

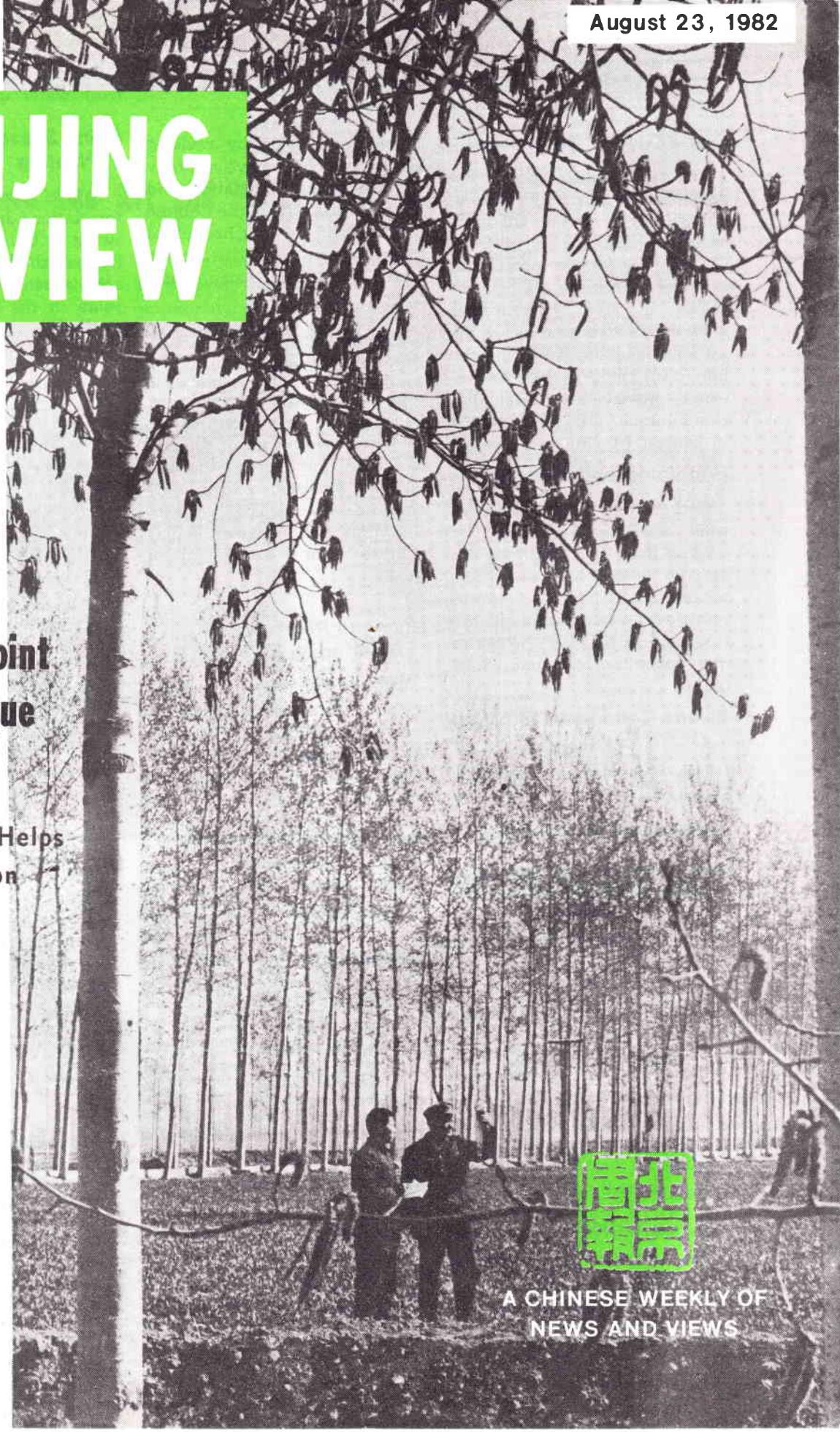
BEIJING REVIEW

Sino-US Joint Communique

●
Summer Rain Helps
Afforestation



A CHINESE WEEKLY OF
NEWS AND VIEWS



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

Sino-US Joint Communiqué

The full English text of the document on gradually reducing and finally resolving US arms sales to Taiwan (p. 14). A Chinese spokesman points out that the agreement reached between the two governments only marks a beginning of the settlement of the issue, and the important thing is that the relevant provisions of the joint communiqué are implemented in earnest (p. 15).

Hongkong and Macao

Background information as well as China's position on settling these two questions left over by history: They should be peacefully resolved in an appropriate way when conditions are ripe, and until then the status quo should be maintained (p. 16).

Asians Condemn Distortion Of History

The Japanese Education Ministry's efforts to whitewash

Japan's aggression by revising history textbooks have not only invoked great indignation and strong protests from the Chinese people, but also touched off a mighty wave of criticism in Japan and other Asian countries (p. 12).

Lebanese Crisis and Israel's Ambitions

Does the withdrawal of Palestinian resistance forces from west Beirut mean the end of the Lebanese crisis? Can the Israeli Zionists' expansionist ambitions be quenched with it? Definitely not. A signed article analyses the future trend (p. 9).

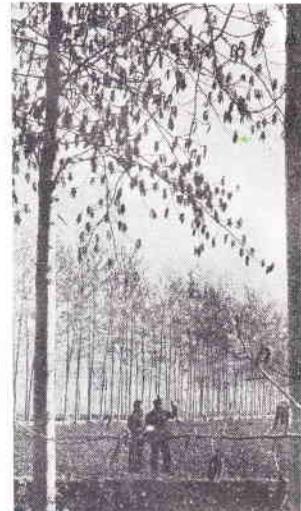
Huanghe River Water Diverted to Tianjin

With the completion of a huge water diverting project through the selfless efforts of hundreds of thousands of peasants, China's second largest industrial city has been considerably

relieved from its long-term fresh water shortage (p. 19).

Rainy Season Tree Planting

A brief report on the mass afforestation drive now in full swing in China, with facts and figures showing some of the achievements made over the years in the nationwide effort (p. 5).



A farmland tree belt in a commune of Henan Province.

Photo by Wang Gangfa

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CONTENTS

NOTES FROM THE EDITORS 3

Literature and Art and Politics
— Cultural Editor Xin Xiang-rong

LETTERS 4

EVENTS & TRENDS 5-8

Tree Planting in Rainy Season
Strengthening Economic Legislation
Intellectuals Become Model Workers

Children's Moral Education
More Statues in Cities
Japan Should Draw a Lesson
From History

INTERNATIONAL 9-13

Lebanese Crisis and Israel's
Ambitions — Wan Guang
ASEAN's 15 Years — Ren Yan
OAU Summit Postponed — Xu
Dewen
A New Trend in India-US
Relations — Liu Zhengxue
Asians Oppose Japan's Dis-
tortion of History — Xin
Zhong

ARTICLES & DOCUMENTS

China, US Issue Joint Com-
munique 14
Chinese Foreign Ministry
Spokesman's Statement on
China-US Joint Communiqué 15
On the Questions of Hongkong
and Macao 16

SPECIAL FEATURE

Divert Huanghe River Water
to Tianjin — Our Correspon-
dent Zhang Nan
An Example 19
The Builders' Style 22
Responsibility and Efficiency 25

FROM THE CHINESE PRESS 26-27

CULTURE & SCIENCE 28-30

ART PAGE 31

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Literature and Art and Politics

Why have you changed the slogan "literature and art serve politics"?

From the 1920s to the beginning of the 1950s, China was constantly engaged in revolutionary wars. During that period, people focused all their attention on politics (war is the continuation of politics). In that context, it was natural to subordinate literature and art to politics, as was expressed in the slogan "literature and art serve politics." This had been the catchword until the end of 1978 when the Chinese Communist Party suggested that the period for launching nationwide mass movements was over and the focus of work should be shifted to socialist modernization. The great changes in the domestic situation made it possible for us to re-examine this slogan.

In the spring of 1979, the Party Central Committee pooled the opinions of the literary and art workers and put forward a new slogan, "literature and art serve the people and socialism," to replace the old. A consensus has been reached after repeated discussions over the past few years that the new slogan not only tallies more with the current situation, but also provides a wider scope than the old one and better reflects the varied roles of literature and art.

The reasons are:

(1) One question raised concerning the first slogan was: If literature and art serve politics, what does politics serve? Poli-

tics is not something that stands above everything else, such as philosophy, education, science and literature and art. This is because politics is not the aim but a means, and a very important one, to achieve the aim. Our aim is to serve the interests of the people. Politics will remain on the right track only when it subordinates itself to the interests of the people by meeting their material and intellectual demands. Socialism represents the fundamental interests of the people, therefore, serving socialism is also serving the people. Thus, the new slogan indicates the ultimate goal of literature and art in the socialist period.

(2) Literature and art are a kind of mental creative work. Their products are aimed at satisfying the intellectual needs of the people—the needs for enlightenment, inspiration and education. But people also need art and literature for aesthetic appreciation, recreation and relaxation. It is ridiculous to demand that all landscape paintings, lyric music or dance have a political content. Obviously, The slogan "serving politics" cannot include literary and art works that enrich people's life in many other ways. On the other hand, the saying "serving the people and socialism" implies a much wider scope.

(3) The slogan "literature and art serve politics" tends to simply restrict literary and artistic endeavours to the constantly changeable limitations

of politics and policies, and leads to inappropriate political interference in literature and art. For many years, this slogan was exaggerated and considered absolute. Writers were asked to serve political movements or political tasks unconditionally. The result was a lack of variety in the theme for literary creations and abstract and formalistic expressions in art forms.

(4) There might be mistakes in politics. No political party or individual is immune from mistakes. In fact, there has never been such a thing as one hundred per cent correct proletarian politics. If political errors occur, they should be corrected according to the interests of the people. And the people have the right to lodge their criticisms.

The drawbacks of the slogan "literature and art serve politics" become even more obvious when literature and art are asked to serve incorrect politics. Under such circumstances, writers find it hard to be faithful to reality. They have to use their works to prove the correctness of such politics. Indeed, such things happened in literary and art creations after the founding of New China.

We advocate that the main trend of literary and art works should support socialism and the people's interests and should present the spirit of the times. But we agree that there are also other literary and art works which are needed by the people.

—Cultural Editor Xin Xiangrong

LETTERS

Errors in Textbooks Must Be Corrected

I am surprised at the Japanese Government's censorship of textbooks. When I was still young (15-18), I was well informed about Japan's policy of "burn all, kill all and loot all" and about the massacre in Nanjing. The Japanese occupation of Taiwan in 1895 and its aggression in your country are all facts that are clear to everyone. Japan carried out the policy of "burn all, kill all and loot all" and massacres not only in China, but also in Korea and in Southeast Asian countries.

China has often said, "The past wrongs can be forgiven..." But, I really think they cannot be forgotten. Your country has officially stated that the Japanese people should be seen as distinct from Japanese militarism, because this concerns all the Japanese people.... I think that in this period it is possible to realize genuine friendship between the two peoples.

China and Japan are two major Asian countries. The governments and peoples of the two countries should bear in mind past wounds and respect each other. Efforts should be made to lay the foundation for genuine friendship. It is a pity that this event has occurred in such an epoch.

In this context, I was stunned speechless by what the Japanese Education Ministry (Japanese Government) has done. I am shocked at their misreading of the times.

The textbook issue is our country's mistake. Historically, the Japanese imperialists of those days indeed aimed at "aggression and conquest." This mistake must be corrected.

Yosnikazu Konishi
Yokohama, Japan

The Japanese Education Ministry tried to turn the clock back to the days before the war by inserting a mistaken view of history into the textbooks. What is its aim? I suggest that you study it carefully.

Some bellicose members of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party made a hullabaloo and tried to revive the old dream of Japanese imperialism. The Japanese Education Ministry was unwilling to

lag behind and changed "aggression" into "advance." I do not know why Japan becomes a country of teaching history by fabrication. The Japanese people easily forget things which are disadvantageous to them.

I have seen pictures showing that Japanese soldiers committed unprecedented and shameless, barbaric crimes in the tragic massacre in Nanjing. I was badly upset by these pictures and will never forget them. These are the historical facts. It is natural that China has lodged a protest. Since you have lodged a protest, it is most important that you do not compromise. An ambiguous and soft-hearted attitude will court failure for your country.

Hajime Imai
Tokyo, Japan

John Fisher Zeidman Memorial Fund

Since the publication of the article in Volume 25, No. 12 by Yang Fangzhi "Let the Facts Speak," followed by excerpts from my own article in *The Washington Post* "The Lesson of an American's Life," I have received a number of inquiries of readers of *Beijing Review* about the Memorial Fund which has been established in an effort to perpetuate the memory of my son John Zeidman, who died earlier this year following contracting viral encephalitis while a student in China.

I am, of course, gratified by the response, and I am pleased to be able to provide this brief summary of the purpose of the Fund, and how one may wish to participate in it.

The Fund will be administered by the Sidwell Friends School, a one hundred-year-old institution in Washington. The programme which will be made possible by the Fund will include one or more courses in the curriculum; exchange programmes; scholarships and grants; visiting scholars and speakers; the acquisition of a library; and the use of a "consortium" approach, so as to make the benefits of the programme available to qualified students throughout the Metropolitan Washington area. The theory of the programme is to interest bright and enterprising young Americans in China early in their lives, so as to encourage them to pursue those studies at the university level and to increase significantly the number of Americans who are know-

ledgeable about and interested in studying, working and perhaps living in China for both public and private interests.

For those who wish to contribute, contributions may be made to the John Fisher Zeidman Memorial Fund, Suite 900, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Philip F. Zeidman
Washington, D.C., USA

Confidence in Solving Financial Problems

I read every article in *Beijing Review* with great interest. I am sure that China has a tremendous economic strength. But these basic commercial and economic questions such as the market, employment and funds must be effectively solved before achievements can be made. However, there are many ways for the socialist system to win victories. I have paid special attention to articles which discussed how China solved these problems and especially those articles which expressed confidence in solving financial problems and not merely dealt with the financial policies. I am also interested in articles which can provide supplementary measures for financial policies.

Like the Chinese people, I share the joys of your achievements.

I have done some commentary work on politics and economics. If I can draw some useful and important conclusions, I will use the materials in your magazine, write them down and send them to you.

Mandrara Eesdegs
Antananarive, Madagascar

Through a Chinese Source

I am in my fifth year of reading *Beijing Review*. Your magazine is constantly evolving, becoming a better mirror of the vast, socio-political, cultural and historical China. I can glimpse the world through contemporary Chinese eyes.

Since the world is divided into two main ideological camps, *Beijing Review* helps me in understanding the contradictions between the Left, the Right.

Some of the ideological articles could be a bit shorter. You could use more charts and other illustrative material but you are on the right track.

T.D.K. Rathnadeva
Panagamuwa, Sri Lanka

ECONOMIC

Tree Planting in Rainy

Season

China's mass afforestation programme has been accelerated during the summer rainy season.

Government statistics made in late July showed that 2.08 million *mu* (a hectare is equal to 15 *mu*) of trees were planted on barren hills in Yunnan, Hebei, Shanxi, Shandong and Liaoning Provinces, Beijing and Tianjin, including 470,000 *mu* seeded from the air. Hebei and Shanxi Provinces and Beijing and Tianjin also cultivated 47,000 *mu* of saplings in the same period.

The People's Liberation Army continued to plant trees and grass and to fill the gaps with saplings throughout the rainy

season, following the marked achievement of spring afforestation. By the end of July, 1.69 million trees had been planted and 39,000 *mu* of land afforested.

Fund raising for the rainy season tree planting was conducted in many places. The Hebei Provincial People's Government allocated 3 million yuan (about 1.5 million US dollars) for afforestation, including the cultivation of saplings.

Trees protect 20 million hectares of farmland. One result of the many mass afforestation drives over the last 32 years is that 20 million hectares of farmland — one-fifth of China's total — are now protected by belts of trees.

Tree belts protect large tracts of farmland in China's major agricultural zones — the north-east China plain, the plain on the middle and lower reaches of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River, the Zhujiang (Pearl) River delta and the north China plain.

Nearly half the farmland on the north China plain is sheltered by trees. Five belts in the eastern part of Henan Province total 520 kilometres in length.

Tests conducted by tree specialists indicate that the wind velocity in agricultural areas protected by tree belts has been reduced by 30-40 per cent, moisture in the air has been increased by 10-20 per cent and soil evaporation has been lowered by 30-40 per cent. Moreover, during the dry seasons, moisture in protected areas penetrates deeper into the top soil and the frost-free period in the north is longer. This improves agricultural conditions and results in better crop yields.

Every year the belts produce large quantities of timber, fuel, fruit and fodder, thus increasing peasant incomes.

All the belts were planted by peasants with state aid.

Strengthening Economic Legislation

China has recently drafted and revised a great deal of significant legislation pertaining to the economy.

Since 1977, more than 240 economic laws and regulations have been enacted. By comparison, 400 were promulgated in the 17 years prior to the "cultural revolution."

These 240-odd economic laws and regulations involve a wide range of economic activities, including:

Strengthening and improving government management of the economy;

Expanding the decision-making powers of the enterprises and consolidating the economic



Recently, an average of 30,000 people take part in tree planting every day in Xiji County, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

gains achieved in restructuring the economy in the last few years;

Revitalizing the economy and improving the circulation;

Determining the relationships in the financial and monetary fields;

Safeguarding the socialist economic order; and

Developing China's economic relations with foreign countries.

In addition to national economic laws and regulations, four important localized ones have also been enacted in recent years. They include the Provisional Regulations for Personnel Entering and Leaving the Special Economic Zones in Guangdong Province and the Provisional Regulations on Land Administration in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone.

Some 100 additional economic laws and regulations are being drafted. These include the Law Governing Mineral Resources, the Land Law, the Planning Law, the Revised Forest Law, the Labour Law, the Grassland Law, the Law Governing Marine Environmental Protection, the Trade Mark Law, the Law Governing Safety of Marine Traffic, the Law Governing Foodstuff Hygiene and the Customs Law. Preparations are under way for the drafting of the Foreign Trade Law, the Patent Law, the Bank Law and the Corporation Law.

POLITICAL

Intellectuals Become Model Workers

Many of China's intellectuals, once accused of being class enemies by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary

cliques, are now being honoured as model workers.

The Party's policy towards intellectuals was seriously distorted during the "cultural revolution" (1966-76), and in many places and departments intellectuals were branded as the "stinking ninth category" of class enemies, coming after the eight "targets of dictatorship": landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements, Rightists, renegades, enemy agents and capitalist-roaders.

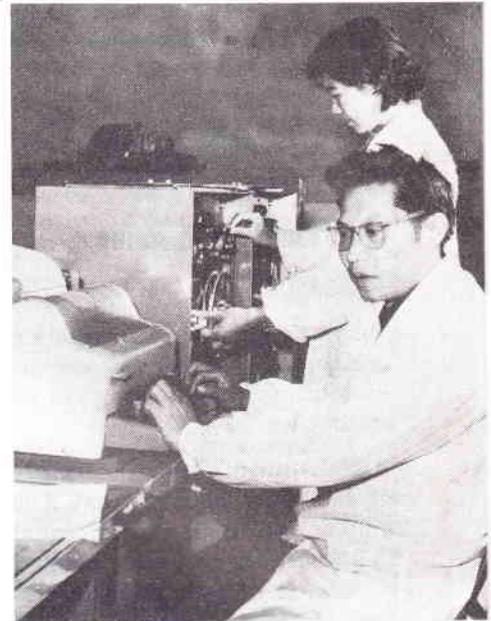
Today, intellectuals are regarded as a component of the labouring people. Although many still live or work under tough conditions, they no longer face political discrimination. They are trusted by the Party and government and respected by the society.

Recently, 94 intellectuals from central China's Hunan Province were given the title "model workers" by the provincial government. These model intellectuals made outstanding contributions through many years of diligent work, intensive study and ceaseless and courageous efforts in exploration and creation. They included professors, researchers, engineers, agronomists, doctors, middle and primary school teachers, writers, editors, journalists, actors and sports teachers.

Yuan Longping, research fellow of the Hunan Academy of Agricultural Sciences, for example, succeeded in developing hybrid rice and helped increase the country's rice production over a large area.

Hou Zhenting, professor of mathematics at the Changsha Railway College, has published 13 theses on mathematics which have had great influence both at home and abroad.

Yu Renhua, an engineer at



Wang Yao, chief civil engineer of the Designing Institute of the Yanshan Petrochemical General Company and a national model worker.

the Hunan Pharmaceutical Factory, worked jointly with workers there to increase the quality of caffeine they produced, and the factory won a 1981 state award of honour for it.

Li Deyuan, deputy director of the Guidong maternal and children health centre, has rescued more than 100 newborns and over 60 women with problem pregnancies and has performed more than 4,000 sterilization operations without any accident.

Another honoured intellectual, Ma Anjian, a primary school teacher, has been teaching for 23 years in a remote mountainous area.

Many intellectuals in other provinces and municipalities have also been named model or advanced workers. The Jiangxi Provincial People's Government recently honoured 164 people as model workers, including 53 intellectuals. Never before has such a high proportion (nearly one-third) been intellectuals.

In Beijing, 28 professors, associate professors and lecturers

were named model workers, including 82-year-old Chen Daisun, a noted professor of economics.

Intellectuals are indispensable to socialist construction. China experienced rapid economic development in the early 1950s partly because of the importance attached to the role of intellectuals.

EDUCATIONAL

Children's Moral Education

When the school year began in autumn 1981, moral education was included in the curricula of the 900,000 primary schools across the land for the first time since the birth of New China. The results have been fairly encouraging. The morality lessons have become extremely popular, to the point that in some cases children who have missed a class have implored their teachers to make it up for them.

Guangming Ribao, a national cultural, scientific and educational daily, recently published the draft of the Syllabus for Primary School Ideological and Moral Education promulgated by the Ministry of Education. This 6,000-word programme aims to enable the nation's 140 million primary school pupils to foster fine moral qualities and proper behaviour.

According to the syllabus, the pupils are taught to be patriotic and to love the people, physical labour, science, socialism, the collective and public property, to observe discipline and to study hard, be polite, honest and active and to live a plain life.

Regarding fostering love for the people, it stipulates: "Workers, peasants, soldiers of the Liberation Army, intellectuals and other working people are all part of the people. To love the people, the first task for primary school children is to love their teachers, schoolmates and parents."

The draft programme stresses that teaching methods should be varied, flexible and adapted to the kids' ages, that ideas, knowledge and entertainment should be combined in teaching and that teachers should teach both with their words and deeds and set good examples for the pupils.

A *Guangming Ribao* editorial published the same day pointed out that the kids' moral values are influenced by various factors. Apart from schools, they are also influenced by their families and society. To foster positive values, it called on parents and people in all walks of life to co-operate with the schools. In particular, it urged writers and artists to supply various kinds of good literature, art and theatrical works for the children.

At a recent forum sponsored by the Propaganda Department of the Party Central Committee on children's moral education, Wang Renzhong, Member of the Party Central Committee Secretariat, said: "We should set two requirements for our kids. Physically, they should grow up healthily; and they should also grow up soundly in ideology. With these two requirements in mind they should do their best to raise the level of their knowledge." In the last few years, the Party Central Committee has repeatedly emphasized the importance of educating the children. Because of the efforts

made by the central authorities, the people's governments in the various localities and mass organizations including the women's federation and the Youth League, great progress has been made in bringing up and educating the children. The newspapers often sponsor discussions on this work. Last year the National Children's Development Centre was set up, followed by the establishment of a studio producing films for children.

More Statues in Cities

New sculptures will soon throw their shadows across China's major cities. A planning group of artists, architects and city planners have been appoint-



One of the many models designed by Shanghai sculptors: Li Shizhen (1518-93), a celebrated Chinese pharmacologist.

ed to design the government-financed projects.

The State Council has approved an annual appropriation of 500,000 yuan for this work.

The ten-member planning group is headed by Professor Liu Kaiqu, Deputy Dean of the Central Fine Arts Institute and Curator of the China Art Gallery. The group is composed of famous sculptors and architects as well as representatives of the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection.

This group will co-ordinate the plans and designs for new statues in squares, parks, gardens and main buildings in such cities as Beijing, Shanghai, Xian and Hangzhou. Many of these works will depict revolutionaries of the older generation, national heroes, celebrated intellectuals, scientists and others who made outstanding contributions in Chinese history.

The group will also invite a number of famous sculptors, architects and horticulturists to form an advisory committee.

Outstanding contemporary sculptures can be seen in China's museums and art galleries. Huge buildings in Beijing, such as the National Agricultural Exhibition Centre, the Workers' Stadium and the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall, are all decorated with large statues. But China's major cities still have fewer public statues than do cities in other parts of the world.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Japan Should Draw A Lesson From History

August 15 is a day the world cannot forget. On that day 37 years ago (1945), Japan officially declared its unconditional surrender, thus ending World War II. To mark the oc-

casional, *Renmin Ribao* carried an editorial entitled "Past Experience, If Not Forgotten, Is a Guide for the Future." Following are excerpts:

"The Chinese and Japanese peoples should draw a lesson from history and be united in a common effort to prevent the revival of Japanese militarism, so that the hard-won Sino-Japanese friendship can be consolidated and developed."

"Great changes have taken place in the world during the 37 years. China, once a victim of protracted aggression from Western imperialism and particularly from Japanese imperialism in the east, has grown from a semi-feudal, semi-colonial state into an independent socialist country with initial prosperity. Many other Asian countries, who suffered from aggression and occupation by Japan and other imperialist powers, have freed themselves from colonial rule and gained their independence. Japan's postwar Constitution stipulates that it must renounce war for good. In conditions of peace, it has developed to become a world economic power from the position of a vanquished nation."

"Thanks to the common efforts of their peoples and governments, China and Japan have normalized their diplomatic relations on the basis of introspection by the Japanese Government on Japan's war of aggression against China."

The editorial pointed out that some people in Japan are actively trying to make the Japanese people, especially the younger generation, forget the history of Japanese aggression against China and other Asian and Pacific countries, trying again to lead them astray to the old path of militarism. The editorial

then recalled the history of Japanese aggression against the Asian-Pacific countries, especially against China.

"The Japanese Education Ministry's textbook alterations, which distort Japanese aggression," the editorial said, "signal a very serious danger and therefore must be carefully watched."

"Owing to its re-emergence as a capitalist economic power and to world developments in the past three decades, Japan wants very much to play a bigger role in international politics. In this context, a handful of militarists who refuse to draw lessons from the wars of aggression and instead try to prettify them, have miscalculated the situation and see it as a chance to revive their old dream of a 'greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere.'" the editorial said.

The editorial concluded: "Ten years have passed since the publication of the Sino-Japanese Joint Statement, and four years since the signing of the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty. The 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan is around the corner. While he was in Japan in May, Premier Zhao Ziyang put forth a three-point principle guiding Sino-Japanese economic relations—peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefits and lasting stability. This shows that China takes a forward-looking attitude and sincerely hopes to remain on good terms with Japan for many future generations. But to make this desire come true, the Chinese and Japanese peoples should not forget the fallen in the war which ended 37 years ago, and see to it that this miserable passage of history will never be repeated."

Lebanese Crisis and Israel's Ambitions

PEOPLE in Cairo believe that the withdrawal of Palestinian resistance forces from west Beirut does not necessarily mean the end of the Lebanese crisis and will not lead to easing the contradictions between Palestine and Israel.

Israel will continue its military occupation of Lebanon and Lebanon will continue to be faced with conflicts, turmoil and even the danger of dismemberment. The Arab world will be subject to greater threats and the entire Middle East will find itself in greater unrest.

Israel may drive all Palestinian fighters out of west Beirut, but it cannot evict the 500,000 Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. The Israeli military authorities admitted on July 22 that there were hundreds of Palestinian guerrillas operating in southern Lebanon with the support of the local people. In Tripoli in northern Lebanon there are thousands of other Palestinian fighters. It is said that in the Bekaa Plain, which is under the control of Syrian forces, there are another 10,000 Palestinian fighters, including those veterans withdrawn from southern Lebanon and Palestinian volunteers coming from other countries.

Israel Plans to Occupy Lebanon Permanently. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has repeatedly expressed willingness to recognize Israel's right to existence. The Begin regime, however, has replied with a resolute non-recognition of the

PLO, threatening to annex eventually the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The United States has also remained averse to a direct dialogue with the PLO, refusing to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

What the United States did in collaboration with Israel was to forcibly compel the PLO to withdraw from west Beirut in accordance with the conditions and the time limit they set. On the other hand, they deferred the Israeli troops' withdrawal until the so-called restoration of central government power in Lebanon. All this has created favourable conditions for Israel to realize its expansionist ambitions. Public opinion generally holds that Israel's aggression against Lebanon is not only aimed at wiping out the Palestinian forces, but also at putting the Lebanese Government under its control or, at least, putting a number of areas in southern Lebanon under its permanent occupation or virtual control and weakening as far as possible the Syrian forces in Lebanon or even driving them out of the country. It seems that Israel will not withdraw from Lebanon willingly until it basically attains these goals.

The Israeli military authorities have already declared that they are preparing their aggressor troops to pass the winter in Lebanon. In addition, Israel has removed the local Lebanese administrations in some places in southern Lebanon by establishing an occupation regime in which military personnel have

been replaced by civil personnel.

Having established direct marine communication with Saida and some other southern Lebanese cities, Israel has constructed a new highway leading to Lebanon. Israeli money is circulated in the occupied areas while Jewish goods are pouring in. Tel Aviv also has claimed that "historic sites" indicating Saida's attribution to Israel have been found in that city. All these are signs that Israel is planning to occupy Lebanon permanently, especially southern Lebanon.

Part of the "Great Israel Plan."

Authoritative sources in Cairo hold that Israel's attack on the Palestinian forces, its desire to annex the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and its attempt to control Lebanon, at least its southern part, constitute only part of the "great Israel plan."

The press in Egypt and many other Arab countries are apprehensive that the crisis in Lebanon will also occur in other Arab countries if Israel is allowed to go unchecked in pursuit of its objectives by force under US aegis.

Taking advantage of the splits in the Arab world, the United States and the Soviet Union are intensifying their contention for expanding their spheres of influence in the Middle East. Some Arab people think the next 10 years might be the "most dangerous period of the Arab nation" if the Arab countries remain fragmented like today. However, many Egyptians believe failure and humiliation will serve to awaken and unite the people although it would mean suffering and distress.

— Wan Guang

ASEAN's 15 Years

FIFTEEN years have passed since the Association of Southeast Asian Nations was established on August 8, 1967, at Bangkok, Thailand. During this period, the ASEAN countries have steadily strengthened their political and economic co-operation.

In keeping with developments in the international situation, especially after Viet Nam's armed occupation of Kampuchea, ASEAN has become an increasingly important force for safeguarding peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region.

Economic Co-operation

The five ASEAN members — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — are successfully accelerating the region's economic growth through co-operative efforts, one of the main objectives of the organization.

Co-operation in trade is the main form of ASEAN's economic co-operation. In early 1977, the five countries concluded the Basic Agreement on the Establishment of ASEAN Preferential Trade Arrangements. Under the agreement, ASEAN members today enjoy preferential trade on 8,563 products compared to 71 items in 1977. The volume of intra-ASEAN trade (including that for non-preferential products) rose to \$19,800 million in 1980 from \$9,800 million in 1978.

Industrial development and co-operation is a major step towards an integrated ASEAN economy. In March 1976, the member countries agreed to set up five joint industrial projects and today four of them are at different stages of implementation.

Joint industrial projects that

promote regional self-sufficiency is another important aspect of economic co-operation among ASEAN members. After repeated consultations, they have decided to give first importance to developing a joint automobile industry in which each country will establish an automobile parts plant to produce interlocking components of an ASEAN motor vehicle. They also plan to establish joint projects in the iron and steel, farm machinery and rubber industries.

ASEAN has set up five permanent committees to promote the all-round development of regional economic co-operation. These are divided into food, agriculture and forestry; finance and banking; industry, minerals and energy; transportation and communications; and trade and tourism. The committees consult on many aspects of their work in order to co-ordinate their efforts to best satisfy their respective needs.

Foreign Trade

As foreign trade makes up over 50 per cent of the five ASEAN countries' gross national product, the economic recession in the developed countries has caused a drop in demands for raw materials and this has affected ASEAN's speed of economic development. As a result, the ASEAN members are faced with inflation, an unfavourable trade balance and depletion of their foreign reserves. In response, the ASEAN countries are strengthening and expanding intra-ASEAN co-operation.

Regional economic co-operation and development over the past 15 years have played a positive role in promoting all the ASEAN countries to make ra-

tional use of their resources, tap their potentials and jointly raise their economic results so as to build up their individual and collective economic strength.

Political Aim

ASEAN's political objective is to "promote regional peace and stability." In November 1971, the foreign ministers of the five countries proposed building Southeast Asia into "a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality."

In the 70s, they rejected the Soviet proposal for an "Asian security system" and, after Viet Nam invaded and occupied Kampuchea at the end of 1978, the ASEAN countries consistently condemned Viet Nam's violation of the UN Charter and its aggression against its neighbours. ASEAN also has constantly supported the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and refused recognition of the Hanoi-fostered puppet regime in Phnom Penh. The ASEAN countries played an active role in the 34th, 35th and 36th sessions of the UN General Assembly, which adopted by overwhelming majorities resolutions demanding Viet Nam's immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all its troops from Kampuchea.

Besides supporting and aiding the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the ASEAN countries recently have called on the international community to aid the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and to continue to exert political, economic and military pressures on Viet Nam so that the Kampuchean question can be settled reasonably.

However, there are some differences among the ASEAN countries regarding Kampuchea, the threats to ASEAN, and how to maintain peace in Southeast Asia. In fact, some people ad-

vocate a compromise position on Viet Nam that concedes Viet Nam's domination over Indochina. These people are under the illusion that such concessions would bring peaceful co-existence between ASEAN and the Indochina region. Nevertheless, confronted by the real threat of Soviet and Vietnamese expansionism, the five ASEAN

countries are still able to concur after consultations on major strategic and tactical questions relating to the peace and security of Southeast Asia. They, therefore, are able to frustrate attempts by Moscow and Hanoi to split ASEAN and are able to consolidate their own unity and co-operation.

— Ren Yan

OAU Summit Postponed

THE scheduled 19th session of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Summit failed to take place on August 5 for lack of a quorum, Libyan spokesman Ali Triki announced on August 8 in Tripoli. He said it may be held later this year.

Serious Differences

Twenty countries refused to attend the 19th OAU Summit and the 39th session of the OAU ministerial council meeting because of serious differences among them on the proposed membership of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR). At the 38th session of the ministerial council meeting in Addis Ababa last February, OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo announced that the OAU would admit SADR as a member. The decision was made at a secret meeting of some heads of delegations prior to the ministerial council meeting. The Moroccan delegation firmly opposed the decision and walked out of the meeting in protest. Representatives from 18 other countries also walked out.

Although the meeting ended as scheduled, serious disagreements were evident. News analysts said it was the OAU's

"gravest crisis" since its founding in 1963.

Preparations for the 19th Summit was to be made by the 39th ministerial council meeting on July 26. But the ministerial council meeting was repeatedly postponed because it failed to get the required quorum of 34 members. Nigeria proposed a compromise, by which SADR would attend the ministerial council meeting but would "voluntarily and temporarily" stay away from the summit. The SADR representatives were willing to accept the Nigerian proposal, but insisted on SADR's admission as an OAU

member state. The Moroccan delegation firmly rejected this proposal. All efforts by Libya, the host country for the meeting, and several other countries failed to persuade the countries that opposed SADR membership to come to the conference.

"Contact Committee"

The deadlock over SADR and the failure of the OAU Summit and the ministerial council meeting have made many African leaders worry about both the short- and long-term prospects for the OAU. They hope to avoid an aggravation of differences among members.

A declaration adopted by 26 delegations at another informal meeting of delegation heads in Tripoli on August 8 established a "contact committee." Composed of the heads of state of the Congo, Libya, Mali, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia, the committee will consult with the states that stayed away from Tripoli, and try to arrange a new date for the summit meeting.

— Xu Dewen

A New Trend in India-US Relations

INDIA and the United States reached an unexpected agreement on nuclear fuel during Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to the United States which ended on August 4. The new pact eased a decade of strained relations between the two countries and appeared to indicate a "new spirit of dialogue and co-operation."

Nuclear Fuel Dispute

The nuclear fuel dispute between India and the United

States dates from a 1963 agreement signed by the two countries. At that time the United States agreed to help India build the Tarapur nuclear power plant and to supply 19.8 tons of enriched uranium annually for three decades. The conditions of the agreement were that India could only use US nuclear fuel, would accept US inspection and would not reprocess any of the spent fuel without US approval. India also guaranteed that the fuel would only be put to peaceful use.

When India exploded its first nuclear device in 1974, the United States suspected that India had secretly reprocessed the Tarapur nuclear power plant's spent fuel and converted it into weapons-grade plutonium. The US Congress adopted a US Nuclear Non-proliferation Act in 1978, which prohibited the United States from providing India enriched uranium. India issued a strong objection and stated that the 1963 agreement functioned as an international treaty, so the United States had no right to use an internal act to abrogate it unilaterally. India also denied that it had reprocessed the spent fuel, reaffirming that it had always observed the agreement and limited the plant's use to provide nuclear energy. Former US President Carter adopted a flexible policy in dealing with this problem. He advised Congress that if the United States refused to provide India with nuclear fuel, it would probably ask the Soviet Union for it. In this "particular condition," the US Congress reluctantly agreed to provide India the enriched uranium it should have provided in 1978.

After coming into office, President Reagan took a hard policy towards India, curtailing political and economic aid. When India asked the United States to honour its agreement to provide the nuclear fuel for 1979 and 1980, the Reagan administration refused, citing the 1978 US Nuclear Non-proliferation Act. India and the United States held two rounds of talks in Washington and New Delhi. The first round was characterized by sharp exchanges. The United States repeatedly demanded that India clarify whether it had used spent US nuclear fuel for weapons. The Indians demanded that the United States honour the 1963 agreement to supply

nuclear fuel. The talks stalemated. No agreement was reached during the second round of talks either, although the atmosphere was described as fairly "friendly."

The issue remained unresolved for a year. Before Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visited the United States, news analysts doubted that it would be resolved during these talks. However, the Indian Prime Minister and US President reached a new agreement that includes concessions from both sides. This must be considered a breakthrough in India-US relations. Under the new agreement India may purchase nuclear fuel from France, but must use it with the same restrictions applied to US fuel in the 1963 agreement.

Strategic Interests

The recent pact serves the respective strategic interests of the two countries. The Reagan administration has changed its views on India since a new US ambassador was appointed and President Reagan met with Prime Minister Gandhi at the Cancun meeting. The US view is that India is a big country that could contribute to stabiliz-

ing Southeast Asia in face of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. It is fairly independent in foreign relations and is one of the major voices of the third world. In recent years India's domestic economy has been strengthened and it has carried out an open investment policy. Stronger ties with India will benefit the United States politically and economically.

India also considers friendly relations with the United States favourable to its "equidistant" policy between the Soviet Union and the United States, and that it will improve India's position among the non-aligned countries. India also would benefit economically from increased US capital funds, advanced technology and equipment.

At the end of her visit, Mrs Gandhi repeatedly described the achievements as "limited." Although relations between the two countries have improved, leaders of both say that there are still many differences on major diplomatic policies and bilateral relations.

—Liu Zhengxue

Asians Oppose Japan's Distortion Of History

THE International Military Tribunal's verdict is clear — Japan committed aggression against China and other Asian countries in World War II. And still fresh are the war survivors' memories of the atrocities perpetrated by Japanese troops on their soil — throughout Asia.

Yet, in its recent screening of school history textbooks, the Japanese Education Ministry has tried to dismiss the historical facts of Japanese aggression.

Japan's attempt to rewrite history invoked great indignation and strong protest from the Chinese people. It also touched off a mighty wave of public criticism in Japan and other Asian countries.

Criticisms by Japanese Circles

In the past few weeks many Japanese political leaders, public figures, historians, workers, students and the press have voiced disapproval of the education ministry's action and

have demanded that the Japanese Government take immediate measures to correct the history textbooks.

In a statement to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki on August 2, Shigetake Arishima, Chairman of the Special Committee for the Textbook Issue of the Komei Party, and some of the party's Diet members said that since Japanese troops obviously committed aggression in China, the government should require that school textbooks describe that behaviour as aggression so that a clear account of historical facts will be conveyed to later generations.

Shoichi Shimodaira, Vice-Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, said the essence of the distortion of historical facts by the Japanese Education Ministry is to whitewash the war of aggression against China and to justify that aggression. He described it as a new reactionary and conservative trend in Japan and a manifestation of Japanese militarism.

Toraō Miyagawa, Director-General of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, in a statement on August 5 demanded that the Japanese Government immediately revise all untrue narrations in the textbooks. "We should not forget," he said, "that the present friendly relations between Japan and China were established on the very basis of Japan's self-reproachment for its aggression against China in the past."

A petition urging the Japanese authorities to make a public criticism of its decision was presented to the Japanese Chief Cabinet Secretary on July 30 by the Secretary-General of the Citizen's Association

for Considering the Textbook Problem and professor of Tokyo Metropolitan University Masatomo Yamasumi on behalf of 25 prominent figures of the cultural and educational circles.

Six other Japanese mass organizations presented a similar petition to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki on August 5. The organizations were the Diet Members' League for Japan-China Friendship, the Japan-China Friendship Association, the Japan-Association for the Promotion of International Trade, the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade and the Japan-China Society.

The Japanese press carried a spate of articles reflecting public dissatisfaction with the education ministry's actions.

Protest From Other Asian Countries

The issue also has produced strong public reaction in other Asian countries and open suspicion about the real motivation behind the textbook alterations.

Rodong Sinmun, a newspaper of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in an August 7 commentary noted that Japanese reactionaries still seek to militarize Japan and resume the road of overseas aggression. The revision of the textbooks, the commentary said, is part of the scheme to fulfil this ambition.

South Korea's biggest opposition party, the Democratic Korea Party, said in a recent statement that it cannot ignore the Japanese ministry's distortion of Japan's invasion of Korea and demanded that the

Japanese Government re-edit the textbooks.

The Singapore paper *Sin Chew Jit Poh* ran an editorial — "Will Japan Slip Back Into the Old Rut?" — on July 27, saying that the present Japanese attitude towards the history of Japanese militarist aggression in Asia cannot but arouse vigilance against it. The Asian peoples, the editorial said, are still apprehensive about how sincerely the Japanese condemn their own past.

A July 29 article in the Thai newspaper *Sing Siam Yit Pao* said expressly that the textbook affair proves that a handful of Japanese Rightists really want to revive militarism.

Echoing this view, the *Indonesian Observer* said in a recent article that the distortion of Japan's aggressive history makes "outsiders suspect the seeds of the re-emergence of militarism in Japan's community."

The Federation of the Filipino-Chinese Veterans of World War II also protested the education ministry's distortion of Japanese aggression against China according to the Philippine paper *The World News*. The federation urged the Japanese authorities to educate the coming generations with historical truth so that tragic historical lessons will not be forgotten.

The *Nanyang Siang Pao*, Malaysia, said that Asian peoples will never forget such heinous atrocities as rapes, slaughter and burning by Japanese militarists in China, Korea and Southeast Asian countries. No rewriting of history can absolve the Japanese warlords of their crimes, the paper said.

— Xin Zhong

China, US Issue Joint Communique

The Governments of China and the United States on August 17 issued a joint communique on gradually reducing and finally resolving the issue of US arms sales to Taiwan. Following is the full English text. — Ed.

(1) In the Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations on January 1, 1979, issued by the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the People's Republic of China, the United States of America recognized the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China, and it acknowledged the Chinese position that there is but one China and Taiwan is part of China. Within that context, the two sides agreed that the people of the United States would continue to maintain cultural, commercial, and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan. On this basis, relations between the United States and China were normalized.

(2) The question of United States arms sales to Taiwan was not settled in the course of negotiations between the two countries on establishing diplomatic relations. The two sides held differing positions, and the Chinese side stated that it would raise the issue again following normalization. Recognizing that this issue would seriously hamper the development of United States-China relations, they have held further discussions on it, during and since the meetings between President Ronald Reagan and Premier Zhao Ziyang and between Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr. and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua in October 1981.

(3) Respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs constitute the fundamental principles guiding United States-China relations. These principles were confirmed in the Shanghai Communique of February 28, 1972 and reaffirmed in the Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations which came into effect on January 1, 1979. Both sides emphatically state that these principles continue to govern all aspects of their relations.

(4) The Chinese Government reiterates that the question of Taiwan is China's internal

affair. The Message to Compatriots in Taiwan issued by China on January 1, 1979 promulgated a fundamental policy of striving for peaceful reunification of the motherland. The Nine-Point Proposal put forward by China on September 30, 1981 represented a further major effort under this fundamental policy to strive for a peaceful solution to the Taiwan question.

(5) The United States Government attaches great importance to its relations with China, and reiterates that it has no intention of infringing on Chinese sovereignty and territorial integrity, or interfering in China's internal affairs, or pursuing a policy of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." The United States Government understands and appreciates the Chinese policy of striving for a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan question as indicated in China's Message to Compatriots in Taiwan issued on January 1, 1979 and the Nine-Point Proposal put forward by China on September 30, 1981. The new situation which has emerged with regard to the Taiwan question also provides favourable conditions for the settlement of United States-China differences over United States arms sales to Taiwan.

(6) Having in mind the foregoing statements of both sides, the United States Government states that it does not seek to carry out a long-term policy of arms sales to Taiwan, that its arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed, either in qualitative or in quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China, and that it intends gradually to reduce its sale of arms to Taiwan, leading, over a period of time, to a final resolution. In so stating, the United States acknowledges China's consistent position regarding the thorough settlement of this issue.

(7) In order to bring about, over a period of time, a final settlement of the question of United States arms sales to Taiwan, which is an issue rooted in history, the two Governments will make every effort to adopt measures and create conditions conducive to the thorough settlement of this issue.

(8) The development of United States-China relations is not only in the interests of

the two peoples but also conducive to peace and stability in the world. The two sides are determined, on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, to strengthen their ties in the economic, cultural, educational, scientific, technological and other fields and make strong, joint efforts for the continued development of relations between the Governments and peoples of the United States and China.

(9) In order to bring about the healthy development of United States-China relations, maintain world peace and oppose aggression and expansion, the two Governments reaffirm the principles agreed on by the two sides in the Shanghai Communique and the Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations. The two sides will maintain contact and hold appropriate consultations on bilateral and international issues of common interest. □

Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman's Statement On China-US Joint Communique

Only a thorough settlement of the issue of the US arms sales to Taiwan can remove the obstacles in the way of developing relations between the two countries. The "Taiwan Relations Act" formulated unilaterally by the United States seriously contravenes the principles embodied in the Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between the two countries. All interpretations designed to link the present Joint Communique to the "Taiwan Relations Act" are in violation of the spirit and substance of this Communique and are thus unacceptable. The agreement only marks a beginning of the settlement of this issue. What is important is that the relevant provisions of the Joint Communique are implemented in earnest.

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China on August 17 made a statement on the release of the China-US Joint Communique on the question of US arms sales to Taiwan. Following is the full text of the statement — Ed.

1. Following discussions, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United States of America have reached agreement on the question of United States sale of arms to Taiwan. The two sides have released the Joint Communique simultaneously today.

The United States sale of arms to Taiwan is an issue which affects China's sovereignty. Back in 1978 when the two countries held negotiations on the establishment of diplomatic relations, the Chinese Government stated in explicit terms its opposition to the US arms sales to Taiwan. As this issue could not be settled at that time, the Chinese side suggested that the two sides continue discussions on the issue following the establishment of diplomatic relations. It is evident that failure to settle this issue is bound to impair seriously the relations between the two countries.

With a view to safeguarding China's sovereignty and removing the obstacle to the development of relations between the two countries, Premier Zhao Ziyang held discussions with President Ronald Reagan on this issue during the Cancun meeting in Mexico in October 1981. Subsequently, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua continued the discussions with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr. in Washington. As from December 1981, the two sides started concrete discussions through diplomatic channels in Beijing. During this period, US Vice-President George Bush, entrusted by President Reagan, paid a visit to China in May 1982 when he held discussions with the Chinese leaders on the same subject. The Joint Communique released by the two sides today is the outcome of repeated negotiations between China and the United States over the past 10 months. It has laid down the principles and steps by which the question of US arms sales to Taiwan should be settled.

2. The Joint Communique reaffirms the principles of respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs as embodied in the

Shanghai Communique and the Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and the United States. Both sides also emphatically state that these principles continue to govern all aspects of their relations. That is to say, the question of US arms sales to Taiwan must be settled on these principles. Needless to say, only by strictly observing these principles in dealing with the existing or new issues between the two countries, will it be possible for their relations to develop healthily.

3. In compliance with the above principles governing the relations between the two countries, the US arms sales to Taiwan should have been terminated altogether long ago. But considering that this is an issue left over by history, the Chinese Government, while upholding the principles, has agreed to settle it step by step. The US side has committed that, as the first step, its arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed, either in qualitative or in quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that they will be gradually reduced, leading to a final resolution of this issue over a period of time. The final resolution referred to here certainly implies that the US arms sales to Taiwan must be completely terminated over a period of time. And only a thorough settlement of this issue can remove the obstacles in the way of developing relations between the two countries.

4. In the Joint Communique, the Chinese Government reiterates in clear-cut terms its position that "the question of Taiwan is China's internal affair." The US side also indicates that it has no intention of infringing on Chinese sovereignty and territorial integrity, or interfer-

ing in China's internal affairs, or pursuing a policy of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." The Chinese side refers in the Joint Communique to its fundamental policy of striving for peaceful reunification of the motherland for the purpose of further demonstrating the sincere desire of the Chinese Government and people to strive for a peaceful solution to the Taiwan question. On this issue, which is purely China's internal affair, no misinterpretation or foreign interference is permissible.

5. It must be pointed out that the present Joint Communique is based on the principles embodied in the Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and the United States and the basic norms guiding international relations and has nothing to do with the "Taiwan Relations Act" formulated unilaterally by the United States. The "Taiwan Relations Act" seriously contravenes the principles embodied in the Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between the two countries, and the Chinese Government has consistently been opposed to it. All interpretations designed to link the present Joint Communique to the "Taiwan Relations Act" are in violation of the spirit and substance of this Communique and are thus unacceptable.

6. The agreement reached between the Governments of China and the United States on the question of US arms sales to Taiwan only marks a beginning of the settlement of this issue. What is important is that the relevant provisions of the Joint Communique are implemented in earnest, so that the question of US arms sales to Taiwan can be resolved thoroughly at an early date. This is indispensable to the maintenance and development of Sino-US relations. □

On the Questions of Hongkong And Macao

Readers often ask: What is the historical background to the Hongkong (Xianggang) and Macao (Aomen) questions and what is the Chinese Government's views on resolving the issues? Following are some facts:

Hongkong. The area called Hongkong includes the island of Hongkong, Kowloon (Jiulong) and

the "New Territories." The region has been China's territory since ancient times. Located on the east of the mouth of the Zhujiang (Pearl) River, it occupies 1,061.8 square km — Hongkong 75.6 square km, Kowloon 11.1 square km and the "New Territories" (including Da Yu Shan and surrounding islands) 975.1 square km.

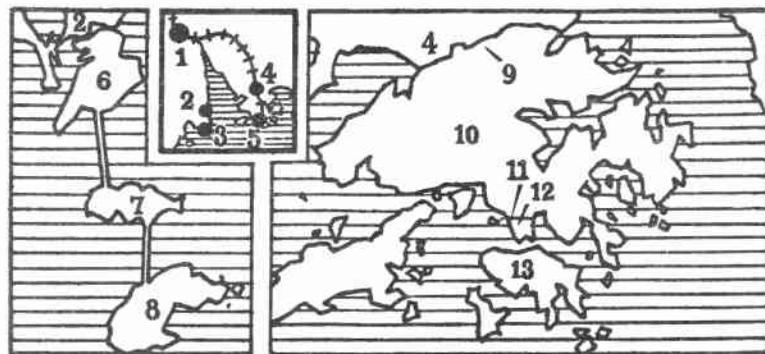
It has a population of 5.2 million, 98 per cent of whom are Chinese.

In the Qing Dynasty, Hongkong was under the jurisdiction of Xinan County (now Shenzhen City) in Guangdong Province. During the second half of the 18th century, foreign traders, mostly British, engaged in opium traffic to China through Hongkong. The constantly expanding drug trade plundered China's wealth and poisoned its people's health. Because some Qing officials were in collusion with the drug traders, the Qing government failed to enforce repeated bans. As a result, the nonstop supply of opium smuggled into China aroused tremendous indignation among the Chinese people. At the end of 1838, the Qing government had to send Lin Zexu, the imperial commissioner who consistently advocated the opium bans, to run Guangzhou. Immediately after his arrival, Lin confiscated the opium of all the foreign traders and ordered 20,000 cases burnt in public in Humen. Simultaneously, he notified foreign traders that although other trade would be conducted as usual, if opium appeared again, the goods would be confiscated and traders would be punished according to law.

However, the British colonialists ignored the warning. On the contrary, they looked for an opportunity to provoke the Chinese authorities. In June 1840, Britain dispatched an expeditionary force to encircle Guangzhou and launched an aggressive war. Confronted by Lin's solid defence, the British army dared not invade. It turned towards Fujian Province and Zhejiang Province, then headed straight to Tianjin, threatening Beijing's security. This threw the corrupt Qing government into panic and confusion, fearing that its forces could not resist the aggressors. The Qing court immediately sent Qi Shan, Viceroy of Zhili (now Hebei Province), to negotiate with the British army. The British put forward a number of unreasonable demands, and Qi Shan told them that if the British army withdrew to Guangdong Province, negotiations could be conducted. The British

agreed and withdrew. Then, Qi Shan, acting as the Viceroy of Guangdong and Guangxi, concluded without central authorization the draft Convention of Chuanpi with Britain, agreeing to cede Hongkong and pay indemnities to it. The British aggressors were still unsatisfied and renewed their attacks. They advanced to Nanjing in July 1842. The Qing government was compelled to sign the first unequal treaty — the Treaty of Nanking — with Britain on August 29, by which the island of Hongkong was ceded officially and five ports — Guangzhou, Fuzhou, Xiamen, Ningpo and Shanghai — were opened to foreign trade. Thus ended the First Opium War.

The Qing government's weakness led Britain to find a pretext to launch the Second Opium War in November 1856. Britain got France to join it in sending a joint force to occupy Guangzhou and then pressed north, to Beijing and Tianjin. The British aggressors again forced the Qing government to yield. The Convention of Peking was concluded on October 24, 1860, by which the areas south of Boundary Street on Kowloon peninsula were annexed. In 1894 the Qing government was defeated in the Sino-Japanese War, and the imperialist powers seized the opportunity to step up the dismemberment of China. In April 1898, Britain, claiming that Hongkong's security was endangered by the French leasing of Kwangchow-wan, compelled the Qing government to sign the June 9 Convention for the Expansion of Hongkong and the "leasing" of China's territories south of the Shenzhen River, north of Boundary Street on the Kowloon peninsula and the adjoining is-



- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Guangzhou | 2. Zhuhai | 3. Macao (Aomen) |
| 4. Shenzhen | 5. Hongkong (Xianggang) | 6. Macao peninsula |
| 7. Dangzai Island | 8. Luhuan Island | 9. Shenzhen River |
| 10. "New Territories" | 11. Boundary Street | 12. Kowloon (Jiulong) |
| 13. Hongkong Island | | |

lands, generally known as the "New Territories," for a period of 99 years. Thereby, Britain occupied the whole region of Hongkong through the three unequal treaties. During the Pacific War, Hongkong was occupied by Japan; after Japan's unconditional surrender in August 1945, Britain reoccupied Hongkong.

Macao. Macao, on the west of the mouth of the Zhujiang River, has an area of 15.51 square km (consisting of the peninsula of Macao, Dangzai and Luhuan Islands) with a population of about 400,000, more than 98 per cent of whom are Chinese.

Historically, Macao was run by Xiangshan County (now Zhuhai City) in Guangdong Province. In 1517, in the name of paying tribute to the Chinese emperor, Portuguese came to Guangdong to engage in trading of goods and human beings. In 1535, by bribing the officials in Macao, they were allowed to anchor and to conduct trade. Eighteen years later, saying they needed to come ashore to dry out some soaked goods, Portuguese colonialists seized the opportunity to take up residence in the area. Thereafter, they expanded their living quarters without authorization, built city walls and forts, and appointed their own officials. This was the beginning of the invasion of China by the Portuguese colonialists.

After the First Opium War, the Portuguese colonialists, following the example of Britain's forcible occupation of Hongkong, also expanded its enclave. In 1849, with the support of the British colonialists, they drove out the Qing officials and customs personnel and occupied the peninsula of Macao. They completed the occupation of Macao by capturing Dangzai Island in 1851 and Luhuan Island in 1864. Infuriated by the Portuguese colonialists' criminal acts of piracy, opium smuggling, and abduction and enslavement of Chinese labourers and children, the Chinese people fiercely resisted the Portuguese colonialists. In order to legalize their occupation of Macao, the Portuguese colonialists colluded with the British colonialists in March 1887. That year the Qing government sent James Duncan Campbell, an Englishman who was Commissioner of Gong Bei Customs, to Lisbon to negotiate about opium smuggling. The Portuguese took advantage of that move to put out a Protocol of Lisbon with the words, "the perpetual occupation and government of Macao by Portugal." In December the same year, when the Treaty of Amity and Commerce was

signed, the Macao formulation in the protocol was reaffirmed. Simultaneously, it was stipulated that "Commissioners appointed by both governments shall proceed to the delimitation of the boundaries which shall be determined by a special Convention." But nothing was achieved despite several rounds of negotiations, and there was no further mention of "determination by a special Convention." In April 1928 the Foreign Ministry of the Chinese Government notified the Portuguese Government that the Treaty of Amity and Commerce was terminated, but the Portuguese continued to occupy Macao.

China's Position. After the founding of New China, the Chinese People's Government firmly upheld China's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Regarding Hongkong and Macao, China's former permanent representative to the United Nations Huang Hua pointed out in his March 8, 1972 letter to the Chairman of the UN Special Committee on Decolonization: The situation in "Hongkong and Macao is the outcome of a series of unequal treaties which were imposed on China by imperialism. Hongkong and Macao are part of Chinese territory, occupied by the British and Portuguese authorities. The settlement of the questions of Hongkong and Macao is entirely within China's sovereign right and does not at all fall under the ordinary category of colonial territories."

The Chinese Government holds that the issues should be peacefully resolved in an appropriate way when conditions are ripe, and that until then the status quo should be maintained.

Compatriots of Hongkong and Macao have loved their socialist motherland during the past 32 years and actively supported its national construction. With the motherland's energetic support and the hard work of the Hongkong and Macao compatriots, the economies of Hongkong and Macao have been rapidly developed. Today, Hongkong has become an important centre of trade, transportation, tourism and finance. When conditions are ripe, the Chinese Government will certainly settle the questions of Hongkong and Macao in an appropriate way, and these regions will continue to play their due roles.

— Tan Ming

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Divert Huanghe River Water To Tianjin

by Our Correspondent Zhang Nan

Tianjin, China's second largest industrial city, has considerably been relieved from its long-term fresh water shortage. A huge water diversion project for Tianjin was just completed, thanks to the selfless efforts of hundreds of thousands of people.

An Example

CHINA has witnessed frequent floods and droughts. Historical records indicate that from 206 B.C. to 1949 A.D. the country underwent an average of one natural disaster a year for a total of 1,092 serious floods and 1,056 droughts. Since the founding of the People's Republic, China has spent more than 100,000 million yuan on water conservancy projects, including 86,000 reservoirs. These measures have controlled chronic droughts and flooding, but have not succeeded in offsetting the debilitating effects of more serious natural disasters.

During the rainy season in July and August last year, Sichuan, Gansu, Shaanxi, Heilongjiang and other provinces were afflicted by the worst floods in dozens of years. But even while millions of people were fighting the floods in the south, the northern areas, Beijing and Tianjin in particular, had to take emergency measures to cope with the worst water shortage in history, resulting from a long drought spell and excessive pumping of underground water.

Making Prompt Decision

A year ago, 82 of the 84 reservoirs in the Beijing area were

dried up. By the end of July, the Miyun and Guanting Reservoirs which supply Beijing and Tianjin with a total capacity of 6,650 million cubic metres of water, only had 607 million cubic metres. The water level remained so low that the water was stagnant.

Specialists estimated that, with normal rainfall by late July this year the two reservoirs' water level might rise to between 700 million and 1,000 million cubic metres, but this would still fall far short of the

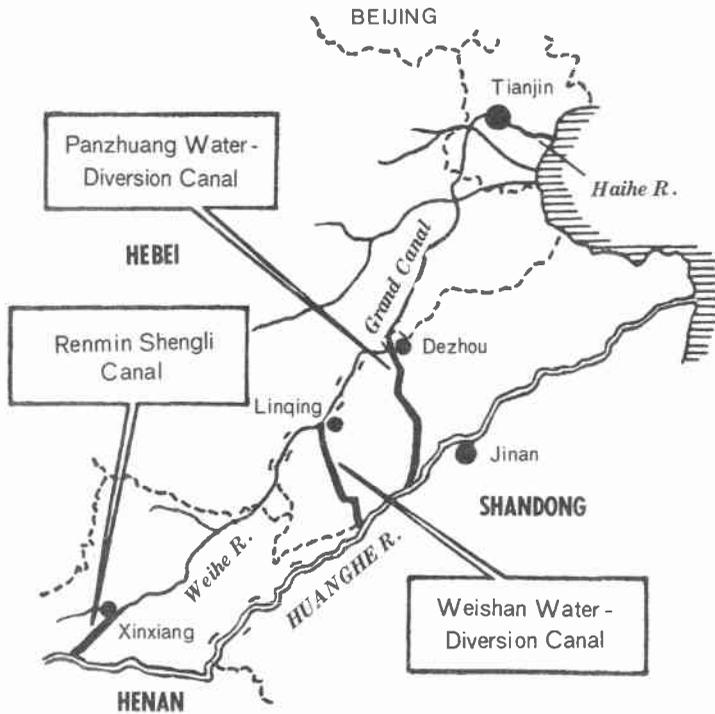
1,400 million cubic metres of water required for industry and people's livelihood in Beijing and Tianjin (Beijing needs 800 million cubic metres annually and Tianjin 600 million).

In mid-August 1981, the State Council called an emergency meeting and decided to use the two reservoirs to supply Beijing alone and to divert the Huanghe River to supply Tianjin.

Tianjin, a city with a population of 7.5 million, is the largest economic centre in northern China. The state has long developed several measures to solve the city's chronic water supply problems. The Miyun and Guanting Reservoirs were built in the 1950s to route water into Tianjin. In the late 1970s, with the increase in urban construction, a project was



Huanghe River water empties into the Haihe River in Tianjin.



started to divert water from the Luanhe River to Tianjin. The project consists of two reservoirs (including the Panjiakou Reservoir, with a storage capacity of 2,900 million cubic metres) and a 223-kilometre-long water diversion channel. It is expected to be completed in 1983 and will cost a total of nearly 1,500 million yuan (or 960 million US dollars). But future water does not quench present thirst and so the diversion of the Huanghe River water to supply Tianjin has become a practicable emergency measure.

Three channels divert the Huanghe River water (see map).

The Henan Renmin Shengli Canal, an old irrigation canal built early in the 1950s, stretches 52.7 kilometres. It begins drawing off the Huanghe River water near Zhengzhou, runs northward into the Weihe River and empties into the ancient Grand Canal to Tianjin, travelling a course of 850 kilometres.

Two other water-diversion canals to the Grand Canal start

in Shandong's Weishan and Panzhuang, and flow 600 and 480 kilometres respectively from Linqing and Dezhou. The water is conserved in the Duliujian

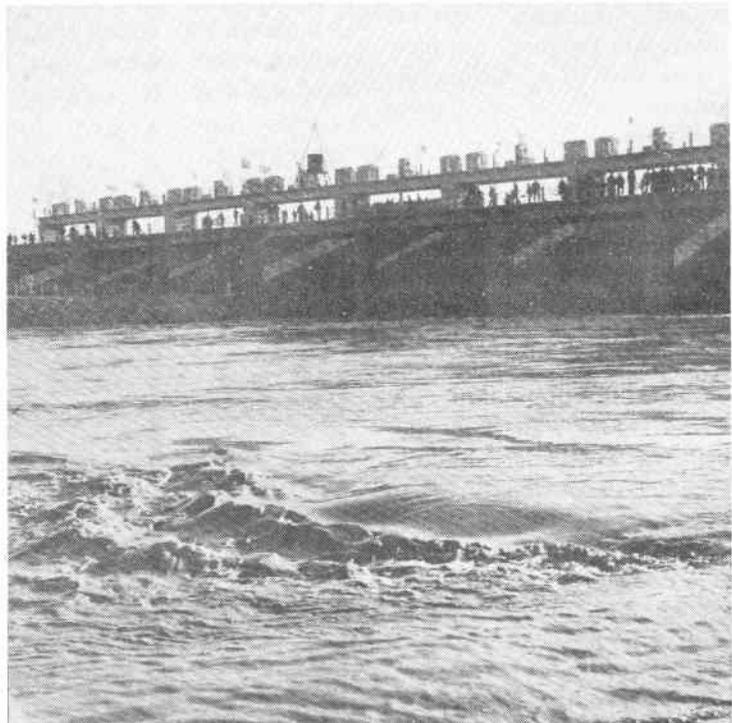
River and the two Huanghe River reservoirs.

The planned period of water diversion was four months beginning October 15, 1981, for the Shengli Canal and three months beginning December 1, 1981, for the two water-diversion canals in Shandong.

The project expected to divert a total of 650 million cubic metres of water. It was estimated that due to seepage loss along the route, Tianjin would obtain 220 million cubic metres of water, which would meet the city's minimal needs for major industries and people's livelihood before the rainy season began.

Face Up to Difficulties

The Shengli Canal was used to divert water from the Huanghe River to Tianjin when droughts hit the city in 1972, 1973 and 1975. But the rate of flow in those years was only 40-50 cubic metres/second while



The sluice-gate at the head of the Weishan Canal in Shandong releases water for Tianjin.

the rate of flow today is more than double that. For the current project, the canal needed to be dredged to keep operating, and it was necessary to open up the two other water-diversion routes — the Weishan and Panzhuang water-diversion canals. These two irrigation canals needed to be expanded if they were to divert large amounts of water. This required using hundreds of thousands of civilian workers to remove tens of millions of cubic metres of earth and stones, shift thousands of houses and take up large tracts of farmland.

The workers faced tremendous difficulties because they had to complete the gigantic project within three months. Those months happened to be the busy season for autumn harvest and sowing. Would the peasants put aside their farmwork and dig canals instead? Moreover, the parched farmland in the north urgently needed water. Who could guarantee that water on the 1,000-kilometre-long diversion route would not be intercepted?

The high rate of flow caused the workers even more trouble. First, prolonged diversion of the Huanghe River water resulted in large amounts of silting (the Huanghe has among the largest sand content of any river in the world with an average annual sand content of 37.4 kilogrammes/cubic metre). It also increased the saline-alkali farmland on both sides of the canal, resulting from the swelling underground water table. This unquestionably meant hardships for the people along the river banks.

There are still 5 million cubic metres of sand coming from the Huanghe to the Shengli Canal and the Weihe River that have not yet been dredged, accord-



Working for the Panzhuang water-diversion canal project in Shandong.

ing to a Henan provincial official.

However, once informed of the significance of the project, the people of Henan, Shandong and Hebei Provinces were determined to undertake the arduous task despite the sacrifices.

Work in Unison

Under the leadership of the State Council, headquarters were set up by the central and local authorities. Eight thousand cadres and 640,000 civilian workers were mobilized with the aid of thousands of trucks, tractors and water pumps. More people pitched in with handcarts, picks and shovels.

Digging channels, dredging silts, building dykes and dams, erecting sluice-gates and bridges as well as tearing down or moving houses along the river banks were carried out according to plan. Intensive publicity, compact organization and concerted co-operative efforts ensured the smooth progress of the entire project.

From October 15 to January 5 this year, the Shengli Canal

transferred 372 million cubic metres of water, overfulfilling the plan by 10 per cent a month ahead of schedule.

From November 27 to January 15 this year, Shandong's Weishan and Panzhuang canals transferred 330 million cubic metres of water, also overfulfilling the plan by 10 per cent.

The participants lived up to the slogan, "Allow every drop of water to supply Tianjin, and so not intercept it even when it passes through your doors."

A total of 701 million cubic metres of water were transferred, and Tianjin obtained 451 million cubic metres, more than double the original plan. The rate of water reception was an unprecedented 65 per cent (compared to 30-50 per cent in the previous three diversions).

The task was successfully completed so rapidly with so many people involved that, as Li Boning, Vice-Minister of Water Resources, said, "This cannot but be regarded as a miracle in the history of China's water conservancy construction."

The Builders' Style

WHAT prompted hundreds of thousands people from three provinces to go all out for a project which brought them no profits and for which they even paid a certain price?

For the Sake of Protecting Tianjin

Local cadres recounted many moving stories. A common goal brought together large numbers of builders from different work posts — the goal to protect Tianjin from suffering a water shortage.

A young man in Pingyuan County, Shandong Province, twice put off his wedding day in order to take part in the water-diversion project. His fiancée suspected him of having another lover. He told her that supplying Tianjin with water was of extreme importance, while marriage was a personal matter. Eventually he won her understanding. They got married not long ago. Ashamed of pressuring her husband, the new bride said, "I'm not so politically conscious as he!"

In Wuzhuang Village of Wucheng County, there was an old peasant woman Mrs. Wu. Eighteen years ago, a flood developed in the Weihe River which threatened the Tianjin-Pukou Railway. The state decided to divert the flooding river into this area. Mrs. Wu gave up her five-roomed house. Later she gave birth to her son named Baoxiang on the embankment. After she resettled, she lived a better life. This time when she heard of the plan to divert water to Tianjin, she signed up her son to take part in the project. With her taking the lead, more than 10

young people in the village vied with each other to enter their names. Witnesses said that the scene was reminiscent of the revolutionary war years when people gave a warm send-off to their children who were going to the front.

In Liaocheng and Dezhou Prefectures which encompass all these counties, 350,000 people were to be enlisted according to plan. But actually 430,000 turned out and all of them were robust young men. During their absence, old people and women did all the farm-work.

The construction of the project had the great support of local Party and government institutions. They sent professional technicians and competent leading cadres to the headquarters at the construction site so as to ensure that work was well organized and of good quality, and proceeded at the required tempo. For instance, Niu Lifeng, the leading member of the headquarters in Xinxiang Prefecture, was the first director of the administrative bureau of the Shengli Canal diverting water from the Huanghe River to Tianjin. For decades, he had taken charge of water-diversion work. People said that he had cemented a dissoluble bond with water-diversion work.

All professions and trades, particularly the materials supply departments, broke away from conventions to give the green light to the construction of the project. To ensure materials supply, all urgently needed money, grain, machinery and implements were provided for the project by the local storehouses. Compensation was paid by the state.

Peasants of the older generation remember that in the old society disputes over water often erupted between villages; in serious cases there were even fights. But this time people conscientiously complied with the requirements of the project. Once when water was being diverted, a fire occurred in a wheat stalks stack. The fire could have been put out with water from a pumping station that was only 200 metres away. But the local peasants carried water from wells rather than intercepting water from the Huanghe River.

Why did people work with one heart to protect Tianjin?

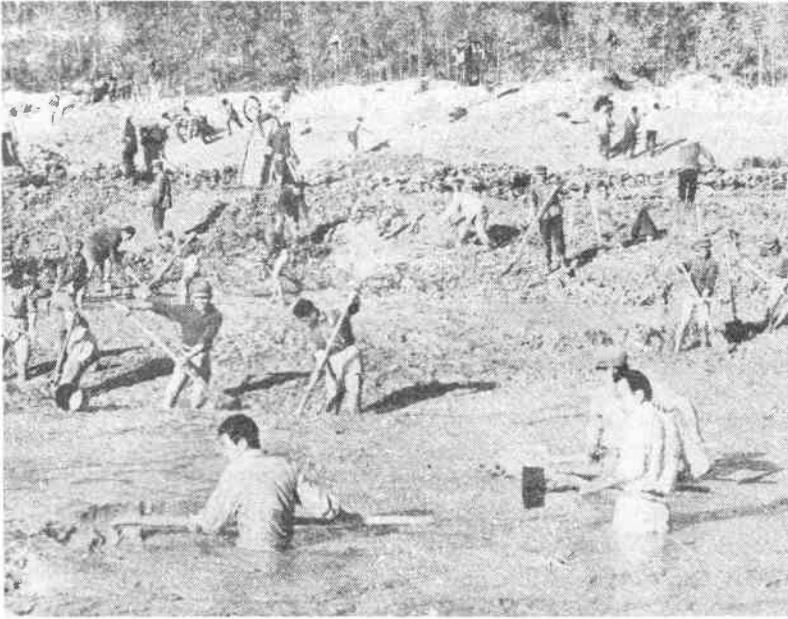
With Interests of the Whole In Mind

It turned out that people knew why Tianjin was important to them.

Today, of every 10 wrist-watches, every 10 tractors, every seven bicycles, one is from Tianjin. . . . Particularly in north China, the clothes people wear, the articles they use every day, the tractors or harvesters operating in the fields, indeed, many things used in families or villages, are Tianjin-made goods.

The destiny of Tianjin is closely linked with people's daily life, so they say, "To protect Tianjin means to protect the whole country and to protect ourselves."

A leading member of the water resources bureau of Jixian County in Henan Province said: "Because of diverting the Huanghe River water to aid Tianjin, it is estimated that our county will suffer a wheat loss valued at 5 million yuan (about 2.78 million US dollars) this year; it is a no small sum for our county. But if Tian-



A construction site in Liaocheng Prefecture, Shandong Province.

jin's industrial enterprises stop operation because of lacking water, then it will suffer a loss of 57 million yuan (about 31.67 million US dollars) a day. Given this, how can we fail to protect Tianjin?"

In a one-story house at the head of the Shengli Canal, I saw on the wall a portrait of Chairman Mao Zedong inspecting the sluice-gate at the head of the canal. A leading member of a water resources department recounted: In the early period after the founding of New China, when we built this irrigation canal, we received support from the whole nation, and Tianjin sent us many technicians. Chairman Mao came on an inspection tour and it was in this house that he listened to the technicians' report on their work. After the irrigation canal was completed, Xinxiang Prefecture benefited directly and it quickly became a high-yielding grain and cotton area.

In 1963 and 1975 when some areas in Henan were hit by two terrible floods, the State Council sent large amounts of foodstuffs, clothing and quilts,

medicine and other materials from many provinces and cities; some PLA soldiers even laid down their lives to conquer the floods.

"The state has never for a moment forgotten us and so at no time will we forget the state," the leader said feelingly.

Dezhou and Liaocheng Prefectures where Shandong's Weishan and Panzhuang water-diversion lines are located were deeply affected by the "Left" thinking. For a long time they failed to change their disaster-ridden, low-yielding backward outlook. But, in recent years they have been guided by the Party's policy of activating the economy and have adopted the production responsibility system. In 1980, great changes took place in production and the peasants' lives. In 1981 per-capita incomes in Dezhou and Liaocheng Prefectures were 169 yuan and 176 yuan respectively, doubling the figures of 1980. When the people become better-off, they do not forget to support the country. The more than 400,000 civilian workers taking part in the water-diver-

sion project pitched into the construction with high political enthusiasm and thus overfulfilled the task ahead of schedule. Later on, they took the initiative to divert 15.4 million cubic metres of water to the villages in Hebei Province.

Director of the provincial water resources department said: The main reason for the above is that the peasants see that the Party's current policy is designed to serve the interests of the people and so the Party enjoys a high prestige among the people. Therefore, whenever the Party Central Committee points out where there are difficulties, the people will help it overcome the difficulties.

Exemplary Role

Throughout the construction of the project, Communist Party members and cadres have been in the forefront of the work. Developing the Party's style of hard work and close ties with the masses, they were on hand wherever there were difficulties and emergencies. Their exemplary role gave people encouragement, confidence and strength.

The legend of Yu, the ancient (21st century B.C.) tribal head who was credited with conquering the floods, is that during his journeys to control the flow of water, he passed his own home three times without going in. A modern-day Yu emerged during the construction of the Huanghe River diversion project, the masses gave this name to Xie Huiyu, deputy secretary of the Liaocheng prefectural Party committee. In those busy days and nights, he as a commander persistently worked and lived together with the civilian workers at the construction site. He didn't even go back home when

his 80-year-old mother and son were sick. Later he himself fell ill due to overwork and his superiors decided that he should rest at home. But he appeared on the work-site again with medicine in his pocket.

Xu Fuzeng, head of Linqing County of this prefecture, is a veteran cadre who joined the Party more than 40 years ago. During the construction of the project, he was responsible for repairing eight bridges. Despite his position, he slept together with the peasant builders on improvised beds in the temporary sheds and ate from the common pot. Some kindhearted people cooked him some good dishes and made a plank bed for him. But he declined this special treatment with thanks. His wife, fearing that he would overwork himself, lured him home and locked him in the house. However, she never suspected that he could get out of the house through the window. Inspired by his exemplary role, the peasant builders worked with a will and repaired the bridges as scheduled. They were commended by the superiors.

The knotty problem that arose in the course of construction was the dismantling of houses which stood in the way of the project. When the decision was made to turn the 200-household Taiping Village near the head of the water-diversion canal in Weishan into a sand depositing pond, the village Party branch secretary called the villagers together and said, "There are 700 people in our village. But Tianjin has a population of 7 million. If we weigh up the situation as a whole, what should we do? Now the state is going to subsidize our removal. But even if it did not give us any money to make up our losses, we

should move anyway." So he and other village cadres took the lead in pulling down their houses. Their example prompted other villagers into quick action.

"Of course, not everyone is so politically conscious." A deputy county head said, "Patient and meticulous persuasion and education are indispensable."

He said that one peasant household in Zhouzhai production brigade had built three houses with years of savings. When they were told to move, the woman of the house flatly refused. Then cadres at the county, commune and brigade levels jointly discussed the matter with her and an agreement was concluded with respect to government subsidies and collective help. A temporary living place was also arranged for her family. With all her demands satisfied, she agreed to move. "We have trust in the cadres because they do things this way," she said.

The exemplary role of Party members and cadres was later highly commended by Vice-Premier Wan Li. He said, "This is the best example in promoting the fine Party style of work in recent years."

Costs and Compensation

People of the three provinces have paid no small prices for the construction of the emergency project but the government has provided some economic compensations to alleviate their burden. This stood in sharp contrast with the past practices of wilfully encroaching upon the interests of the masses while building certain projects.

The state earmarked a total of 260 million yuan (equivalent to 140 million US dollars) for the project. About 20 per cent of this was used as economic compensation.

The state paid all the losses for the permanently occupied fields, the dismantled houses and damaged crops and trees on the land that was used to build



New houses for Shandong's Taiping Village residents whose former homes were dismantled to make room for the construction project.

the two water-diversion canals in Shandong Province.

The government helped peasants build some auxiliary projects in the areas that suffered the most to reduce their losses. For instance, when the water of the Shengli Canal was diverted to Tianjin, crops in the originally irrigated areas suffered serious drought. The local government then organized the masses to sink wells and rebuild ditches and channels stretching dozens of kilometres along both sides of the canal in order to lower the underground water level and reduce the salinization of the farmland.

The silt concentrated mainly in the Weihe River section. Added to the several million cubic metres deposited in the

past, it totalled 10 million cubic metres. The state organized a fairly large amount of machinery to clear it. A provincial leader said: "We have incurred great losses. Despite its financial difficulties, the state still allotted us a large sum. We are very grateful."

* * *

The project to divert the Huanghe River water to support Tianjin has been completed for more than half a year. But the style of taking the whole situation into consideration and the spirit of working hard shown by the hundreds of thousands of builders are still being praised by the people. Such a style and spirit are a major aspect of the socialist ethics advocated by the Party and the government.

days were given 400, 200 or 100 yuan as bonus; those which fulfilled their task in 13 days received no rewards; those which finished their work in more than 13 days were fined 200 yuan. Consequently, 14 brigades won a bonus of 400 yuan and 15 others were rewarded 200 yuan. These funds were given directly to the peasant builders.

With this system, the two canals in Shandong were completed three days ahead of time. The sum saved in management fees alone was sufficient to compensate the total cost of the bonuses.

To ensure the quality of the project, supervisory groups were organized from provinces to communes, composed of management cadres, technical experts and representatives of the peasant builders. The standards for quality were set specifically in the contracts. And various units paid particular attention to the quality of the work they did.

Cadres and peasant builders were generally satisfied with the contracting system. They said: "Now we are very clear what work we are doing." A deputy county head in charge of construction said: "The responsibility system is really fine. It works wherever it is introduced." □

Responsibility and Efficiency

THE work to divert the Huanghe River water to support Tianjin was conducted on the basis of the responsibility system. This has proved to be as effective as it is in agriculture.

In the past, under the influence of "Left" ideology, the construction of water conservancy projects was carried out mostly through mass movements. Reasonable pay for work was neglected. There was no clearly defined system of responsibility. As a result, a relatively small project would drag on for a few years.

In accordance with the experience in agriculture, the water diversion project introduced the contracting system.

The local engineering command headquarters contracted the work to various counties,

which proceeded to contract them to communes, production brigades and even work teams. From the highest to the lowest level, each was held responsible.

The contracts stipulated the amount and quality of the work, and the timetable as well as the required labour force. According to state regulations, one standard workday is paid 1.85 yuan. Those who fulfil the work ahead of time are rewarded and those who fail are fined.

In this project, the method for rewarding and punishing was about the same in various localities. Take the Xiaozhai Commune of Linqing County in Shandong Province for example. Its 29 production brigades were asked to complete their work in 13 days. Those which finished in 10-12



OPINION

Basic Features of Socialist Economy

IN the past year, Chinese economists have been discussing the basic characteristics of socialist economy. Divergent views remain:

1. Public ownership of the means of production is the basic feature of a socialist economy.

2. Public ownership of the means of production and distribution according to work are the basic features of a socialist economy.

3. Public ownership of the means of production, distribution according to work and the labouring people being the masters of the country are the basic features.

Opponents counter that the labouring people being the masters of the country is a political concept and it should not be included as one of the essential features of the social-economic formation.

4. Public ownership of the means of production, distribution according to work and highly developed social productive forces are the basic features of a socialist economy.

Others maintain that the level of development of the productive forces should not be treated as a basic feature.

5. In addition to socialist public ownership of the means of production and distribution according to work, a planned economy is also a basic feature.

6. Public ownership of the means of production, distribution according to work and elimination of exploitation are the basic features.

7. Public ownership of the means of production, distribu-

tion according to work and commodity production are the basic features.

8. Apart from public ownership of the means of production and distribution according to work, a public economy of exchange is also a basic feature.

Some people hold that it is wrong to take commodity economy as a basic feature of a socialist economy.

—“Jingji Yanjiu”
[Economic Studies]

PEOPLE

Former Professor in Taiwan Returns

PROFESSOR Chen Jianshan, former Director of the Taiwan Museum, recently returned from the United States and settled in Shanghai. He is determined to contribute to China's development.

Eighty-five-year-old Chen Jianshan is a native of Zhuji County, Zhejiang Province. In the 1920s after he graduated from a teachers' institute in Beijing, he went to study in France and Britain and became an ichthyologist. At the victorious conclusion of the War of Resistance Against Japan in 1945, he went to Taiwan to participate in the takeover work. He directed the Taiwan Museum, taught at Taiwan University, Donghai University in Taizhong and Taiwan Teachers' University and engaged in ichthyological research. He wrote more than 60 works, including “Ichthyology,” “Records on Taiwan Vertebrate,” “Ordinary Zoology,” “Research

on Guangdong Eels.” Many new varieties of fish in China were discovered and named by Chen Jianshan.

In 1965 the Taiwan authorities removed Chen from his post as Director of the Taiwan Museum and did not assign him to a new post. Then Chen Jianshan taught in universities and then in 1972, he moved to the United States. He has five children, four of them are all engaged in scientific research or technical work in the United States.

In 1978 he returned to the mainland to visit his family members for the first time. In Beijing he met Professor Tong Dizhou, his schoolmate in Europe. Tong said: “I hope you'll come back. The motherland needs you.” In 1980, Qian Sanqiang, Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, sent him a letter, inviting him to give lectures in the Institute

of Oceanography on South China Sea in Guangzhou. In March 1981, Chen returned to China for the second time and lectured in Guangzhou for half a year. Then he went to Shanghai to engage in the work of systematizing the "Zoology Dictionary" and the "Evolution and Classification of Fish." During his two visits, he witnessed the prosperous situation of the motherland. He decided to return and settle in Shanghai so he could devote his remaining years to the national cause.

Chen Jianshan was assigned to continue his ichthyological work in the Shanghai Museum of Natural History. He said: "China is a large country; it has very rich fish resources, but there are very few people engaged in a systematic study of ichthyology and even fewer middle- and high-ranking researchers." He added that Pro-

fessor Zhu Yuanding, President of the Shanghai Marine Products Institute, is his old colleague and friend and so he is happy to co-operate with Zhu in training a group of Chinese ichthyologists. Chen Jianshan emphasized the need to include Taiwan's ichthyology as part of the motherland's and incorporate it in the "Chinese Ichthyology."

To make a success of this work, Professor Chen expressed his sincere hope that people in scientific and educational circles on both sides of the Taiwan Straits would strengthen co-operation and exchanges. He said: If a "Chinese Ichthyology" includes only ichthyology of the mainland to the exclusion of Taiwan's or vice versa, that will be regrettable. This is also the case with the study of biology and other branches of learning.

— "Renmin Ribao"

graphs taken (particularly, you should not let your picture be used in commercial advertisements). . . . You should make the best use of your time and continue to improve and innovate. . . ."

This letter reflects the people's concern for the development of young film actors and actresses.

However, some people adopted quite a different attitude towards Li Xiuming. They lavished wild praise on her. After the awards were announced, Li Xiuming's house was crowded with visitors, and she found that she could not greet them all.

One day last summer, a reporter from a film magazine came and tried to interview her. Li Xiuming felt that she was a young inexperienced actress and newspapers and magazines had already published a great deal about her. She did not have more to say about her personal experiences and therefore politely refused the reporter's interview.

Further, some photographers snapped "daily-life pictures" of her without her agreement and published them in film magazines.

In the past few years, a group of promising and talented new people have appeared in Chinese films. They should be strict with themselves. In addition, society, especially film review circles, should show concern for them and support and encourage them to improve their skills. Flattery that is flashy but without substance and is alien to the masses should be discarded.

— "Renmin Ribao"

COMMENT

An Actress in the Limelight

IN a short commentary Li Wenbin said: Young film star Li Xiuming was cited as one of the best female leads and actresses. She was given a "golden rooster award" at the second Chinese film festival and a "hundred flowers award." Many film viewers wrote fan letters to her.

A girl student in Wuhan wrote: "It is a good thing for an actress (or actor) to be awarded, but it may turn into a bad thing. . . . I hope you will stay sober-minded amidst this shower of praise, be modest and prudent, make few public speeches and have few photo-



Film star Li Xiuming.

FILM

"History of Chinese Medicine"

The History of Chinese Medicine, a full-length educational film in colour jointly produced by the Beijing Academy of Chinese Medicine and the Beijing Scientific and Educational Film Studio, chronicles the birth and development of one of the world's oldest medical sciences.

The origins of Chinese medicine can be traced back to 4,000 years ago. According to Chinese classical literature, "Shennong Shi (the legendary Chinese innovator of agriculture and medicine) first tasted herbs and created medicine." They credited the invention of medicine to an individual sage.

However, *The History of Chinese Medicine* suggests that it was a collective process accomplished over a long period. Using clay figurines, the film depicts primitive people hunting and collecting fruits, gathering and tasting medicinal herbs. The most likely scenario is: The emergence of medicine through a trial-and-error process closely linked with their



Zhang Zhongjing's medical works "On Febrile Diseases."

daily functions and productive activities.

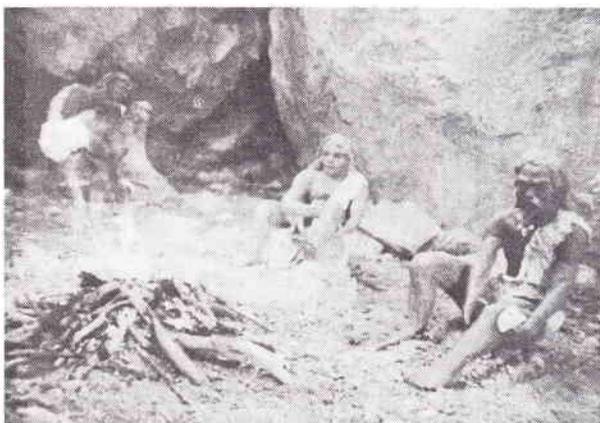
The film introduces classical Chinese medical works and outstanding medical personalities from various dynasties.

The silk book *Fifty-Two Prescriptions* and the coloured silk painting *Instructions* unearthed in 1973 at the Mawangdui No. 3 Han tomb near Changsha, Hunan Province, are thought to be the earliest extant medical works ever discovered. The *Instructions* describes the use of physical exercises as treatment more than 2,000 years ago.

Some of the positions are still used in exercise programmes today.

Huangdi Neijing (The Yellow Emperor's Internal Medicine), a book from the Warring States Period (475-221 B.C.), was circulated abroad long ago. It includes theories of physiology and pathology as well as diagnostic methods and preventive medicine.

Numerous medical specialists emerged during that period. Bian Que, for example, specialized in gynaecology and ophthalmology and also in paediat-



Left: Primitive people having hot compress with pieces of stone.
Right: Detail of the 2,000-year-old silk painting "Instructions."



Left: Traditional Chinese painting of China's first surgeon Hua Tuo conducting an abdomen operation.

Right: A traditional Chinese painting of Bian Que treating the crown prince of the State of Guo, during the Warring States Period (475-221 B.C.).

rics. One story about him is that when the crown prince of the State of Guo suddenly fell ill and became unconscious for days, others thought he was dead. But Bian Que recognized that the prince was in a coma. Using acupuncture, massage and hot compresses as well as tonics, Bian Que completely cured his royal patient.

Zhang Zhongjing was a doctor in the late years of Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220 A.D.), a miserable era when people suffered a great deal from wars and diseases. He decided to study

medicine because 140 of the 200 members of his family died of undiagnosed fevers, the film says. After years of studying classical literature and collecting all kinds of prescriptions, he wrote a book entitled *Shanghan Zabing Lun*. (On Febrile Diseases [diseases that have high fevers as a symptom]). In it he discussed the methods of dialectical diagnosis. Some of the prescriptions he elaborated are still used in clinical practice.

During the same period, as the film shows, Hua Tuo, the

first Chinese surgeon who compounded and utilized anaesthetics became famous for his skills. In addition to surgery, he knew internal medicine, gynaecology and paediatrics, and employed acupuncture. His treatment was simple but effective. He prescribed physical training to maintain good health and created the *wuqin* exercises (five sets of exercises, each imitating the movements of an animal: tiger, deer, bear, crane and ape) which are still popular today.

Chinese medicine matured in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), the later period of China's feudal society, particularly in the field of pharmacology. The famous pharmacologist Li Shizhen was a descendant of a medical family. The film depicts him collecting medicinal herbs in the mountains, consulting with herb-planters. He also read more than 800 medical works of various dynasties. As a result he was able to differentiate hundreds of herbs and after 27 years of diligent study, he completed the book *Compendium of Materia Medica*. It identifies 1,892 medicinal herbs and more than 10,000 prescriptions with



A modern-day Mongolian doctor treating patients with Mongolian medicine.

more than 4,000 illustrations. Since its first printing in the Ming Dynasty, more than 40 editions have been published in China, excluding editions in foreign languages such as English, French, German, Japanese, Korean, Latin and Russian.

The last sequences in the film give highlights to Tibetan and Mongolian medicines. Among the major medical works mentioned are the Tibetan *Sibu Yidian* (A Four-Volume Medical Encyclopaedia) and the Mongolian *Yaoping Fujie* (Explanations on Natures of Medicines).

The 70-minute educational film is well thought out, with its living and vivid models, animated cartoons and special effects.

While relying on verifiable facts to trace the actual history, it includes interesting legends and folk tales. For instance, in the sequence about the famous Warring States Period doctor, Bian Que, viewers are entertained with a set of Han stone carvings entitled *The Magic Bird*. These depict the legend of how Bian Que turned into a bird to help people out of their miseries. Then the camera pans the giant ginkgo tree in Neiqiu County, Hebei Province. It is said that 2,000 years ago Bian Que taught medicine under this tree, which is still living. It now serves as a memorial of respect to the ancient doctor. The flourishing of the ginkgo's branches and leaves represents the continuation and development of the traditional Chinese medicine.

SPORTS

China's First Women's Football Tournament

The 1982 Women's Football (soccer) Invitational Tourna-

ment closed on August 14 in Beijing after 11 days' competition. The first such tournament in the country, it was sponsored by *Tiyu Bao* (Sports) and four other units.

The Shaanxi team captured the title with four victories against one draw. The Guangdong team was the runner-up and the others in order of placement were Shanxi, Beijing, Liaoning, Yunnan, Jilin, Shanghai, Tianjin and Hebei.

The women, mainly aged 17 and 18, proved to be excellent football players who impressed the crowds with their abilities. "It's exciting," said a spectator during the interval of the final game. "You just forget it is women who are playing."

In recent years, women's football has become popular in a number of provinces and cities. China's first women's football team was founded in 1979 at the middle school run by the Shaanxi Steel-Making Factory in Xian. The provincial team drew heavily on the factory team and played nearly 100 matches in recent years, including some very instructive ones against men's teams. Team members Hou Yaqin can run as fast and pass the ball as well as many men players. Sun Cuihuan can pass the ball with both feet and scored seven goals during this invitational tournament.

Most members of the Guangdong team were recruited from the Meixian County team, renowned for their skills at passing. Recently, several new women's football teams were organized in Meixian County. A women's football class offered at the spare-time sports school in Guangzhou had more than 400 applicants last year.

Women's football is also popular in areas inhabited by na-

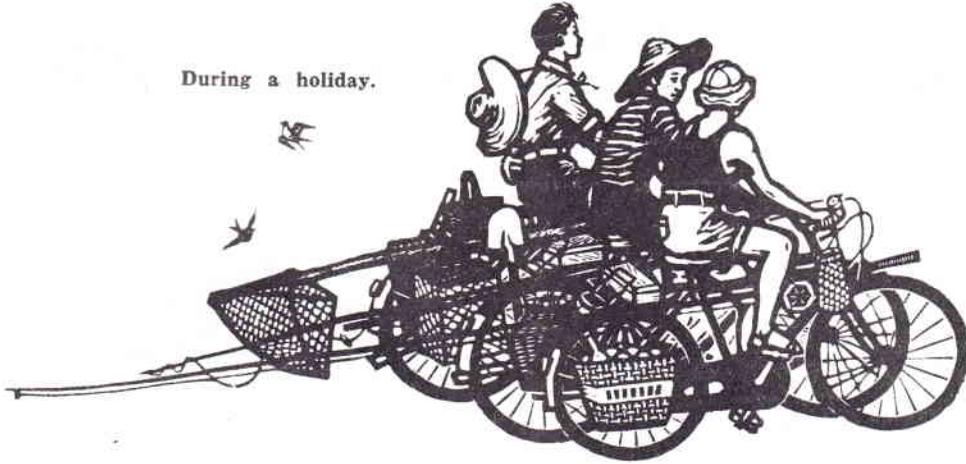


A football match between the Beijing team and the Hebei team.

tional minorities. All members of the Jilin team are Korean nationality women famed for their strength. The Yunnan team is mainly of Yi nationality and is characterized by its members' nimble and quick movements.

Women's football is new to China, but it does have precedents. In 1925, Shen Kunnan, a teacher at a women's school of physical culture in Shanghai, tried to popularize football among women. He offered classroom instructions as well as field training, listed football as a school course and organized a school women's football team. The team played frequent matches with men's football teams from neighbouring schools and won some of them. However, because most of the team members left the school after completing their study, the team lasted only two years.

During a holiday.



In the morning.



Zhang Yueren's Woodcuts

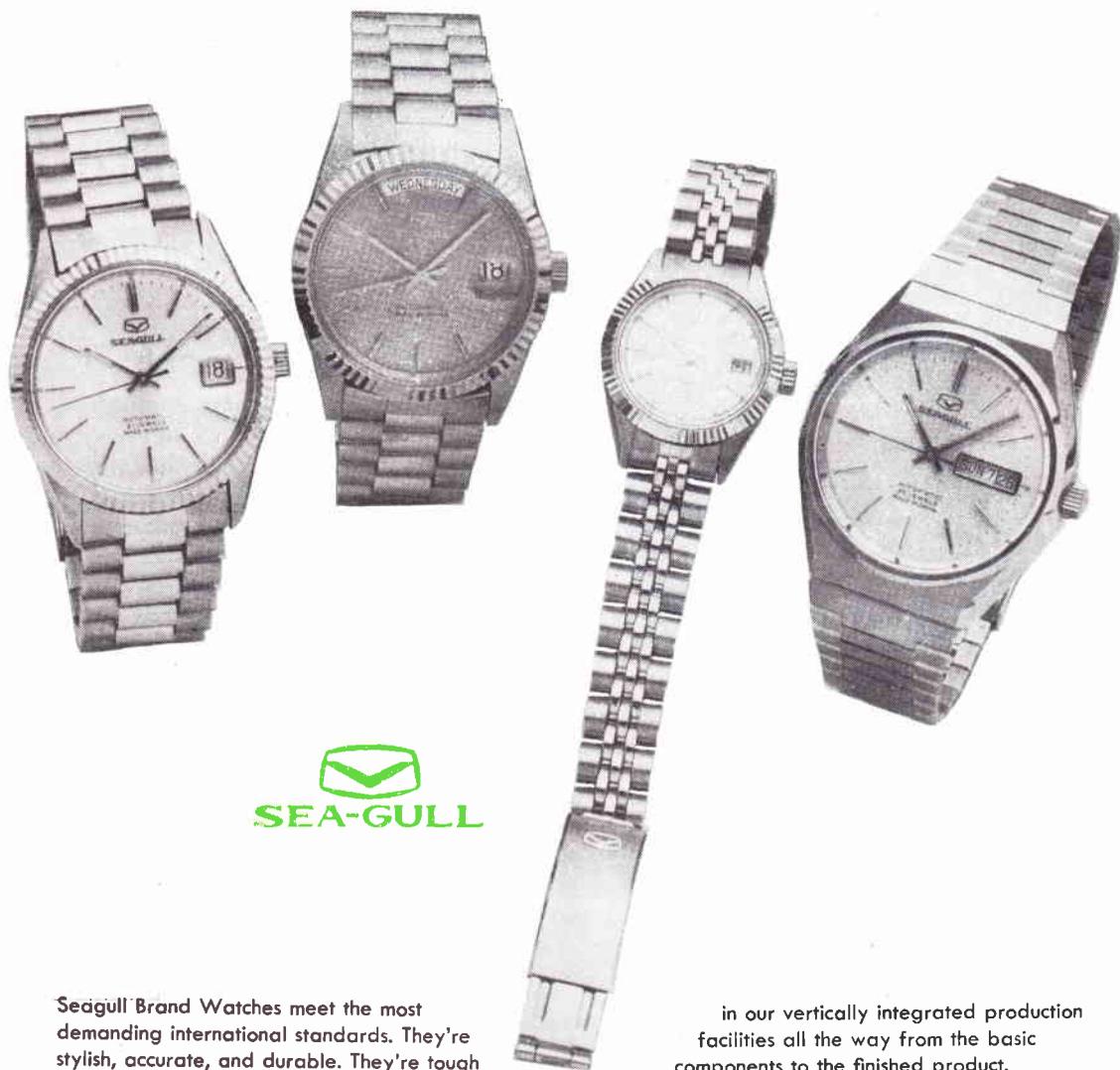
Zhang Yueren, born in Qinhuangdao city in 1940, is a worker in a printing house. Fond of painting when he was very young, he continued his creation of woodcuts in sparetime after he became a worker. Most of his pieces show the daily life and work of workers and peasants.

Playing badminton.



Fisherwomen.

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