

# BEIJING REVIEW

北京周報

A CHINESE WEEKLY OF  
NEWS AND VIEWS

## Premier Zhao's Message:

Congratulations to  
"Beijing Review" on the  
occasion of its silver  
jubilee! May you work  
together to contribute  
further to the mutual  
understanding and  
friendship between the  
peoples of China and  
other countries.

趙紫陽



# LETTERS

## Greetings to "Beijing Review"

Dear friends, I saw in the first issue of your French edition this year a picture of the edition's whole staff and your New Year greetings to the readers. This delighted me greatly.

I sincerely wish the staff of the French edition, of *Beijing Review* as a whole, as well as the Chinese people, good luck and continuous progress on the road of the four modernizations in 1983. I have not the least doubt that you will march forward along the road.

Of course, the road is a long one. But did not the 25,000-li Long March demonstrate that the Chinese people will not give up before reaching their goal? What is more, it is certain that you will march forward with the spirit of international peace, friendship and harmony.

Dear friends, I am continuing my subscription to your weekly for another three years, which proves that I like the diversity of its topics.

For three years, I have read about China's politics, culture, economy and friendship activities each week and have learnt that China follows a policy of opening to the outside world. Our task is to pay attention to and appreciate this long march.

You have once again pushed the second long march forward with the spirit of the Long March. I congratulate you all and hope you continue your high-quality work. At the same time, I wish to express to you my sincere friendship from afar.

Hanze L.  
Kigati, Rwanda

## Realistic and Objective

You are continuing to make your articles realistic and objective. Therefore, your magazine is increasingly well received by its readers.

I would like to tell you that those who have been mailed a sample issue like the magazine and some of them intend to become subscribers. I want to send you another list of my friends. As for me, I have been reading your magazine with satisfaction.

Cheikh Malainine Dembele  
Nouadhibou, Mauritania

## Population and Related Issues

I am excited by the article "Rural Population" in "Notes From the Editors" (No. 44, 1982). China must control its population growth—this is very important because it is already populated enough! I didn't expect that the new rural policies would have such a side effect as some peasants wanting more children. I wish you success in persuading them to have just one child. Please

continue your reports on the population issue including how it affects national minorities.

Peter Romen  
Lochau, Austria

I particularly enjoyed the articles "China's Population Tops 1,000 Million" and "The 1982 Census Results" (No. 45, 1982). I still find the work of the task staggering.

As a whole, I think the magazine is informative and enjoyable. It would benefit from more photographs and expanding the art page. Also a recipe page of local, regional, traditional Chinese meals would be of great interest.

Perhaps your political articles could present other views and explain why these views have been dismissed.

S. Fraser  
Stockport, UK

I am a freshman in university who has studied Chinese for one year and read your magazine for four months. Following is my reactions after reading "Protecting Infant Girls" (No. 5):

I heard last spring that China was implementing the one-child family policy. I thought it would be difficult for families that gave birth to girls. However, it was reported that the success rate was over 90 per cent in Beijing, Shanghai and other big cities.

I was surprised at the news carried in the January 20 issue of *Mainichi Shimbun* that cases of female infanticide occurred in China. I learnt that it was based on a historical prejudice, i.e., people view boys as their only heirs.

Your article describes measures taken to expose and censure the criminal practice of female infanticide, and the need to strictly enforce the law. I think it won't be effective to adopt obligating measures. In my opinion, first of all, the social welfare should be improved and corresponding policies worked out. Efforts should also be made to educate the people to abandon feudal ideas and backward customs. If you don't adopt measures to raise the people's material living standard, the population control will fail and new tragedies will occur. I sincerely hope that you will deal with this matter.

Yoshimune Ishii  
Chiba, Japan

## ANNOUNCEMENT

March 14th this year is the centenary of the death of Marx. In our next issue we will cover the mammoth commemorative activities held in China and publish the full text of an important report delivered at the Beijing commemorative meeting.

# BEIJING REVIEW

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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

### **26th NPC Standing Committee Meeting**

The recent 26th NPC Standing Committee meeting began with Premier Zhao's report on his successful African tour. In addition to a number of other decisions, it also endorsed a reply to a request from Chairman Ye asking not to be nominated as a deputy in the coming election of the National People's Congress (p. 9).

### **Zhao Greets Non-Aligned Summit**

Premier Zhao's message of congratulations to the convocation of the 7th Non-Aligned Summit (p. 11).

### **China, Ivory Coast Relations**

China and the Ivory Coast established diplomatic relations as of March 2 (p. 11).

### **Spread of Marxism in China**

As the nation is commemorating the centenary of the death of Marx, an article reviews the long and yet fruitful process involved in the spreading of Marxism in China since 1902 (p. 20).

### **Self-Reliance and China's Modernization**

Will China's policy of opening to the outside world play down the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and its co-operation with other third world countries? Will China's national industries be impaired? These questions are answered in the seventh of the series entitled "Chinese-Type Modernization" (p. 15).

### **"Beijing Review" Celebrates 25th Birthday**

The week-long celebration activities were crowned with a tea party attended by Chinese Party and state leaders and more than 200 other distinguished guests who offered congratulations and expressed support for the magazine (p. 6).

### **US Court Trial Against International Law**

The Chinese Government has repeatedly informed the US Government that it does not recognize the decision of the US court on the Huguang Railways bearer bonds. The present article examines the issue from the viewpoint of international law (p. 24).



## NOTES FROM THE EDITORS

### The Kampuchean issue and Sino-Soviet consultation

Some people think the Kampuchean issue has no direct bearing on the Soviet Union and therefore should not be discussed at the second round of Sino-Soviet consultations currently being held in Moscow. Would you comment on it?

The Soviet backing for the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea is regarded by China as one of the obstacles to the normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union. Understandably, China hopes that this will be removed with other obstacles.

As is known to all, the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea is now four years old. The Hanoi authorities invaded and occupied Kampuchea with support from Moscow. Vietnamese troops are still fighting the patriotic Kampuchean resistance forces in Kampuchea, creating frictions along the Kampuchean-Thai border and continuously carrying out armed provocations in the Chinese border areas.

Hanoi has been at war for many years. Viet Nam's economy is in shambles and the Vietnamese people live in dire poverty. The 200,000 Vietnamese invading troops cannot carry on without support and assistance from the Soviet Union. Therefore, it is untenable to assert that the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea has nothing to do with the Soviet Union.

As a matter of fact, if the Soviet Union ceased its support of Viet Nam's aggression against Kampuchea and used its influence, it could urge Viet Nam to pull out all its troops from Kampuchea. Then, peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia could be guaranteed. The Vietnamese people, who have suffered from war for several decades, could recuperate, rebuild their economy and live a peaceful life.

Conversely, if Viet Nam continues to invade and occupy Kampuchea and to conduct armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border, relations between China and Viet Nam will be further strained and this will inevitably lead to the worsening of Sino-Soviet relations.

Therefore, we hope that in order to remove obstacles to normalization of Sino-Soviet relations, the problem of a total Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea will first be solved.

In a recent statement, the Chinese Foreign Ministry said: If the Vietnamese Government should decide to announce a withdrawal of all its troops from Kampuchea, the Chinese side would be willing, after the withdrawal of the first batch of Vietnamese troops, to resume negotiations with Viet Nam for the normalization of relations between the two countries. And along with the withdrawal of more Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, the Chinese side would take practical steps to

improve its relations with Viet Nam.

We are of the opinion that a substantial progress in Vietnamese troop withdrawal will help restore normal Sino-Soviet relations.

China is open and aboveboard on the Kampuchean issue. It seeks no self-interest, neither will it take Kampuchea as its own sphere of influence. China takes the lead in opposing Viet Nam's acts of aggression for no other reason than upholding justice.

The Chinese Government has solemnly declared that it is willing to make a joint commitment with other countries to refrain from any form of interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs, to respect the independence, neutrality and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, and to respect the result of the Kampuchean people's choice made through a genuinely free election to be held under UN supervision.

At present, the second round of consultations between the vice-foreign ministers of China and the Soviet Union are being held in Moscow. We sincerely hope for a resumption of normal relations with the Soviet Union, because it conforms with the fundamental interest of the peoples of the two countries and other peoples in the world. We hope that all obstacles to this end will be removed. The Soviet Union is urged to take concrete actions. While talking about improving relations, one should not continue to threaten the security of the other side.

— International Editor  
Mu Youlin

# Greetings to 'Beijing Review'

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the English edition of "Beijing Review," several Party and state leaders and renowned social figures have sent greetings. Four are reproduced here. Some others were published in our previous issue. — Ed.

## 北京週報 二十五週年紀念

廖承志

Greetings to BEIJING REVIEW on the occasion of its silver jubilee.

Liao Chengzhi

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC  
Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the  
NPC Standing Committee

庆祝北京周报创刊  
二十五周年，希望周  
报继续实事求是地  
系统地生动活泼地  
把我国社会主义建设  
建设的情况介绍给广  
大读者，增进中国人  
民和世界各国人民的相  
互了解和友好合作关  
系。

彭真  
一九八三年一月

Warm congratulations to BEIJING REVIEW on the occasion of its silver jubilee.

May the REVIEW continue to present a true picture of China's socialist construction, systematically and vividly, to its worldwide audience and thus further enhance the mutual understanding, friendship and co-operation between the people of China and the people of all countries throughout the world.

Peng Zhen

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC  
Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the  
NPC Standing Committee

衷心地希望北京周报总结  
过去的经验教训，继续提  
高文字质量，以生动活泼的  
语言对中国作实事求是的介  
绍，以增进各国人民对中国  
的全面理解。

王炳南

1983.1.10.

I do hope BEIJING REVIEW will benefit from past experience to improve upon its style and writing and faithfully report on China to enable its readers abroad to gain a fuller understanding of our country.

Wang Bingnan

President of the Chinese People's Associa-  
tion for Friendship With Foreign Countries

为加强中国人民和世界  
各国人民的友谊及反对霸  
权主义维护世界和平作  
出新贡献

祝贺北京周报创刊二十五周年

朱穆之  
一九八三年  
十一月

May you make new contributions to strengthening the friendship between the Chinese people and the people of other lands, to combating hegemonism and safeguarding world peace.

Zhu Muzhi

Minister of Culture



# BEIJING REVIEW celebrates 25th anniversary

by Our Staff Writer Liu Youyuan

Exactly a quarter century ago, some 20 young men and women, most of whom had great determination but little experience in publishing, managed to put out New China's first English-language weekly by working long hours on old typewriters in five or six bare rooms.

Today, as it celebrates its silver jubilee, the weekly magazine — BEIJING REVIEW (originally called PEKING REVIEW) — has a staff of 225, occupies a whole wing of a five-story building and appears in five foreign language editions — English, French, Spanish, Japanese and German. Its total circulation has increased

from several thousand to 100,000 in 150-odd countries and regions.

During the last quarter century, as one of China's few mass media oriented towards foreign audiences, the magazine has promoted understanding and friendship between Chinese and other peoples.

### Commemorative Staff Meeting

BEIJING REVIEW has many things to be proud of and to treasure, said Wang Xi, director and editor-in-chief, at a staff meeting to commemorate the weekly's 25th anniversary in early March.

First of all, she said, BEIJING REVIEW has always received

the careful attention of Party and state leaders. Chairman Mao Zedong was a regular BEIJING REVIEW reader during his life and gave many invaluable suggestions for its improvement.

Zhou Enlai, the late Premier, gave personal attention to the preparations for the publication of the weekly's first issue. For the magazine's 5th anniversary in 1963, he wrote a special message of greeting and attended the celebration meeting. The staff members' memory of him remains an inexhaustible source of encouragement for their work.

On the occasion of its 25th



In foreground, Peng Zhen (third left), Xu Deheng (second left), Huang Hua (right) and Qiao Shi (left).





birthday, BEIJING REVIEW received a similar congratulatory letter from the current Premier, Zhao Ziyang. The letter reads, "Congratulations to BEIJING REVIEW on the occasion of its silver jubilee! May you work together to contribute further to the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of China and other countries."

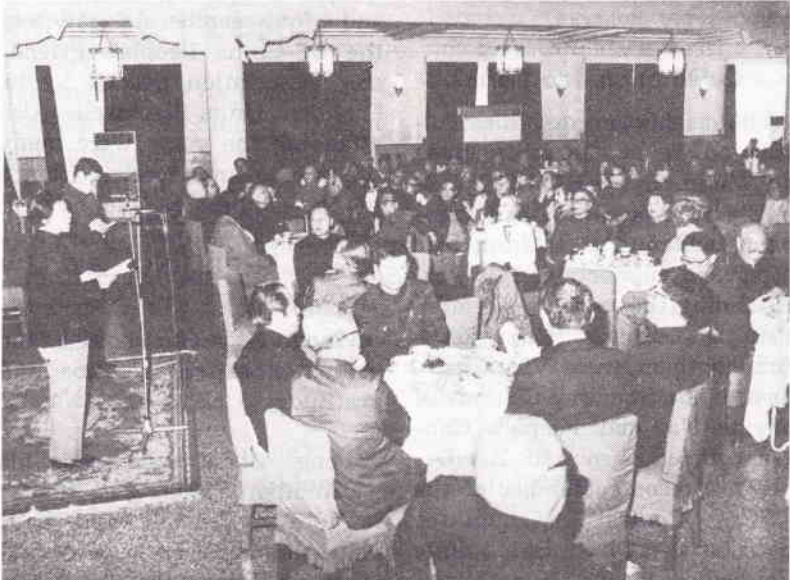
Several other Party and state leaders and well-known personages also sent special messages of greetings. (Facsimiles of their calligraphy were reproduced in this issue and the preceding one.)

Editor Wang Xi also praised BEIJING REVIEW's tradition of hard work gradually fostered over the years.

As evidence of this dedication, BEIJING REVIEW never failed to publish a single issue. It did not miss a week, even in the "difficult period" of the early 1960s when the staff did not have enough to eat because of food shortages caused by natural disasters, nor during the Tangshan earthquake in the summer of 1976 when the staff had to live outdoors in makeshift huts and work in the courtyard where only the foliage of the trees shielded them from the hot sun.

Eleven founding members who still remain on the staff were cited for their good work at the meeting and were presented with souvenirs.

In 1979, eliminating the "Leftist" influences from the "cultural revolution," BEIJING REVIEW revised its editing principles to focus on explain-



Wang Xi, BEIJING REVIEW director and editor-in-chief, speaks at the tea party.

ing matters and answering questions which foreign readers show the keenest concern for and are most interested in — "the hot issues," Wang Xi said.

Previously, the bulk of the weekly content was translations of articles from the Chinese press which were written mainly for domestic consumption. Now there are more and more exclusive interviews, articles and reports prepared specially for BEIJING REVIEW readers.

Judging by the several thousand letters from readers each year, these changes have been well received. Erik Simonsen, a Danish reader, said in his letter: "I have been a reader of BEIJING REVIEW for 10 years. . . . Over the last couple of years the content has been improved and the informative level of the articles raised. I do hope that you'll continue publishing in-depth articles

about domestic and international affairs."

Much has been accomplished, but a great deal more remains to be done. In addition, BEIJING REVIEW had made many errors. So, Wang Xi said, "As we look back we also have some regrets."

Some errors occurred due to circumstances beyond the control of the staff, such as printing ultra-Left statements during the so-called "cultural revolution" from 1966 to 1976.

But others appeared simply because of our ignorance. For instance, as a senior editor recalled, the magazine once picked up a story from the Chinese press which asserted that pigs can grow faster by cutting off a piece of their ears. When readers wrote to ask how to make the cut, the editor in charge of the article made an



investigation and found that it was merely hearsay.

### Celebration Tea Party

The celebration activities culminated in the tea party given on March 5 by BEIJING REVIEW to express thanks to people other than the staff for their consistent support for its work. Attending the party were more than 200 distinguished guests. Among them were Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Peng Zhen and Xu Deheng, Alternate Member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat Qiao Shi, State Councillor Huang Hua, Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi and Deputy Chief of the Propaganda Department under the Party Central Committee Yu Wen.

A special honour to the occasion was the presence of a five-member delegation from Miyagi County led by Nobuo Sasaki, Vice-President of the Japan-

China Friendship Association and a four-member delegation of the US-China People's Friendship Association headed by its President Unita Blackwell. Also attending the party were many other long-time foreign friends of the Chinese people now in Beijing as well as those who work as BEIJING REVIEW staff members.

Wang Xi, who hosted the party, expressed welcome and gratitude to all present.

Peng Zhen expressed his warm appreciation and thanks to foreign friends who have helped BR in one way or another. "Without your help," he said, "BEIJING REVIEW could not have been what it is today."

China is now in an era of important changes and it is attracting world attention more than ever, Qiao Shi said. BEIJING REVIEW should make greater efforts to tell its readers what is happening in China in

an objective, comprehensive and easy-to-understand manner.

Huang Hua, Zhu Muzhi and Yu Wen in their speeches urged BEIJING REVIEW writers to further emancipate their thinking and inform the world about the tremendous reforms taking place in China promptly and accurately.

Mr. Sasaki said he has been a reader of BEIJING REVIEW since its first issue, and that he would like to see the exchange programme arranged between the Japanese edition of BEIJING REVIEW and Miyagi County, Japan, go on for ever.

Ms. Blackwell told the audience that for quite a long time she and many other Americans turned to BEIJING REVIEW to find out what was going on in China. "It wasn't a very pretty magazine," she said, "but we always felt that it was talking about China's policies and what was actually happening in China."

Ms. Blackwell's views are shared by other readers. Y.M. van der Hoeven, a Dutch reader, for one, wrote on Feb. 17, "Once again BR proves to be indispensable for a 'block-stricken' reader."

Rose Smith, a British over 90 who has been in China since 1962 and is much respected as a veteran revolutionary and journalist, attended the party and told one staff member: "BEIJING REVIEW is doing worthy work. Keep up your efforts."

Lively chats went on for hours amid frequent applause and hearty laughter.



Wang Xi (left) with Unita Blackwell.



## 26th NPC Standing Committee Meeting

The 26th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC), which began on February 28, closed on the afternoon of March 5.

The meeting opened with Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on his African tour. He said his recent successful visit to 11 African countries has laid a new, solid foundation for further friendship and co-operation between the peoples of China and these countries.

He noted that China and the African countries share many

common views on opposing imperialism, colonialism, racism, the manipulation of small nations by big ones and power politics. Both China and these countries stand for preserving world peace, strengthening ties among third world countries, changing the current unjust and unreasonable international economic relations.

Chairman Ye Jianying's letter, which was read during the meeting, requested that he did not wish to be nominated for election to the Sixth National

People's Congress and would not be a candidate for the NPC Standing Committee Chairman.

The meeting studied his letter and endorsed a reply to him. The reply said, Chairman Ye is highly esteemed and trusted by the people of the whole country for the monumental contributions he has made in the revolutionary struggles during more than half a century and for his outstanding contributions made during his tenure as Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fifth NPC.

Considering Chairman Ye's advanced age, the meeting decided to accept his request, and suggested that all electoral units not nominate him for election as deputy to the Sixth NPC.

The meeting approved the quotas on deputies of minority nationalities to the Sixth NPC, the plan for electing deputies of Taiwan Province to the Sixth NPC through consultation, certain regulations concerning the direct election of deputies to the people's congresses at the county level and below, and a decision allowing the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade to exercise the examining and approving power of the former Foreign Investment Commission, a decision on China's participation in the "International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid" adopted by the 1973 UN General Assembly and a decision on ratifying the "Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide" adopted by the 1948 UN General Assembly.

The meeting also approved a number of decisions on appointments and removals.



Comrade Ye Jianying at the Gezhouba construction site of China's largest hydroelectric station in April 1979.

## Zhou Enlai's letters published

Six of the late Premier Zhou Enlai's letters and a telegram he and the late Chairman Mao Zedong sent to Soong Ching Ling, wife of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, were published for the first time on *Renmin Ribao* and other national papers to mark the 85th anniversary of the Premier's birthday which falls on March 5.

Zhou Enlai was Premier of the People's Republic of China from its founding in 1949 until his death in 1976. His brilliance as a statesman won him admiration

and respect in China and around the world. He is acknowledged as one of the greatest figures of the 20th century.

In his letter to Soong Ching Ling in December 1946, Zhou wrote: "So long as the Chinese people uphold the policies of peace, democracy and independence and pull through this difficult period in history, they can expect victory and a bright future. We greatly admire your efforts and we wish we could share the burdens you have taken on in this difficult period of history. We believe that your efforts will not be fruitless. The people, not only in the liberated areas but throughout the coun-

try, are proud of having a leader like you who unceasingly serves the people."

The January 1949 telegram from Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai and a letter from Zhou Enlai written in June the same year invited Soong Ching Ling to Beijing to attend the session of the new Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference on how to build a new China.

Among the letters published were four Zhou Enlai wrote between March 1942 and December 1946 to Guo Moruo, one of China's most esteemed modern writers.

In his two 1946 letters to Guo, Zhou wrote, "People's struggle for democracy is difficult and full of setbacks. Even if the middle-roaders continue to waver, we should never cease trying to win them over. . . . The battles on the frontlines will tell us the outcome in the next 6 to 12 months. If the then situation demands that we negotiate with Chiang Kai-shek, we will stick to the policy of meetings of Party groupings and the coalition government."

He also wrote, "You are standing in the forefront of the struggle. You are shouldering heavy tasks for the revolution. The hearts of the Chinese people are linked to yours."

In his other two letters, Zhou Enlai talked of his views on some historical and literary issues with Guo Moruo.

A research centre of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee announced that it is preparing a volume of *Selected Letters From Mao Zedong* for release in late 1983 to commemorate the 90th anniversary of the birth of the late Chairman which falls on December 26.



Mao Zedong, Soong Ching Ling and Zhou Enlai (left to right) at Zhongnanhai, Beijing, in October 1956.

## A peasant puts up three advertisements

One surprising story came to us recently from China's countryside. It seems that a peasant placed three advertisements in his village offering services to fellow villagers free of charge.

Zhang Wensheng was a peasant in Minquan County, Henan Province, who became quite well off through hard work. His advertisements said: "My family has 3,000 yuan in savings that I will lend to anyone who needs to buy chemical fertilizer"; "My walking tractor will plough your fields free of charge" and "You are welcome to watch TV and use my washing machine in my home."

Within 10 days after these advertisements appeared, he had lent more than 700 yuan to other peasants; his walking tractor had ploughed 7.3 hectares and about 30 or 40 people had watched his TV every evening while his new washing machine tumbled hundreds of pieces of clothing.

In the past, Zhang Wensheng was very poor. He and his family had to borrow 300 or 400 yuan from the government every year before 1979.

However, under the production responsibility system, he contracted to produce cotton on one hectare of land. Owing to the efforts of his whole family, his gross income from cotton was 14,000 yuan in 1982. That year his life began anew. He built a five-room new house, bought four bicycles, three

watches, a TV set, a washing machine, a sewing machine and a walking tractor.

In recent years, an increasing number of peasants are like Zhang. They have the money to buy big machines for production and high-quality items for daily use. The Shanghai Tractor Plant sold peasants 727 tractors in less than one year. Peasants in some areas are warming their homes and cooking with electric stoves.

Incomplete statistics show that in 1982, more than 200 families in China's rural areas had telephones in their houses. This is unprecedented since the founding of New China.

## Premier Zhao greets non-aligned summit

Premier Zhao Ziyang sent a message on March 6 to the 7th Non-Aligned Summit to express the warm congratulations of the Chinese Government and people on its convocation.

The message reads: "Tremendous changes have taken place in the international situation since the First Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries. Together with the peoples of other countries, the peoples of the non-aligned countries have won significant victories in their struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism, and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, control, interference and hegemony. The non-aligned movement has become a political force exerting important influence on the present international arena.

"The Chinese Government and

Peasants who are richer today have not turned their backs on those who are still poor.

In a letter to *Guangming Ribao*, a national newspaper, Zhang Wensheng said he wanted to share the joy of his newfound prosperity with other commune members, which inspired him to place the three advertisements.

Zhang Wensheng intends to do other good turns for his village—he plans to build a motor-pumped well, buy a noodle machine and a 24 inch colour TV set, put up three reading rooms, start a class about agricultural techniques and give financial aid to 15 poor families and provide them with technical know-how.

people deeply appreciate the purposes of the non-aligned movement and its independent, sovereign and non-bloc principles, highly appraise the positive role played by the non-aligned movement in international affairs, firmly support the non-aligned countries in their struggle to safeguard national independence, develop their national economies, maintain international security and establish a new international economic order.

"May the non-aligned movement continue to adhere to its lofty purposes and principles and make new contributions to enhance solidarity and cooperation, to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, foreign occupation and domination and hegemony, and to the great cause of world peace and human progress."

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## China, Ivory Coast establish relations

The People's Republic of China and the Republic of the Ivory Coast established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as of March 2, 1983.

China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and the Ivory Coast's Foreign Minister Simeon Ake signed the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in Beijing on March 1.

The communique said that relations between the two countries are based on the principles of equality, mutual non-aggression, mutual benefit, settlement of disputes through peaceful means, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and political and economic options.

The communique said: "The Government of the People's Republic of China supports the Government of the Ivory Coast in its endeavours to safeguard independence, ensure respect for its sovereignty and develop the economy of the Republic of the Ivory Coast.

"The Government of the Ivory Coast recognizes that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing the entire Chinese people.

"The Chinese Government declares that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. The Government of the Ivory Coast has taken note of this statement."

In his meeting with Foreign Minister Simeon Ake, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that the signing of the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Ivory Coast showed that the relations between the two countries have entered into a new historical period. This conforms to the aspirations and interests of the two peoples.

He also said that China and the African people and the people of the Ivory Coast will support each other politically and strengthen exchanges and co-operation in developing their economies. China will regard its economic co-operation with Africa as the main point for the development of the South-South co-operation.

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## China, Sudan agree to enhance friendship

The Chinese Communist Party and the Sudanese Socialist Union have signed a friendship and co-operation protocol in which the two sides will encourage their mass organizations and press to establish ties and co-operation in the coming two years.

The protocol was signed early last month by Zhang Xiangshan, leader of the CPC goodwill delegation to the Sudan and Adviser to the CPC International Liaison Department, and Rashid El Tahir Baker, First Deputy Secre-

tary of the Sudanese Socialist Union.

During the Chinese delegation's visit to the Sudan, the two sides exchanged views on the world political situation and on bilateral relations. They shared identical views on the questions of safeguarding national independence and world peace; maintaining and consolidating the unity of the third world countries; opposing imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and racism; opposing Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples; supporting the Palestinian people's just struggle for their national rights; supporting the struggle of the people of southern Africa to oppose imperialism and apar-

theid, and to win national independence and human rights.

Both sides agreed to develop friendly relations on the basis of the principles of independence and self-determination, complete equality, mutual respect, and non-intervention in each other's internal affairs.

Since 1978, relations between the Chinese Communist Party and the Sudanese Socialist Union have seen satisfactory and active development. The Chinese Communist Party delegation's recent visit has further strengthened these relations.

CORRECTIONS: In the last column of the table on p. 21 of our last issue, "0% increase, 1982 over 1949" should read "increase of 1982 over 1949 (times)" and all the figures should be cut by one; in the "number of ships" item, 1949 column, 333 should read 833.

*Algeria-Morocco***Move to improve relations**

**A**LGERIAN President Chadli Bendjedid and King Hassan II of Morocco, meeting on the Algerian side of their common border on February 26, took an important step towards normalizing relations, towards seeking a peaceful solution to the Western Sahara problem and realizing peace and stability in northwestern Africa. Their sincere efforts to reconcile long-term disputes are welcomed by many Arab and African countries.

Algeria and Morocco, both members of the Arab world, had good relations historically. Their relations deteriorated and were severed in February of 1976 because of their dispute over the question of ownership and status of the former Spanish Sahara.

In February 1976, when Spain withdrew from Western Sahara, Morocco and Mauritania divided this region between themselves, but the Polisario (Popular Front for the Liberation of Western Sahara), demanding self-determination and independence, proclaimed the formation of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic. Since then armed conflict has erupted between the Popular Front supported by Algeria and Morocco and Mauritania. In August 1979, Mauritania abandoned its claim to the territory of Western Sahara and disengaged its troops when it signed a peace treaty with the Popular Front. However, armed conflict between Morocco and the Popular Front has continued to date.

To improve the strained relations between Algeria and Morocco resulting from the conflict over Western Sahara, contacts at various levels have continued since 1978, said a spokesman of the Algerian Foreign Ministry.

This was the first meeting between their heads of state since the two countries severed diplomatic relations in 1976.

Saudi Arabia and Tunisia acted as mediators to promote this meeting. The leaders of the Popular Front have recently stated that they welcome this meeting.

The improvement of relations between Morocco and Algeria has again shown that unity and co-operation is an important trend in the Arab world. It has also shown that third world countries can solve disputes among themselves through peaceful consultations.

— *Shang Jin*

**Nordic Council****Strengthens regional co-operation**

**T**HE 31st annual session of the Nordic Council held in Oslo, Norway, closed on Feb. 25. The leaders of governments, chief cabinet members and parliamentary party leaders of the five Nordic countries attended the meeting to discuss the problem of strengthening regional co-operation. It was decided that financial ministers of the five Nordic countries will meet in Copenhagen on March 23 to discuss possible concerted actions and co-operation plans to resolve the current economic crisis.

The North European countries face common problems—stagnant production, high unemployment, budget deficits, inflation and high debts. Total unemployment in the five countries has reached 800,000, and the total value of foreign trade in the region has declined steadily.

Some Nordic countries have set up protectionist trade barriers in attempting to resolve their economic difficulties, but this has greatly damaged Nordic economic co-operation.

The sharp depreciation of the Swedish kronor last October made relations between these countries more tense. Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter criticized Sweden for exporting its own troubles to Denmark.

Norwegian Prime Minister Koare Willoch condemned Sweden's currency devaluation as damaging Nordic co-operation.

At this session of the Nordic Council, some representatives also criticized Sweden. The Danish Government protested that Norway and Sweden had refused to import meat from Denmark.

Though disputes exist among

the Nordic countries, the representatives demanded strengthened economic co-operation and joint solutions to common difficulties. Many representatives suggested establishing a common programme for economic development and solving unemployment. This suggestion was unanimously supported at the meeting. However, there are still differences among the governments and party leaders on how to reach their common goals.

### Nordic Unity

The five Nordic countries — Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden — have a population of 23 million. The Nordic peoples have a common language, and cultural and historical background. Co-operation among the Nordic countries has a long history, and after World War II, regional co-operation has been strengthened and expanded in many new spheres.

The North European countries have different strategic positions and thus different security policies. Denmark and Norway are NATO members. Finland implemented a neutral policy based on the Finno-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance, and Sweden has had a policy of armed neutrality of remaining neutral in war and non-aligned in peace time.

Nordic co-operation today covers such fields as trade, technology, science, education, law and communications, but not the areas of diplomatic and security policies. Long-term co-operation has resulted in a common Nordic position on a "common labour market," a "common citizenship" and a "common trade market." Workers in these countries can move freely and a citizen of any one Nordic country

enjoys all local social benefits when residing in another Nordic country. Trade among these countries plays an important role in each country's foreign trade; 30 to 40 per cent of their products are sold on the Nordic market.

An important characteristic of Nordic co-operation is the fact that any decision made by the Nordic Council must be taken unanimously, and co-operation is based on the principle of respecting each Nordic

country's right to self-determination.

Nordic co-operation has played a positive role in maintaining and developing a common Nordic cultural tradition, in removing communication obstacles, in exploiting common resources and strengthening the economy of the region. Nordic co-operation has also raised Nordic political and economic status in world affairs and promoted stability in Europe.

— Liu Xumin

### Kuwait

## Aid to South-South co-operation

**K**UWAIT'S oil reserves are the third largest in the world. For many years it has used its surplus oil dollars (8-10 per cent of its national income) to support the economic construction of other third world countries. This aid is primarily provided in the form of loans through the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED).

KFAED had funds of US\$175 million when it was set up in 1961 and its activities were limited to Arab countries. Over two decades KFAED has grown and its operations have expanded to include third world countries beyond the Arab world. Its fund increased to \$3.5 billion in 1974 and \$7 billion in 1980. By the end of April 1981 KFAED had provided 186 loans totalling nearly \$3 billion to 53 developing countries. Sixteen Arab countries received 108 loans, 60 per cent of the total. Thirteen Asian countries received 24 per cent of the loans; and the remaining money was allocated to 20 non-Arab African countries.

Since 1981 Kuwait has co-operated economically with China. KFAED has provided loans for China's economic construction while the overall scope of economic co-operation has grown.

The conditions for loans given by KFAED to the developing countries are favourable; interest rates are low.

In response to the developed countries' attempts to shift their crisis to other nations, KFAED advocates strengthening co-operation among the developing countries and raising their technological capabilities. Therefore KFAED stresses the importance of developing technological co-operation in the third world in its 1980 revised charter. KFAED co-operates with other funds and international monetary organizations in order to maximize funds for projects in the third world.

In today's international economy, KFAED plays an influential role and contributes to the South-South co-operation.

— Shi Yanchun

### *Chinese-Type Modernization (7)*

# Opening to the Outside World And Self-Reliance

by Zheng Hongqing

**C**HINA consistently has stressed that socialist modernization must be carried out on the basis of self-reliance in the context of striving for a peaceful international environment. It regards its opening to the outside world and expanding of economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries as necessary conditions for its modernization.

### **In Order of Priority**

What should be the relationship between self-reliance and opening to the outside world?

Self-reliance means that a country relies on its own strength, uses its own resources, materials and technology, and independently draws up a strategy for economic development according to its own conditions.

It does not mean closing the door to the outside world. In the world today, production,

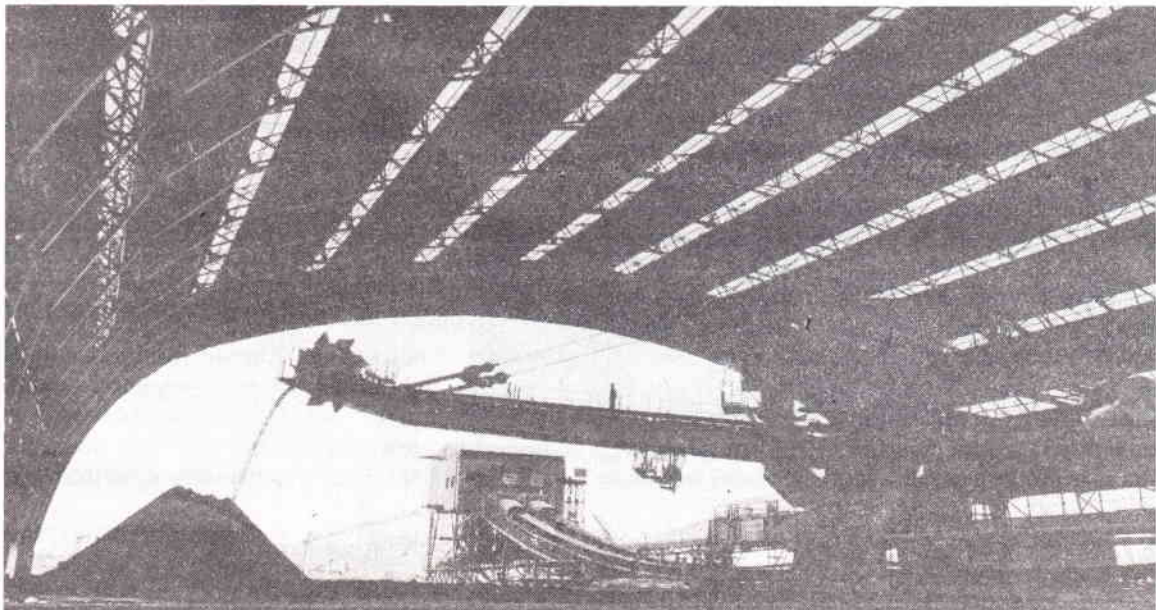
commodity circulation and science and technology are so highly developed that no single country has all the resources and technology needed for developing its economy. All countries, including the socialist ones, seek to take advantage of the international economic environment to promote their own economic development by exchanging what they have for what they lack.

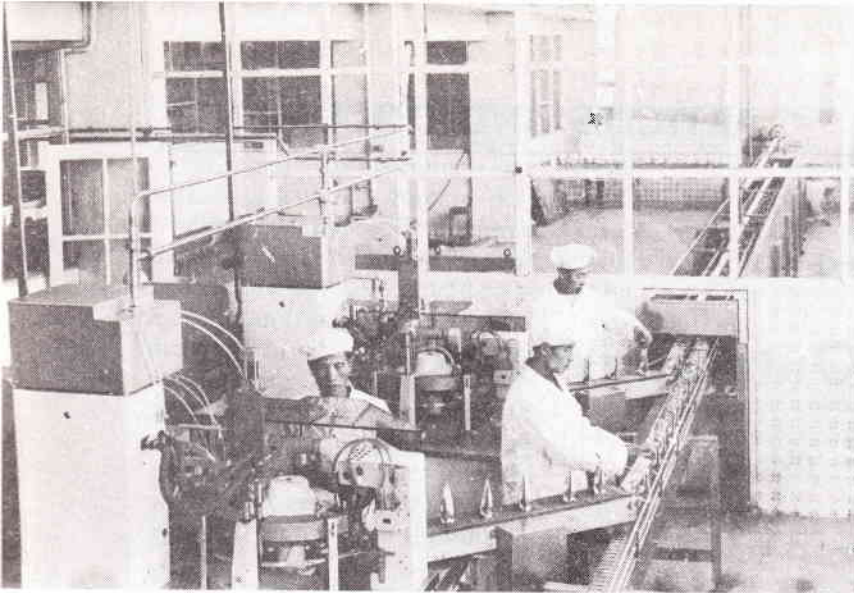
As China's economy and technology are relatively underdeveloped, it is impossible for it to shut itself off and build up the country divorced from the rest of the world. It must base itself on self-reliance and, on the premise of equality and mutual benefit, strive to obtain foreign aid, learn all that is of use from other countries, use both domestic and foreign resources, expand domestic and foreign markets,

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**China's biggest indoor coal yard with 24,000-ton capacity was built entirely with Chinese materials and labour at the power-generating plant of the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex.**





**Canning plant in the Shantou Special Economic Zone of Guangdong Province uses imported packaging equipment.**

develop economic relations with other countries and promote construction at home.

Some Westerners say that the most effective way for a developing country to modernize is to focus its industrial and economic development on foreign trade. They claim that this practice stimulates capital accumulation and accelerates development.

Instead of doing things this way, China relies mainly on its own efforts and makes external assistance supplementary. China's experience has proved the importance of recognizing the proper priority between the two.

### **Foreign Economic Relations**

China corrected "Leftist" errors after 1978 and implemented a policy of opening to the outside world. Previously, particularly during the "cultural revolution," China made the principle of self-reliance an absolute dogma. The correct view of "opposing the blind worship of things foreign" was carried to extremes, which led to indiscriminate repudiation of everything foreign. In reality, this meant sealing itself off from the outside world. This was one reason the economy stagnated during those years. China's economic relations with foreign countries only began to pick up in recent years.

**Increase in Foreign Trade.** China's gross export-import volume reached 73,530 million yuan (about US\$40,000 million) in 1981, twice that of 1978. Last year, China's volume of exports continued to increase relatively rapidly despite a depressed world market. The number of China's trading partners has increased steadily.

ly. By the end of 1981, it had established economic and trade relations with 174 countries and regions and the Chinese Government had trade agreements or protocols with 89 countries and the European Economic Community.

### **Foreign Capital and Joint Ventures.**

By the end of 1981 the Bank of China had established agency relations with 2,920 main and branch organizations of 1,071 banks in 146 countries and regions, a 28 per cent increase over 1978.

In assimilating foreign capital, China strictly honours its contracts and lives up to its word. It also has a reputation for prompt repayment of its foreign loans. Since 1979, foreign governments and international financial organizations have promised or signed agreements to provide China \$5,700 million in loans. Furthermore, the Bank of China has buyer-credit agreements for \$13,000 million with commercial banks in various countries.

**Direct Foreign Investments.** Of the more than 40 already approved joint venture enterprises between China and foreign investors, nearly 30 are in operation. To date, 390 joint venture projects, 590 medium-sized or small compensatory trade projects and 4 joint offshore oil exploration and exploitation projects have been approved. Chinese enterprises also have absorbed foreign capital in the form of equipment through such means as leasing and processing of materials provided by foreign firms. Altogether, China has absorbed about \$3,000 million in foreign investments in these forms of joint ventures.

**Technology and Equipment Imports.** Through such forms as foreign trade, economic co-operation, technological co-operation and technological exchanges, China has imported \$10,000 million worth of advanced technology and equipment in the past few years.

At the same time, through such diverse means as licensed trade, consulting services, technological services and co-operation in production, China has obtained additional advanced equipment and technology from abroad.

**Project Contracting Abroad and Technological and Labour Services Co-operation.** China has set up 16 contracting corporations that undertake projects abroad. In 1981 these firms signed more than 300 contracts with a total



value of about \$500 million for engineering projects or labour services in more than 30 countries and regions. In fulfilling these contracts, China has sent 25,000 technicians and workers abroad.

**Special Economic Zones.** In 1980 China began setting up special economic zones in the areas of Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou in Guangdong Province and Xiamen in Fujian Province. These zones offer favourable terms to investors from Xianggang (Hongkong), Aomen (Macao) and foreign countries. Construction work in these zones have met with initial success with the completion of most basic facilities and services necessary for economic development, such as roads, wharfs, water and power supplies and telecommunications. More than 20 factories built with foreign capital are in operation.

China's development of economic relations with the outside world has boosted the readjustment of its national economy and accelerated its modernization process. But, generally speaking, things are still in the early stages and China still needs to expand its foreign economic ties and trade. With its export volume in 1981 only 1.1 per cent of the world total, it is clear that China will be making greater use of foreign capital in future.

### **Not Dependent on Foreign Countries**

Some friends of China are doubtful about the wisdom of China's open policy. They are worried that it might weaken the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and lead to dependence on foreign countries.

It is a fact that some developing countries, having imported capital and technology, became bogged down in foreign debts, unable to extricate themselves. This is a danger China must beware of. However, the reasons for such insolvency are:

First, a lack of a basic understanding of the need for self-reliance. These countries made dependence on foreign capital their starting point for developing their national economies. They, therefore, failed to limit the magnitude of their loans and borrowed more than they were able to repay.

Second, they imported technology and equipment that were unsuited to conditions in their countries. Poor selections combined with

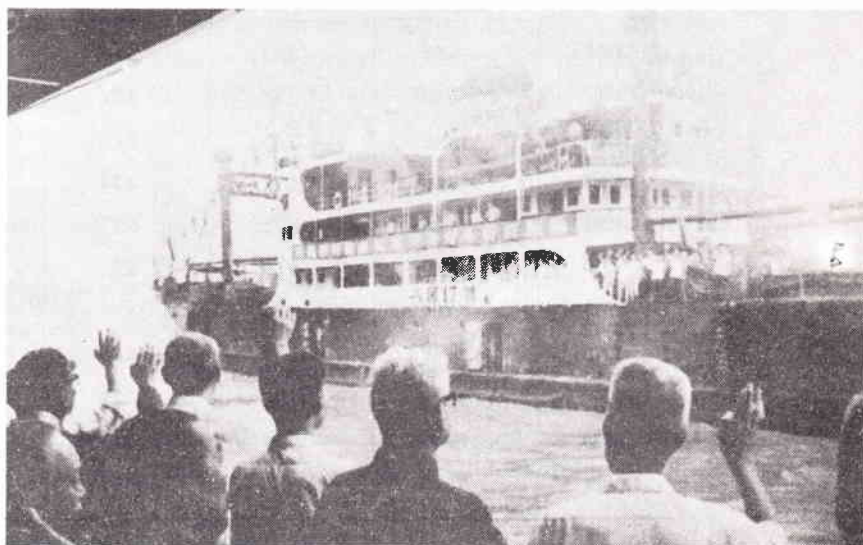
poor management limited their ability to put to full use the imports.

Third, they set up economic systems that were too heavily dependent on foreign markets. While needing to sell the bulk of their products abroad, they also had to obtain most of their energy supplies and raw materials from other countries. Therefore, they were unable to withstand the vicissitudes in the world economy.

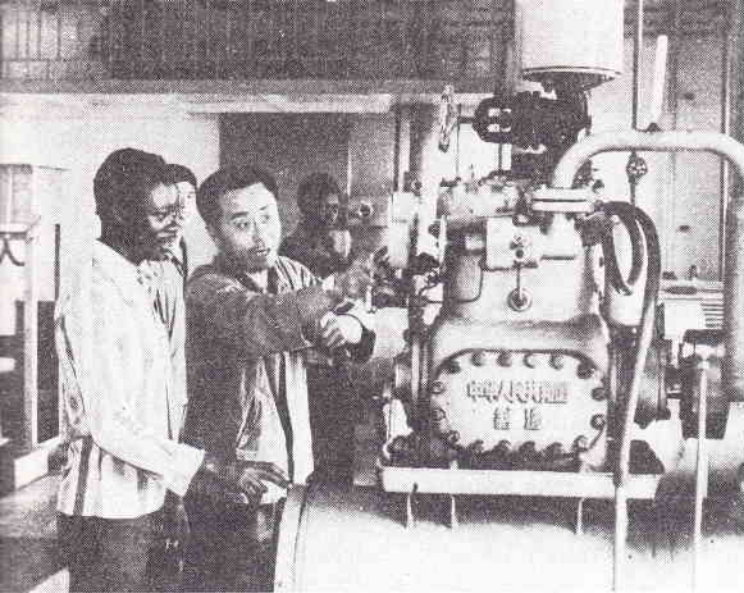
The situation in China is entirely different. In the four years ending last December, China absorbed a little over 30,000 million yuan in foreign loans and direct investments, whereas its total domestic investment in one year alone was more than 80,000 million yuan. Thus, foreign capital made up a very small portion of its investments. The internationally accepted standard is that a country should use less than 20 per cent of its annual foreign earnings to pay off its foreign loans and interests. China uses much less than that.

Furthermore, China has rich natural resources, produces a full range of products and has shown an enormous export potential. These factors are the basis of loan repayment. China has summed up both foreign and domestic economic lessons and has gained some initial experience in using foreign capital to bolster its self-reliance capability.

In foreign trade, the volume of China's imports and exports in 1981 only averaged about \$40 per capita. This is well below that of developed countries and also is lower than that of many developing countries. Even if China



**Chongqing Port is the largest international port on the upper reaches of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River.**



Chinese technician shows his Ugandan colleague a Chinese-made refrigeration system.

doubled its volume of foreign trade, it would still be very small. As China's domestic economy is not dependent on its development of foreign trade, fluctuations in the world market do not affect the stability of China's domestic economy.

### Will the Open Policy Weaken the National Economy?

Some foreign friends, observing certain countries' economic disasters, worry that China's

policy of opening to the outside world might weaken its national economy. We are now paying close attention to this problem.

In 1977-78, China imported too many large complete sets of equipment, including unnecessary duplication. It also blindly imported large amounts of consumer goods. This deviation, which adversely affected the development of the national economy, was very quickly corrected. We now appropriately limit imports of complete sets of equipment and emphasize bringing in only advanced technology from abroad.

Today, we only import key parts of equipment that China cannot yet produce. Our domestic economy produces the rest of the parts needed. We strictly limit imports of all products that China can produce or is able to supply, especially everyday consumer products. As China implements a planned economy, it is able to draw up a comprehensive plan and exercise unified control over imports and exports to make them help expand the national economy.

China's experience in recent years proves that its national economy is not weakened by systematic import, with priority given to advanced technology and key equipment needed in China's technological transformation, of certain urgently needed high-quality materials

### CHINA'S VOLUME OF IMPORT & EXPORT

Year	In Renminbi (1,000 million yuan)			In US Dollars (1,000 million dollars)		
	Total Volume of Import & Export	Volume of Export	Volume of Import	Total Volume of Import & Export	Volume of Export	Volume of Import
1950	4.16	2.02	2.14	1.13	0.55	0.58
1953	8.09	3.48	4.61	2.37	1.02	1.35
1957	10.45	5.45	5.00	3.11	1.60	1.51
1962	8.09	4.71	3.38	2.66	1.49	1.17
1965	11.84	6.31	5.53	4.25	2.23	2.02
1970	11.29	5.68	5.61	4.59	2.26	2.33
1975	29.04	14.30	14.74	14.75	7.26	7.49
1978	35.51	16.77	18.74	20.64	9.75	10.89
1979	45.46	21.17	24.29	29.33	13.66	15.67
1980	56.38	27.24	29.14	37.82	18.27	19.55
1981	73.53	36.76	36.77	44.021	22.007	22.014

Note: The exchange rate for US dollars against Renminbi from 1950 to 1978 was calculated according to the rate used by the People's Bank in those years, and that from 1979 to 1981 according to the rate used by the Bank of China in that period.

## CHINA'S COMPONENTS OF IMPORT & EXPORT COMMODITIES

Year	Components of Export Commodities (100 = total exports)			Components of Import Commodities (100 = total imports)	
	Industrial and Mineral Products	Processed Agricultural and Sideline Products	Agricultural and Sideline Products	Means of Production	Means of Livelihood
1950	9.3	33.2	57.5	83.4	16.6
1953	18.4	25.9	55.7	92.1	7.9
1957	28.4	31.5	40.1	92.0	8.0
1962	34.7	45.9	19.4	55.2	44.8
1965	30.9	36.0	33.1	66.5	33.5
1970	25.6	37.7	36.7	82.7	17.3
1975	39.3	31.1	29.6	85.4	14.6
1978	37.4	35.0	27.6	81.4	18.6
1979	44.0	32.9	23.1	81.3	18.7
1980	51.8	29.5	18.7	78.9	21.1
1981	56.2	26.2	17.6	72.8	27.2

Note: Industrial and mineral products include mainly metals, minerals, machinery, instruments, chemicals, Western drugs, pottery and porcelain, and chemical fibres and their products. Processed agricultural and sideline products include food, textiles, native produce and animal by-products and handicraft articles. Agricultural and sideline products include grain, cotton, edible oils, eggs, live animals and fowl, aquatic products, vegetables and dry fruits, raw lacquer and traditional Chinese crude drugs.

which China itself cannot provide and certain urgently needed material for industrial or agricultural production. On the contrary, such a practice promotes development of the entire economy.

### Developing Co-operation With Rest Of Third World

Some foreign friends wonder whether China's opening to the outside world means that it has time only for the developed countries and not the developing countries; that it remembers only its rich partners and has forgotten its poorer friends.

Being a developing country, China must absorb some construction funds and advanced technology from the developed countries in order to modernize. However, this doesn't mean that China is begging for alms. Nor does it mean that it will weaken its economic and technological exchanges and co-operation with other third world countries.

As a member of the third world, China has a history of mutual support and co-operation

with other developing countries. China and other third world countries face the common tasks of developing their national economies and raising their people's living standards. Similarities in economic structure as well as in scientific and technological levels mean the developing countries can easily help each other. With extensive territories, rich natural resources and huge potential markets, the third world countries have bright prospects for developing their foreign trade. The Chinese Government is looking into new ways for expanding China's economic and technological co-operation with the rest of the third world.

During Premier Zhao Ziyang's recent visit to 11 African countries, he proposed four principles for economic and technological co-operation between China and other developing countries. They are: equality and mutual benefit, emphasis on practical results, adoption of varied forms, and mutual development.

China will strive to expand its economic and technological co-operation with other third

world countries according to these four principles. It will also do whatever possible to change the irrational old international economic order and strive to bring about new, rational international economic relations.

In short, in its drive to modernize by the end of this century, China will steadfastly adhere to a policy of independence, self-determination and self-reliance. At the same

time, it will endeavour to obtain all possible foreign aid and to strengthen its economic and technological co-operation with other countries and regions. Besides serving its needs for domestic construction, China adopts this policy to strengthen mutual understanding with all friendly countries and to promote friendship between the people of China and other lands. This also is beneficial to the cause of safeguarding world peace. □

## Dissemination of Marxism in China

by Hu Yongqin

**T**HE victory of the Chinese revolution was the result of the dissemination and creative application of Marxism in China, the most populous country in the world. Therefore, a review of the spread of Marx's theories in China since the beginning of this century is one significant way to commemorate the centenary of Marx's death.

The popularization of Marxism in China has traversed a long, tortuous course. When it began to gain wide popularity in European capitalist countries half a century after it came into being in Europe in the 1840s, China was gradually being reduced to a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society as a result of imperialist aggression. It was not until the early 20th century that the names of Marx and Engels began to be known in China along with bits and pieces of their works. The first section of the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* was translated into Chinese in 1908; it took more than 70 years after that for the Chinese version of the 50-volume *Collected Works of Marx and Engels* to be published.

### From 1902 to 1921

At the turn of the century, enlightened members of the Chinese bourgeoisie voiced a demand for constitutional reform and modernization in their opposition to the decayed feudal autocracy of the Qing Dynasty. They sought the truth needed for national salvation from Western capitalist countries.

The author is a staff member of the Party Central Committee's Bureau for the Translation of Works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

When speaking of the various schools of socialism and the socialist movement in the West, bourgeois reformers represented by Kang Youwei (1858-1927) and Liang Qichao (1873-1929) and bourgeois revolutionaries represented by Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925) referred to Marx and Engels, founders of scientific communism, and Marx's theories.

Liang Qichao was the first Chinese to mention the name of Marx. In 1902 he wrote in issue No. 18 of *Xin Min Cong Bao* (New People's Journal) that Marx was the "forefather of socialism as well as a prolific writer."

In its second issue published in November 1905, *Min Bao* (People's Paper), organ of the bourgeois revolutionaries, carried an article by Zhu Zhixin (1882-1920), in which he gave a brief account of the lives of Marx and Engels and the gist of the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*. The article was accompanied by translations of excerpts of the *Manifesto* and the ten programmes listed in its second section.

Influenced by the Russian October Revolution led by Lenin, the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal May 4th Movement broke out in China in 1919. Revolutionary intellectuals represented by Li Dazhao (1889-1927), Chen Duxiu (1880-1942), Mao Zedong (1893-1976) and Zhou Enlai (1898-1976) began to accept Marxism and actively publicize it. Thereafter began the dissemination of Marxism in China.

In April 1919, *Mei Zhou Ping Lun* (Weekly Tribune) sponsored by Li Dazhao and Chen



Karl Marx (1866).

Duxiu published part of *Manifesto of the Communist Party*. A month later, Beijing's *Chen Bao* (Morning Paper) began carrying, in instalments, the translation of the whole of *Wage Labour and Capital*.

Masterminded by Li Dazhao, *Xin Qing Nian* (New Youth) published a special issue on Marxism, which systematically introduced the three component parts of Marxism — (historical materialism, political economy and scientific socialism) and printed translations of excerpts of Marx's works. In August 1920, a pamphlet containing several chapters of Engels' *Socialism: Utopian and Scientific* was published in Shanghai.

During that period, Li Dazhao founded the Research Society of Marx's Theories; he also set up a special library and a study group.

With the development of the revolutionary mass movement and the spread of Marxism, communism-inclined revolutionaries represented by Li Dazhao, Chen Duxiu, Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai organized communist groups in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Hunan and Guangdong, which studied Marxism, spread it among students and workers and prepared to organize the Chinese Communist Party. In August 1920, a complete Chinese version of *Manifesto of the*

*Communist Party* translated by Chen Wangdao (1890-1977), a Shanghai communist group member, was published in Shanghai.

Around the time of the May 4th Movement, eight works by Marx and Engels were translated and published in China, which not only sped up the ideological awakening of the Chinese people but also furnished the ideological and theoretical basis for the birth of the Chinese Communist Party.

### From 1921 to 1949

The year 1921 saw the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, which adopted Marxism-Leninism as its guiding ideology. Shortly afterwards, the Party Central Committee propaganda department headed by Li Da (1890-1966) mapped out a plan for the Party-led People's Publishing House to publish 29 Marxist-Leninist works in its *Marx Series* and *Lenin Series*. However, due to persecution by the reactionary authorities and harsh material conditions of the time, the plan was only partially fulfilled.

On May 5, 1922, the 104th birthday of Marx was commemorated at mass rallies and symposiums held in Shanghai, Beijing and Guangzhou. Many newspapers and magazines published special issues to mark the occasion. The China Labour Union Secretariat published *In Commemoration of Marx*, which gave a detailed description of his life and theories.

In 1924, the Chinese Communist Party, the Kuomintang led by Sun Yat-sen and various revolutionary classes formed a united front, thus giving a big boost to revolutionary movements all over the country. In 1923, the Party established the Shanghai Bookstore, which specialized in publishing Party documents and Marxist-Leninist books. The bookstore later branched out to Guangzhou, Chongqing, Ningbo, Qingdao and Taiyuan and in this way established a distribution network for the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism in China.

In 1927, the Kuomintang reactionaries betrayed the revolution. White terror reigned across the nation, and Party organizations suffered tremendous damage. In the cultural arena, the reactionaries whipped up the counter-revolutionary cultural "encirclement and suppression." Marxist-Leninist works were forbidden, Party's underground publishing houses were closed down and those reading, translating, publishing and spreading revolutionary books and publications were cruelly persecuted.

But the Communists and progressive cultural workers were undaunted. During the Second Revolutionary Civil War (1927-37), more works by Marx and Engels were published. In Shanghai alone, 50 titles of such books came off the press.

After 1928, the Party organizations recovered from the damage and the revolutionary situation improved. The Party's underground publishing organizations and progressive bookstores put out a number of Marxist-Leninist works. In 1930 a complete Chinese language edition of *Anti-Duhring*, translated by Wu Liping (1906- ) and published by the Jiangnan Bookstore of Shanghai, became a bestseller. This book, which Lenin called a "Marxist encyclopaedia," played a big role in raising the Party's Marxist theoretical level. In 1931 Comrade Mao Zedong obtained a copy of that book after the Red Army's capture of Zhangzhou; he read it repeatedly.

In 1930-34, four Chinese versions of the first volume of *Capital*, the Marxist economics magnum opus, were published thanks to arduous efforts by Hou Wailu (1896- ) and others in spite of enemy attempts at sabotage and blockade.

The translation and introduction of Marxist theories of literature and art also made much headway under the auspices of Lu Xun (1881-

1936), Qu Qiubai (1899-1935) and other revolutionary men of letters.

That period also witnessed the publication in Shanghai of *Critique of Political Economy*, translated by Guo Moruo (1892-1978) and the publication in Beijing of *The Poverty of Philosophy*, translated by Xu Deheng, now Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

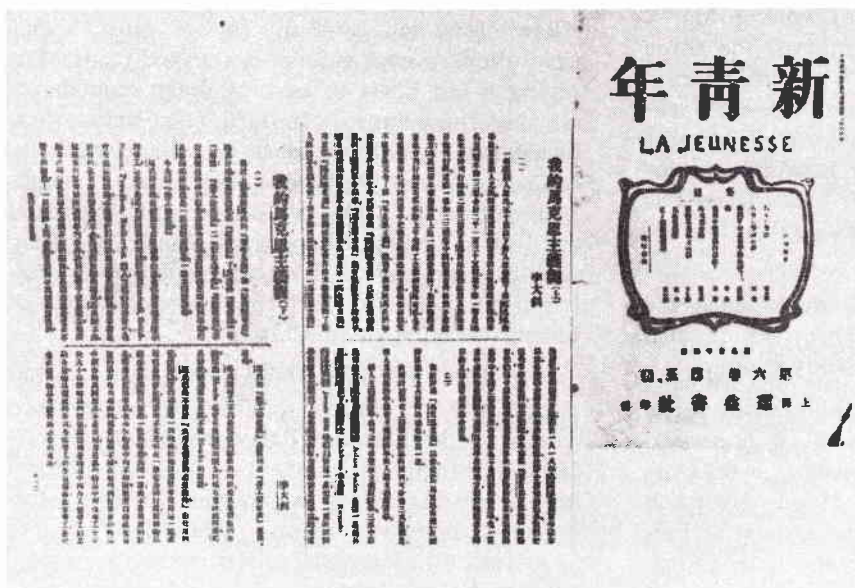
In the meantime, indigenous methods and materials were devised to print Marxist works in revolutionary base areas established by the Party in regions where the counter-revolutionary rule was relatively weak.

The *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, for example, was printed in Ruijin, Jiangxi Province. In its issue No. 68, 1934, *Dou Zheng* (Struggle), organ of the Party Central Bureau in the Soviet Base Area, carried articles by Marx and Engels. In 1933, the people in the revolutionary base areas marked the 50th anniversary of the death of Marx on a wide scale.

The Party Central Committee adopted a resolution for the anniversary and the Party's journal published commemorative articles calling on soldiers and civilians in the base areas to arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism.

During the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45), Yanan, then the site of the Party Central Committee became the Chinese people's headquarters for combating the Japanese invaders as well as the centre for the study and propaganda of Marxism and the publication of Marxist-Leninist works.

The Party Central Committee decided to establish a department to specialize in translating Marxist-Leninist works. A number of Party leaders, such as Zhang Wentian (1900-76), also checked the translation.



"New Youth" in September 1919 published Li Dazhao's article "My Views on Marxism" which systematically explained the basic principles of Marxism.

Liberation Publishing House published ten titles of the *Marx and Engels Series* as well as *Selected Works of Lenin*, *Selected Works of Stalin* and *Anti-Japanese War Reference Series*. To strengthen the study and research of Marxist military theories and strategic thinkings so as to guide the people's war, Yanan also published *Selected Military Writings of Engels*.

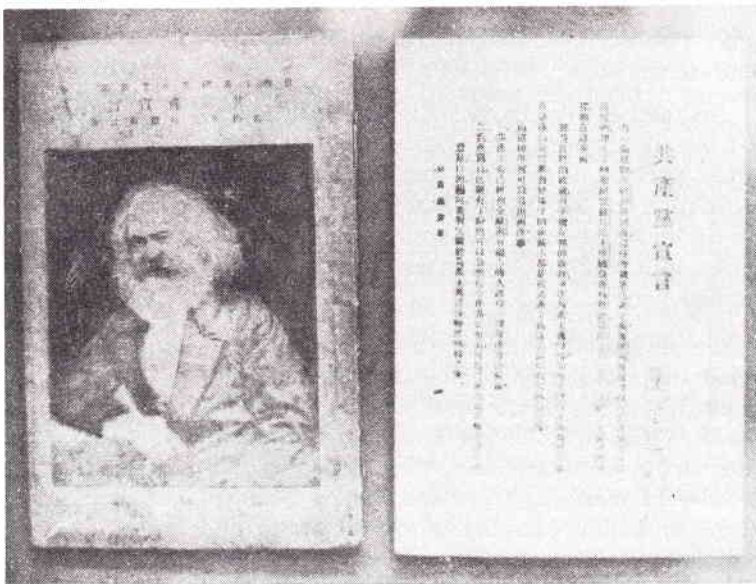
In the 1942 Yanan movement to rectify the Party's style of work, Comrade Mao Zedong personally presided over the work of compiling *Methods of Thinking of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin*, which was an important document to be studied during the movement. Large numbers of the book were printed in many places.

Overcoming many difficulties, revolutionaries and progressives in the Kuomintang-controlled areas and Japanese occupied areas reprinted a number of Marxist-Leninist works published in Yanan. They even translated and published many works including *Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy* and *The German Ideology*. In 1938, the Shanghai Dushu and Shenghuo Publishing House published the unabridged Chinese version of the three volumes of *Capital*, a Party-sponsored project which took the translators, Guo Dali (1905-76) and Wang Yanan (1901-69) ten years.

During the War of Liberation (1945-49), the Party Central Committee, while busy directing battles, encouraged cadres to study Marxism-Leninism and actively promoted the publication of Marxist-Leninist works as part of the efforts in preparation for the birth of New China.

The Liberation Publishing House published additional Marxist-Leninist works. The books it published in Yanan were reprinted in the revolutionary base areas and newly liberated areas. The Xinhua Bookstores across the land reprinted such works on an unprecedented scale. The *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, for example, was reprinted in more than 20 places. Harbin alone printed 3,000 sets of an unabridged translation of the three-volume *Capital*.

The Party's underground publishing houses produced a number of Marxist-Leninist works



Complete translation by Chen Wangdao of "Manifesto of the Communist Party" published in Shanghai, August 1920.

in Kuomintang-controlled areas during that period. In 1949, Shanghai published Marx's *The Theories of Surplus Value* translated by Guo Dali and reprinted *The Civil War in France* and other works published by the Liberation Publishing House in the *World Famous Academic Works*.

On the eve of nationwide liberation, in an effort to improve the cadres' political and theoretical levels and prepare for the victory of the revolution, the Party Central Committee edited and published *Essential Readings for Cadres* which included 12 works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, with total circulation reaching 3 million copies in the period from June 1949 to June 1950. By the time the nation was liberated, all major works by Marx and Engels had been translated into Chinese.

### From 1949 to 1983

The birth of the People's Republic of China in October 1949 symbolized the great victory of Marxism in China and opened up new possibilities for its spread. In the early post-liberation period, there was an upsurge to study Marxism in response to the call of the Party Central Committee. The publication of classical Marxist-Leninist works was the responsibility of the People's Publishing House established in 1951, which reprinted many pre-liberation versions of such works. Newspapers and such journals as *Xin Jian She* (New Construction), *Zhongguo Qingnian* (Chinese Youth), *Xue Xi* (Study) and *Wen Shi Zhe* (Literature, History and Philos-

ophy) published new translations of Marxist-Leninist works.

To further arm Party members with Marxist-Leninist theories, the Party Central Committee decided to set up the Bureau for the Translation of Works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin whose task was to translate all their works into Chinese systematically and in a planned way.

In the last three decades, the bureau completed the translation of the monumental *Collected Works of Marx and Engels*, *Collected Works of Lenin*, *Collected Works of Stalin* and other writings. In addition, they have also edited *Selected Works of Marx and Engels*, *Selected Works of Lenin*, *Selected Works of Stalin* and compilations on particular subjects. The *Collected Works of Marx and Engels* contain a total of 32 million Chinese characters in 50 volumes.

The translation and publication of the 39-volume *Collected Works of Marx and Engels* was completed between 1956 and 1974 with more than 120,000 sets off the press. In 1972, the four-

volume *Selected Works of Marx and Engels* was edited and 9 million sets were printed. The bureau started translating the supplementary 11 volumes of the *Collected Works of Marx and Engels* in 1977. The 50-volume *Collected Works of Marx and Engels* will soon be published.

In the three decades after liberation, various departments have published compilations of books by Marx and Engels or excerpts from their works on politics, economics, literature and art and education. The Military Academy edited and published the four-volume *Selected Military Writings of Marx and Engels*. The Nationalities Publishing House published *Selected Works of Marx and Engels* and dozens of individual essays in Mongolian, Tibetan, Uygur, Kazakh and Korean, totalling 7.6 million copies.

With the triumphant advance of the Chinese people's revolutionary cause, Marxism-Leninism enjoys increasingly widespread popularity in China. The Chinese people will continue to obtain ideological weapons from this theoretical treasure house to guide their socialist modernization. □

## US Court Trial Violates International Law

by Fu Zhu

*What are the implications of the US court judgment on the case of the Huguang Railways bearer bonds? Does the Chinese Government have any obligation to pay for the bonds issued by the Qing government? What is the correct approach to solving this case? These are the questions this article tries to comment on from the viewpoint of international law. — Ed.*

**D**URING US Secretary of State George Shultz's recent visit to China, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xuqian reaffirmed the consistent position of the Chinese Government with regard to the judgment of a US district court on the case of the Huguang Railways bearer bonds and handed to him an aide memoire of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China on this question. The Chinese people take a great interest in this case.

The case is as follows: Russell Jackson and eight other American citizens in November 1979 filed a suit against the People's Republic of China in a US district court, demanding re-

payment of the principal and interest of the Huguang Railways bearer bonds in their hands, which were issued by China's Qing government in 1911. The US district court accepted and heard the case, named the People's Republic of China the defendant and issued a summons to the Chinese Foreign Minister, declaring that the Government of the People's Republic of China must submit a response to the complaints of the plaintiffs within 20 days or it would make a default judgment on the case. In this connection, the Chinese Government delivered a number of notes to the US Department of State, stating that in accordance with international law, China as a sovereign state enjoys sovereign immunity from the jurisdiction of any foreign court. Ignoring this, the US court actually made a default judgment against the People's Republic of China on September 1, 1982 ruling that the Chinese Government should pay the plaintiffs some 40 million US dollars. The US side even declared that in case the Chinese Government failed to heed the judgment, it would be enforced by the US court at the request of



the plaintiffs, resulting in attachment of China's property in the United States.

## **Sovereign Immunity — Long-Established Principle of International Law**

According to international law, a sovereign state is not subject, without its own consent, to jurisdiction of any foreign court and no court of one state may exercise jurisdiction over the actions and properties of another state. This is the principle of sovereign immunity, which is based on the principle of sovereign equality among all states as explicitly affirmed in the Charter of the United Nations. Sovereign immunity consists mainly of the following points: 1. No court of one state may accept a lawsuit in which the defendant is another state, unless with the consent of the latter. 2. A state may act as plaintiff and sue in a foreign court. Under such circumstances, the court may hear the counter-lawsuit filed by the other party (the defendant) directly concerning the case. 3. Even if a foreign state loses a lawsuit in court, it is not subject to enforcement.<sup>1</sup>

The principle of sovereign immunity is a long and universally accepted one. The late scholar of international law L. Oppenheim said: "According to the rule *par in parem non habet imperium*, no state can claim jurisdiction over another. Therefore, although states can sue in foreign courts, they cannot as a rule be sued there, unless they voluntarily submit to the jurisdiction of the court concerned."<sup>2</sup> American scholar of international law C.C. Hyde also pointed out that "it is accepted doctrine that a state is exempt from the jurisdiction of any other, and is not to be subjected, without its consent, to process issuing from the courts of such other,"<sup>3</sup> and that, moreover, this principle is applicable regardless of whether the government of such a state has been recognized.

The United States of America is one of the first countries to establish the principle of sovereign immunity. In handling the "Schooner Exchange" suit in 1812, US Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall held that the United States has no jurisdiction over a French military vessel for the latter enjoyed jurisdictional immunity. The judgment passed by the US Supreme Court on this case was later often cited as a legal basis for granting sovereign immunity. The principle of foreign sovereign immunity subsequently was also accepted by Britain and continental countries as Germany, France and Belgium.

It is true that since the beginning of the present century, and particularly since the end of World War II, some continental European countries have proposed to restrict sovereign immunity, with immunity granted to "sovereign acts" of foreign states, but not to their "non-sovereign acts" (also referred to as private law acts, including commercial activities). But it is difficult to distinguish between sovereign and non-sovereign acts, and practices of states on this question vary. Even within the same state, different courts hold different views on the same question. Some Western countries maintain that the two kinds of acts are distinguished by their nature rather than their purpose. But this view is opposed by many countries. A state always acts in sovereign capacity; it does not cease to be a sovereign state when engaged in commercial activities. Therefore, the exercise of jurisdiction by some Western countries over the so-called non-sovereign acts of foreign states through their unilateral legislation and judicial practice constituted a violation of the principle of sovereign equality among states, was protested by the states concerned and gave rise to issues of international responsibility.

It can thus be seen that sovereign immunity is an important principle of international law affecting state sovereignty. Its violation is tantamount to breaching the principle of international law on sovereign equality among states and so runs counter to the spirit of the UN Charter.

## **US Court Has No Jurisdiction Over A Sovereign Foreign State**

Since the end of World War II, the US position on sovereign immunity has undergone a great change. In 1952 the US State Department published a letter from Mr. Jack B. Tate, its acting legal adviser, to the Attorney General. The Tate letter reads: "The Department of State has for some time had under consideration the question whether the practice of the government in granting immunity from suit to foreign governments made parties defendant in the courts of the United States without their consent should not be changed. . . . The Department has now reached the conclusion that such immunity should no longer be granted in certain types of cases." It is stressed towards the end of the letter that "the reasons which obviously motivate state trading countries in adhering to the theory (of absolute immunity) with perhaps increasing rigidity are most persuasive that the United States should change its policy." The Tate letter

represents US government policy and reveals US intention behind its new practice. In 1976 the US went a step further by adopting the "Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act" which, in legal form, put the issue of foreign sovereign immunity under the jurisdiction of US law. This Act, (1) transferred the decision-making power on the issue of foreign sovereign immunity from the State Department to the US courts; (2) stipulates that anybody can sue any foreign state at US courts; and (3) denied the immunity from execution long enjoyed by foreign states. The Act lists a number of situations in which foreign sovereign immunity is not applicable. One of these situations is "commercial activities," which are not well defined. Such a legal provision open to arbitrary interpretation gives the green light to abuses by any judge. All in all, this Act not only turns about the previous US position, but has gone further than many countries in continental Europe.

The purpose of the US "Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act" is obvious. It wants to expand the jurisdiction of the US courts. It leaves it to the US courts to decide the vital question as to whether foreign states enjoy immunity, a question involving state sovereignty. It empowers the US courts to exercise jurisdiction over foreign states and even detain their properties regardless of their consent or objection. It undermines the principle of sovereign equality among states, violates the UN Charter and opens the floodgate to indiscriminate lawsuits against sovereign states. That is why, and it is only natural then, since its adoption, this US Act has met with opposition from many countries, particularly third world countries, who were sued but refused to appear in court.

As is known to all, the Statute of the International Court of Justice which handles legal disputes between states, stipulates that the Court can exercise jurisdiction over a UN member state only on the basis of declared voluntary acceptance of such jurisdiction by the state concerned in accordance with Article 36 of the Statute. Even the International Court, which is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, needs an explicit provision in its Statute on the voluntary acceptance of its jurisdiction by states, how can a domestic court of the United States exercise jurisdiction over a sovereign state regardless of its consent or objection? Has the United States given thought to the grave consequences that might arise from its practice of imposing its domestic law on other

sovereign states and asking them to act according to US judicial procedures?

The US court accepted and heard the case without China's consent, named the People's Republic of China the defendant, issued its summons to the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China through post, a channel normally impermissible in international legal affairs, and made a "judgment by default." All these moves are violations of international law. Basing itself on international law, the independent sovereign state of China cannot subject itself to the jurisdiction of the US court. The Chinese Government therefore categorically rejected the "summons" and the "judgment by default" of the US court. This move by the Chinese Government fully conforms to international law and has a sound basis in jurisprudence.

### **Government of New China Not Obligated To Repay Old Regime Debts**

In handling the case of the Huguang Railways bearer bonds, the US court argues that in spite of the change of government, China as a state remains and China's rights and obligations are intact and thus the Government of the People's Republic of China is still under obligation to repay the bonds issued by the Qing government. This argument is groundless.

From the point of view of international law, the People's Republic of China, as a subject of the law of nations, is the continuation of the old China before its liberation in 1949. But the new China was founded after the Chinese people had overthrown the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and won the great victory of the New Democratic Revolution after waging long years of arduous and tortuous armed struggles. China has become a new-type socialist country after its social system underwent a fundamental change. The old regime that oppressed and exploited the Chinese people has been replaced by a new government that represents the interests of the entire Chinese people. It is thus a matter of course that the new Chinese Government recognizes neither the unequal treaties imposed on China by the imperialist powers, nor those international obligations which are incompatible with the new regime. There is no lack of precedents for this in the history of international relations. For example, after the Russian October Revolution, the Workers' and Peasants' Soviet Government enacted a decree on January 28, 1918 on the abrogation of national debts, of which Article 1 provides

that, "All the national debts concluded by the previous governments of the Russian landlords and bourgeoisie, which are listed in the specially published schedule, shall be nullified as from December 10, 1917." Article 3 of the decree provides that, "All foreign debts are nullified unconditionally and without exception."<sup>4</sup> In 1921, when rejecting the foreign debts incurred by the Tsar government, Georgi Chicherin, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Russia, stated that no people is obliged to repay debts that for centuries bound them like chains.

It is also a long-established principle of international law that "odious debts" are not to be succeeded to. The concept of "odious debts" covers those foreign debts incurred by a country for the purpose of suppressing its own people or the people in its colonies.

For example, in the peace negotiations after the American-Spanish war in 1898, Spain argued that with the transfer of its sovereignty over Cuba to the United States, the debts Spain incurred for Cuba should be taken over by the United States. But the US representative stood firm against this, insisting that the debts that Spain incurred in the name of Cuba were not for the interests of the Cuban people, but for suppressing the Cuban people's uprisings. As a result of opposition by the US representative, no clause about transference of Cuban debts to the United States is included in the peace treaty.<sup>5</sup> The American scholar of international law C.C. Hyde held that in view of the nature of the said debts and their well-known purpose, the US position seemed indisputable.<sup>6</sup>

Another example: In 1962, when France recognized the independence of Algeria, the Algerian Government refused to bear the credit. France had raised for suppressing the Algerian people's independence struggle.

The above instances fully show that both at the succession of state and at the succession of government, the successor state or the new revolutionary government is under no obligation to repay "odious debts."

For over a century, the Chinese people suffered enough from imperialist aggression and oppression. The previous Chinese governments before the founding of New China survived on foreign loans incurred at the cost of China's sovereign rights for the purpose of suppressing the people and maintaining their reactionary rule. The imperialist powers, trying to seize spheres of influence and prerogatives in China, often made loans to governments of old China to bring the

country under their control. The Chinese people have always bitterly hated all those foreign debts for bringing havoc on them. With full moral and legal grounds, therefore, the Government of New China neither recognizes the foreign debts (including bonds of all kinds) incurred by the defunct Chinese governments, nor accepts obligation to repay them.

The Huguang Railways bearer bonds were issued against the background of the turn of the century when the imperialist powers, each seeking to consolidate and expand its sphere of influence, were contending for the right to build railways in China. From the start of negotiations to the signing of agreement, the related loan aroused strong opposition among the Chinese people and in the end touched off the mighty "Railway Defending Movement." In an attempt to maintain its shaking rule, the reactionary Qing government sent troops to suppress the movement.

The Chinese Government certainly will not repay foreign debts of the nature of the Huguang Railways bearer bonds incurred by the Qing government. For recognizing and repaying such debts would mean negating the revolutionary struggles of generations of Chinese people over a century since the Opium War, and this will never be accepted by the Chinese Government and people.

### **The US Government Has Unshirkable Responsibility**

The unreasonable action taken by the US court in violation of international law in making the "default judgment" on the case of the Huguang Railways bearer bonds and threatening with enforcing its execution unavoidably cast a dark shadow on Sino-US relations. Taking as a major consideration the overall interest of Sino-US relations, the Chinese Government through diplomatic channels repeatedly reminded the US Government of the need to earnestly take up its responsibility and act strictly on international law so as to prevent this case from prejudicing Sino-US relations, and particularly normal economic and trade exchanges between the two countries. However, the US Government all along claimed helplessness on the excuse of the system of three-branches of power prevailing in the United States and the inability of the executive to interfere with a judicial verdict. This argument is certainly not convincing.

What form of government the United States adopts is of course US business, but in light of

*(Continued on p. 30.)*

**THEATRE**

*Tang art re-presented*

Tang Dynasty (618-907) music and dance has been revived in its full splendour on Beijing stage beginning last month. The Tang Dynasty is the golden age of feudal Chinese culture.

The Shaanxi Song and Dance Ensemble from Xian, ancient capital of the Tang Dynasty, performed 18 dances, songs and instrumental pieces which were developed by referring to murals, historical records, pottery, dancing figurines and classical literature.

One of the dances *Watching Birds and Catching Cicadas* is not strictly a recreation. It is an interpretation of a mural from the tomb of crown prince Li Xian, son of Emperor Gao Zong who reigned from 650 to 683 A.D. The wall painting portrays three court maids: One is the bird watcher, another is catching cicadas and the third dreaming of her parents. The dance brings them to life.

In *Warriors*, based on folk dances, the dancers are masked



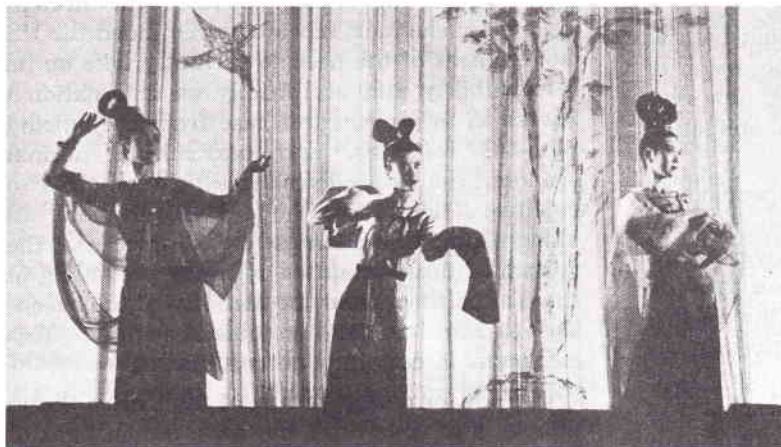
"Warriors."

to resemble the beast figurines placed in tombs. Popular in the Tang Dynasty, this type of dance — rhythmic and exaggerated — unfolds the conquest over monsters and the people's desire for happiness.

The description by Tang poet Du Fu (712-770) of dancer Gongsun in a poem is the basis for the fast moving *Sword Dance* in which the dancer

seems suspended in air.

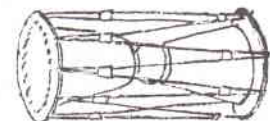
To accompany these dances, many classical music instruments including the phoenix-head konghou (Chinese harp), jie drum and curved-neck pipa (a fretted 4-stringed guitar-like instrument) were revived and



"Watching Birds and Catching Cicadas."



Left: Curved-neck "pipa."  
Right: Phoenix-head "konghou."



"Jie" drum.



"Sword Dance."

some classical music pieces were reconstructed using historical records.

*Yangguan Melody* played on a *bili* (an ancient Chinese reed instrument) subtly delineates a man's reluctance to part with his fellow villagers.

Drum music was popular in Tang times. *Quarrelling Ducks* and *Tiger Grinding Teeth*, performed by six musicians with traditional Chinese gongs, cymbals and drums, are as shocking as their titles. The first is a revision of *Changan Drum Music* from the Tang Dynasty and the latter is based on a local drum music from northern Shaanxi Province.



Tang "bili" solo.

All the songs performed are Tang Dynasty poems, and the singers modelled their appearances on images in Tang murals.

The overall performance is in the style of the Tang "sitting artists ensembles," which were presented by a small group of skilful dancers, musicians and singers in the indoor palaces. The programme announcer, like the court functionary in charge of entertainment, summons and dismisses singers, dancers and musicians. Thus the air of old is recaptured.

"The idea first came to us as a desire to recreate the traditional Chinese performing arts," said Su Wen, 55-year-old

choreographer and director. "I've desired to do it since I came back," said Su, an overseas Chinese who returned from Indonesia in 1950.

Throughout their 14 months' preparation, the creating group of the ensemble visited many historical locations throughout China, consulted historical records and called on historians, musicians, dancers and local artists.

Zhou Weizhi, Vice-Minister of Culture and a composer, said that the significance of this production goes beyond its solitary artistic achievement. "It will inspire academic research and offer new ideas for inheriting China's rich culture."

## CINEMA

### *Educational film studio*

The Shanghai Scientific and Educational Film Studio celebrated its 30th anniversary in February this year.

This studio, the oldest of its kind in China, has produced over 1,000 films. In recent years it has released 40 films annually with projection time of 1,000 minutes.

The three films screened for this occasion were:

*Knowledgeable Old Man.* A 1962 children film, it explains the causes of wind, cloud, rain, thunder, lightning, rainbows, northern lights and meteors. It was voted the best scientific and educational film in the Hundred Flowers Poll of 1962.

*Ptermalid and Pink Bollworm.* Another 1962 film, it reveals how the ptermalid, which is smaller than the ant, attacks the pink bollworm, the most serious pest of cotton

plants. The film was acclaimed because it serves agriculture.

*Alpine Plants.* A 40-minute colour film made in 1976, its footage sweeps through the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau to introduce the numerous alpine plants growing between the tree line and the snow line. It won the gold medal at the international festival of scientific and educational films in Yugoslavia in 1978.

This studio's catalogue contains diverse titles, including films about rare animals like giant panda and Chinese river dolphin, about how owls catch and kill crop-damaging field voles and about the first parthenogenetic propagation experiment in China and its result — toads without maternal grandfathers.

Some films introduce scenic and historic sites like Guilin, the Great Wall, the 4-13 centuries, murals in Dunhuang Grottoes; others popularize science like water-and-soil conservation, seed selection, freshwater fish breeding and farm cattle raising,

while still others introduce new techniques for carrier communication, safe production of nitrogen fertilizer, boat made of steel wire mesh and steel-reinforced concrete, and laser use in curing diseases.

In addition, the Shanghai Scientific and Educational Film Studio produces a 10-minute newsreel series on the latest scientific achievements. Last year it released 12.

Many of its films are designed for middle-school classrooms. Topics that correspond with the curriculum are filmed, like the Changjiang (Yangtze) River, the formation of "the Roof of



A scene from the "Knowledgeable Old Man."

the World," geothermal phenomena, the ecological habits of frogs and swallows etc. These films are appreciated by teachers and students alike and are widely used in Shanghai.

(Continued From p. 27)

international law, the US Government represents the United States in external relations, so the Chinese Government can only deal with the US Government. Any disputes (including legal disputes) can only be settled through diplomatic channels in accordance with international law. It is unthinkable that the Chinese Government should approach the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the United States separately, still less that it should accept the judgment of a US court on a dispute between the two countries. It is in utter violation of the principle of state sovereignty and against international law to impose a country's domestic law on another sovereign state and ask the other country to act according to its own judicial procedures.

Here it must also be pointed out that the US Government is by no means "helpless" on this issue. In his letter to the Attorney General dated November 2, 1976, the legal adviser to the US State Department wrote that the role the US State Department plays in cases of sovereign immunity is certainly the same as in any other cases of lawsuits, that is to interfere, in the name of "Amicus Curiae" in those cases when they involve issues of diplomatic relations which are of major importance to US interest. In an interview with a correspondent of *Commercial Times* on the default judgment made by the US court on the case of the Huguang Railways bearer bonds on September 8, 1982, the assistant legal adviser to the State Department also ac-

knowledged that the US Government should take effective steps promptly to stop any actions which may hamper the Sino-US relations so as not to let the situation get out of control.

The Chinese side has from the outset made its position clear on the case of the Huguang Railways bearer bonds and repeatedly warned the US side that it should act strictly on the principles of international law, take effective steps to stop the aggravation of events and handle the case properly. The Chinese Government's position on the case of the Huguang Railways bearer bonds is solemn and reasonable and fully in conformity with international law. Should the US court cling obstinately to its position, execute the default judgment arbitrarily and attach properties of the People's Republic of China in the United States, the Chinese Government has every right to take measures accordingly. The US Government will not be able to shirk its international responsibility for all grave consequences arising from this case.

#### NOTES

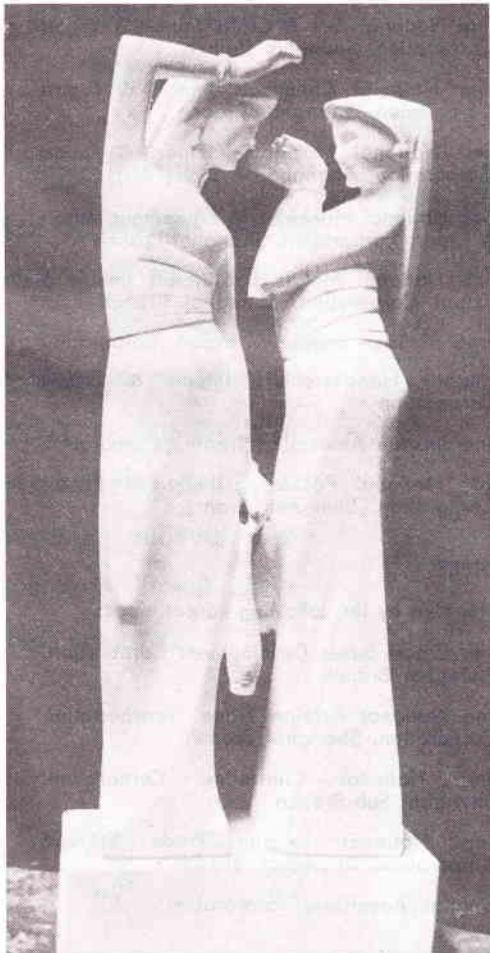
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6. C.C. Hyde: *International Law*, 2nd Edition, 1947, p. 441.

***Sculptures by  
Wang Jida***

Beijing-born Wang Jida works for the Inner Mongolian Artists' Association.

His sculptures mostly reflect life of the Mongolian herdsmen, capturing their strength and movements. Wang's interest in sports also gives birth to some of his creations.

**Spinning Thread.**



**Breaking a Bronco.**



**A Woman.**



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