said later, "In spite of his heavy schedule, our mayor stood on duty in the streets. From now on I will not sound my horn needlessly."

Recent statistics indicate that traffic noise in Luoyang has dropped from an average of 74 decibels in 1983 to 68 decibels.

Wu has made it a rule to attend every conference in his city on environmental protection.

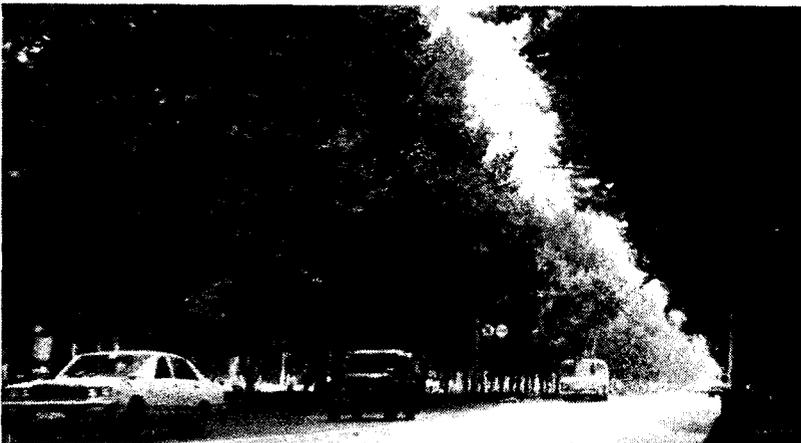
He always attends the city's environmental bureau meetings held to commend model sanitation workers. He also visits their homes during Spring Festival each year. He allocated special funds to build a dormitory for them after he learnt that they were suffering from a housing shortage. And his office is always open to them.

Comprehensive Control

Luoyang's recent problems stem from a failure to adhere to the overall plan developed by the city in the 1950s after it was designated by the state as a key city for urban construction.

During the "cultural revolution," some enterprises ignored the plan and pollution intensified. Now, however, factories must meet deadlines for controlling pollution. If they fail, they must either switch to making other products or shut down. In 1985, 44

An avenue downtown.



A lake in the botanical gardens.

CHEN CHAOZHONG

enterprises had to switch production; last year the plan for the construction of 37 electroplating factories was rescinded.

The "yellow dragon" discharged by the tractor factory was a major environmental polluter. It contributed more than 1,000 tons of poisonous smoke and dust to the city's atmosphere each year. In April 1984, the city government issued an order calling for the "yellow dragon" to be conquered by the end of 1985.

The factory went into action immediately. After some research, the converter technology was upgraded and the gas-purifying equipment was improved. The dust content of the factory's smoke in 1986 was within state-permitted levels.

The factory managers dis-

covered that an investment in environmental protection actually improved working and living conditions and increased production as well.

By investing 2.2 million yuan to upgrade the converter and conquer the "yellow dragon," the tractor factory has also prolonged the converter's useful life, saved pig iron, produced more rolled steel, and recovered refined ferric oxide powder. All this earned the factory 2.5 million yuan—enough to recoup its entire investment within a year.

Luoyang has also introduced other protection measures: water-treatment devices in the city's 40 hospitals, central heating in some dwellings to cut down on pollution caused by the burning of coal, electric buses instead of diesel buses on the main streets, and liquefied petroleum gas instead of coal as fuel.

Luoyang's government has also tried to heighten its citizens' awareness of environmental problems. In the past few years, it has sponsored two "environmental protection months," organized lectures on environmental sciences, edited and printed materials on environmental protection, and produced TV programmes on the subject.

The Chinese government has named Luoyang a model city in pioneering environmental protection, which has now become one of the nation's state policies. ■

The Young: Similar Smiles, Different Manners

A society's inner pulse usually becomes visible first in the behaviour of its young people. So it is in the differing life styles, social contacts, concepts, values and behaviours of the younger generations of Beijing and Shanghai that the unique features and personalities of the two cities are reflected.

by Yang Dongping, Dai Gang

Yang Dongping pushed his way along Nanjing Road, Shanghai's most crowded shopping street. When he reached the charming riverfront Bund, he turned to look back at the city's skyline, dominated by European-style buildings that gleamed in the chilly drizzle, and tried to call up the familiar feelings he usually had while walking along spacious Changan Avenue in Beijing on a sunny October afternoon. But the feelings obstinately failed to return. At last he had to admit that Beijing and Shanghai are indeed two different cups of tea.

The two cities look very different, and their people are different, too. Yang, a former "educated youth" (a term to describe urban students who were sent to rural areas during the "cultural revolution"—Ed.) from Shanghai who now lives in Beijing has travelled back and forth enough that he can compare some of the differences that lie behind the similarly smiling faces of his young friends in both cities.

It is almost self-evident that Beijing, the thriving Chinese capital, and Shanghai, China's largest coastal metropolis, are the country's two greatest cultural centres. The former might be said to reflect the "virile," "straight-forward" culture of northern China, while the latter has a more "sensuous" and exquisite style, characteristic of the culture south of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River.

Bull Sessions in Beijing

One day, Yang attended a get-together at a friend's home in

Beijing. One of the guests, Xu Xiaojun, 25, tapped him on the shoulder and said, "Hey, 'buddy,' play the host of 'cutting,' O.K.?" "What? 'Cutting'?" Yang was puzzled. "Yes, 'cutting the mountain' of course?" Waves of laughter echoed through the warm, youthful atmosphere of the room.

"Cutting the Mountain" is a literal translation of *Kan Da Shan*, a slang term popular among Beijing's young people. It actually refers to a kind of voluble discursive harangue—the Beijing equivalent of the college "bull session," but not limited to students. "The mountain" is the only English for *Da Shan*, hinting the rich and uninhibited content of a free "seminar" of the kind.

Before Yang had had time to recover from his confusion, Xu Xiaojun had already delivered an out-and-out harangue punctuated with expressions like "background times," "psycho-revolution," "transformative transition" and "macro-culture." He covered a wide range of topics concerning China and its position in the present world situation, while the others interrupted him time and again with their own voluble pros and cons.

Like Xu and his friends, many Beijing young people are experts at these sessions. Self-confidence is 100 percent and they are proud of it. They display a boundless interest in almost everything under the heaven and will share opinions with friends about any subjects at any time.

Perhaps, *Kan Da Shan* is rooted in Beijing youth's tradition of

demonstrating their zeal and concern for the nation's present and future. Yang saw in his friends' *Kan Da Shan* spiritual links with 1919's famous anti-feudalist May 4th Movement and 1976's April 5th Movement, which spelt the end for the "cultural revolution." Today's young too have done and will continue to do their share as "social pioneers."

Aromatic Nanjing Road

Last Spring Festival, Yang went to Shanghai, where he was invited to dinner by Chang, an old friend who had just returned from his honeymoon journey to Beijing. Chang's opinion of Beijing was lukewarm: "Large as it is, it's too empty. The prices are terrible, and not enough convenient living facilities." Yang could not come up with a rejoinder.

Looking around at Chang's bridal chamber, he saw an artfully arranged "mini-palace." Though only 12 square metres, its well-designed and -finished modular furniture was bathed in the dreamy light of a fine, unusual ceiling lamp, wall lamps, desk lamp and floor lamp, while an impressive collection of appliances—a colour TV set, a refrigerator, a stereo sound system and a washing machine—occupied the rest of the space.

Young people in Shanghai have a strong desire to pursue the latest trends in life styles as much as they can. They know how to enjoy life within the limits of their budgets. Compared to their Beijing counterparts, they are more material-

istic, but no less artistic in their attitude towards life.

Shanghai is plagued by an even more critical housing shortage than Beijing. Therefore, many would-be couples must work for a long time to realize their dream of a room of their own. Once a young couple is allocated an apartment, it is so precious to them that they may spend several thousand yuan and years on arranging the space and furnishing it. Most the money must be saved out of their incomes.

Young Beijingers tend to be more casual and not as particular about their housing arrangements. When Yang thought about the pains Chang had taken and how much he had spent, he could not help respecting his friend even more. What was more, Chang had even managed to graduate from an evening college during the same time.

The bride entertained the guest with several inviting dishes full of colour, taste and smell. After the dinner came Nestle's instant coffee and sweets. Yang, warm and comfortable in his friends' home, did not want to recall the duller food in Beijing.

When Yang again found himself walking along under the neon lights of Nanjing Road, all the young faces around him seemed handsome or beautiful, and their silhouettes looked fashionable and lovely. After a busy day of work, Shanghai's young women love to make themselves up and go window-shopping in the evenings. As they passed him, Yang could smell the elegant aroma of sophisticated perfume. "The breezes on Nanjing Road are really aromatic," he reflected.

"Buddy, You Beat Us!"

Shrewd young people in Shanghai really care about material benefits, originality and being in the spotlight, and hate those who are *Ling Ve Qing* (Shanghai dialect for dull-witted).

Beijing's young men on the other hand are forthright and sincere and look down on those who are "stingy," "narrow-minded" or "fickle." The same holds for many young women.

At Shi Du, a scenic spot in the hills outside Beijing, Zhen Hong, a handsome, talkative girl, casually shook hand with Yang. She told him that she could not tolerate being passed on her bicycle by young men. Once, after she cycled like mad to pass a couple of young men, she heard them shout from behind, "Buddy, you beat us!" She was very proud of her victory.

Xu Fang, a slim, pretty 23-year old, with hair down to her shoulders, is keen on music and literature. Her character comes through in her calm "manifesto of love": "To tell the truth. Where can we make our own choice other than in love? If I don't marry the person I love, isn't that too unfair a treatment to myself?" She has fallen in love with a divorced teacher who is more than 10 year older than she is.

Young women in Beijing often look healthier and less artificial than Shanghainese. After Yang described *Dia*, a sort of coquettishness, that he has often perceived among Shanghai women, both Zhen and Xu expressed disdain for it. They do not think it important for women to be good at housework or to know how to keep themselves looking good—they call them "complete housewives!" And in their vocabulary, that is a derogatory term.

Humour And Speed

In China, Beijingers are well-known for their sense of humour. The local dialect has many slang terms and colloquialisms that are widely used in everyday life.

Once when Yang was in a densely packed bus, he heard a young man's strangled voice shouting: "Hey, don't squeeze! Or I'll end up flat as a picture!" People laughed and the tension level dropped. Beijingers often

display their wit even when quarrelling. "The Year of the Pig is over! Why do you keep squeezing with your snouts?" a young lady once said to someone standing behind her in the crowd. The man retorted: "It's now the Year of Dog! That's why there's so much barking!"

A fast pace is characteristic of many Shanghai people: on buses, passengers just hold out their money to the conductor and call, "two sevens!" (two seven-cent tickets) or "one four!" One quick glance at the passenger's hand and the conductor leans over and hands out the tickets—wrapped in the change—while simultaneously taking the fares.

The spread of new words and expressions is also surprisingly fast. Every time Yang returned to Shanghai, he would hear new ones, especially abbreviations. For example, "New Con" stands for the popular textbook, "New Concept English" and also the courses based on it.

Shanghai youth are quick to respond to new things. Fashions and taste turn over at incredible speed. The latest fashion or style is no sooner seen in a new movie or other source than it is seized upon, duplicated and appears on Shanghai's streets. Nowadays young people vie with others in fashions. They love to attract attention and appreciation for their fashionable wardrobes and unusual behaviour, so, more and more, newer and newer, fashions inevitably replace the older ones.

Sense of humour is a kind of beauty, as is speed. Young Beijingers have also begun to gain a sense of efficiency. They favour fashions from Shanghai and Guangzhou.

Yang ended his impressionistic comparisons of the two cities' young people by concluding that they could learn from each other. One important aspect of modernity is the ability to be open to all things, and to be able to adopt what is healthy and discard what is not. ■

Electronic Exports Increase

Up to December 20 China signed contracts for the export of US\$440 million worth of electronic products (5.5 times more than in 1985) and exported US\$113.35 million worth of electronic goods (a record rate of increase of 117.98 percent).

In 1986 China exported whole sets of equipment valued at US\$44 million over and above its traditional parts and components exports, (a 23-fold increase over 1981). Of the US\$170 million worth of business concluded at the Chinese Export Commodities Fair in the autumn of 1986, 80 percent were from the export of whole pieces of equipment. Exports of televisions increased most rapidly. In 1986 China exported 196,300 sets, 181,300 more than planned. These televisions are going to the British, US and Canadian markets, 3 million further sets have been ordered by foreign businesses.

In addition, China also exported production lines and technology. In 1986 China exported to Southeast Asia, South Asia and America production lines for radio, tape-recorders, TV sets, electric fans, picture tubes and electron tubes and parts. It also concluded a contract with Pakistan to invest in electric fans production, held business talks on exporting production lines for black-and-white TV tubes, ferrite and condensers. China also took part in the bidding for 10 construction projects abroad and signed contracts on providing technology and labour services with Singapore, Japan and Hong Kong.

Of the 30 importers of the Chinese electronic products, eight imported more than US\$1 million worth of electronic goods each in 1986, compared with three in 1981.

China began to export its



PAN JIAMIN

The Colour Television Factory of the Huafa Electronic Co. Ltd. in Shenzhen exported 85,000 colour TV sets in 1986 to Britain, the United States and Canada.

electronic goods in the 1960s. Since 1979 China has imported 22 big and medium-sized projects for producing colour TV tubes, linear integrated circuits, computers and electronic parts and components. As a result, it has speeded up the development of new product

varieties and the improvement of technical skill and quality. Some products have reached the world level. Chinese-made televisions work for an average 10,000 hours without breakdown.

by Wang Qiuping

More Foreign Technicians Work for China

Chinese modernization is being supported by more and more foreign economic and technical experts. In 1986 over 10,000 foreign experts came to work in China, 20 times as many as in 1978. Most of these experts: 40 percent from Japan. The United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain, and France are next, according to an official from the State Bureau in Charge of Foreign Experts.

Since 1978 an increasing number of foreign experts have come to work in China, as has the number of their countries of origin, 28 at the last count: Including New Zealand, Aus-

tralia, Italy, Holland, Spain, Belgium, the Soviet Union and the East European countries.

Some of them come to China with their technology and equipment and some come to work as advisers, managers and technicians in Sino-foreign joint ventures and co-operative enterprises. They work in all the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of the mainland.

These experts have played their role in developing energy, water, farm and forestry resources. They have also contributed to the communication and transport

facilities and various industrial fields.

They helped the construction of several hundred large projects between 1979 and 1985, including three chemical projects, four chemical fibre projects, four power plants, three harbours, two cement plants, two coal washing factories, a colour TV tube factory, a synthetic leather factory and an electrolytic aluminium factory. These projects have accelerated China's economic development and technical improvement. Some foreign experts also joined the construction of a number of key projects in 1986.

Petroleum and seismic prospecting experts from the United States, France and Japan helped Chinese scientific workers with their study of the geological structure of Tarim and the Junggar basin in Xinjiang, the Qaidam basin in Qinghai Province and Oerhtossu in Inner Mongolia. They helped in the discovery of nearly 1,000 areas of oil and gas.

The China National Shipbuilding Industrial Corporation imported a dozen or so technologies and invited a group of foreign experts to bring China's shipbuilding industry up to world standard.

These experts also provided consulting services and helped improve management. A 12-member Japanese advisory group invited by Tianjin Harbour authorities in April 1984 made some suggestions on renovating and developing the harbour. Following their suggestions the work efficiency rose, the pressure on the harbour relaxed and the services improved, creating a much better basis for the further development of the harbour.

Experts from the United States, Japan, Canada, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and Belgium have lectured at more than 10 management training centres in Dalian, Tianjin, Beijing and Chengdu and have helped train about 10,000 directors, managers and technicians.

The official of the foreign experts bureau said the experts' co-operation with the Chinese has been important in modernization. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-90) the number of foreign economic and technical experts coming to China is due to increase.

by Yao Jianguo

Holland Imports Trichogen Cure

The Holland Vialle Co. signed an agreement in early December with the Woollen Fabrics & Sanlu Factory in Beijing for the purchase of US\$50 million worth of Dabao trichogen cure over the next five years. The first batch is to be delivered in March this year.

Invented by Director Wu Baobei of the Beijing factory, the cure has proved effective in the treatment of baldness and won a silver prize at the 35th Brussels Eureka World Invention Fair late last year.

by Yao Jianguo

Volkswagen Finds A Ready Market

The Shanghai Volkswagen Automotive Co. Ltd., a joint venture between China and the Federal Republic of Germany, has produced 12,000 Volkswagen cars, top-class limousines and travel buses since it went into operation in September 1985. All the vehicles have been sold in China, and the company has received orders for 3,000 cars for this year. Its products can be seen from the Tibet Plateau in the southwest to the Wusuli River in the northeast and from the grasslands in north China's Inner

Mongolia to Hainan Island in south China's Guangdong Province.

The biggest car manufacturing enterprise in China, the company fulfilled its production targets for 1986 on December 8. Its profit rate from sales will be 3.5 percent and the profit rate for shares will be 7.5 percent. The company has not only made up the losses of its trial production period, but has also made profit.

Dr. Martin Posth, deputy general manager of the company, has attributed its success to the 30 modifications made to better suit its vehicles to the Chinese highways, climate and the specific demands. Dr. Posth said, the cars and buses turned out by the Chinese company are up to the standards of the Volkswagen Automotive Company of the Federal Republic of Germany and are better than the ones in Brazil, Mexico, Algeria and Nigeria.

The company has established repair garages in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin and the capital cities of 26 provinces and autonomous regions. The company plans to make 30,000 cars and 100,000 car engines in 1988 and 300,000 cars in 1990. ■

Trade News in Brief

■ The Taipingwan Power Station on the Yalu River jointly built by China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea started to supply electricity to Korea by the end of 1986. The station in the lower reaches of the Yalu River has an installed generating capacity of 190,000 kw. The station has four generating sets, two for the Chinese side and two for Korea. The construction of the station started in October 1982. The generating sets for the Chinese side have gone into operation.

The Forbidden City on Screen

The Forbidden City, completed in 1420, is one of the most magnificent of imperial palaces. Twenty-four Chinese emperors and their families lived there. A state museum since October 1925, it now attracts 10 million visitors a year.

In order to make the palace better known, the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio has spent three years making *The Forbidden City*, a documentary film in 18 parts

view, we see six large halls at the heart of the design, where the emperors used to deal with state affairs and where the imperial family lived. Around them are arranged many auxiliary buildings. This design suggests the might and unparalleled power of the emperors. The rooms and glazed roofs are in different styles and colours to show the rank of their occupants. The paintings on the eaves, beams and ceilings also indicate the identity of their

precious objects in it, and listening to ancient court music, filmgoers may feel they are residents of the Forbidden City themselves.

The film also focuses on one of the three beautiful palace gardens. Its trees, flowers, small bridges, pavilions and natural landscape in the four seasons are all very striking.

Two parts portray the lives of two emperors of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), Kangxi and Qianlong. Kangxi, of Manchu nationality from northeast China, was crowned in 1662. During his 61-year reign, he put down a number of rebellions and forced Russian invaders to sign a peace treaty with China, thus safeguarding the Chinese border, and bringing peace and unity to the empire. Emperor Kangxi was a hardworking man who read books on mathematics, astronomy, physics and other sciences. He also tried to persuade scholars to write and compile books. *Tour to the South*, a well-preserved work on a long scroll, details his contribution to the history of China.

Emperor Qianlong came to power in 1736. In the early part of his reign, Qianlong was a good emperor, guiding the country forward. However, that did not last long. He began to squander money and also discriminated against intellectuals, which led to a reign of terror and political corruption that lasted for a century.

One of the most attractive parts of the film is the 30-minute account of the emperors' wedding ceremonies and birthday celebrations, together with details of the imperial bedrooms, how and what they ate, how they got dressed, and how they amused themselves.

Artistic Treasures: The owners of the Forbidden City amassed great quantities of precious objects from each dynasty. Although a lot of them were lost



The Emperor's study in the Palace Museum.

ZHEN SHUFU

totalling 6 hours and 40 minutes. It vividly portrays the history of the palace, its treasures and cultural relics, and the lives of its royal residents. It also relates how the emperors governed the country, what their wedding and funeral ceremonies were like, the origins of various precious objects, etc.

The Palace Architecture. The first part of the film describes how the Ming Emperor Yongle designed his palace 580 years ago in 1406, placing it at the centre point of Beijing. From a bird's-eye

owners and the time they were built. The horizontal boards inscribed with graceful calligraphy, and the ornaments on the emperor's thrones, also suggest the ruler's absolute power.

The Hall of the Golden Throne, (Jinluandian) at the palace's centre is where the emperor held his inauguration ceremony, his wedding ceremony, and celebrations to mark his birthdays, the new year and the winter solstice. This hall is exceptionally brilliant. Viewing its architecture and the

before liberation, the palace is still one of the largest and most marvellous museums in the world.

Episodes 9 to 17 of the series are about the most important of these precious objects, displayed in the order of their dynasties. The earliest coloured pottery can be traced back 6,000 years. One marble bowl, inlaid with gold threads, for instance, has 180 red gems on it. It was used by Qianlong on state occasions. Another marble bowl is engraved with a beautiful courtyard scene.

Bronze ware includes various types of tools, weapons, cooking utensils, tableware and musical instruments from the Bronze Age (21st century to 5th century BC). These objects have various inscriptions on them.

Painting is represented by a number of masterpieces, including

Kind and Wise Women and *The Goddess of Luòshui River* by Gu Kaizhi of the 4th century, and the famous Song painting *River-Side Scene on the Qingming Festival* about the lives of people of different social status by Zhang Zeduan from the 12th century.

Pottery and porcelain come from the New Stone Age to the late 19th century. Many pieces have never been shown to the public before.

Many exquisite clocks and watches were brought into the court in the 17th and 18th centuries, most of them made in France and Britain.

The costumes, ornaments and daily necessities of the emperors and empresses are all priceless treasures. The inscriptions on bones, tortoise shells, bronze objects and drum-shaped stone

blocks are shown, as are the works and handwriting of some outstanding calligraphers; the four treasures of the study—writing brushes, ink sticks, ink slabs and paper used by emperors; and some of the tributes paid by local governments, minority nationalities and foreign countries.

The film gives an account of the historical changes that took place inside the court, and the process by which it became one of the largest and richest museums in the world. Director Ying Xiaoying and her colleagues, with the help of experts and museum staff, have collected together a vast amount of little known information and put it all on screen. For those who have never been to the museum and who knows little about it, the film will be of absorbing interest. The film is dubbed in English, French and Spanish. ■

Ups and Downs in China's 1986 Sports

For Chinese sports fanatics and officials China's sports in 1986 were as much something to pride upon as something to worry about.

Most significant on China's sports calendar for the past year was the 10th Asian Games which were not to prove anything like a routine quadrennial event.

The 16-day tournament commanded the attention from more than half the Chinese population, turning them into regular TV viewers, radio listeners and newspaper browsers.

Yet the keen attention was rather paid to how China did not lose than to how China won in Seoul, South Korea.

However, China managed 94 gold medals to retain its position as the number one sports power on the continent that it won at the previous Asiad, while South

Korea finished a close second with 93 golds. Traditional Asian sports giant Japan landed a lowly third with 58.

China had to overcome, apart from a sometime partial refereeing, the vacancy they left in five of the 25 events where a total of 40 gold medals in bowling, taekwondo, equestrian, boxing and field hockey almost proved the undoing to derail the Chinese from the track of defending their Asian championship.

Fresh from the Seoul Asiad, China is now bending itself on preparations for the next games slated for 1990 in Beijing.

Work is in full swing to build new facilities and modernize the existing ones needed for the 11th Asian Games, including a new velodrome, a new natatorium, a

new synthetic track and some gymnasiums.

Last year's other sports triumphs for the country were almost all reaped in by its women athletes who piled fortune upon fame on international as well as home arenas.

Gao Min scored an all-time high of 582.90 points to win the women's springboard diving while Chen Lin took the platform title at the Fifth World Swimming Championships in Madrid.

The Chinese women spikers, in the absence of their "iron hammer" Lang Ping, pulled away a straight victory at the 10th World Women's Volleyball Championship for a fifth consecutive win at world-class tournaments of the Olympics, world cup and world championship.

Two of the Chinese women race walkers rewrote the world best

time of their speciality three times in 1986, all on track. Li Sujie walked off with a women's 5,000-metre world best of 21 minutes 34.37 seconds.

Guan Ping sliced 7.87 seconds off Li's mark for another world best time of 21:26.50 in the 5,000-metre walk and she soon clocked a world best of 44:42.2 for the women's 10,000 metres.

Woman judoist Gao Fenglian made fame for China as she won the 72-kilogramme and over class title at the Fourth World Women's Judo Championships and thus became the first Chinese world champion in this oriental sport.

The Chinese women shuttlers once again proved their flair and form in the sport by retaining the Uber Cup — top honour for world team badminton, and the individual prizes in the world cup and the grand prix final, both through Li Lingwei.

Only four years after taking to competitive soccer playing, the Chinese women's eleven scored 23 goals and yet to concede one to win the Sixth Asian Women's Soccer Championship.

The Chinese swimmers, men and women alike, made big headway in the water after scientific training with the help of foreign coaches, especially of Klaus Rudolph of the German Democratic Republic.

They snatched 10 of the 29 swimming gold medals on offer in the Seoul Asiad and this was the biggest slash from traditional Asian swimming powerhouse Japan in the Asiad swimming pool.

But on the table the oneupmanship of the Chinese paddlers was challenged by South Koreans in the defeat of both men's and women's table tennis teams in the Asian games.

Although the Chinese avenged their defeat at the following Asian Table Tennis Championships with a clean sweep, they are still far from certain about the 39th World Table Tennis Championships

slated for next February.

The transfer of a footballer from China to the Netherlands not only created a historical first in the country but also opened the door for more Chinese booters to play in foreign clubs in the future.

Xie Yuxin, a promising talent from south China who made his successful debut at the First FIFA Under-16 World Soccer Tournament in 1985, has been contracted to play in a Dutch second division club starting next February instead of sticking around the Chinese national squad.

China thus started promoting its own soccer through exporting footballers to soccer-orientated countries. China also scheduled a training tour for its national eleven to the world famous soccer nation of Brazil this January.

The Chinese men shuttlers recaptured the Thomas Cup for the world badminton team championship after edging their arch rival the Indonesians 3-2 in Jakarta.

He Zhuoqiang snatched a world record lift of 116 kilogrammes for the 52-kg category at the 12th World Junior Weightlifting Championships while He Ying-

qiang won a world championship title at last year's world weightlifting championship for a second world title since 1979.

The machinery of Chinese sports in the past year also experienced grinding halts due to a lack of new grease in some sports.

China's women volleyball team, though reigning world champion, topped the agenda of recruiting new blood in the wake of several retirements including pillar spiker Lang Ping and playmaking setter Yang Xilan.

Sports officials and talent scouts, therefore, turned to two national sports meets in 1986, one for high school students and the other for college students.

Boxing and golfing were revived in preparation for the 1990 Asian Games though for the time being only dwellers in Shanghai, Guangzhou and Beijing can benefit the rings and links available there. The three-decade ban on boxing was lifted last year, but amateur boxers have been practising in quite a few cities and competed unofficially on different occasions for the last few years.

by Yi Gaochao

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Visitors Increased in 1986

According to the State General Administration for Travel and Tourism, 20.52 million travellers entered China from January to November 1986, an increase of 26.4 percent over the corresponding period in 1985.

Visitors to China, 1986

Nationality	Number (million)	Growth rate over 1985 (%)
Foreigners	1.38	7.4
Overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan	19.137	28.1

The foreign exchange income gained was about US\$1.1 billion, an increase of 13 percent over the same period in 1985.

Han Kehua, head of the State General Administrations for Travel and Tourism, said that since 1985, the world tourist trade has been slowing down due to the depression, terrorism and the abnormal weather all around the globe. However, the situation of China's tourist trade is most encouraging, as more tourists come to China.

More Individual Tourists

From January to October, there were only 2.7 million tourists in

groups entering China. This is a drop of 3 percent over the same period of 1985, from 17.5 to 14.5 percent.

As internal transport and accommodations improve, and entry procedures are simplified, experts predict that the number of individual travellers will continue to increase in the future.

More Foreign Businessmen

Of the foreign visitors from January to November, 186,000 were businessmen, an increase of 47 percent over the corresponding period of the preceding year. The proportion of businessmen in the total went up from 12.3 percent to 17 percent. The number of travellers in the fields of science and technology, culture and education, sports and health, rose to 185,000, an increase of 13.6 percent, leaving the non-specialist travellers at 260,000, a decrease of 6.1 percent.

Nationality	Number (thousand)	Growth rate over 1985 (Jan.-Nov.)
American	276	21.3
Citizen of the Federal Republic of Germany	46	12.6
British	74	11.5
Thai	37	40.6
Russian	18	13.1
Japanese	449	1.2
Italian	15	-17.8
Philippino	49	-8.5
Australian	68	-7.1
Canadian	38	15.4

More Young People

From January to October, there were 450,000 foreign visitors under 30, an increase of 40.2 percent over the same period of 1985. There were 473,000 tourists aged from 31 to 50, an increase of 2.4 percent over the preceding year, while tourists over 51 numbered 335,000, a drop of 12.4 percent.

No Tip in China

Recently, the State General Administration For Travel and Tourism issued a circular that no tips are allowed to be accepted from visitors in any form.

The circular said that all the travel and tourist branches should state the regulation to all the foreign visitors before tourist groups enter China. We refuse any tips. China is one of the few countries in the world where people do not accept tips.

Tailpiece

■ In recent years, China International Travel Service, Hainan Branch and Zhanjiang Branch, have jointly developed the Nanhai submarine park. More than 10 submarine tourist spots have already been set up on Fangji Island in Dianbai County, on Naozhou Island in Zhanjiang city and on Sanyawan on the South China Sea. Some foreign tourist groups have already visited them. Not long ago, six foreign tourist groups agreed to visit in 1987.

■ To serve the older traveller, Guangzhou's Travel and Tourist Company has established a tourist department for the old. Special care will be given to the choice of route, entertainment and the accommodation.

■ A hotel is being built in China's Xian City in the style of the Tang Dynasty (608-917). The project is expected to be completed in 1990.

'Mao Zedong'

— Biography, Assessment, Reminiscences

— Compiled by Zhong Wenxian

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An English acquaintance of mine said to me recently, "What Mao did was all right, and what Deng is now doing is also all right." This reflects the concern of foreign friends who feel involved with China to square the present with the past. How indeed are we to assess Mao Zedong, and reconcile present policies with the legacy of Mao? Is there in fact any contradiction between them? This new book, *Mao Zedong*, published by the Foreign Languages Press, Beijing, attempts to answer these questions. Included is a chapter by Deng Xiaoping "On Mao Zedong Thought" in which he agrees that "If we don't make an appropriate evaluation of Comrade Mao's merits and demerits, the old workers will not feel satisfied." (p. 93)

The book contains a long autobiography by Mao himself (over 50 pages) taken from Edgar Snow's *Red Star Over China*, together with comments on Mao by Zhou Enlai, other comrades of his, and by his surviving son Mao Anqing. It is not always appreciated that Mao lost five members of his family in the course of the struggle, including two wives and a son Mao Anying. "Father particularly adored brother Anying, who was a lieutenant in the Soviet Red Army much admired by Stalin and who was killed on the battlefield in Korea," writes Mao Anqing. (p. 229)

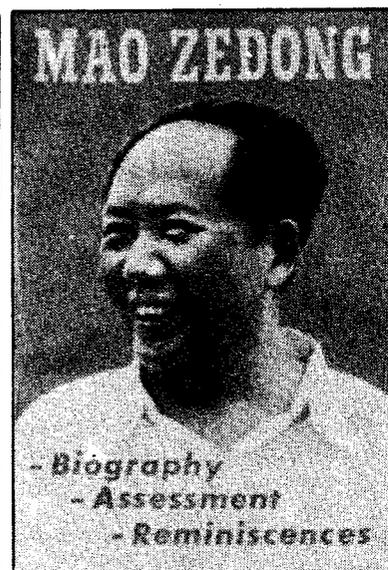
Besides the biography and reminiscences there is much by way of assessment of Mao, and the present review will concentrate on summarising this.

The "Cultural Revolution"

In a "Brief Biography of Mao Zedong" by Zhong Wenxian, we

read (p. 14): "In 1966, due to his inaccurate appraisal of the domestic and international situation, Mao Zedong started the 'cultural revolution,' which became an unbridled political turmoil far exceeding his expectations and control." What was Mao's own assessment of the 'cultural revolution?' Deng Xiaoping tells us in his central article: "In the last couple of years before Chairman Mao's death he said that the 'cultural revolution' had been wrong on two counts: one was 'overthrowing everything,' and the other was waging a 'full-scale civil war.' These two counts show that the 'cultural revolution' cannot be called correct. Chairman Mao's mistake was a political one, and not a small one." (p. 92)

In an interview with the Italian journalist Oriana Fallaci in 1980, Fallaci said to Deng, "We Westerners find a lot of things hard to understand. The gang of four are blamed for all the faults. I'm told that when the Chinese talk about the gang of four, many of them hold up five fingers." Deng replied: "We must make a clear distinction between the nature of Chairman Mao's mistakes and the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four. For most of his life, Chairman Mao did very good things... (p. 90). And, in the 'cultural revolution,' Comrade Mao Zedong did not intend to overthrow all the veteran cadres... In some instances, persecutions had already been carried out by Lin Biao and the gang of four, while in others they took place behind his back. This notwithstanding, it must be said that the overthrow of a large number of cadres was one of the biggest tragedies of Comrade Mao



The English edition of "Mao Zedong— Biography, Assessment, Reminiscences," published by Foreign Languages Press, Beijing.

Zedong's later years." (p. 96)

"In those years, Comrade Mao Zedong was in fact not so consistent in his thinking as he had been previously, and some of this statements were mutually contradictory. For instance, in appraising the 'cultural revolution,' he said that its mistakes amounted to only 30 percent and its achievements to 70 percent. And when he referred to the 30 percent of mistakes, he meant "overthrowing all" and waging a "full-scale civil war." How can anyone reconcile that with the idea of 70 percent achievements?" (p. 96)

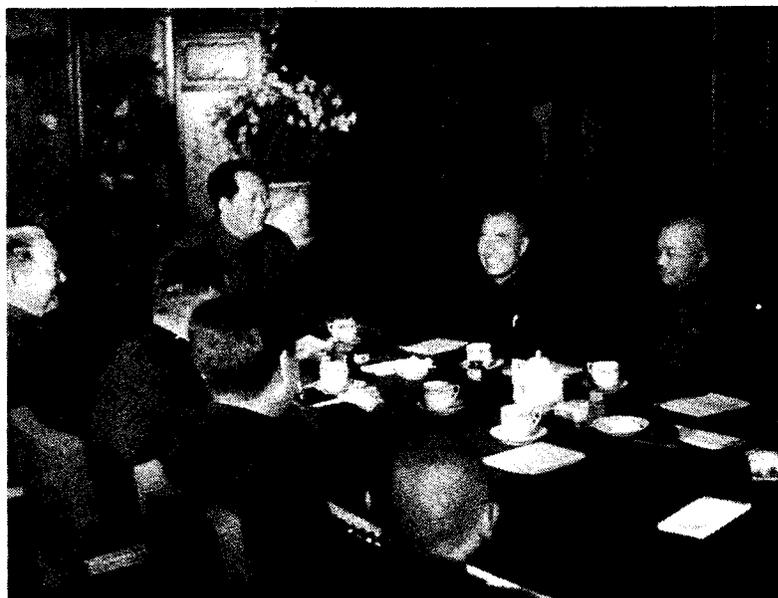
However, in a "Brief Biography" we learn that Mao also fought against Lin Biao "...and exposed and denounced the gang of four," a fact not always recognized abroad. In a memoir, Zhou Peiyuan, chairman of the

China Association for Science and Technology, writes that when he accompanied a Chinese-American physicist, Dr. Yang, to see Mao in 1973: "After the fashion of the time I said unwittingly, 'I wish Chairman Mao eternal life.'" Chairman Mao gave me a serious look. "No one can have eternal life," he said, then, showing concern, asked me, "Did you suffer much in the 'cultural revolution?'" (p.212).

Mao Zedong Thought

What then of Mao Zedong Thought now and in the future? Deng again: "The Party educated an entire generation in Mao Zedong Thought, and that is what enabled us to win the revolutionary war and found the People's Republic of China. The 'cultural revolution' was really a gross error. However, our Party was able... to put an end to the 'cultural revolution' and it has continued to advance ever since. Who achieved all this? Is it not the generation educated in Mao Zedong Thought? (p. 95) That is why we will always keep Chairman Mao's portrait on Tiananmen Gate.

Deng Xiaoping recently criticized himself in an interview with the CBS TV network for not opposing the Great Leap Forward. His answer to a question put to him by Fallaci in his 1980 interview is of interest here. Question: "Wasn't the Great Leap Forward a mistake? Wasn't copying the Soviet model a mistake? How far back should the past mistakes be traced? And what did Chairman Mao really want with the 'cultural revolution?'" Answer: "Mistakes began to occur in the late fifties—the Great Leap Forward, for instance. But that wasn't solely Chairman Mao's fault either. The people around him got carried away too. We acted in direct contravention of objective laws, attempting to boost the economy all at once.



Mao Zedong at conference of the Central People's Government in 1950 (from the book).

Still, it is Chairman Mao who should be held primarily responsible for the Great Leap Forward. But it didn't take him long—just a few months—to recognize his mistake, and he did so before the rest of us and proposed corrections. And in 1962... he made a self-criticism. But the lessons were not fully drawn, and as a result the 'cultural revolution' erupted. (p. 92) When we talk about mistakes we should not speak only of Comrade Mao, for many other leading comrades in the Central Committee made mistakes too. Criticism of mistakes is necessary but it must be appropriate. Criticizing Comrade Mao's personal mistakes alone will not solve problems... It is no exaggeration to say that were it not for Chairman Mao there would be no New China. Mao Zedong Thought has nurtured our whole generation. Without Mao Zedong Thought the Communist Party of China would not exist today, and that is no exaggeration either.

And what would Mao have to say about present policies? "While Comrade Mao was still living... we wanted... to absorb foreign capital and undertake joint

ventures. But the necessary conditions were not present, because at the time an embargo was being imposed on China. And later, the gang of four branded any attempt at economic relations with other countries as 'worshipping things foreign and fawning on foreigners'... and sealed China off from the outside world. Comrade Mao Zedong's strategic idea of differentiating the three worlds opened up a road for us. We have gone on opposing imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism and racism... After several years of effort, we have secured international conditions that are far better than before; they enable us to make use of capital from foreign countries and of their advanced technology and experience in business management. These conditions did not exist in Comrade Mao Zedong's lifetime." (p. 87)

"If we were never supposed to do anything that Comrade Mao hadn't suggested, we could never have decided on our present course of action... The objective of the four modernizations was defined by Comrade Mao Zedong and proclaimed by Comrade Zhou Enlai... In many respects we are

doing things Comrade Mao suggested but failed to do himself." (p. 95)

"Seek Truth From Facts"

Having said all this, what exactly do we mean by Mao Zedong Thought? "It is not right to say that Mao Zedong Thought is a development of Marxism-Leninism in all its aspects or that it represents a new stage of Marxism." (p. 94) Comrade Mao Zedong wrote a four-word motto for the Central Party School in Yanan: 'Seek truth from facts.' These four words are the quintessence of Mao Zedong Thought... "Marx and Lenin never mentioned the encirclement of the cities from the

scientific system formed by these tenets. (p. 88)

"Theory must be tested in practice, this is what we are talking about... A few individuals think otherwise. Either they openly oppose the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism, or else they uphold Marxism-Leninism in word only... while in deed opposing Mao Zedong Thought... We must oppose these erroneous trends of thought...

Finally, what of the international significance of Mao?

"From the international point of view, Mao Zedong Thought is inseparably linked with the struggle against hegemonism; and the practice of hegemonism under the banner of socialism is a most obvious betrayal of socialist

mulated the strategy of differentiating the three worlds and personally ushered in a new stage in Sino-American and Sino-Japanese relations. By so doing he created new conditions for the development of the worldwide struggle against hegemonism and for the future of world politics." (Deng, p. 89)

It seems then that Mao is safe, but that the application of his ideas is essentially confined to China or countries having similar conditions.

On a different note, my own favourite quotation is from "Two Talks on Philosophy" in which Mao is discussing the future of the world in the longer term. "The Earth had birth, so it must die... The extinction of mankind and the Earth is different from the 'end of the world' preached in Christian churches. We predict that after the extinction of mankind and the Earth, more progressive things will replace mankind, that is, a higher stage of development." Coming nearer home again: "Marxism also has its emergence, development and extinction. This may sound strange, but since Marxism holds that everything born must die, why shouldn't this apply to Marxism itself? It is metaphysics to deny its extinction. Of course, more progressive things will replace it." (p. 211)

It is interesting that a national society for the study of the philosophical ideas of Mao Zedong was founded in Chengdu, Sichuan Province in last October by the Philosophy Research Institute, the Philosophy Department of Beijing University and Central Party School:

This volume, which includes 70 photos of Mao, is a thoroughly good read, and of inestimable value to well-wishers in the English-speaking world who may still be a little at sea on the question of Mao Zedong and his thought.

by George Langstone



Mao Zedong with his second son Mao Anqing (far left) and daughter-in-law Shao Hua (second from right) and others in 1962 (from the book).

countryside—a strategic principle that had not been formulated anywhere in the world in their lifetime. Nonetheless, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed it out as the specific road for the revolution in China's concrete conditions." (p. 86) "What we consistently take as our guide to action are the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought or... the

principles on the part of a Marxist-Leninist party after it has come to power." (Deng p. 89) "From the late 1950s, he (Mao) led the CPC in a resolute fight against the leaders of the CPSU, who pursued great-nation chauvinism and attempted interference with and control of China." (Zhong p. 14) "... In the evening of his life Comrade Mao Zedong for-

ART PAGE

Woodcuts

Lin Zhixin's woodcuts are imaginative, colourful and carry the flavour of rural life in his native Taiwan.

Making up

Women farming in Taiwan





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