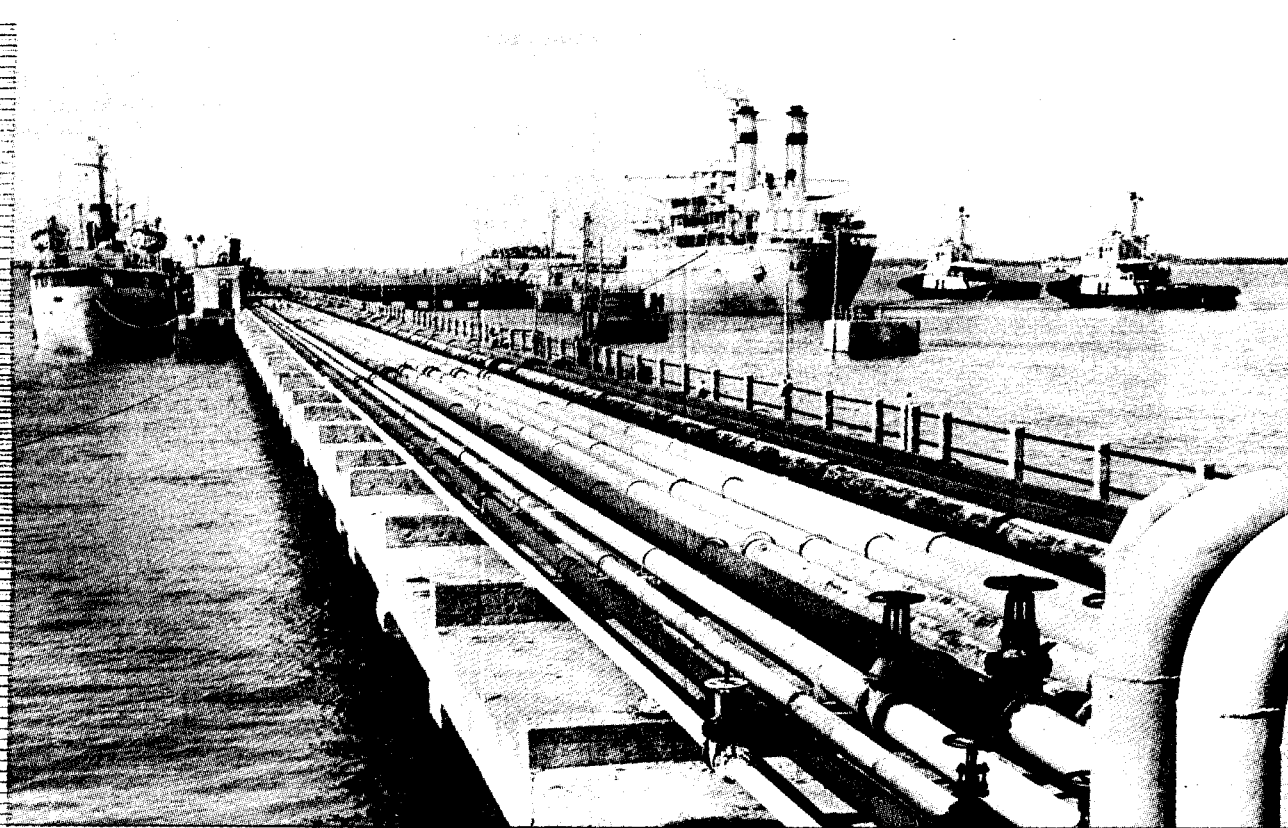


BEIJING REVIEW

- Realizing Four Modernizations Is the Biggest Politics
- Minister Li Qiang on Expanding China's Foreign Trade



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CHRONICLE

April 17

● On learning that a strong earthquake had hit the Montenegro Republic of Yugoslavia, Comrade Hua Guofeng sent a message to Comrade Josip Broz Tito expressing profound sympathy. The Red Cross Society of China donated 300,000 yuan to the inhabitants of the afflicted areas.

● While meeting Professor Ho Ping-ti from the United States, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping said: "We are readjusting our economic plan in order to develop the national economy faster and on a more solid footing. Our four modernizations programme will be carried out in a Chinese way." Mr. Ho is a professor of history at the University of Chicago and Deputy President of the National Association of Chinese-Americans.

April 19

● Qinghua University in Beijing sent a letter of invitation to Qinghua University in Taiwan, welcoming the teachers and students there to return and take part in the university's 68th anniversary celebrations on April 29.

● The State Council of the People's Republic of China sent a message to the Council of Ministers of Albania, expressing sympathy for the inhabitants of the districts hit by a strong earthquake.

April 21

● Premier Hua Guofeng met Major-General S.M. Yar'adua, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces Supreme Headquarters of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Premier Hua praised Nigeria's policies for developing the national economy and strengthening the unity of the African countries. The Major-General arrived in Beijing on April 19. At the banquet given by Vice-Premier Li Xiannian in honour of the distinguished guest, both host and guest praised the steady and satisfactory development of relations between the two countries.

● At the invitation of Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Monique Sihanouk spent that morning at Vice-Chairman Deng's house enjoying the sight of the blossoming Chinese cherryapple flowers which the late Premier Zhou Enlai loved. On the previous day, Samdech and Madame Sihanouk sent a basket of flowers to Vice-Chairman Deng, congratulating her on her successful visit to Japan.



Upswing in Industry

China's industry has made notable headway since the beginning of this year. The total value of industrial output in the first quarter registered a 5.6 per cent increase over that of the same period last year.

Of the 100 major products, 79 showed an increase in output, 50 of which upped by 10 per cent or more. The quality of many products has improved, coupled with an increase in variety and a reduction in the consumption of raw materials and fuel.

On the basis of an analysis of industrial development over the years, the government and its planning commission have since the beginning of this year been making readjustments with regard to the proportionate growth of the various industrial departments, giving priority to the coal, power, and petroleum industries, as well as communications and transport.

The coal industry has quickened the pace of construction of mines. Last year 38 new mines were built, and more have been put into operation in the first quarter of this year. As to the old coal mines, efforts are being made to tap the production potential. Many key mines have topped their production targets for the first quarter, and the output of mines directly under the administration of the Ministry of Coal Industry has exceeded the January-March plan by 1.9 per cent.

The state's 1978 investment in the power industry was the largest made in all the branches of the national economy. The result was that a number of large-capacity power generating units were completed and put into operation, while the generating capacity of existing ones was increased. Output of the various power grids in the first quarter outstripped that of the same period last year and the total power output of the whole country increased by 13.5 per cent.

Heartening news has also poured in from other sectors of the economy. Output of most products turned out by the light and textile industries went up and the increase in the output of bicycles, sewing machines, wrist watches, synthetic detergents, paper, sugar and television sets ranged from 10 to 110 per cent.

In comparison with the same period last year, chemical fertilizers went up 5.6 per cent, tractors 29.7 per cent and hand-tractors 13.1 per cent.

Following last year's big increase in iron and steel production, output of steel continued to go up in the first quarter. Rolling capacity has also been raised, and there are now more varieties of rolled steel, including rolled steel urgently needed by the state. The January-March output of such steel products went up 22.1 per cent over the first quarter of 1978.

There are, however, some shortcomings in industrial production which must be overcome. For instance, the development of light industry and heavy industry was not well coordinated; the increase of light industrial products was slow and the supply of some commodities fell short of demand.



In the chemical fibre workshop of the Organic Chemical Plant in Guizhou Province.

Some enterprises operated below capacity because of the insufficient supply of fuel, power and raw materials.

Vice-Chairman Deng Visits Japan

The Delegation of the National People's Congress of China led by Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao returned to Beijing on April 19 after a 12-day friendship visit to Japan at the invitation of the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors of the Japanese Diet.

The first ever sent to Japan by the National People's Congress, the delegation was accorded a cordial and warm welcome. Twenty-three friends from Japan's major political parties and the Diet alternately accompanied the Chinese guests on a tour of Tokyo and other cities. Wherever they went, members of the delegation received an enthusiastic welcome from the Japanese people of all walks of life.

A grand reception in honour of the delegation was given by the leaders of both Houses on the evening of April 9. Speaking at the banquet, Vice-Chairman Deng reviewed the friendly contacts between the National People's Congress of China and the Japanese Diet. "Over a long period of time," she said, "the Japanese Diet has made valuable contributions to the promotion of Japan-China friendship and the development of relations between our two countries. After the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan

in 1972, the Japanese Diet adopted a 'Resolution on the Japan-China Joint Statement,' calling for the speedy conclusion of a treaty of peace and friendship between the two countries on the basis of all the principles laid down in the joint statement. After the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship was signed by the two governments last year, it was promptly ratified by this Diet, thereby ushering the friendship and relations of co-operation between our two countries into a new stage. In reviewing the development of Sino-Japanese relations over the 30 postwar years, we cannot but take note of the unremitting efforts and great contributions made by our many friends in the Diet at all stages."

Looking ahead at the prospects of interchange and co-operation between the organs of supreme state power of the

two countries, Vice-Chairman Deng expressed the conviction that the friendly contacts between the National People's Congress of China and the Japanese Diet and between the political figures of the two countries will increase in the future, and that these interchanges will play an important role in promoting the friendship and relations of co-operation between China and Japan.

Ken Yasui, President of the House of Councillors, spoke on behalf of both Houses at the reciprocal banquet given by Vice-Chairman Deng on April 12. He said: "In the past few days, Vice-Chairman Deng, full of vigour and vitality, had exchanges of views with Japanese personages of various circles, making significant contributions to the consolidation of the relations of friendship between Japan and China."

"In the unstable world today," he stressed, "growing



Toasting Sino-Japanese friendship after the ceremony unveiling the tablet inscribed with the late Premier Zhou's poem.

friendship and co-operation between Japan and China is of great significance not only for Japan and China but also for the prosperity and peace of all countries in the world."

During its stay in Japan, the delegation had a series of meetings and other activities. On separate occasions its members called on the leaders of both Houses and Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, and they were received by the Emperor of Japan. Vice-Chairman Deng also called on former Prime Ministers Takeo Fukuda and Kakuei Tanaka as well as representatives of various political parties on different occasions. In addition, the delegation had extensive contacts with friends from various Japanese mass organizations and in the economic, cultural and religious circles.

On April 16, Vice-Chairman Deng and her party, together with friends from various parts of Japan, attended a ceremony in Kyoto unveiling a tablet inscribed with a poem written by the late Premier Zhou Enlai when he was studying in Japan in his youth. The poem is entitled: "Arashiyama in the Rain, Kyoto, Japan." There is another slab of stone on the left of the tablet on which were engraved these words in Japanese: "To mark the conclusion of the Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty in October 1978 and to express the wish of Kyoto citizens for lasting friendship with China, a tablet engraved with a poem by the great Premier Zhou Enlai is erected in this place which has witnessed a profound and long-standing friendship."

The Japanese people hold Premier Zhou in high esteem and honour him as the "great founder" of Sino-Japanese friendship. Japanese friends from all walks of life eagerly hoped that Premier Zhou would revisit Japan after the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship. It was also the Premier's long-cherished wish to visit Japan at a time when the cherries were in full bloom. This wish, however, could not be realized during his lifetime. Now Vice-Chairman Deng, Premier Zhou's life-long companion and comrade-in-arms, came to visit Japan precisely at a time when the cherries were in full bloom. Japanese representatives from various circles regarded her visit as a fulfilment of Premier Zhou's wish and a new contribution to the strengthening of friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples.

Sino-Vietnamese Negotiations: Two Different Attitudes

At the first session of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations at the vice-ministerial level held in Hanoi on April 18, there were two different attitudes diametrically opposed to each other.

Chinese representative Han Nianlong reiterated China's sincerity regarding the negotiations. He said at the session that "the Chinese Government Delegation is prepared to discuss with the Vietnamese side on measures for restoring normal relations between our two

countries and upholding the traditional friendship between our two peoples and on ways and means to ensure peace and tranquillity in the border areas, followed by discussions to settle our boundary, territorial and other outstanding disputes." He added that the Chinese Government Delegation would put forward constructive suggestions and proposals concerning the afore-mentioned matters.

Vietnamese representative Phan Hiem who presided over the session went to great lengths in his speech to slander and attack China and her leaders. He tried to shift on to China the responsibility for the worsening of Sino-Vietnamese relations resulting from the Vietnamese authorities' policies against China and Chinese residents and for national expansionism. He also distorted the facts and put the blame on China for the armed conflict on the Sino-Vietnamese border. Such attitude of poisoning the atmosphere of the negotiations cannot but make people doubt the sincerity of the Vietnamese authorities in the negotiations.

Counterattack in self-defence against Vietnamese armed provocations and aggression was a move the Chinese frontier troops were compelled to take when they were driven beyond forbearance. Article 51 of the U.N. Charter stipulates that every country has the right to counterattack when it is being invaded. The Chinese frontier troops' counterattack was entirely justified. The Chinese Government declared explicitly on the first day of the coun-

terattack that China does not want a single inch of Vietnamese territory and that all she wants is a peaceful and stable border. The Chinese frontier troops completed their withdrawal and returned to Chinese territory on March 16. However, the Vietnamese representative slandered China's counterattack in self-defence as "a long premeditated aggressive war" aimed at "annexing" Viet Nam. People cannot but ask: If this were the case, why should the Chinese frontier troops take the initiative to withdraw completely to the Chinese side of the border in accordance with their plan announced earlier, even though they had captured Lang Son, Cao Bang and Lao Cai and more than 20 other Vietnamese cities and towns?

What merits attention is that outside the meeting the Vietnamese authorities have not put any restraint on their anti-China activities. To hoodwink the Vietnamese people, they are sparing no efforts to spread lies. On April 20, Hanoi's *Nhan Dan*, in its attempt to confirm the allegation made by the Vietnamese side at the negotiating table that "campaigns opposing the aggressive war against Viet Nam" had broken out in "China's major cities," published on page four a photograph with the caption "Shanghai youths demonstrate against Peking rulers' armed invasion of Viet Nam." But on taking a closer look, one cannot help laughing for the woman in the picture carries a placard inscribed with Chinese characters which had nothing whatever to do with Viet Nam. The

paper on the same page carried a concocted news story alleging that "Israeli foreign minister Dayan is preparing for a secret visit to China following the arrival in Peking of an Israeli economic delegation," and that China "even wants to establish diplomatic relations with Israel." [Sic!] It is known to all that the official Vietnamese papers are fond of telling lies. But these slipshod and despicable lies only indicate to what degree Hanoi has degenerated politically!

Chinese Leaders Meet U.S. Congressmen

Chinese leaders met four groups of U.S. Congressmen within a week.

On April 16, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met with a delegation of the Armed Services Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives led by Melvin Price, chairman of the committee. The delegation consisted of 14 Democratic Representatives and 7 Republican Representatives.

Vice-Premier Deng pointed out to the visitors that the trend of development in the present international situation called for a strengthening of Sino-American contacts and co-operation. "Both sides should take the entire world situation into account and improve and develop bilateral relations," the Vice-Premier said. The American guests also expressed the hope that bilateral relations would be further strengthened.

At the meeting with a delegation of the U.S. House of

Representatives on April 18, Vice-Premier Deng said: "China and the United States need to co-operate with each other in many things. In order to develop our relations, it is necessary to deepen mutual understandings."

In answering questions on China's economic construction, the Vice-Premier stressed that "the readjustment now being made in our national economic plan involves only the proportionate relationships within our economy. It does not affect in the least our introduction of advanced technology and funds from abroad, nor our development of economic relations and trade with friendly countries."

The said delegation was led by Jack Brooks, Chairman of the Committee on Government Operations of the House of Representatives.

The third group which Vice-Premier Deng met was the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Delegation led by Senator Frank Church, chairman of the committee.

The Vice-Premier and the American guests exchanged views on international issues and on the friendly relations between the two peoples.

On April 22, Vice-Premier Li Xiannian met with a delegation of the Committee on Education and Labour of the House of Representatives led by Augustus F. Hawkins. Vice-Premier Li answered questions put forward by the American guests on trade and cultural exchange between China and the United States and on the current international situation. He also told them about em-

ployment and the economic situation in China.

For Higher Efficiency

Efforts are being made to raise work efficiency, an important link in the nation's endeavour to realize the four modernizations.

In central China's Hubei Province, more than 100 overlapping departments at the provincial level were slashed.

In north China's Hebei Province, leading organ of Luan-cheng County has laid it down that its subordinate departments are responsible for their own work and need not ask for approval on matters which they can decide for themselves, thereby doing away with red-tapism and simplifying work procedure.

In south China's Guangdong Province, the Huidong County Party committee has stipulated that there should be fewer meetings, and that these meetings should be short and should really solve problems so that the cadres will have more time to go to the front-line of production and take part in actual work.

While reporting on measures taken by various localities to combat bureaucratism, the press often publishes letters from readers criticizing overstaffing, red-tapism and endless meetings.

Sun Maosong, a nationally famous model worker, recently appealed to *Heilongjiang Ribao* (Heilongjiang Daily), asking that he be "liberated" from

meetings. A worker in an oxygen-producing machine plant in Harbin, he said in his letter to the paper that he had spent a total of nine months last year in attending various kinds of meetings so much so that he could only finish five of the ten technical innovations he had planned.

A machine-repair worker in Shanghai wrote to the press complaining that overstaffed managerial departments in some factories had seriously affected efficiency in work. For example, two construction workers had to spend a whole day to get the signatures of four leading comrades before they were issued each a pair of rubber-soled shoes for working on the scaffold.

Before the founding of the People's Republic in 1949 when our Party established its organ of political power in the revolutionary base areas, it stressed the need to simplify the organizations and raise their efficiency so that they would become models in serving the people.

After nationwide liberation, the Party and government, on the basis of past experience, laid down a series of rules and regulations concerning the number of personnel, the organization and work procedure of government departments. In 1957, the State Council promulgated the provisional measures for the appointment and dismissal of officials and rules for commending and punishing government functionaries. These proved to be conducive to raising the efficiency of ad-

ministrative and managerial level.

But these rules and measures were discarded as "revisionist conventions" in the days when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were riding high. As a result, some units became over-staffed, and in some departments in some areas, the number of administrative personnel on the payroll is now double that before the Cultural Revolution. The concomitants are endless meetings, red tape and low efficiency.

These examples of overstaffing were criticized in a signed article in *Renmin Ribao* on April 10. The article pointed out that some officials remain officials in spite of their bad work. If no change is made, there will be more and more people in government departments and enterprises holding high posts and leading a life of ease and comfort without making any contributions to the state. This will inevitably retard the realization of the four modernizations.

To change the situation, the article suggested that the departments concerned work out a set of administrative rules and regulations suited to China's condition by absorbing useful domestic and foreign experience in this regard, so that there will be a fixed number of personnel, clear division of labour between the departments with defined responsibility for the cadres, and commendation and punishment for the work done in order to increase efficiency and raise the level of management.

Protecting Resources of Aquatic Products

The State Council recently promulgated the regulations on protecting the resources of aquatic products. The main points are:

Aquatic animals and plants of economic value at all stages of development as well as their environment should be protected;

Discharge of sewage, oils, oily compounds and other pollutants into the fishing areas is prohibited;

In building water conservancy projects, attention should be paid to protecting the fishing areas.



Scientific workers of the Aquatic Products Research Institute in Guangdong Province studying ways of breeding freshwater fish.

China is rich in aquatic products. It has a 18,000-kilometre-long coastline and 430,000 square miles of 200-metre-deep fishing grounds. China's seas straddle tropical, subtropical and temperate zones with complex meteorological water conditions of warm currents and coastal currents. The rivers empty their waters into the sea, bringing with them nutritious matters. This provides a favourable environment for the propagation of fish and other aquatic animals and plants. In addition, freshwater area totals more than 16 million hectares.

Shortly after the founding of New China and during the First Five-Year Plan period (1953-57), appropriate attention was paid to the protection of aquatic products. An order was issued by the State Council forbidding motorized junks and trawlers to fish in certain areas and operations that might bring serious damage to aquatic resources were prohibited, thus ensuring the steady rise in the output of aquatic products. Later, however, arbitrary orders resulting from the bureaucratic style of work were issued in some places which contravened the natural and economic laws. For instance, the erroneous slogan of "trying to get a good haul during the slack season and a still better haul during the peak period" was put forward, with the result that in some areas big fish and small fry were caught "in one dragnet," so to say, with disastrous consequences. In those years when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" held sway, anarchism was rampant, and

laws and regulations concerning the protection of aquatic products were thrown to the winds. Indiscriminate catching reached an appalling degree. As a result of one-sided stress on the food crops, land was reclaimed from the lakes, thereby reducing the area of freshwater breeding grounds for fish. The newly promulgated regulations were drawn up on the basis of positive and negative experiences gained in the last 30 years.

Fishery has taken a quick turn for the better in the last two years, with total output hitting an all-time high. But, considering China's large population, the output is only five kilogrammes per person per year. This situation should of course be changed. The national conference on aquatic products held not long ago in Beijing decided that in the next two years, work must be done to improve the propagation and protection of aquatic products, and develop in-shore and deep-sea breeding of aquatic animals and plants so as to increase their supply to the market.

College Education: Socialist Orientation Reiterated

Institutions of higher learning in China should adhere to the socialist orientation and not transplant everything from the colleges and universities of capitalist countries. This statement was made by Minister of Education Jiang Nanxiang in a speech at a forum held recently in Qinghua University, his alma mater.

"It goes without saying that we should earnestly study the experience of foreign countries," he said, "but to blindly follow the way schools in capitalist countries are run or, as some people have suggested, to let foreigners come and run the schools in our country is obviously not practical and not compatible with China's specific conditions."

"Schools are different from factories," Jiang Nanxiang continued. "In the case of a factory, the equipment and technology, which are classless in nature, can be imported. But schools are part of the superstructure and they should train students, who have a class character, to work wholeheartedly for the cause of socialism."

Recalling the experience gained in the 17 years from nationwide liberation in 1949 to the eve of the Great Cultural Revolution in 1966, Minister Jiang said that in those years colleges and universities adhered to the socialist orientation, followed the principle of enabling everyone who received an education to develop in an all-round way — morally, intellectually and physically — and trained students who were imbued with the lofty ideal of serving socialism and were willing to go and work in places where the conditions were harsh. In this respect, they excelled the students of old China or the capitalist countries. The Minister stressed that the quality of education in those 17 years, the vocational level of the students trained and their health in general

were inconceivable in pre-liberation China. (The majority of the 1.55 million college graduates and 16,000 postgraduates trained in the pre-Cultural Revolution 17 years have today become the main force in various fields of national endeavour.)

Minister Jiang Nanxiang indignantly criticized the crimes perpetrated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in the field of education. During the Great Cultural Revolution, he said, this cabal of careerists instigated the students to completely ignore the Party committees of the colleges and universities and at the same time sowed discord between the workers and intellectuals and between the students and teachers. They were not making revolution in education as they had claimed but were actually undermining socialist education, Jiang declared.

The hundreds of colleges and universities in China had suffered heavily at the hands of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," he continued. For this reason they should first "heal their wounds," so to speak, before they can really become bases for training scientific and technical personnel and centres of scientific research. But while discarding what was done by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in the last ten years and more, we should not copy everything from the capitalist countries but should follow our own road, Jiang Nanxiang stressed.

Practice is the sole criterion for distinguishing truth from

falsehood, and whatever is written in the books should be tested in practice. We must get the right answer from our own practice, past and present, continue to do what is right and correct what is wrong.

He maintained that China's institutions of higher learning should:

— adhere to the socialist orientation;

— follow the leadership of the Communist Party in their work; and

— attach great importance to raising the students' political consciousness and level of Marxist ideology while teaching them knowledge and skills.

Jiang Nanxiang was President of Qinghua University and Minister of Higher Education before 1966. But during the Great Cultural Revolution he was dismissed from office by the "gang of four" on the false charge that he had followed the revisionist line in education and that he had trained intellectual aristocrats. Though he was persecuted and attacked, he never knuckled under. Earlier this year, this well-tested 65-year-old educationist was appointed once again as Minister of Education.



Carrying Out the Four Modernizations Is the Biggest Politics

“Renmin Ribao” Editorial

Our main task now and for some time to come is to lead the people of the whole nation in turning China into a powerful country with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defence and modern science and technology. We are opposed to “wholesale Westernization.” We will proceed with modernization in our own Chinese way.

AFTER the turbulent, large-scale class struggle in our country, what is our main task now and in the fairly long historical period to come? The Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee has stated clearly that our present task is to lead the people of the whole country, united as one and with a common purpose, in making China a powerful country with four modernizations (modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defence and modern science and technology). Once we have taken hold of this main task, we will have taken hold of the essence of Marxism, that is, the essence of holding high the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought. This is the biggest politics.

Concentrated Expression of Economics

It has been asked: You’ve been talking about class struggle all these years; why are you saying now that carrying out the four modernizations is the biggest politics? These people feel that the biggest politics can only be class struggle and political movement. The four modernizations are primarily concerned with economic construction, so how can they be said to be the biggest politics?

What is meant by politics? Politics is the concentrated expression of economics, according to a comprehensive and accurate understanding of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. In a class society, economic interests are the most fundamental interests of the various classes. Each class, in preserving its own economic interests, inevitably engages in fierce class struggles against other classes. Class struggle becomes the major form through which economics finds its concentrated expression. This was why both Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong, when speaking of the struggle against the antagonistic classes, said that politics was the struggle between classes. But they never regarded the struggle between classes as the sole and whole content of politics, especially after the proletariat had seized power.

Towards the end of 1920, when the Soviet people’s military struggle against their internal and external class enemies was drawing to an end, Lenin definitively pointed out the need to “gradually shift the focus of the struggle to economic policy.” In his opinion, “Our main policy must now be to develop the state economically, so as to gather in more poods of grain and mine more poods of coal, to decide how best to utilize these poods of grain and coal and preclude starvation—that is our policy. All our agitation and propaganda must be focused on this aim. There must be less fine talk, for you cannot satisfy the working people with fine words.” This is profoundly put and to the point. He told us in very clear terms that in a country under the dictatorship of the proletariat there is still class struggle, but the country’s main politics is developing socialist

construction, which is the concentrated expression of the fundamental economic interests of the proletariat.

Making the four modernizations the focus of our work — this was the will Comrade Mao Zedong bequeathed us. On the eve of country-wide victory of the new democratic revolution, he had pointed out: “The centre of gravity of the Party’s work has shifted from the village to the city” and “from the very first day we take over a city, we should direct our attention to restoring and developing its production,” with all other work in the cities “revolving around and serving the central task, production and construction.” Today, in holding high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought, a very important aspect of our task is to conscientiously sum up the 30 years of experience since the founding of the People’s Republic, both positive and negative, and make all work, including the Party’s political work, revolve and closely serve the central task of bringing about modernization.

No Empty Talk

The four modernizations will certainly not be realized through empty talk. We must not indulge in empty talk. We should resolutely give substance to politics by way of production, vocational and technical achievements. People on various fronts must see that every kind of work we are doing now is in the service of the four modernizations; and hence is of extreme significance politically. Thus it can be said that politics in the petroleum industry is to get out more oil. For coal miners politics is extracting more coal, for peasants it is producing more cereals, for servicemen it is defending the frontiers, and for students it is studying hard. “And the only criterion of the results of political education is the improvement achieved in industry and agriculture.” We must persistently make practice the sole criterion in testing truth, and actual results and one’s work the criterion for measuring the political level of units and individuals.

Lenin once called on people to talk more about economics and less about politics. This call is still valid in the light of our actual situation today. Lin Biao and the “gang of four,” however, slandered economic construction as

something non-political and encouraged “arm-chair politics” divorced from economic construction. Lenin said: “According to the bourgeois world outlook, politics was divorced, as it were, from economics.” For many years, Lin Biao and the “gang of four” greatly enlarged upon this concept based on the bourgeois world outlook and talked about “giving prominence to politics” and “politics may override everything else” to separate politics from economics completely and counterposed politics and economics. This was proved by their absurdities such as “As long as class struggle is grasped well, it doesn’t matter if a single grain of cereal is not harvested,” and “As long as the line is correct, celebrations will be held even if no coal is produced.” The things they did thoroughly denied the need for socialist construction and the four modernizations and were adulterations and distortions of Marxism.

Principles, policies and tasks should be decided on according to the actual objective situation — this is the important guarantee for a proletarian political party to lead the masses in continually winning victories. During the stage of the new democratic revolution, the principal contradiction in our country was the contradiction between the people on the one hand and imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism on the other. At that time it was the biggest politics to overthrow these “three big mountains” and establish a new China under a people’s democratic dictatorship. After the founding of New China, after the land reform and after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the means of production, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out clearly: “The large-scale, turbulent class struggles of the masses characteristic of times of revolution have in the main come to an end” and “our basic task has changed from unfettering the productive forces to protecting and expanding them in the context of the new relations of production.” In other words, the biggest politics in our country should shift to socialist construction. Later, for various reasons, especially the interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the “gang of four,” this shift was not completed.

The great political revolution in the last two years and more to expose and criticize Lin

Biao and the "gang of four" has cleared away the big obstacle in our way of advance. The Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee timely and resolutely decided to shift the focus of the whole Party's work to socialist modernization. This is in complete conformity with the needs of the development of objective laws and is a reflection of the aspirations of the whole people. When we say carrying out the four modernizations is the biggest politics, we do not mean that we no longer adhere to the dictatorship of the proletariat and no longer uphold class struggle. The Communique of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee pointed out explicitly: "There is still in our country today a small handful of counter-revolutionary elements and criminals who hate our socialist modernization and try to undermine it. We must not relax our class struggle against them,

nor can we weaken the dictatorship of the proletariat." The problem lies in having a correct appraisal of the class struggle, neither minimizing it nor magnifying it.

Well-Defined Political Orientation

There is a well-defined political orientation for our four modernizations. Our goal is to build up a modern, powerful socialist country and prepare conditions for translating the great ideal of communism into reality. This is the road to victory in the advance of the people of the whole country towards the four modernizations. There are many things we will want to learn from the foreign countries, such as science and technology and advanced managerial system. But we are learning these things from them in order to accelerate the tempo of China's socialist modernization. We are opposed to "wholesale Westernization" and

How to Pronounce the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet

Following is the Chinese phonetic alphabet showing the pronunciation with approximate English equivalents. Spelling in the Wade system is in brackets for reference.

- "a" (a), a vowel, as in far;
- "b" (p), a consonant, as in be;
- "c" (ts), a consonant, as "ts" in its; and
- "ch" (ch), a consonant, as "ch" in church, strongly aspirated;
- "d" (t), a consonant, as in do;
- "e" (e), a vowel, as "er" in her, the "r" being silent; but "ie", a diphthong, as in yes and "ei", a diphthong, as in way;
- "f" (f), a consonant, as in foot;
- "g" (k), a consonant, as in go;
- "h" (h), a consonant, as in her, strongly aspirated;
- "i" (i), a vowel, two pronunciations:
 - 1) as in eat
 - 2) as in sir in syllables beginning with the consonants c, ch, r, s, sh, z and zh;
- "j" (ch), a consonant, as in jeep;
- "k" (k), a consonant, as in kind, strongly aspirated;
- "l" (l), a consonant, as in land;
- "m" (m), a consonant, as in me;
- "n" (n), a consonant, as in no;
- "o" (o), a vowel, as "aw" in law;
- "p" (p), a consonant, as in par, strongly aspirated;
- "q" (ch), a consonant, as "ch" in cheek;
- "r" (j), a consonant pronounced as "r" but not rolled, or like "z" in azure;
- "s" (s, ss, sz), a consonant, as in sister; and "sh" (sh), a consonant, as "sh" in shore;
- "t" (t), a consonant, as in top, strongly aspirated;
- "u" (u), a vowel, as in too, also as in the French "u" in "tu" or the German unlaute "u" in "Muenchen";
- "v" (v), is used only to produce foreign and national minority words, and local dialects;
- "w" (w), used as a semi-vowel in syllables beginning with "u" when not preceded by consonants, pronounced as in want;
- "x" (hs), a consonant, as "sh" in she;
- "y", used as a semi-vowel in syllables beginning with "i" or "u" when not preceded by consonants, pronounced as in yet;
- "z" (ts, tz), a consonant, as in zero; and "zh" (ch), a consonant, as "j" in jump.

will proceed with modernization in our own way, the Chinese way.

There is a small number of people who are now going around saying that socialism is not as good as capitalism. This absurd assertion must be thoroughly repudiated. Only socialism can save China. This is a historical lesson that the Chinese people have drawn from their own experience over the past 60 years, beginning from the May Fourth Movement in 1919. Departing from the socialist road will definitely make China slide back to a semi-feudal, semi-colonial status. This was what happened during Chiang Kai-shek's rule and, to a certain extent, when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were on the rampage. The overwhelming majority of the Chinese people will never suffer capitalism to come back. Capitalism can in no way change its very nature of letting millionaires rob and exploit the labouring masses, it can never get rid of its economic crises, and it can never be rid of monstrous crimes, degeneration and despair. We fought against the feudal

fascist dictatorship of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" for the very purpose of averting a capitalist restoration.

During the advance of a socialist society, there are still traces of the old society and there are still counter-revolutionary elements, elements engaged in corruption, theft and speculation, and criminals over whom the dictatorship still has to be exercised. We must uphold Party leadership. Everybody knows that without the Chinese Communist Party, there can be no socialist New China. We must uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Mao Zedong Thought has been the banner of the Chinese revolution and will always remain the banner of China's socialist cause and the cause of anti-hegemonism. We will for ever hold aloft the banner of Mao Zedong Thought and march on.

(An abridged translation of "Renmin Ribao" editorial, April 11. Subheads are ours.)

Soviet Hegemonists

How New Tsars Inherit Their Predecessors' Mantle

THIS year is the 325th anniversary of tsarist Russia's armed annexation of the Ukraine, and an official celebration was held in Kiev, capital of the Republic. The Soviet leading authorities sent a "letter of congratulations" and the *Communist* put out a commemorative article to mark this occasion.

The "letter of congratulations," with blithe contempt for history, claimed that the "reincorporation of the Ukraine into Russia" showed "the two sides' desire for unification." The *Communist* said that "the salient feature of the Ukrainian people's history as a whole" was their "wish to be linked closely with Russia."

What has history to say?

In the mid-17th century, there was a lively struggle against Polish suzerainty for national independence by serfs of the Ukraine, which then was a part of Poland. Leadership in this struggle, however, fell into the hands of Ukrainian Cossack nobles, who tried to strengthen their position by suppressing the Ukrainian peasants and allying with or seeking protection from the Swedish king, Turkey and the khanate of Crimea — a Turkish dependency — tsarist Russia, as well as Polish suzerains. In 1654, the Ukraine chieftains were induced by the Russian tsar to sign the Pereyaslav treaty submitting the Ukraine to "the tsar's hand." The tsar promptly exploited the treaty to annex the Ukraine. This is the "reincorporation" which the Soviet Union today plays up.

The Pereyaslavl treaty ran against the interests of the Ukrainian people and it was vehemently opposed by them as soon as it was made known. And a few years later, the Ukraine decided to throw off this Russian protection. The Russian tsar wanted to perpetuate the annexation. He declared war, and after eight years of fighting Ukrainian territory east of the Dnieper came under Russian occupation. When Poland was carved up the second time in 1793, the Russian ruler seized the other part of the Ukraine west of the Dnieper. Since the Russian annexation, the Ukrainian people's struggle for national independence has continued without stop. So, it was not voluntary incorporation as the new tsars claim, but forcible annexation.

The Soviet *Communist* unscrupulously declared in its article that the "reincorporation" was the "culmination of the liberation war" which "was continuously supported and aided by Russia." But the *Bolshaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopedia*, an encyclopedia compiled by the Soviet Union in the 1930s, gives the lie to the recent Soviet claim: "The Pereyaslavl treaty marked the formation of an alliance between the Ukrainian and Russian feudal rulers. It was actually providing a legal basis for Russian colonization of the Ukraine." Lenin pointed out explicitly that the Ukraine was territory annexed by Russia. The "aid" and "support for the liberation war" Moscow claims today is just nonsense. Russia was establishing its colonial rule over the Ukraine.

To defend tsarist Russian colonial expansion, the Soviet authorities during the celebration made much about the "extremely important historical significance" of the "reincorporation," which, they claimed, ridded the Ukraine of national and religious oppression by Poland under big landlords and nobles, removed the threat of being annexed by Turkey and "helped the development of the productive forces of the Ukraine," and so forth. But Lenin said: "National oppression after Russia's annexation of the Ukraine produced continuous, disastrous results. In 1652, almost all inhabitants — not only the men, but also their wives and daughters — were literates." But "a study in 1897 showed that in Russia, the Ukraine had the most illiterates." *The Ukraine Soviet Socialist Republic*, which was published in the early 1950s,

said: The tsar did everything to suppress the national development of the Ukrainian people. The budding Ukrainian state system and political autonomy were destroyed and Ukrainian culture was suppressed.

It is not accidental that the Soviet authorities today are giving great play to "reincorporation." For some years they have been advertising that all the non-Russian nationalities had "voluntarily chosen" to join the Soviet Union.

After its usurpation of state and Party leadership, the leading clique in Moscow took up where the old tsars left off and carried on the great-Russian chauvinism. Its policy of national oppression is making contradictions among various nationalities in the Soviet Union ever sharper. The non-Russian nationalities whose resistance grows stronger by the day are realizing more and more clearly that the new and old tsars are birds of a feather. In defending the old tsars the new tsars are defending themselves. They are proclaiming loudly about "supporting liberation," "reincorporation" and "voluntarily choosing to join" so as to paralyse the non-Russian nationalities' struggle against great-Russian chauvinism.

Internationally, the Brezhnev clique is dreaming of expanding its empire by using the same methods the old tsars used in annexing the Ukraine. This clique talks about "supporting liberation and progress" as it goes about getting this country and that country to sign "friendship and co-operation" treaties, inducing countries to ally themselves with Moscow and then step by step drawing them into Moscow's "great community." This is not the Moscow clique's ultimate goal, however. In 1972, when Brezhnev was speaking about how all the Soviet republics were brought into the Soviet Union, he announced that the same principle was also applicable to members of the "great community." The clique's final goal is to incorporate other countries into the union.

The old tsars forcibly annexed the Ukraine. This is history. But the Soviet authorities in total disregard of historical facts are trying to rewrite history. This only shows more clearly their hegemonist nature and expansionist ambitions.

Minister Li Qiang on Expanding China's Foreign Trade to Speed Up the Four Modernizations

Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang talked about a number of important questions in regard to expanding China's foreign trade in a recent interview with our "Beijing Review" staff reporter. Following are the main points of his talks. — Ed.

Shifting the Focus of Foreign Trade Work. This year, the focus of the entire Party's work, including foreign trade, is being shifted to the socialist modernization of the country. That is to say, our thinking, work, organizations, systems of management and style of work must be oriented towards socialist modernization. Foreign trade consists of conducting economic exchanges between China and other countries. As our main task is to expand such economic exchanges to serve the four modernizations, we have to introduce advanced technology and complete sets of equipment and import materials needed in our industrial and agricultural production and the market. At the same time, we have to greatly increase production and our exports in implementing the policy of "exporting first, integrating imports with exports, and striving to achieve a balance between imports and exports."

The Projects in Which We Can Co-operate With Foreign Enterprises. We can do so on many projects, as we have done in some joint ventures.

Co-operation with foreign companies may be undertaken in power industry, including the construction of power stations; the exploitation of energy resources, such as petroleum and coal; communications and transport, including the building of ports and wharfs; processing of raw and other industrial materials such as plastics, chemical fibres and building materials; precision machinery and electronics industry; iron and steel industries and the exploitation of non-ferrous minerals; etc.



We are interested in co-operating with foreign companies on ventures related to agricultural modernization.

In short, we welcome those governments and enterprises of friendly countries, overseas Chinese and compatriots from Xianggang (Hongkong) and

Aomen (Macao) that wish to co-operate with us. There are vast vistas for this co-operation which, naturally, should be based on appropriate technical and commercial conditions and can take many forms, including the use of joint capital to run enterprises. We should enact the necessary laws to give legal protection to this co-operation.

New Practices in Foreign Trade. In the past two years or so since the "gang of four" was swept away, we have taken new approaches to our foreign trade, adopting customary methods abroad and respecting international trade practices. In producing export goods, for instance, we accept the specifications, trade marks or materials provided by the buyers, engage in co-operative production or assembly-manufacturing and conduct compensatory trade. These methods, welcomed by foreign trading circles, have been successful.

But we need to further improve our export work. For example, we have to simplify business procedures, shorten delivery time, eliminate unnecessary costs, etc.

From a Marxist-Leninist point of view, the methods we are adopting for utilizing foreign capital in joint ventures to develop China's resources are correct in principle. Of course, this should be carried out in a

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planned and co-ordinated way according to China's foreign trade policy and actual conditions, that is, we should fully utilize foreign technology and equipment to serve the four modernizations, while not becoming dependent upon foreign countries.

Ability to Pay. Some people are very much concerned with this question. Given China's rich resources, we believe the problem of payments can be solved as long as we handle imports and exports well. One basic approach is to bring the initiative of all areas and departments concerned into full play and strive to promote exports. At the same time, we can pay for the introduced technology and equipment by adopting the compensatory trade methods to develop such natural resources as petroleum, coal and non-ferrous metals and manufacture various products. In addition, we have adopted some flexible trade methods to boost production and expand exports, thus augmenting our payments ability too. At present, some countries still have some unreasonable restrictions on importing China's commodities. We hope these countries will lift their restrictions and deal with us on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

We are paying for some major imported items with deferred payments, bank credits or loans. These are beneficial to expediting the four modernizations and solving the problem of payments within a specified period of time.

Introducing Technology and Capital From Abroad. Our policy is one of "relying mainly on our own efforts while seeking external assistance as an auxiliary." Therefore, we should settle what questions we can by ourselves. So long as the Chinese scientists and technicians can fully use their knowledge and talents, it is possible for them to develop, together with workers, massive amounts of advanced technology and equipment with the help of foreign reference materials and samples. We did so in the past and achieved good results.

We should introduce up-to-date technology and equipment and purchase patents from abroad in a planned and selective way. A distinction should be made between what is important and what is less important, between what is in urgent need and what can wait. We should take actual needs and all other factors into consideration and make an all-round arrangement so that the imported technology and equipment can be rationally used. We should avoid the situation in which we fail to

introduce at the right time what should be introduced; at the same time, we should also guard against wasting foreign exchange by introducing more than is needed or introducing what we do not need immediately.

To maximize the use of the latest technology and equipment, we should employ modernized, scientific methods to improve the level of management.

One of the purposes of introducing advanced technology is to study it and use it as a reference. It is necessary to absorb what is introduced and thus to manufacture new products on a better basis and scale new heights in science and technology. This is the way to speed the four modernizations, avoid introducing one and the same technology repeatedly and prevent the development of technology from coming to a halt.

As for utilizing foreign capital, no matter what forms we adopt, we should see to it that they are all based on our ability to repay, that is, in the final analysis, we have to increase exports.

Laws and Regulations. Since the founding of New China, a lot of laws and regulations on foreign trade have been enacted. Now we should amend them or enact new ones in accordance with the new conditions. We should do this as quickly and as well as possible. Personnel in charge of foreign trade should strengthen their conception of the legal system and deal with problems whenever they arise in trade according to law. The Chinese import and export corporations are preparing to engage legal advisers.

Existing Problems. So far as foreign trade is concerned, two main problems exist: First of all, we still are not flexible enough in trading with other countries, and are thus unable to meet the needs of the changing situation; secondly, the level of management and efficiency are low because the personnel in charge of foreign trade have not yet mastered their vocation. In order to greatly improve our work, we are now stressing that all cadres in this field, especially the leading cadres, should study politics, policy, and economic theory as well as management, foreign languages, international trade, vocational techniques and commodities.

We believe that, with the progress of the four modernizations, China's foreign trade has broad prospects and that the import-export volume this year is bound to keep rising.

Some Questions on Developing Economic and Technological Exchanges With Foreign Countries

— Interview with Zou Siyi, a leading member of the Export Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Trade

Question: The introduction of advanced foreign technology and equipment through active engagement in foreign economic and technical exchanges is an important policy decision adopted by China for speeding up the four socialist modernizations. However, would the use of foreign capital, the introduction of foreign technology and the adoption of some common practices in international trade affect the sovereignty of our country?

Answer: It won't. The "gang of four" slandered exports as a "national betrayal," imports as "the philosophy of servility to things foreign" and the introduction of foreign technology as "the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace." For completely ulterior motives, the gang interfered with and sabotaged our Party's consistent policy for developing foreign trade.

To realize the four modernizations as quickly as possible, we must undoubtedly take independence and self-reliance as our basis, but this doesn't mean closing our doors and rejecting everything foreign. There is no such thing as a completely autarkic country. Furthermore, there is no country that became modernized by closing its doors. Due to the "gang of four's" sabotage, for more than ten years, the gap between China's technical level and the world's advanced level, which had once been narrowed, widened. Generally speaking, China's present scientific and technical level is roughly equivalent to that of the advanced countries in the 40s and 50s. Therefore, to speed up China's economic development, it is necessary to make full use of the world's advanced technological achievements and engage in economic and technical exchanges.

China is a politically and economically independent country and in foreign trade it perseveres in the principles of equality, mutual benefit and exchanging what one has for what one lacks. We do not impose our will on others and others cannot impose theirs on us. All negotiations, agreements and transactions must not infringe on China's sovereignty. Increasing the introduction of advanced technology



Zou Siyi

from abroad in a planned way can further strengthen our independence and self-reliance and help consolidate and develop China's socialist system.

Q: Is it certain that introducing foreign technology and equipment can speed up China's economic development?

A: We want to import advanced technology and equipment from abroad. Generally speaking, to place China's economy as quickly as possible on an advanced technical basis will naturally greatly raise our labour productivity and expand our productive capabilities. Thus, by making use of the available technological achievements of others, we can bypass much of the process of research and experimentation, take less devious roads and at the same time raise our technological level. Of course, we must bring in advanced foreign technology realistically with an eye to an all-round balance, and do it in a planned way, with emphasis and selection rather than rush to swallow everything in one gulp. We must adhere to the principle of "first, use them; second, study them; third, transform them; and fourth, create new things." We must engage in scientific and technical research, give full play to the economic potential and utilization of the introduced technologies and strengthen our ability to be self-reliant. If we do not do this and if we do not digest, assimilate, transform and improve the introduced technical equipment, or pay attention to its full utilization, then even though we will expend a lot of capital, we will not get the anticipated results.

Q: Are the present domestic and international conditions favourable for greatly expanding our foreign trade?



Inspecting a consignment of Chu Yeh Ching (Bamboo Leaf Green) Wine — a famous brand from Xinghua Village, Shanxi Province — before it leaves the winery.

A: The conditions are very good. The international conditions are good as many countries are willing to do business with us, and proof of this is that one agreement after another has been signed. Some of them are long-term agreements, involving fairly large sums of money. As for domestic conditions, the mass movement to criticize Lin Biao and the “gang of four” has in the main ended victoriously, the political situation throughout the country is stable, and everyone wants stability, unity, and to push the national economy forward. The realization of the four modernizations is the common aim of the whole Party and the whole people. With the shift in the focus of the whole Party’s work, economic construction is developing apace. This situation requires a major development in our foreign trade.

The introduction of foreign capital, technology and equipment is not a matter of expediency but a strategic policy decision.

Q: While we are introducing foreign technology and equipment can we correspondingly expand our exports?

A: Yes, we can. If we want to import, we naturally must develop our exports. No matter what methods we adopt in using foreign capital or introducing technology and equipment, in the final analysis, they must be paid for by increased exports and be based on our present or future ability to pay for them.

Can we greatly expand our exports? Of course we can. To do so, the main thing is to do a good job in production and ensure a good supply of export items. China is a big country with rich resources. Our socialist economy has attained a certain level of production and there is no lack of labour power. There is a huge potential of export commodities and there are many ways for accumulating foreign currency. China is rich in oil, coal and non-ferrous mineral resources, the increased extraction of which can expand our exports. We already have a pretty good light and textile industrial base. By improving their quality and variety as well as expanding some production capacities, the prospects for exporting light industrial products are good. We have plenty of traditional exports — agricultural, side-line and native products as well as handicraft and art articles — which have good prospects. We are also preparing to further expand our exports of machinery, chemical products and other heavy industrial goods. So long as the relationship between central and local authorities, the coastal and interior regions, the ports and the non-port cities, foreign trade and production, external and internal trade, and foreign trade and other departments is well arranged, the positive factors of all are fully mobilized, and co-ordination



These openworked vases of the Fengxi Ceramic Factory in Guangdong Province are in great demand.

between them is strengthened, there is bound to be a big increase in our exports.

China's foreign trade departments are helping the production departments to improve the production of export commodities so as to ensure a sufficient amount of traditional products and well-known brand commodities for the international market. We have set up bases for producing export commodities, special factories and workshops to increase the supply of exports and guarantee their quality and quantity. While organizing the export of traditional goods, we are opening up new ways to gain foreign currency by gradually increasing the ratio of industrial and mineral products and consumer goods in China's exports.

We have reformed our trade practices. For example, we have adopted the method of adjusting production according to sales and integrating industry and trade. Adjusting production according to sales means selling stocks on hand as well as future deliveries, that is, signing contracts with buyers to produce goods according to their designs and specifications and delivering the goods in the specified time. By integrating production and trade and having the producers meeting with the buyers, China will be better able to meet the needs of the foreign market and guarantee the fulfilment of foreign trade contracts.

In short, we are entirely capable of steadily strengthening our payments ability by handling our foreign trade work well and in a flexible manner and doing more business.

Q: What methods customary in international trade have we adopted in our foreign trade?

A: In the past, all our import and export transactions were generally paid in cash and we will continue to use this traditional method. However, to be more flexible, we can adopt the methods of compensatory trade, processing buyers' materials according to their designs and importing material for production of export goods according to buyers' specifications. These, however, are subsidiary measures. In engaging in compensatory trade, we must first of all make sure that the contracting party will agree to take the products turned out by the introduced



At the China trade fair held in Bangkok last January and February.

equipment, that is, these products will make for payment. There is a great future for compensatory trade in such fields as non-ferrous metals, rare metals, petroleum, coal, and other minerals. In these fields we have rich resources and abundant labour power which are favourable conditions for compensatory trade. We can bring in technology and equipment from abroad to develop production of many light and heavy industrial products in demand on the international market and then use them to pay off the loans used in purchasing the equipment. Those foreign firms which wish to engage in compensatory trade with us can contact China's various foreign trade corporations which will consider their proposals and refer them to the various industrial departments concerned for negotiations. When an agreement is reached, the Chinese foreign trade corporation concerned will be responsible for signing the agreement and implementing the contract.

Compensatory trade involves the question of paying interest. We endeavour to pay off by compensation at the earliest date possible so as to reduce the payment of interests.

Q: What have you to say about joint enterprise?

A: Joint enterprise is another form of introducing technology. This question is rather more complicated for it touches on questions of law, in terms of the method, conditions, sphere, limits of investment, etc. For the moment we have no laws covering joint enterprise and are at present studying and formulating them. In principle, we accept joint ventures and foreign businessmen can take part in running and managing enterprises, but foreign capital must not exceed half the total investment. Before

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the laws are drawn up by our country, the two parties can sign a contract which stipulates the rights and responsibilities of each side, etc., and it will be legally binding when approved by the government.

I am of the opinion that any enterprise, no matter under what social system, must be scientifically managed and run according to economic laws. Ours is a socialist system and we oppose the capitalist social system but we do not oppose scientific methods of management. We can study and adopt scientific methods of management from abroad. We must improve the management of our enterprises by learning the

reasonable and scientific ways of management in foreign enterprises.

Q: Are there any new features in this year's Spring Export Commodities Fair in Guangzhou?

A: The current fair is being held at a time when the focus of the whole country's work has been shifted to socialist modernization. The various parts of the country and all departments will provide more export items for foreign businessmen to buy and there will be many things to be bought from foreign firms. I think that the volume of trade at this fair will surpass that of previous ones. Even more flexible methods will be adopted at the fair to expand exports.

Promoting International Economic And Trade Relations

— The China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and its work

THE China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (C. C. P. I. T.), a non-governmental economic and trade organization, has close ties with the economic, technical and trade departments of China. Its main tasks are: To carry out international economic and trade activities to enhance mutual understanding and friendship between the people and economic and trade circles of China and other countries and develop economic and trade relations between China and other countries according to the Chinese Government's principles and policies and on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Liaison Activities With Foreign Countries

The C.C.P.I.T.'s main liaison work is to promote business contacts between Chinese trade organizations and foreign economic and trade circles, receive visitors from foreign economic and trade circles and organizations, send delegations or study groups abroad and participate in non-governmental international economic conferences.

Non-governmental economic and trade delegations or personages from abroad, with the C.C.P.I.T.'s help, meet people from the Chinese departments concerned, hold business talks and visit places in China. Some have signed trade protocols or non-governmental trade agreements with the C.C.P.I.T., and some have signed specific import-export contracts with Chinese trade corporations.

The C.C.P.I.T. has organized and sent economic and trade delegations or study groups abroad, which have visited many industrial enterprises and made extensive contacts with old friends and new acquaintances in economic and trade circles.

In the last two decades and more, the C.C.P.I.T. has actively made contacts and conducted friendly exchanges with economic and trade circles of other countries. By the end of 1978, it had received over 30,000 people — trade delegations, people in charge of exhibitions, industrial and commercial groups, economists, public figures, engineering and technical per-

sonnel and scientific workers from over 70 countries or regions. It had also sent over 50 economic and trade delegations and study groups to visit 30 or so countries and participated in more than 30 non-governmental international economic conferences.

Exhibitions

The C.C.P.I.T. organizes economic and trade exhibitions abroad. This entails the liaison, planning, art designing, collecting of exhibits, organizing of groups for exhibitions abroad, etc. By reflecting the achievements in China's socialist construction, these exhibitions not only help promote mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of China and other countries but also play a positive role in promoting sales of China's export commodities and developing trade relations with other countries.

The C.C.P.I.T. has hosted foreign exhibitions since 1953. The exhibitions provide favourable opportunities for Chinese to learn about the products and technology of exhibiting countries, and are therefore helpful in promoting friendship and economic and trade relations between the peoples of China and other countries.

Through the assistance and recommendations of the C.C.P.I.T., many foreign exhibitors have contacted our trade corporations and entered into business relations with them. Both sides have concluded import and export contracts on items other than exhibitions.

Many foreign specialists and technicians have held forums and exchanged technical information with their Chinese counterparts during the exhibitions. They also have visited factories, technical departments and users. All this has helped create the conditions for trade.

By the end of 1978, the C.C.P.I.T. had held 293 economic and trade exhibitions in 101 countries in Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America and Oceania, and hosted 117 comprehensive and specialized exhibitions from 25 countries. In 1978 it arranged a 12-Nation Agricultural Machinery Exhibition for the first time in China.



Yugoslavia's industrial exhibition held in Beijing this month.

Legal Affairs

In legal affairs, the C.C.P.I.T. mainly handles foreign trade arbitration, maritime arbitration, average adjustment, trade mark registration, issuing and legalizing documents, etc.

In accordance with government policies and decisions, the C.C.P.I.T. set up the Foreign Trade Arbitration Commission (F.T.A.C.) in 1956 and the Maritime Arbitration Commission (M.A.C.) in 1959. The F.T.A.C. exercises jurisdiction over the arbitration of disputes arising from foreign trade contracts and transportation, insurance, storage of merchandise, etc. The M.A.C. handles disputes over the remuneration of salvage services, collisions between seagoing vessels, chartering seagoing vessels, rendering agency service to seagoing vessels and marine insurance.

Based on its experiences in handling average adjustments and on its investigations and research, the C.C.P.I.T. drew up and adopted the Provisional Rules for General Average Adjustment of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade which was formally published in January 1975. Some initial changes have been made in the old average adjustment system.

The Trade Mark Registration Agency was set up by the C.C.P.I.T. in 1957. According to government regulations, foreign enterprises should ask the C.C.P.I.T. to act on their behalf when they apply to register trade marks in China. In the last 20 years or so, the agency has

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done this for many foreign enterprises. All foreign trade marks registered in China are strictly protected under Chinese law, and this is beneficial to developing two-way trade.

Pursuant to international practices in world trade and marine transport and at the request of the interested parties, the C.C.P.I.T. issues and legalizes various relevant documents or certificates.

Technical Exchanges

Since the 1960s, the C.C.P.I.T. has often received engineering and technical personnel as well as scientific workers of foreign enterprises and organizations on their visits to China and arranged for them to meet our users, specialists and technical personnel concerned for the exchange of technical information.

In 1978, the C.C.P.I.T. invited more than 1,100 people — representatives of enterprises and firms and specialists — from over 10

countries to China to carry out over 400 technical exchanges.

With a view to improving our work in technical exchanges and furthering contacts and trade between the peoples of China and other countries, the C.C.P.I.T. set up a Centre for Introducing Literature on New Foreign Products. This centre receives all literature on new products, such as catalogues, samples, house magazines and technical films sent in by foreign firms all over the world. These are exhibited, lent or distributed to Chinese users so as to keep them abreast of the latest developments in foreign products.

The C.C.P.I.T. also compiles and issues at irregular intervals *China in Development* and *China's Foreign Trade Corporations and Organizations* and other illustrated pamphlets or leaflets on China's economic and trade development, on various Chinese trade corporations and the C.C.P.I.T.'s activities. It also exchanges information with relevant foreign organizations.

Growing Foreign Trade

CHINA'S foreign trade is thriving. In 1978, the total volume of imports and exports rose 39 per cent over 1977, with exports increasing 28.6 per cent and imports 50 per cent.

By the end of 1978, China had established trade relations with 167 countries or regions, including 37 in Asia, 32 in Europe, 48 in Africa, 11 in Oceania and the Pacific islands, 2 in North America and 37 in Latin America. Eighty have signed government-to-government trade agreements or protocols. They are:

Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Cyprus, Kampuchea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Viet Nam and the Yemen Arab Republic.

Europe: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, the German Democratic

Republic, the European Economic Community*, Greece, Hungary, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and Liechtenstein.

Africa: Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Empire, Chad, the Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Zaire and Zambia.

Oceania: Australia and New Zealand.

North America: Canada.

Latin America: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico and Peru.

* Although the European Economic Community is counted singularly on the above list, its nine member states — Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Ireland and Britain — are included separately in the 167 countries or regions which have established trade relations with China.

For More Export

Machinery

One hundred and eighty types of machine tools, 3 to 1,300 h.p. diesel engines for marine and stationary use, hydraulic presses ranging from 630 to 12,500 tons, hydro-turbine generators—these are just some of China's exports today.

China's machine industry is turning out various products on a comparatively large scale that are competitive on the international market. The export products include small-size and common goods, large and high precision equipment, machines and whole sets of equipment. At present, efforts are being made to increase the quantities and varieties of manufactured goods as well as to improve their quality and reduce costs. To this end, the country's latest technology is being utilized and sophisticated foreign technology absorbed. Similarly, foreign management methods are being studied in order to improve China's industrial management. In raising quality, special emphasis has been placed on improving the performance, service and life of basic parts.

Jia Qinglin, General Director of the Chinese National Machinery Export Corporation or-

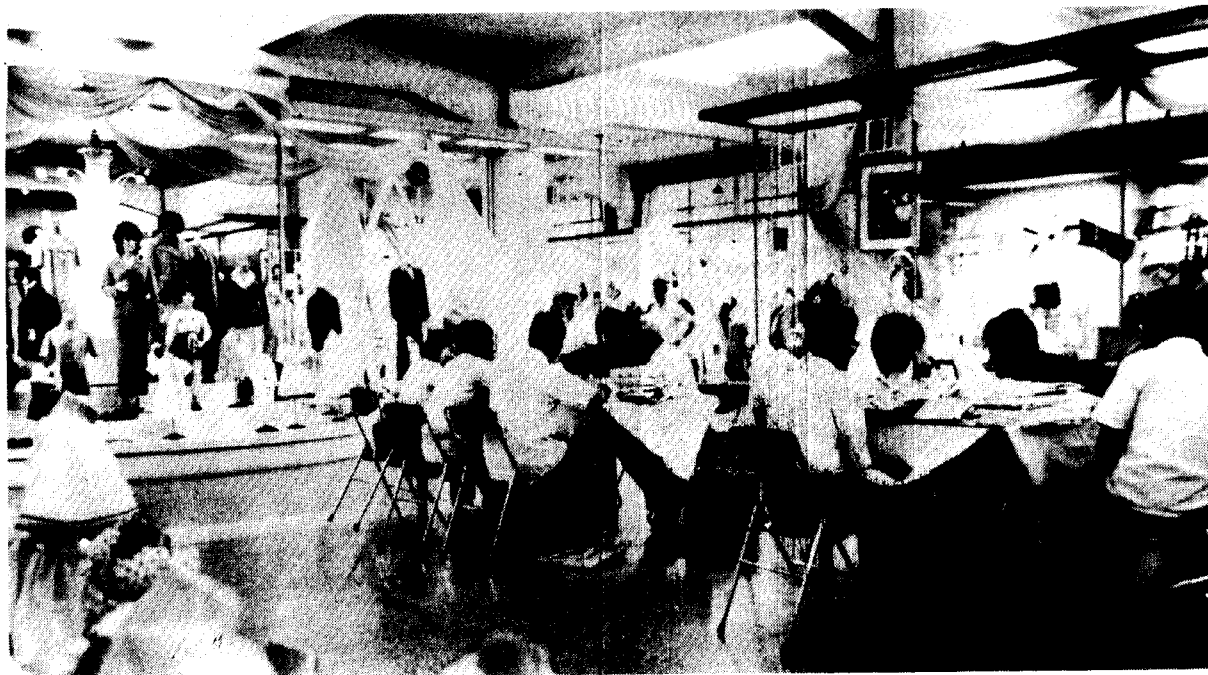
ganized last October, said that the corporation is selecting as production bases those factories which are well-equipped and experienced in manufacturing export goods. Various methods have been adopted in trading, such as providing technical services to customers, giving assembling instructions and supplying spare parts.

Textiles

Some Chinese textiles are well-known for their quality and unique style. Efforts are being made to increase the production of exported textiles, especially some high-quality products which fall short of the great demand on the international market; and to improve those products which are low in quality and monotonous in design. Meanwhile, some production and management practices which are not suited to the needs of the international market are being altered. Traditional products, such as silk, cashmere and ramie are being further developed. Cotton in the Changjiang and Huanghe river valleys, cocoon silks in the Changjiang river valley, wool in Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia, jute and ramie in central and south China will also be greatly increased.

Arts and Crafts

China's arts and crafts have a history of 4,000 years. Since the downfall of the "gang of



Trade negotiations at the Guangzhou fair.



Machinery at the Guangzhou fair.

four," they have experienced a dramatic development. Some items are purely for enjoyment, such as curios, replicas of ancient calligraphy and drawings, ivory-, jade-, wood- and stone-carvings in ancient styles

of the international market, we also process materials for foreign customers. As for the souvenir stores in tourist centres throughout the world, we may supply them with Chinese arts and crafts.

and beautifully decorated pottery; others are of a more practical nature, like drawn work, embroideries, carpets, lacquerwares, porcelain vessels for daily use, cloisonne, jewellery, straw, willow, bamboo and rattan wares, furniture, shoes and umbrellas. In recent years some art works have foreign subjects like the *Mona Lisa* by Leonardo da Vinci.

Yu Guang, General Director of the Chinese National Arts and Crafts Export Corporation, said recently: We accept orders from foreigners provided the patterns and designs they want are acceptable. To suit the taste



Silk produced by a Shanghai factory.



A tea plantation in Yujiang County, Jiangxi Province.

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

Determined to Fight on Against Vietnamese Invaders

April 17 was the fourth anniversary of the founding of Democratic Kampuchea. President Khieu Samphan in a statement on April 16 called on the Kampuchean people to further strengthen their national unity and unite with all internal and external forces with a view to continuing the people's war and driving the Vietnamese aggressors out of the country.

The Vietnamese invaders, with Moscow's support, have invaded and occupied Kampuchea for more than three months. Meeting sharp resistance from the Kampuchean armymen and civilians the Vietnamese authorities have been confronted with a serious dilemma. In order to extricate themselves, they have had to send tens of thousands of Vietnamese troops into western and northwestern Kampuchea to carry out large-scale "mopping-up operations" against the guerrilla resistance bases of the Kampuchean people. But these new military adventures have met with stubborn resistance by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and guerrillas. In the northwestern area, Highway 5 linking Battambang and Sisophon is still cut and the Vietnamese aggressors have been hit hard in the Poipet area. Guerrillas are active in the regions of Pursat and Kompong Chhnang. The Revolutionary Army and guerrillas are still in effective control of certain sections of Highways 2, 3 and 4 in the southwest. They keep mounting attacks on and harassing the Vietnamese, inflicting

increasing casualties on the aggressors in Takeo, Kompong Speu, Siemreap and other places.

BANGLADESH

Supports ASEAN Troop Withdrawal Proposal

Bangladesh supports the ASEAN proposal for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Indochina, said Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman during his visit to Thailand and Malaysia from April 8 to 12.

At a press conference on April 10 in Bangkok, he said: "All foreign troops in Indochina, wherever they are, have to be withdrawn and in this regard we also support the ASEAN proposal in concert with the non-aligned members of the Security Council." He also said that ASEAN countries are playing a very important role and their neutral stance is widely appreciated.

President Ziaur Rahman's visit to Thailand and Malaysia was a success. And the economic and political relations between Bangladesh and these two countries have been further strengthened.

IRAQ

Stern Warning to the Soviet Union

"We stand for the maintenance of friendly relations with Moscow, but we reject Soviet expansionism in the Arab world," Saddam Hussein, Vice-Chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, said recently in speaking of Iraq's relations with the Soviet Union. "We must take up arms against any foreigner who may violate (Arab) sovereign-

ty," he said on another occasion. "The Soviet Union — it is a friend of Iraq — cannot be allowed to occupy Saudi territory. This is because Saudi land is not outside the Arab map." There is no doubt that the Vice-Chairman's remarks constitute a stern warning to Soviet social-imperialism.

When Iran became an Islamic republic following the overthrow of Shah Pahlavi at the beginning of the year, the Soviet Union quickly took advantage of the resulting turbulence in the Gulf area to adopt a series of actions aimed at further weakening U.S. influence in the Middle East. It particularly cast a covetous eye on Saudi Arabia, which has close relations with the United States. In the past, Moscow regarded Saudi Arabia as a "reactionary Arab state" and as recently as January this year, the Soviet press reviled it as "a feudal chieftain," "a dark kingdom" and "the most reactionary force." Recently, however, the Soviet Union has turned round to sing its praises and proclaim that there "is no irreconcilable conflict" between the two countries. This is a clear indication of the Soviet ambition to infiltrate that country.

In its contention for domination over the Middle East, the Kremlin has always flaunted a banner of support for the Arab states and people while trying every possible means to split the Arab countries and carrying out infiltration and expansion in the Arab world. However, a series of events which occurred in the Middle East and West Asia in the past year or so, particularly the pro-Soviet

coup in a West Asian country in the first half of last year, have caused the Arab countries to heighten their vigilance. Many of them have adopted measures to purge pro-Soviet forces from their governments and armed forces. This shows that the Arab states and people are coming to realize that the Soviet Union is a false friend who has honey on its lips and murder in its heart.

BELGIUM

A New Government Formed

King Baudouin swore in a new government on April 3 with Wilfried Martens, Chairman of the Christian Social Party, as its prime minister, bringing to an end the longest

political crisis in Belgian post-war history.

Besides political, economic and social reasons, the recent crisis was the continuation of the long-standing "language war" between the two main Belgian language groups. French, spoken by the Walloons in the south, and Flemish, spoken by the Flemings in the north, are the two main official languages in Belgium. The contradictions between the Walloons and Flemings sharpened as a result of uneven development in Wallonia and Flanders, particularly after World War II, and the language dispute has become an increasingly difficult problem for the various Belgian governments to tackle. Former Prime Minister Leo Tindemans was forced to resign

last October 11 when heated debates on devolution proposals split his coalition.

A national election for parliament last December 17 brought no major change in the balance of forces among different parties. Therefore, the new government is now confronted with a challenge. In a policy statement read to the Senate and Chamber of Representatives, the new Prime Minister, Wilfried Martens, said on April 5 that Belgium was experiencing an extensive and profound economic crisis, as is manifested in large-scale unemployment, an inadequacy of new investments and an increase in de-industrialization. At the same time, he added, the Belgium Government is also experiencing a crisis in credibility in various communities and regions.

News From Asia, Africa And Latin America

Tourism. With an eye to developing tourism the Kenyan Government established a Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife. Now there are 36 national parks and national reserves which account for 15 per cent of the country's total area. The number of tourists has increased from 61,000 in 1963 to over 400,000 in 1978 and earnings from tourism make up about 20 per cent of the country's total foreign income.

Family Planning. At the end of last year the population of Indonesia stood at 140 million, 63 million more than in 1949 after its war of independence. In order to bring its population growth under control, the Indonesian Government implemented family planning pro-

grammes in 1970. The number of people using birth control methods has steadily increased, resulting in a decrease in birth rate from 4.4 per cent in 1970 to 3.4 per cent in 1977 and a drop in population growth rate to 2.4 per cent during the same period.

Port Construction. Before independence, there was no deep-water port in Somalia. Ships had to be anchored off coast, and lighters used to take cargoes to and from the shore. In the past dozen years, the capital Mogadishu, Kismayu and Berbera have been built into deep-water ports which can accommodate 11 oceangoing ships simultaneously. In 1978 they handled a total cargo volume of 694,200 tons.

Oil Exporter. In the last few

years Peru had striven to raise its oil output. In addition to increasing yields from its existing wells and opening new oil fields, Peru also decided to reopen several thousand already sealed wells. In 1978, its average daily output of 150,000 barrels went up 65 per cent above the previous year. Peru stopped importing oil in February 1978, and began exporting 70,000 barrels a day in January of this year. By early April its daily output reached a record high of 212,000 barrels.

Highway Construction. At the time of independence, Tanzania had 30,000 kilometres of highways. Now it has 45,000 kilometres, linking every corner of the country. The quality has also been improved and there are 2,600 kilometres of asphalt-surfaced roads.

ON THE HOME FRONT

● **89-Year-Old Joins Communist Party**

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China recently approved the admission of 89-year-old Xu Deheng into the Chinese Communist Party. Comrade Xu is a Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, a Vice-Chairman of National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Chairman of the democratic party — the Jiu San (September 3) Society.

He was recommended for membership by Comrade Deng Yingchao, widow of the late Premier Zhou Enlai, and Com-

forerunner of the Jiu San Society.

After the founding of New China in 1949, this well-known professor devoted his energies to the socialist revolution and construction. He set strict demands on himself and worked hard to meet the requirements for Communist Party membership.

From his experiences over the past half century and more, he said, he has realized the truth that only the Chinese Communist Party can save China.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng has been carrying out the four modernizations set forth by Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai. This inspired Comrade Xu to hand in his application to join the Communist Party. He said that despite his years he was good in health, and that he was firm in his will after twists and turns. Upon joining the Party, he pledged that he would work to the best of his ability, remould himself ideologically and fight for the cause of communism to the end.

● **Lhasa's Telecommunications Building**

A telecommunications facility was recently opened in Lhasa, capital of the Tibet Autonomous Region, to provide fast communications between Lhasa and Beijing and other parts of China.

This four-storey building provides telephone, telegraph and an international telephone service. Among the personnel are technicians, operators and workers of Tibetan nationality

trained by the Posts and Telecommunications Institutes in Beijing and Nanjing and the Tibet Institute for Nationalities.

A postal and telephone network now covers every county and most small towns in Tibet. In the old, pre-liberation Tibet there was only one small, often unreliable postal and telephone service run by foreigners for use by a few officials and nobles.

● **Subterranean Rivers In Guangxi**

One hundred and thirty of the more than 400 subterranean rivers in the karst (limestone) areas of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, south China, are being exploited, some being made to generate electricity.

Guangxi is the main karst area in China. Karst terrain is characterized by barren, rocky ground, caverns, stone forests, sinkholes and subterranean streams. Ground water is scarce as most of the water quickly seeps underground. So, although subtropical Guangxi has a heavy rainfall, the land is fairly arid and crops frequently are threatened by a lack of water.

To solve this problem, hydrogeologists have been surveying subterranean rivers and studying karst geological and hydrographical conditions in 86 counties and cities since the autumn of 1969 with the help of over 2,000 peasants and cadres.

The subterranean rivers in Guangxi generally run 30 to 100 metres below ground, but the people's communes there have found ways to tap these resources. At a recent exhibition in Nanning, capital of the autonomous region, there was



rade Ulanhu, Head of the Department of United Front Work under the Party Central Committee.

Xu Deheng had taken part in the Revolution of 1911 that overthrew the Qing Dynasty. After graduating from Beijing University he went to France in 1919 to work and continue his studies. Following his return to China, he taught in many universities and took an active part in many movements for national salvation and liberation. He organized the Society for Democracy and Science, the

a map of the region's subterranean river system in the karst areas. It showed that the local people had built 50 small hydropower stations and 5,000 pumping projects on the subterranean rivers to provide lighting and drinking water for hill hamlets, and used these rivers to irrigate 106,000 hectares of farmland.

● **Chinese Construction Companies Bid for Contracts**

A Chinese construction company was set up in Beijing to contract for construction work in other countries.

The company has its designing and building departments and will contract to do the entire job of surveying, designing, building and installing, or any part of these or simply providing the workforce.

Joint contracts with foreign companies or those run by overseas Chinese for building projects will also be undertaken.

Another Chinese company has been set up to undertake building highways and bridges overseas.

The establishment of these two companies marks China's entry into the international construction market. The companies will help promote friendship between the peoples of China and other countries, speed our study of advanced foreign construction techniques and management experience, and push forward the modernization of our construction work.

A Workers Sanatorium on Taihu Lake

The 300-bed sanatorium on a tiny scenic isle in Taihu Lake,

Jiangsu Province, was specially set up for workers. It has five sectors and employs 140 medical and administrative personnel. Indoor facilities total 14,000 square metres. Everything but the food is state provided. Workers draw full wages and pay only 50 per cent the cost of their meals while they are here.

The sanatorium is fully equipped to treat various chronic diseases by electrotherapy, heliotherapy, hydrotherapy and acupuncture. In the gymnasium there are mechanical horses, sculling and pedalling equipment and other paraphernalia for exercises.

By combining medical treatment with physical exercises, employing both traditional Chinese medicine and Western medicine, and medicinal treatment and physiotherapy, good results are obtained.

After about three months, over 90 per cent of the patients are fit and well again.

The sanatorium has received nearly 50,000 workers since it was built in 1952. When Lin Biao and "the gang of four" were around, the sanatorium was closed.

● **National Ceramics Exhibition**

A national ceramics exhibition held recently in Shanghai had on display some 6,500 articles, including a wide variety of vases, plaques, figurines, reproductions of ancient porcelain ware, and high-quality dinner and tea services. It was a superb display, and showed the headway made in the ceramics industry in China.

One exhibit which attracted much attention stood at the entrance to the exhibition hall. It was a 130-centimetre-high

vase, a replica of the one presented by Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping to President Kim Il Sung during his visit to Korea. The vase came from Fengxi County, Guangdong Province in south China.

Figurines of Guan Yin (Goddess of Mercy), standing, sitting, riding on fish and walking on lotus flowers, made of special ivory-white clay found in Fujian Province, were also shown. In the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 A.D.), articles made of this clay were known in many countries as pearls of Oriental art.

Production in the famous porcelain centre of Jingdezhen was at one stage seriously affected by the "gang of four" and their followers. However, Jingdezhen has made a remarkable recovery and turned out more varieties of chinaware over the past two years as visitors to the exhibition saw.

The art of making ceramics in China goes back 5,000 years, but porcelain first appeared during the Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220 A.D.), evolved from the early painted pottery. Chinese porcelain was much in demand in Europe and other parts of Asia many centuries ago. Today, China produces four times as much pottery and porcelain ware as it did 30 years ago and now ranks first in the world in output and variety. Products are exported to more than 100 countries and regions.





PUBLICATIONS

More Journals, More Readers

A large number of newspapers and journals resumed publication last year and many new ones were founded, bringing the number of newspapers and magazines which have a national circulation in China to 940. Combined circulation tops 112 million copies, more than twice the previous record in 1966.

Besides *Renmin Ribao*, the national daily of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, *Guangming Ribao*, *Zhongguo Qingnian Bao* (Chinese Youth), and *Gongren Ribao* (Workers' Daily) are three of the more popular papers.

When it was under the control of the "gang of four" and before its major overhaul last year, *Guangming Ribao* was a widely reviled paper. Its pre-Cultural Revolution circulation of 200,000 was halved. Today, its circulation has risen faster than other papers in China. The circulation today stands at 1.4 million. This daily reports mainly on science, technology and academic matters. There are regular supplements on art

and literature, history, philosophy, economics, science and technology, agricultural science, management, education, cultural relics and archaeology and reforming the written Chinese language and so on. Its new column, "Suggestions From Scientific and Technological Workers," is also helping to attract a wider readership, mainly people engaged in scientific and technological, art and literary work.

Zhongguo Qingnian Bao, as its name proclaims, is orientated to young people. Since its reappearance it has made its mark for its lively, wide coverage of subjects which the young people are thinking and talking about today, and its readability. It comes out three times a week (Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays) and is avidly read by the young for there is a close rapport between the reader and the paper. Among its columns are "Revolutionary Successors," "School Life," "Communist Youth League Branch," "Acquiring Knowledge" and "Letters to the Editor." In a recent series of solicited articles are reports about young people active on various fronts, e.g. how Zhang Guanghou, a miner's son, became a famous mathematician through hard work and painstaking study; how a young woman was instructed and encouraged by her uncle, the late Premier Zhou Enlai, to settle down in sparsely populated Inner Mongolia after she finished high school. . . .

The layout of *Gongren Ribao* is good and it has carried many articles by trade union workers, correspondents and readers on issues Chinese workers are concerned about

today. For example, how to properly organize political studies among workers and staff; how to run democratic elections of grass-roots cadres; how to look upon the decadent capitalist system and its developments in science and technology. It has such columns as "Workers Forum," "Trade Union Life," "Communist Education," "Having the Whole World in Mind," "Paintings and Pictures by the Workers" and "Science and Technology" and also special features.

Zhongguo Qingnian (China Youth) is a monthly and has undoubtedly had the widest influence and greatest impact for a youth journal since it reappeared last September. It was the first publication to print in that issue of September the April 1976 Tian An Men poems honouring the memory of Premier Zhou Enlai and to give factual, first-hand reports on how a young worker fought the "gang of four." That particular issue, 2.7 million copies, was snapped up as soon as it reached the public. The magazine has been concentrating its efforts on guiding the young people to study and work hard to bring about the four modernizations.

Popular science magazines and magazines for young people are the best-sellers as far as journals go. In the first quarter of this year, 680, that is 70 per cent of all magazines published, were natural science and social science journals.

There has been an explosion of academic journals in the past year, but they are confined to a relatively small select readership. It is in the field of popular science publications that gives a truer indication of

the enormous enthusiasm of the Chinese people, particularly the younger people, to acquire scientific knowledge to bring about the four modernizations. The popular monthly *Radio*, selling 1.3 million copies, has the largest circulation, read mainly by middle school students workers and technicians.

Science Pictorial, *Science and Technology for Middle School Students*, *Science for Children*, *Children's Literature and Art* and *Little Friends* are very much loved by the younger people and the children. The general coverage magazine *Children's Epoch*, founded many years ago by Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, resumed publication last year. Each edition comes to 700,000 copies, but now another 100,000 copies are being added to meet the demand.

English Study, a pocket-size monthly dealing with English grammar, usages and idioms and pronunciation, also carries specially prepared short plays, stories and words of English songs, and explanatory notes. Circulation: 1.5 Million. Proof of its popularity and indicative of the English-language craze sweeping the country.

MEDICINE

Successful Surgery

• For the first time in China, Shanghai doctors removed under hypothermia a first-stage liver tumour adjacent to a large vein from a patient. During the operation performed last August, circulation in the liver was stopped for 76 minutes and body temperature was 4°C. No



bleeding occurred during or after the operation and the patient has made a good recovery. This operation was first performed abroad in the early 1970s.

• A 23-year-old man in central China's Wuhan had 39 kg. of affected tissue removed from his left leg during a 6-hour operation. The leg, with the lymphatic swelling, was one metre in circumference at its thickest. He was able to walk half a year later and could bend his left knee to an angle of 90 degrees.

REVOLUTIONARY RELIC

Making Their Own Winter Uniforms

The five comrades-in-arms in this photo were the organizers of the Huai-Hai campaign which wiped out large numbers of Chiang Kai-shek crack forces and paved the way for national liberation during the winter of 1948. Pictured from left to right are: Su Yu, leader of the East China Field Army,

Deng Xiaoping, the political commissar of a field army from the Dabie mountainous area in central China. Liu Bocheng, commander of the same army, Chen Yi and Tan Zhenlin, leaders of the East China Field Army.

Liu Bocheng was wearing a padded suit that he made himself. In 1947, all the commanders and fighters of the Dabie mountainous area wore homemade padded uniforms which Deng Xiaoping humourously called "works of art made entirely by Chinese."

In the summer of 1947, the field army led by Liu and Deng forced their way across the Huanghe River in north China, broke through the enemy's front line and annihilated hundreds of thousands of Kuomintang troops. The field army reached the Dabie mountainous area in the autumn. The enemy troops then massed a superior force to try to encircle and annihilate them.

By late October, temperature dropped drastically in the mountainous area. But the 100,000 P.L.A. soldiers were still wearing summer clothing as their supply lines had been

cut by the Kuomintang troops. Night sentries had to wrap themselves in quilts. But when the P.L.A. general headquarters cabled that they would break through the enemy blockade and deliver 100,000 padded uniforms, the field army answered they would make their own.

Deng Xiaoping told the fighters: "For an army to make

its own padded uniforms — this is unheard of, but it is of great political significance."

The whole army began making clothing. White cloth was dyed grey with straw ash, and ginned cotton was scutched with bows made of bamboo sticks or branches. It was really difficult for the fighters to cut and make the padded suit as is evidenced by one soldier's

remark: "It's easier to fight a battle than to cut clothes. To cut the collar is even harder." They finally discovered an easier way to cut the collar by using a jar to make a pattern.

The movement to make winter clothing which lasted for more than 20 days demonstrated the Chinese people's revolutionary spirit of plain living and hard struggle.

ON THE STAGE AND SCREEN

Film

● *Battle the Sharks*. Public security forces fight to protect the newborn People's Republic against enemy agents.

● *Huowa*. Huowa, a cowherd from a poor Miao family before liberation, with the backing of the local people, battles KMT bandits and reactionary Miao tribal chieftains and helps a People's Liberation Army scout fulfil his mission.

Modern Drama

● *Tongxin*. A retired teacher guides the neighbourhood children

to spend their after-school hours happily and healthily. The Shanghai Children Art Theatre continues to entertain adults and children of the capital after taking part in the national theatrical festival.

● *For the Motherland*. In praise of a returned overseas Chinese shipbuilding engineer. Presented by P.L.A. Navy artists.

Opera

● *Aolei Yilan*. The opera is named after a young woman of Daur nationality in northeast China

who led the people of her tribe to resist tsarist aggression three hundred years ago. Performed by P.L.A. artists.

● *Yanzhi*. A Shaoxing opera presented by a troupe from east China's Zhejiang Province, home of the opera. Adapted from a story in *Strange Stories From a Chinese Studio*.

● *Liu Qiaoer*. A *pingju* opera about Liu Qiaoer, an honest and hard-working young woman, who fights to marry the man she loves. Based on material from real life in a revolutionary base area established by the Communist Party of China during the War of Resistance Against Japan.

● Many traditional Beijing operas have reappeared on the stage. Among them are *San Cha Kou* (At the Crossroads), spectacular acrobatics; *Qiujiang* (Autumn River), superb dance movements; and other operas based on stories from such classical novels as *Water Margin*, *Pilgrimage to the West* and *Three Kingdoms*.

Puppet Show

● Ten puppeteers of the troupe from east China's coastal Fujian Province, who have just returned from Australia after taking part in an international puppet show festival, entertain the capital's residents with items about snake goddesses, pupils growing turnips after school and animal antics in a peach garden.





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