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A CHINESE WEEKLY OF NEWS AND VIEWS

Beijing Review

CPC ON INTER-PARTY RELATIONS

New Minister Discusses Cultural Policy



SPOTLIGHT

Sightseeing in Changzhou

Changzhou is an ancient city located on the lower reaches of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River. It abounds in scenic spots and historical sites that attract tourists both from China and foreign countries.

Tourists visiting the Tianqing Temple in Changzhou.

British tourists and Chinese passengers talking in a train propelled by steam locomotive.



Spring time.

New Zealand tourists visiting the rural areas of Changzhou.



American tourists bicycling around China arrive in Changzhou.

*Photos by Chang Xin
and Chen Zonglie*



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COVER: Minister Wang Meng on
culture and art.

Qiu Xiaodong

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

New Minister on Cultural Policy

■ In an interview with *Beijing Review*, the new Cultural Minister Wang Meng discusses his plans for cultural development, and the implementation of the "double hundred" policy. According to Wang, the development of culture relies on the expansion of the undertakings and the contributions of talented people (p. 14).

'Criticism Does Not Stop My Pen'

■ Zhang Xianliang, writer of sensitive subjects, has stirred much debate with his novel *Half a Man Is a Woman*. Though immersed in controversy, he and his novel have emerged unscathed, due largely to the reinstated "double hundred" literary policy, which has relaxed the writing environment in China. "Criticism does not stop my pen," Zhang said, "but only encourages me to create anew." (p. 18).

CPC's Relations with Other Parties

■ What are the goals of Communist Party of China in its foreign relations? What policies and principles the CPC pursues in its renewed ties with other Communist Parties, and newly established relations with progressive parties in the third world, and with Socialist, Social Democratic and Workers' parties in capitalist countries? These and other major topics are discussed (p. 22).

Economic Associations Proceed

■ A group of inter-departmental and inter-regional economic associations have emerged in China. The decision-making powers due them, however, have often been withheld by officials with feudal ideas. To remedy this, last March the State Council provided legal guarantees against infringement of the legitimate rights and interests of such associations (p. 4).

Yugoslavia Wrestles With Weary Economy

■ Following the conclusion of its 13th Congress, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia announced its plans for rejuvenating Yugoslavia's anaemic economy. Those plans include shifting from extensive to intensive management and emphasizing growth in the country's agricultural sector. (p. 10).

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Associations Ride Wave of Future

by Geng Yuxin

An important part of the reform of China's economic structure this year is to develop economic associations among enterprises so as to make effective use of natural resources, funds, technology, equipment and labour power and to promote co-operation in the fields of scientific research, production, commodity circulation and market information.

Under the former economic system, China's enterprises were managed by a relationship of subordination, and were either controlled by the central economic departments, or by local governments. Economic ties among enterprises usually were confined to the departments or regions to which they belonged. Trans-departmental and trans-regional economic links were impermissible without the approval of their superiors, because officials were afraid such ties would erode their authority. These restrictions made it impossible for enterprises to join hands freely to develop their respective strengths and offset their weaknesses. As a result, highly efficient specialization and co-operative production was underdeveloped.

The situation has changed in the past few years with progress in the reform of the economic structure. As a socialist commodity producer and manager, an enterprise is vested with various decision-making powers, including the power to develop economic associations. According to the State Economic Commission, contracts on 350,000 economic and technological co-operative projects were signed in 1985 between enterprises, regions and departments, an 11-fold increase

over 1981. The funds involved in material co-operation, such as exchange of goods, exceeded 16 billion yuan, more than a 5-fold increase, and 50,000 technicians were involved in exchanges between departments or regions.

A group of trans-departmental (including those in different trades) and trans-regional economic associations involving enterprises under different forms of ownership have also emerged in various places. These economic associations were established under a contract or agreement on the principle of voluntary participation and mutual benefit. They take diverse forms. The Dongfeng Integrated Corp., for example, was established by a leading factory—the Hubei No.2 State Auto Works—in co-operation with more than 100 other enterprises of the same line across the country to produce five-ton trucks. The 56 enterprise groups in Changzhou, Jiangsu Province, were set up by key factories capable of developing new high-quality products. They embrace more than 400 enterprises in Changzhou and other parts of the country. These associations implement a unified development plan, work out a reasonable division of labour, co-operate with each other, practise separate economic accounting and are linked by common interests. As a result of these measures, the more developed enterprises have made further progress, the less developed ones have improved, while the ailing ones have got to their feet once again.

The progress of the economic associations, however, is hard-won, as they have met with

resistance from the former system. One of the outstanding manifestations of this was that quite a few administrative companies were founded a few years ago. Most of them, however, were administrative organizations, and, behind a new facade, they still exercised strict administrative control over the enterprises. As a result, the decision-making power that should have been delegated to the enterprises as stipulated by the state was withheld.

The inability of some bureaucrats to decentralize authority stems from centuries-old feudal influences. In a speech made in 1980, Deng Xiaoping gave a detailed analysis of these remnants of feudalism. "There is excessive emphasis on regional and departmental jurisdiction in the management of economic work," he said. "This has led to compartmentalization and the tendency to profit at the expense of others. It has sometimes created unnecessary difficulties between two socialist enterprises or regions.

Last March, the State Council made a specific policy-decision on the question of further promoting economic co-operation between enterprises, prohibiting administrative companies from withholding the enterprises' decision-making powers and from interfering in the economic associations between enterprises, and providing legal guarantees against infringement on the legitimate rights and interests of the economic associations. Undoubtedly, this stipulation will help overcome resistance to the delegation of authority. It cannot, however, replace painstaking ideological work. ■

Scientists Help With Modernization

As a consultant to the government in developing China's science and technology, the Chinese Association for Science and Technology, one of the biggest non-governmental organizations in China, announced at its third national meeting held in Beijing from June 23 to 27 that it intends to launch more activities to help with the country's economic construction over the next five years.

More than 2,000 representatives from the 30 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, including Taiwan, and 138 national academic societies and associations attended the meeting.

Qian Xuesen, a well-known scientist, was elected chairman of the association. Scientists Zhou Peiyuan, Yan Jici and Mao Yisheng were made honorary chairmen.

The Chinese Association for Science and Technology has made much progress since its second national meeting in 1980. The number of national academic societies and associations has grown from 93 in 1980 to the present 138, with a membership of 1.8 million. The membership of local associations has reached 1.2 million, and 3.5 million people take part in rural science popularization societies throughout the country.

Over the past six years, local organizations under the Chinese Association for Science and Technology have carried out various exchange activities, enlivening academic thought and turning academic viewpoints into policy-making ideas. From 1979 to 1982, the Chinese Society of Energy Resources organized 500

experts to discuss China's situation of energy resources and drew up its report "Suggestions on the Outlines of China's Energy Policies." The document called attention to energy shortage in China and proposed a programme that stressed energy development and conservation equally. The suggestions were adopted by the government as important bases for policies on energy development.

To meet the challenge of the technological revolution, the Chinese Association for Science and Technology, in co-operation with other departments, organized 72 national academic societies and the science and technology association of Liaoning Province to study the prospects of China's development. Their efforts resulted in a 13-million-word collection entitled *China in 2000*.

Because of the urgent demand of many farmers for science and technology since the rural economic reform, the association has conducted extensive science and technology popularization activities in rural areas. More than 41,000 rural science popularization societies and about 60,000 technological research societies have been set up throughout the country. These societies have introduced the farmers to scientific farming methods through signing technological contracts and providing technological services and training. Over the past six years, more than 13,000 technical schools for farmers have been established in townships, and about 80 million people have received short-term training.

The science and technology associations and academic societies at all levels offer policy-

making consultation and technological services, forming a network that fosters widespread social and economic efficiency. Entrusted by the related departments, the Shanghai Municipal Association for Science and Technology organized a consultation committee for the Baoshan Iron and Steel Company in December 1979. The committee offered important suggestions and opinions on the construction of the first phase of the project and on using water from the Changjiang (Yangtze) River, which contributed to the Baoshan project's smooth progress.

The Chinese Association for Science and Technology has restored or built 86 institutions for advanced studies over the past six years, and has trained 400,000 people. It also offers training classes and lectures on new technologies for middle-level scientists and technicians, drawing 200,000 people each year.

The association has hosted more than 700 bilateral or multilateral international academic conferences, which have been attended by about 10,000 foreign experts. In addition, it has received about 20,000 overseas scholars, held more than 1,000 symposiums and sent 1,000 scientists and technicians abroad on fact-finding or lecturing tours.

In the future the association will offer policy-making consultation on major areas of economic construction. In the next five years, the association plans to help 10,000 medium-sized and small enterprises in both urban and rural areas to make up for deficits and increase productivity through technological advancement.

To aid the State Science and

Technology Commission in promoting the "spark plan," a programme to popularize scientific knowledge and modern technological achievements in the rural areas, the association will also provide scientific and technological training and promote the application of technologies. The association also plans to conduct short-term training for more than 100 million middle school graduates in the countryside, providing each with one or two new practical skills. ■

Nuclear Power: Safety, Quality First

China will stick to the policy of putting safety and quality first in developing nuclear energy projects to make up for shortages in hydroelectric and thermal power, according to Jiang Xinxiong, minister of Nuclear Industry.

The purpose of the country's "measured and appropriate" development of nuclear energy at this stage, he said, was to absorb advanced world technology in the field rather than to supply electricity.

He summed up the principles guiding the construction and development of China's nuclear power stations in a report to the 16th meeting of the Sixth National People's Congress Standing Committee.

The minister said the world's nuclear technology had developed rapidly in recent years, particularly in atomic combustion systems and nuclear reactors. And China wants to keep track of advanced technology, he said.

He also said nuclear energy was a necessary supplement to the country's energy supply. "It could be used to solve energy shortages in coastal southeastern China where industry is relatively advanced, thus paving the way for future development," he said.

He said China is rich in coal and water resources, so it can still rely

mainly on thermal and hydroelectric power. But 70 percent of China's water resources are concentrated in the southwest and 60 percent of its coal deposits are in the north and northwest. This uneven geographic distribution of coal reserves makes transport a big problem in easing energy shortages in the coastal and southeast areas even if the coal industry develops further, he added.

With the gradual depletion of such energy sources as coal and petroleum, nuclear energy will play a more and more important role, he said. Experts agreed that the world oil reserves will not last very long and nuclear energy offers a better backup to coal and hydroelectric power than solar, geothermal, methane or wind power, he said.

"It is appropriate for the country to develop nuclear energy step by step in pace with the development of thermal and hydroelectric power projects," he said.

Members of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee shared Jiang's views on nuclear policy in their discussion. Member Xiong Fu said safety and quality should be stressed in developing nuclear power. To avoid accidents, Xiong said, great efforts should be made to introduce state-of-the-art technology and management expertise and hire competent people. Member Yan Yiquan described the development of nuclear power as a key strategy in China's modernization programme. Efforts should be made to dispel the public's fear of nuclear power development, he said. Member Mamutov Kurban said the nuclear power industry is developing and its growth can help update China's science and technology.

Chinese Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang also outlined China's nuclear policy to his West

European hosts during his recent four-nation European trip. Hu said the Soviet Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident aroused strong reactions round the world. "It is understandable for some people to be worried," Hu said.

"My view on nuclear energy focuses on two points: First, nuclear energy is a modern technology that people should not blindly oppose. Second, it is a dangerous technology that people must treat in a particularly careful and prudent way," Hu said.

China has formed an expert committee aimed at promoting safety in the country's nuclear power industry. The new committee is composed of 25 nuclear experts. Leading nuclear engineer Jiang Shengjie has been appointed chairman. The nuclear safety committee will act as a consulting body to help the government in mapping out nuclear safety policies, regulations and standards, in assessing and supervising nuclear power stations and in conducting nuclear safety research.

China has so far drawn up five safety regulations concerning nuclear energy, which will soon be made public. Since its founding in 1984, the State Nuclear Safety Bureau has given priority to preparing safety legislation. It has supervised the drafting of 70 regulations and rules, including the atomic energy law, and regulations covering radiation protection management, safety control of nuclear materials, transport of radioactive materials, research reactors and atomic accelerators.

A nuclear power station using pressurized water reactors are being built at Dayawan, Guangdong Province, and another at Qinshan, Zhejiang Province. Both stations are up to their safety standards widely accepted in the world, according to Chinese specialists. China has completed more than 10 nuclear reactors, which are all operating safely. ■

Younger People Put On Leading Posts

Some 469,000 young and middle-aged people were promoted to leading posts of Party and government organs, or major state-owned enterprises at or above the county level between 1982 and 1985, according to the June 29 *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily).

During the same period, nearly 1.27 million senior officials, who joined revolutionary work before the founding of New China in 1949, retired from active service, the paper said. This is a result of the move to reform the country's cadre system so the younger and better educated officials will carry on China's revolutionary cause. These efforts have brought down the average age of provincial leaders from 62 to 53, that of prefectural leaders from 56 to 49, and that of county level leaders from 49 to 44.

The promotion of younger cadres has improved the educational level of cadres. Now, 62 percent of provincial leaders are college graduates, as are 55 percent of prefectural leaders and 54 percent of county leaders.

"Most of those promoted have shown that they are well qualified for their new positions. Many have done remarkably well," the paper said.

Since the restructuring of government institutions started in late 1982, two major reshuffles have been conducted in the leading bodies from the central organs down to county level.

Bankruptcy Law Under Discussion

Participants to the Sixth NPC Standing Committee's 16th meeting, which closed in Beijing on June 25, conducted an initial examination of a bankruptcy law,

which some members said would be a major boon to the nation's economic reforms.

If adopted, the law, the participants agreed, would help improve enterprise management and performance and eliminate unprofitable businesses. In so doing, it would also put an end to the practice of enterprises "eating from the state's big pot," the participants at the meeting said.

They also agreed the law now requires further examination and experimentation at the local level before being enacted nationwide.

During the initial examination of the law, which was submitted by the State Council to the meeting, NPC Standing Committee Member Aisin-Gioro Pujie said a bankruptcy law is necessary for reform and opening to the outside world. Member Chen Heqiao said a bankruptcy law would ensure that enterprises became truly responsible for their own gains and losses. He also said that as an economic means in enterprise management, the law would help improve returns and product quality.

Xue Yan, vice-chairman of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, said, "Competition is necessary for developing production. It is an objective law that successful enterprises stay and losing ones be eliminated. The current policy of closing or merging losing enterprises or turning them to other lines of production is only a temporary administrative measure until better ways are found," Xue said, however, the temporary measure does have drawbacks. "For instance," he said, "some poorly managed enterprises go on to apply for bank loans, thus increasing the financial burden of the state."

At the meeting, other NPC Standing Committee members said the bankruptcy law may have its own problems. Standing Committee Members Yang Li-

China & the World

China on Korea's Nuclear-Free Zone Statement. The Korea government's June 23rd statement proposing the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean Peninsula is "in the fundamental interest of the whole Korean people," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said recently. "We have always maintained that the United States should withdraw its troops and its military equipment including nuclear weapons from South Korea," the spokesman added.

China, Soviet Union Sign Scientific Co-operation Pacts. On June 26 the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Beijing signed an agreement on scientific co-operation and an implementation program for scientific co-operation between 1987 and 1988.

France and China Discuss Nuclear Waste Disposal. A seminar on the supervision and disposal of radioactive waste, jointly sponsored by the French Atomic Energy Commission and the Chinese Ministry of Nuclear Industry, closed in Beijing on June 27. During the three-day meeting, more than 30 representatives from 11 French companies outlined France's methods, rules and policies relating to the supervision, handling, transport and disposal of radioactive waste, and the dismantling of old nuclear facilities. Seventy Chinese scientists attended the seminar.

gong, Gu Gengyu, Hu Keshi and Qian Min said because economic reform is complicated, it would be difficult to implement the bankruptcy law by itself. Its smooth implementation, they said, could only be guaranteed with the enactment of a series of related laws, such as the state enterprise law, corporation law, collective enterprise law, rural enterprise law, labour law and social insurance law.

Some other members expressed the opinion that, to implement the

bankruptcy law, it would be necessary first to solve the problems of enterprise autonomy, the division of work between the government and enterprises, as well as of losses incurred because of poor management. They said it is also necessary to establish a rational price system, and further improve the systems of cadre appointment and removal, labour and personnel affairs, and distribution and taxation.

While the NPC Standing Com-

mittee meeting was in session, the bankruptcy law drafting group, the Liaoning Provincial Academy of Social Sciences and the Shenyang City People's Government sponsored a symposium in Shenyang to discuss the theoretical aspects of the law. All participants at the symposium spoke highly of Shenyang's experiment in implementing the bankruptcy policy among its collectively owned enterprises.

The participants agreed that the conditions are now ripe for



WANG HUI

Deng Jiaxian (centre) with his wife Xu Luxi and famous scientist Yang Zhenning.

'Father of Bombs' Back to Public

In mid-June, Chairman of the Chinese Central Military Commission Deng Xiaoping appointed Deng Jiaxian deputy head of the Scientific and Technological Committee under the Commission of Science and Technology for National Defence.

The news brought Deng Jiaxian

to national attention for the first time, as "the father of two bombs"—atomic and hydrogen—who had been under cover for 28 years because of the sensitive nature of his job. That explains why, although he directed 15 of the 32 nuclear tests China performed in the past 20 years and conducted considerable research into nuclear technology, few people had ever heard of him.

Not long after 1949, Deng returned to China with a doctoral

degree in physics from Purdue University in the United States and began his research into atomic physics. When China's nuclear weapons research institute was set up in 1958, Deng was appointed head of its theoretical department and disappeared from the public scene. He went to the construction site of a test field, where he laboured during the day and taught at night. Despite the difficulties involved, Deng and his colleagues plunged into research work that paid off eventually. Within six months, they finished the theoretical design plans for the atomic bomb. On October 16, 1964, China's first atomic bomb was successfully detonated.

No sooner had Deng calmed down from the excitement over the successful explosion of the atomic bomb than he and his colleagues embarked on a new task. In September 1967, after another three years of work, Deng and his team set off China's first hydrogen bomb.

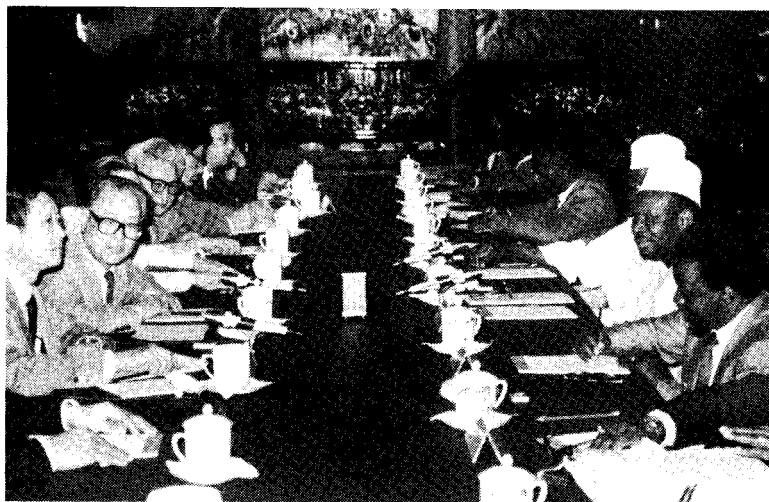
Deng devised three directions for China's nuclear weapons research according to his own understanding of atomic theory. His choices have proved prudent and have won China much time in this field. ■

enacting the law. First, the enterprises have more decision-making powers. Second, more flexible employment policies have been adopted. And third, the majority of the people support reform.

Yuan Mu, deputy secretary-general of the Central Financial Affairs Leading Group, said the bankruptcy law would meet the needs of the development of the socialist commodity economy and be an important part of the current economic reform. To let

bankrupt enterprises discontinue work is a progressive step suited to the nation's development.

Hu Baoyu, vice-chairman of the Shenyang City Federation of Trade Unions, said bankruptcy is a common economic phenomenon in both socialist and capitalist societies. The difference is that under socialism every effort is made to save ailing enterprises, and that even if some enterprises do declare bankruptcy, the workers' rights for employment are protected by the state and law. ■



Malian President Visits China

Malian President Moussa Traore and his party left China on June 26 for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after completing his week-long official visit to China. Traore arrived in Beijing on June 19, where he met Chinese Leader Deng Xiaoping and held talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang. The Malian president who came to China in 1973 and 1981 also visited Lanzhou, Yangzhou and Nanjing. An agreement on the interest-free loans provided by the Chinese government to the Malian government and a protocol on co-operation between the two governments on the management of Mali's Sekou Textile Mill were signed before Traore left the country.

News in Brief

About 20 percent of China's 1.046 billion people now live in cities. At the end of 1985 about 211.87 million people were registered as residents of the country's 324 cities. The figure does not include people living in suburban counties. The figures released by the Ministry of Public Security on June 27 also show that the four cities with the largest populations are Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin and Shenyang. The provinces with the largest urban populations are Shandong, Liaoning, and Sichuan.

■ ■ ■

A new plan to boost China's foreign exchange earnings by increasing coal exports over the next five years was recently announced at a national coal conference in Beijing. According to the plan, China's coal exports would reach 10 million tons this year. From next year on, the export volume would be increased at an annual rate of 5 million tons. In order to accomplish the set task in the current five-year plan, the Ministry of Coal Industry plans to set up about 10 coal export bases.

■ ■ ■

International Knowledge Contest, a large-scale mass activity for International Peace Year, sponsored jointly by CCTV and the China Peace Publishing House will be held nationwide from August to December.

YUGOSLAVIA

Self-Management Aids Economy

Yugoslavia has reaffirmed its determination to overcome its current economic difficulties by pursuing socialist self-management.

The four-day 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) ended on June 28 after delegates decided upon remedies for the country's current economic difficulties — perfecting the socialist self-management system and developing the national economy by relying on the unity of the Party and the people.

Delegates to the Congress also announced that the country will replace its extensive management style with intensive management and abolish "decentralized statism." Bureaucracy and the closed-doorism in economy must also be done away with, they said.

Out of the 165 Central Committee members chosen by this congress, 127 are new, and their average age is 46 years, making the members of the new Central Committee an average six years younger than their predecessors.

The new presidency of the Party Central Committee consists of 23 members, 14 of whom are newly elected. Milanko Renovica was elected president, and his predecessor, Vidoje Zarkovic, remains a member of the presidency.

Socialist self-management began to take shape in Yugoslavia in 1950 with marked success. The country's economy went from "backwardness" to the rank of a mid-level developed nation, and it maintained a relatively fast economic growth rate for a European country.

Problems, however, did crop up under the new system, which has as yet to be improved. In the early 1980s, Yugoslavia's industrial

growth stagnated and then declined. Its foreign debts also skyrocketed and inflation hovered at high levels.

Side by side with the decentralization of federal authority to individual republics, regionalism grew, and the unified market began to break down. The federal government's control of the national economy also weakened. In addition, the difficulties were compounded by shortcomings in economic planning, such as overinvestment and consumption that outpaced production.

Yugoslavian leaders attributed the proportionate dislocation of the country's economic material structure to the lack of a social planning system when the state's centralized control was abandoned. The lack of a self-managed system to collect funds was also a problem.

According to former LCY

president Zarkovic, the current economic crisis was triggered by increased investment, uncontrolled borrowing from abroad and the inappropriate use of borrowed funds.

In order to surmount the current economic difficulties, Yugoslavian leaders called for expanding exports, especially in free exchange regions. The rate of production must also increase in order to bring in more foreign exchange to pay off foreign debts, one of the most difficult and urgent problems threatening the country, they said.

More efforts will also be devoted to improving the agricultural sector, which is potentially strong. Improved agriculture would help stabilize domestic markets, lower inflation, improve living standards and balance Yugoslavia's international payments. Improved farming would also help overall production.

The Congress concluded that Yugoslavia's industries will undergo renovation. In order to increase output, it said, extensive management must be given up and modern co-operation should be adopted. Economic resources of all sorts should also be tapped and product quality improved. ■

by Yan Li

SPAIN

Socialists Retain Majority in Election

Spain's governing Socialist Workers' Party retained its absolute majority in the June 22 general election, assuring Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez a second term in office.

Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra told a press conference on June 22 that with 69 percent of the vote counted, the ruling party would obtain 44.81 percent of the vote and 186 seats in the 350-seat parliament, 10 seats above the

required 176 to form a majority government. The figure is, however, 16 seats fewer than the party won in its 202-seat landslide victory in 1982.

Guerra said the turnout among Spain's 29.2 million eligible voters

in the fourth general election since the return to democracy a decade ago was 70.8 percent, down from 80 percent in 1982.

According to the partial returns, the second largest political force will be the Popular Coalition Party with 25.94 percent of the vote and 103 seats.

With 9.07 percent of the vote, the Social and Democratic Centre Party will have 19 deputies. The Convergence and Union Party, based in the Autonomous Region of Catalonia, will have 18 deputies with 4.68 percent of the vote. And the United Left, eight deputies with 4.6 percent of the vote. The other seats will be taken by regional parties from the Basque region, Aragon and Galacia.

According to Spanish law, the election should have been held this October. The government, however, thought the current healthy state of the nation's economy would help the ruling party win the election. Trying to capitalize on the present stable political situation and improving economy, the ruling Socialist Workers' Party, therefore, dissolved parliament and called an election four months ahead of schedule.

The 1982 election was also held in advance but then it was because of social upheaval and an ailing economy. The results of the 1982 election brought the Socialist Workers' Party to power. Since then, the government of Felipe Gonzalez has adopted a series of austerity measures and instituted some financial reforms that have encouraged steady economic growth in Spain.

The inflation rate went down from 14 percent in 1982 to 8 percent in 1985. Spain's gross domestic product increased more than 2 percent over the same period and is expected to reach 3 percent in 1986. The nation's trade deficit has also dropped to US\$4 billion in 1985, while its foreign exchange reserves have grown. In addition, Spain's favourable bal-

ance of international payments has reached US\$3 billion.

Diplomatically, the Spanish government has actively pursued friendly relations with West European countries. After painstaking negotiations, the government finally succeeded in bringing Spain into the European Economic Community, while it also settled the controversy of Spain's NATO membership by holding a referendum, the result of which was that the country should remain in the organization. It has also entered into negotiations with Britain on the sovereignty of Gibraltar and engaged Washington in negotiations on the reduction of the US military buildup and bases in Spain.

Despite these achievements,

however, the Socialists' attempts at solving unemployment have been less successful, frustrating some of the party's supporters. Instead of creating 800,000 jobs in its four years of office as it had promised, the government has sat helpless as the number of unemployed increased by 800,000, bringing the nation's jobless figure to 3 million, or 21 percent of the labour force.

Though unemployment leaves the Socialists with a flawed record, many Western observers say the Socialist government of Felipe Gonzalez will not only improve the nation's domestic situation, but may also contribute to the unity of Western Europe.

by Xin Zong

ASEAN

Viet Nam Urged to Accept CGDK Proposal

ASEAN foreign ministers reiterated their support for the eight-point proposal put forth by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea for a political settlement to the Kampuchean problem.

At the close of their 19th meeting, which was held in Manila on June 23-24, the foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) issued a joint communique expressing their support for the eight-point proposal of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea for the political settlement of the Kampuchean issue. Their communique was also supported by five ASEAN partners—the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the European Economic Community (EEC). The ministers called the proposal reasonable, flexible and comprehensive and said it could serve as a constructive framework for a solution to the

question of Kampuchea's sovereignty. They also condemned Viet Nam for refusing to accept the proposal.

The ASEAN, formed in 1967, consists of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Philippine President Corazon Aquino in her opening address said, "The continuing occupation of Kampuchea and irresolution of the issue threaten the balance of power in our region, cast a dark shadow on the world's perception of its stability, and constrain the progress that could realize the full potential of the region."

Salvador Laurel, Philippine vice-president and foreign minister said, "Our collective efforts in

rallying more countries in support of the United Nations resolution on Kampuchea have continued to pay off." He called for perseverance in enlisting more support for ASEAN's resolution on Kampuchea. "Insistent international condemnation of armed Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea can only serve to hasten the resolution of the conflict and restore peace and stability to our part of the world."

Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said, "The ASEAN is earnest in its efforts to find a political solution to the Kampuchean problem and has taken several initiatives." However, he said, no substantial progress has been achieved because of Hanoi's unwillingness to negotiate a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said the Kampuchean problem continued to be "the principal source of tension and instability and a major obstacle to our larger objective of ensuring a future of peace, genuine independence and prosperity in Southeast Asia." Prince Mohamed Bokiah, Brunei's foreign minister, said, "We should strive and gather our collective strength and ability together to ensure the attainment of the larger objective—making Southeast Asia a region of peace, freedom, progress and prosperity." Papua New Guinean Foreign Minister Leguvagi, who attended the meeting as an observer, agreed that the proposal should be used to bring peace to Kampuchea. "But the initiative can only succeed if Vietnamese troops withdraw," he stressed. Thai Deputy foreign Minister Arun Panupong said ASEAN calls on Viet Nam to negotiate a settlement with the Kampuchean people. He said no country could defy the collective will of the international community for long. The conferees asked Viet Nam to withdraw its troops from Kampu-

chea step by step and said the phased troop withdrawal proposed by Viet Nam was not a worthy plan. They said they regretted Viet Nam's intransigence of the issue, but retained hope for settlement.

ASEAN's five partners shared ASEAN's view on the eight-point proposal offered by the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea. They joined ASEAN in reiterating the call for withdrawing the Vietnamese troops and subsequently allowing the Kampuchians to solve their problems themselves.

The ASEAN foreign ministers urged the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and called for an end to the arms race between the two superpowers. They also condemned the Pretoria regime for its racist policies and practices. In addition, they called for closer regional cooperation in the economic fields, citing falling commodity prices and trade protectionism in the developed countries that they said no longer favour separate growth of individual ASEAN economies.

In response to the demands of ASEAN, the dialogue partners expressed their willingness to fight protectionism and to help find markets for ASEAN products.

The dialogue partners, however, differed in their approaches. US Secretary of State George Shultz assured ASEAN that the Reagan administration will continue to fight protectionism. But he demanded in return that ASEAN do likewise, and "demonstrate an equal commitment to more open trade."

Japan promised new forms of aid. But its Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe did not directly address the issue of protectionism, nor did he mention any openings on the Japanese market for ASEAN products.

The EEC, while admitting that protectionism is a worldwide problem, said it did not engage in protectionism. EEC representative Claude Cheysson said the EEC remains the third largest market for ASEAN exports. He also proposed setting up ASEAN-EEC joint ventures.

by Chang Qing

US-CANADA

Trade War Mounts in North America

Two North American neighbours, the United States and Canada—each the other's leading trade partner—have set off a trade war and are brandishing tariffs at the border.

The United States and Canada held their free trade talks in Washington on June 17. The recent eruption of a moderate trade war between the two countries, however, may upset all progress made during their discussions.

On May 22, the United States announced that it would reimpose a 35 percent tariff on Canada's cedar products, a move that would

bring Canada a loss of more than C\$15 million (more than US\$10 million) and leave 4,000 workers out of jobs.

These protectionist moves on the part of the United States have angered both the Canadian government and its people. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney charged that the imposition of US tariffs was "appalling and unacceptable." He asked the Reagan

administration to annul its decision or compensate for the losses suffered by Canada's lumber industry.

US rejection of this demand led to Canada's announcement on June 2 of measures to reimpose and increase tariffs on imported US products such as books, computer parts, Christmas trees, oatmeal and materials for producing asphalt. The measures took effect on June 6, the same day US tariff hikes on Canadian cedar products were to go into effect.

It is estimated that as a result of Canada's retaliation, the country will bring in nearly C\$80 million (US\$50 million) annually, an amount that more than offsets its losses on cedar exports.

The United States and Canada are each other's leading trade partners. Bilateral trade between the two countries exceeded C\$160 billion (more than US\$115 billion) in 1985. The United States sells more products to Canada than to the member states of the European Economic Community (EEC), and its exports to Canada are twice as much as those to Japan. Canadian exports to its North American neighbour account for 75 percent of its total and constitute more than one-fifth of its gross national product.

However, the looming US trade deficit with Canada, second only to that with Japan, has evoked protectionist outcries in the United States. Among the 300 bills currently before the US Congress calling on the administration to curb imports, many are for the reduction of imports from Canada, such as iron and steel, copper, sugar, asbestos, fish and wood products.

The situation went from bad to worse as the US International Trade Commission voted on June 2 to allow penalty duties of almost 41 percent on Canada's steel products used in oil and gas wells, the exports of which were valued at about US\$90 million last year.

After the trade war began, US

Vice-President George Bush paid a four-day visit to Canada in order to help ease tension. Though it did retaliate against the United States, Canada is now concerned that the intensified trade war might harm the interests of both countries—Canada in particular.

Canada is worried that its penalty duties on US products might lead to further retaliation from the United States, for the country's exports rely heavily on US markets. Last year, Canada registered a C\$20 billion (US\$13 billion) surplus in its trade with the United States. Canada, of course, wants to maintain this status quo, if not increase the swelling stock.

Moreover, Canada's moves have met with opposition from companies and enterprises at home. Publishers have expressed concern over the price hike for imported books after the imposition of tariffs. US books and publications account for 90 percent of Canada's book imports, valued at more than C\$336 million (US\$224 million).

Mulroney's measures also have jarred the lumber industry, which fears its softwood exports might become the next target of US retaliation. Last year, Canada's softwood exports to the United States stood at C\$3.5 billion (US\$2.3 billion).

Since Prime Minister Mulroney last year accepted President Reagan's proposal to hold trade talks between the two countries, a heated debate on the necessity of such talks has swept throughout Canada. Some western Canadian provinces voiced their support for the negotiations because they produce the natural resources exports, while eastern provinces like Ontario and Quebec, which are not in a position to compete with US giant companies, have more reservations.

Mulroney held that through trade negotiations with the United States, Canada's economy would become stable and more competitive on the world market. ■

by Zhang Yuanting

International Studies

(Formerly known as Journal of International Studies)

— A Quarterly in Chinese —

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Criticism: Key to Flourishing Culture

“Beijing Review” correspondent Wei Liming interviewed Author Wang Meng who was recently appointed minister of culture and asked him about his plans for cultural development during his term and about the implementation of the policy “Let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend.” The following are the main points of her report.

by Our Correspondent Wei Liming

The appointment of an author as minister of culture is enough to attract curiosity about the man himself. But when I met Wang Meng, 51, in his small office, I saw nothing out of the ordinary: The new minister was simply dressed and very straightforward.

He said cultural development cannot do without the expansion of the country's other undertakings, economic construction and economic reforms in particular.

“It is as simple as this,” Wang said, “if China's economy fails, the people will suffer from hunger

expects, he said, is that the reforms will proceed in a prudent way under economic and political stability.

New Minister of Culture Wang Meng.

XU XIANGJUN



The role of individuals should not be underestimated. China's culture can make progress only after we have trained a contingent of top-notch people and given full scope to their talents.

Wang said the development of cultural undertakings requires talented people. “The roles of individuals should not be underestimated,” he said. “China's culture can make progress only after we have trained a contingent of top-notch people and given full scope to their talents.”

Wang, who was a fan of traditional operas, said, “When we talk about Beijing opera we often mention Mei Lanfang, Shang Xiaoyun, Cheng Yanqiu and Xun Huisheng—the four famous male artists who played female characters. These four represent the best of Beijing opera. So far, no one has surpassed them.”

“That is just the way it is. Even if you put 100, or even 1,000 people on the stage or asked all of China's 1 billion people to sing the

Talking about China's cultural development, Wang said that although there are numerous problems to be tackled, consistency of the cultural principles and policies is the key to developing China's culture.

as they did before, and developing culture will be out of the question.” Only under a stable political situation and a developed economy is it possible to secure a long-term steady advance of culture. Wang said. What he

'model operas,' you would still find it hard to beat Mei Lanfang."

Wang said taking care of, training and properly using talented people is fundamental to the development of culture and art. "Particularly art," he said.

"I Am Still a Writer." When asked whether being a government minister conflicts with his literary creativity, Wang said confidently: "I am still a writer. I don't think my creative activities will ever conflict with my work."

However, he admitted, a minister's workload is very heavy and, having devoted himself to creative writing for so long he has had to learn many things from scratch. Acquiring such knowledge, he said, will take a lot of time and energy. "Still, I will manage to publish new works," Wang said.

Since February of this year, Wang has completed five short stories. On the night before our interview, he had finished the fifth story in his series *Newcomers From the Mainland*, which depicts the lives of a group of Chinese mainlanders who have emigrated to the United States in recent years. The first story of the series has already been published.

I hope I will always be a true colleague and friend of the artists, and I wish to gain and hold fast to their trust through my day-to-day work.

Wang said being a minister, he was able to foster wide contacts with the literary world, which would help him maintain his friendship with other writers and artists and share their common language.

"I hope I can always be a true colleague and friend of the artists, and I wish to enjoy and keep their trust through my day-to-day work."

"Many people said I would never be a writer once I became a minister. I will prove them wrong with my works. Though it will be hard, I'm confident I can make it."

Wang concluded his remarks with a Chinese proverb and repeated it in English: "Where there's a will, there's a way."

Debates in the Literary Arena. A famous writer himself, Wang is familiar with the current tendencies and debates in China's literary and artistic circles, and he reeled off four fields of debate he thought to be the most prominent.

The first is centred around the "subjective role" in literary creation. Some people have criticized Chinese literary writings and theories as a whole for the lack of understanding of the "subjective roles" of people and of writers and artists. Others, however, believe the criticism runs counter to the Marxist theory of reflection.

The second, he said, is around the "new methods" of literary criticism. Some people have proposed that while studying literature and art, some theories of natural sciences, such as information theory, systems analysis and cybernetics, be introduced and that only by breaking through the limit of the so-called "sociological" method can literary criticism produce new results. Their opponents, however, think mechanically applying the three theories to the research of literature and art is characteristic of dogma divorced not only from literary and artistic practice but also from the Marxist view on art.

Wang said the third concerns "modern consciousness." Some people have said Chinese writers and artists should seek "modern consciousness" in modern theories and art from abroad so as to invigorate China's literature and

art and inject new life into them. The opposing argument, however, contends that modern art from abroad, particularly the art of the modernist school, contains many negative and decadent elements. Instead of being imported, the decadent trash, they say, should be boycotted.

The cultural establishments in China are far from enough to meet the growing needs of the people; they also fall far behind those in developed countries.

The fourth is about tracing the roots of Chinese culture, Wang said. Its proponents hold that China's national culture has deep, ancient roots that can be traced to the nation's ancient literature and art and to the Chinese people's traditions. These people argue that in order to open Chinese literature to the world literary arena, Chinese writers must shore up their works with the strength of the nation's ancient genres. Opponents to the idea, however, maintain that such a practice is likely to lead people into something primitive, remote, wild and even barbaric. Moreover, an overemphasis on the past may dampen writers' and artists' enthusiasm for modernization.

These are the major debates in the literary circle, Wang said. The debates of the entire cultural world, however, are numerous. For instance, Wang said, there has been much controversy about traditional opera. Some have predicted that China's traditional operas would eventually become a sort of literature for study, but not for the stage, and that the best thing to do now is videotape the good operas in order to



I'd like to see people making sensible literary criticism while writers and artists take an equally sensible attitude towards it. Foreigners, too, ought to be sensible when reporting on Chinese literary criticism. People should not be so hypersensitive.

preserve them. This view, however, has been strongly opposed by many who think China's traditional operas have their own distinctive artistic appeal. Rich, colourful and highly artistic, operas occupy a special and firm place in world culture, they say. Because of this, Chinese operas will never perish, but will develop unabated. Wang said that classical and popular music is also a topic for heated debates in China today.

Two months before Wang took office as minister of culture, I had interviewed him on the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" as well as literary criticism. He answered my questions very frankly.

A Golden but Difficult Time. Our conversation started when I asked Minister Wang how he would describe the situation in China's current cultural development. "It is New China's golden time; it is also a time filled with difficulties," Wang answered without a second thought.

Wang said China's cultural growth and activities are thriving as never before, with literature, art, traditional operas, films, acrobatics, music, archaeology and publication gaining fresh vitality. Even libraries are at a peak which has not been reached since liberation, he said, adding that never before in his life had he seen libraries thriving as they are today, so teeming with people, both old and young.

Wang said all this is evidence that with the realization of social stability and economic growth, people have become more demanding for a better cultural life. At the same time, many new

problems have arisen, problems that are typical of the new period of historical development. Because many theatrical performances have found their way into families in China through TV sets, the lesser quality performances in theatres have failed to draw large audiences. "Of course," Wang said, "a good play or performance will still pack the theatre."

My fate hinges on the "double-hundred" policy. Only when the policy is implemented to the letter can I have my own artistic life and create and study new works.

Wang said stage plays and traditional operas are in an uphill competition against dazzling and fast-paced foreign dramas. Common operas that are slow in plot development and minute descriptions are drawing even smaller audiences. This has been particularly evident when a Peking opera is staged in a big city. Wang said, however, that the situation is somewhat better with the local operas since they are deeply loved by the farmers. Helping the operas attract more young people, Wang said, is one of the major problems he is now faced with.

"That is why I said Chinese cultural repertoire is both developing and also confronted with many problems and with great difficulties," he said.

In addition, Wang said, the existing cultural establishments,

including libraries and museums, are far from enough to meet the growing demands of the people despite their expansions. And, our facilities, Wang added, also lag far behind those in developed countries.

"I love the 'double-hundred' policy." This year, China has marked the 30th anniversary of the implementation of the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" set forth by Mao Zedong in order to expedite the progress of China's arts and sciences. As a budding writer in the 1950s, Wang has also experienced ups and downs in his writing career. When speaking of Mao's policy, Wang said feelingly, "I love the 'double-hundred' policy very much."

Wang said the policy could arouse the enthusiasm of the writers and artists and give them the leeway to display their individual artistic character. "It is a policy that guarantees democracy in the literary and art fields," he said.

Wang recalled when the "double-hundred" policy was instituted in 1956, good results were achieved, and new works and artistic research flourished. One of those achievements was the creation of two *Qu* operas, *Yang Naiwu and Xiaobaicai* and *Fate in Tears and Laughter*. The former is an unjust case that took place during the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), and the latter depicts the life of citizens in the early years of the Republic of China (1912-49).

"Inspired by the 'double-hundred' policy, I wrote *Young New Members of the Organization*

Department [which describes how the young people fight bureaucracy]," Wang said. "The 'double-hundred' policy created a more open and relaxed atmosphere for writers and artists and encouraged people to express their criticism. However, before long, I was sent to political hell and had to stop writing for almost 20 years," he said. "The 'double-hundred' policy was actually abandoned during the 'cultural revolution.'"

The Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee held at the end of 1978 put an end to the "leftist" policy and reinstated and enriched the "double-hundred" policy in literature and art. Wang said it was only then that he regained his right to write. In the short span of seven years from 1979 to 1986, Wang said, he churned out a number of novels and essays, which total more than 2.5 million Chinese characters.

Criticism should be based on reason and equality and free from administrative pressure. It should be made in the manner of conducting a discussion.

"For me, my fate hinges on the 'double-hundred' policy," he said. "Only when the policy is implemented to the letter can I lead my artistic life and create and study new works."

"One should not be oversensitive to literary and art criticism." Literary and art criticism has always been a matter of sensitivity in China. With the implementation of the "double-hundred" policy, Wang said, criticism is inevitable and normal. "If nobody pays attention to their art, writers and artists will suffer the most painful of sorrows," Wang said.



Wang Meng (second right) receiving a People's Literature Award.

YAO JIANGUO

"However, criticism should be based on reason and equality and free from administrative pressure; it should be made in the manner of conducting a discussion," he said.

Wang said no literary or art work, be it Chinese or foreign, modern or ancient, is immune from criticism. When the works of Balzac and Cao Xueqin were studied, he said, their faults were also pointed out. Cao died hundreds of years ago, but the famous Chinese writer is still criticized. "Who can escape being criticized?" Wang asked.

Wang said in 1982 when he was in the United States, he visited playwright Arthur Miller. When asked about the fate of his new drama, Miller said that depended on newspaper reviews.

Even famous writers like Miller wait anxiously for criticism, and such anxiousness is normal, Wang said.

However, Wang pointed out, criticism did at one point get off track in China. He said his novel, *Young New Members of the Organization Department* published in 1956, drew a variety of criticism the following year. "At first, I was happy about this criticism," he said. "However, later I was labelled a rightist and

expelled from the Party. From then on, I was unable to write for 20 years."

"Writers do not welcome criticism of this kind, that's for sure," said Wang with a smile. "Oppressive criticism should not be meted out to the writers unless they have violated the law."

Wang said an indication of the correct implementation of the "double-hundred" policy is that literary and art criticism is normal, sound and democratic.

Due to the long period of unhealthy criticism in the past, Wang said, some writers and artists have become gun shy and too sensitive to even the slightest criticism. Wang said such behaviour, which is entirely unnecessary, is another problem confronting China today.

Foreigners also seem to be too sensitive to literary and art criticism in China. Whenever there is such criticism, they feel something auguring ill might take place in China, Wang said.

An example of this, he said, is Zhang Xianliang's latest book entitled *Half a Man Is a Woman*, which has been making a splash in China because it is the first Chinese work to discuss the



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Wang Meng greeting Lei Jieqlong, vice-president of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

suppressed sexual desires of a man. During Zhang's recent visit to the United States, *Beijing Ribao* (Beijing Daily) carried a reader's letter criticizing the book. The letter, which ran only 500 Chinese characters, was featured prominently by some foreign news agencies and in overseas Chinese newspapers and Taiwan papers, people even dissuaded Zhang, then in the United States, from returning home to avoid being sent to the labour camp again. (Zhang was sent to do forced labour in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region for many

years on charges of being a rightist). Zhang rejected the offers, and upon his return to China, he found that nothing happened to his disadvantage. Instead, he was met by his wife at a luxury hotel in Guangzhou and accorded a warm welcome by leaders of the cultural department in Ningxia when he returned to his work unit there.

Wang Meng said he thought it was natural that foreigners might react that way, because there have been times in China when artists were persecuted and their families were even torn apart. The tribulations and suffering of noted

'Criticism Does Not Stop My Pen'

Some critics have hailed his novel for adding new dimensions to literature by dealing with a sensitive subject. Detractors, however, say the book will have a bad influence on future Chinese literature. Despite all the controversy, the author has emerged unscathed and remains confident about the "double hundred" policy.

by Our correspondent Jian Chuan

When 49-year-old Chinese author Zhang Xianliang was visiting the United States last November, his latest novel *Half a Man Is a Woman* came under intense criticism at home. Because criticism of literature and arts was something of a barometer of the political atmosphere in China, some of Zhang's American friends asked him to stay in the United States and avoid the possible repercussions of being the author of a controversial book. Others told Zhang he should apply for "political asylum." Declining their advice, however, Zhang returned to China and to the debate his novel had inspired.

In order to find out how Zhang and his career have weathered the

storm of criticism over *Half a Man Is a Woman*, I visited him during his stay in Beijing as a deputy to the Fourth Session of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, which concluded in mid-April.

Zhang is thin, tall, sharp and outspoken. Neither his voice nor his composure ever indicates he is in trouble.

A prolific writer, he has, since 1979, written two novels, two collections of novelettes, two collections of short-stories, one collection of prose and three short novels. His work has so far totalled 1.4 million Chinese characters. Five of his stories have been adapted into movies.

Zhang's career, however, has not been easy. He has struggled long and hard to achieve his current status. In the late 1950s, he fell victim to the "left" deviationist policies and was sent to a "re-education-through-labour" farm for many years. He said the experience left him with a collection of insightful ideas on the tragedy of the 1950s. One of the stories inspired by his experience in the labour farm was *Soul and Flesh*, which gives an account of the untold sufferings of an intellectual.

Soul and Flesh recently won the national best short-story award. His another story, *Long Zhong*, won the literary prize of the influential literary monthly *Dang*

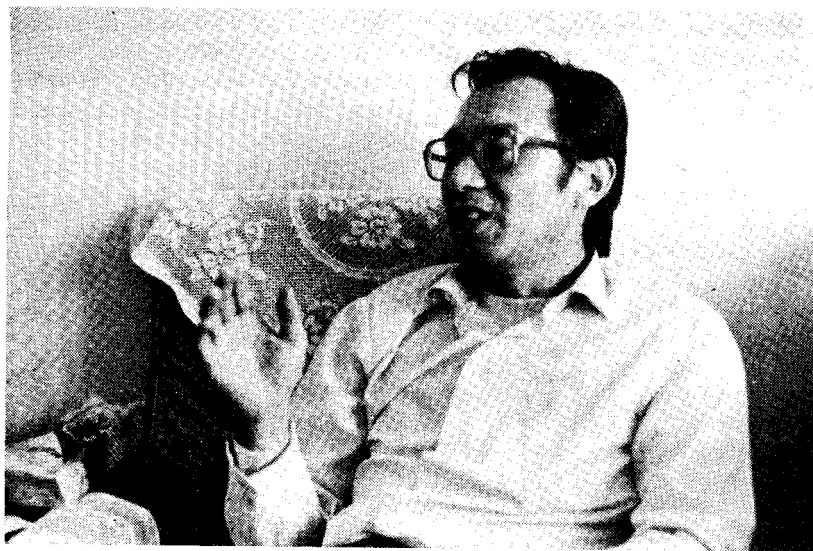
author Lao She and Beijing Opera artist Zhou Xinfang during the "cultural revolution" still remain fresh in people's memories.

Foreigners seem to be too sensitive to criticism in China's literary and art world. Whenever there is such criticism, they say something ominous might happen in China.

Wang said he found an article by author Xiao Qian very interesting. During the writer's visit to Britain in 1984, a British sinologist asked him if Zhang Xinxin had been sent to a labour camp (Zhang Xinxin is a young woman writer. For details please see "Women Writers Through Three Generations" in our issue No. 9, 1986). Though Xiao didn't know Zhang then, he still thought the answer must be no. Actually, at that time, after finishing her book, *Beijing Citizens*, Zhang was going southward by bike along the Grand Canal. On her way, she

appeared now and then on TV, showing how she leisurely observed the lives of the people along the canal.

"Therefore," Wang said seriously, "first, I'd like to see people making sensible literary criticism; second, I hope Chinese writers and artists will take an equally sensible attitude towards criticism; and third, I hope foreign friends and foreign journalists will, too, become sensible when reporting on literary criticism in China. People should not be so hypersensitive." ■



Zhang Xianling: "Controversy does not stifle my writing."

YANG XIAOBING

Dai (Contemporary), while the movie *Horseman* adapted from *Soul and Flesh* was awarded a prize of honour at the Second International Movie Festival held in Manila in 1983 and a national best feature film prize the same year.

Recently, Zhang's stories *The Style of Man*, *Mimosa* and *Half a Man Is a Woman* have triggered a

great deal of debate which continues today in China's literary world.

Half a Man Is a Woman, a serial to *Mimosa*, describes the life of a condemned intellectual on a "re-education farm" when "leftist" policies dominated in China. On the "re-education farm, the intellectual meets a pretty but troubled woman, whom he falls in

love with and later marries. In trying to make their first night together, he finds he is impotent because of living so long under duress. Though he later recovers his potency with the help of his bosomy wife, he comes to regard theirs as a marriage based on sex and lacking in understanding. Because of this they get divorced.

In a country like China, where feudal ethics have prevailed for hundreds of years behind closed doors, any description of thoughts or activities related to sex has been off limits. Zhang's story *Half a*

Dispute is inevitable. What is important here is to create a relaxed environment in which literary criticism is confined to literature. Under no circumstances should such criticism be linked with the author's politics and morals.

Man Is a Woman no doubt poses a serious challenge to this "forbidden zone."

Critics say the story has uncovered sexual hunger, reproduced the suffocating and distorting effect "leftist" policies had on people and revealed the untold injury the "cultural revolution" inflicted on the souls of the Chinese people.

Some contend that in *Half a Man Is a Woman* Zhang has given an insightful account of the social life of China's recent past through descriptions of sexual relations, and that the story shows China's literature has reached a new depth. They say his thoughtful account of sex has awakened people to modify their understanding of man's nature, dignity and value.

Others, however, are discontent with his portrayal of sex, on the grounds that his description of sexual thoughts and sexual life is too explicit. Author Wei Junyi



Zhang Xianliang during an interview with our correspondent.

YANG XIAOBING

said the story was published so quickly and sold so well that no other "serious" story could match it. As a result, Wei said, she is nervous, perplexed and worried

about the future of Chinese literature.

Zhang has views of his own about the story. When asked why he wrote *Half a Man Is a Woman*, Zhang said he wanted to unravel some of the twisted thoughts of that time. "The story has a serious subject. It is not just about sex. It is intended to describe pent-up human nature through a description of sex and then the pent-up anxieties of people in a distorted society."

A story, no matter who writes it, will be interpreted differently by people with different cultural backgrounds and experiences, Zhang said. Dispute is therefore inevitable. "Almost half of my works are controversial. Criticism is not something frightening. Only in a good creative environment, in which literary criticism is confined to the literary field alone and should not be involved with the writer's political or moral attitude, he said, can criticism be really beneficial.

In the 1950s when Zhang was a teenager, the prevailing permissive political climate provided him the latitude he needed to exert himself as an aspiring author. In 1956, the Chinese Communist Party set forth the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a

Zhang Runs a Self-Advertisement

Author Zhang Xianliang accomplished a first in China when he recently published an advertisement in the *Wenhui Reading Weekly*, for his new collection, the *Self-Selected Works of Zhang Xianliang*, which has been published by the Ningxia People's Publishing House. Parts of his ad read as follows:

This is the first time that an author has written, signed and published an ad for his own book. However, there is always a first time for everything. Some readers may be shocked by such audacity. But, please don't be alarmed. Why shouldn't we be honest about our strong points and weaknesses? If we have created something of worth, why not tell the world?

Since I published my first book, I have heard many complaints, much gossip and criticism. People have accused my books of being vulgar and about people who "know only about their visceral needs." My books, these critics say, can only have a negative influence on the young readers and writers alike.

The *Self-Selected Works of Zhang Xianliang* is a book about life. It uses honesty to challenge hypocrisy created by repression. Though some rays of hypocrisy may be seen in my words years from now, that hypocrisy would be honest, for I was writing according to the ideological characteristics of the time, creating what I would call "honest hypocrisy." ■

hundred schools of thought contend," a principle intended to promote the prosperity of culture and literature. Zhang said he was excited by the policy and became all the more diligent, writing and writing until towards the end of that year he published his poem *Ode to the Wind*. Unfortunately, however, this poem landed Zhang in trouble and began his unexpected suffering. On September 1, 1957, the *People's Daily*, the newspaper of the Chinese Communist Party, published a 1,000-character article, criticizing *Ode to the Wind*. Far from a literary criticism, the *People's Daily* article picked several descriptive stanzas out of the poem and stretched their meaning in the context of politics. In the article, Zhang was accused of personifying the wind in order to sling mud at socialism. It was a poem full of hostility, the article concluded.

It was because of this *People's Daily* article that Zhang was labelled a "bourgeois rightist" overnight. He was fired from his job, subjected to "re-education through labour," and lost his personal freedom and the right to write.

"The 'double hundred' policy died a premature death in 1956 before it was implemented in its real sense," Zhang said.

In 1979, after the Party started rectifying "leftist" mistakes, Zhang was exonerated together with many others. Since 1980, Deng Xiaoping and Hu Qili, two of the top Chinese leaders, have reiterated on many occasions the importance of the "double hundred" policy and of the freedom to write. Encouraged, Zhang picked up his pen once again with renewed rigour. "I am now full of confidence in the 'double hundred' policy, because it has been reinstated in a new historical period after the nation has learnt from the past. History will not repeat itself. In the past few years, I have written some

controversial stories. But controversy does not stifle my writing, my feelings, my social life, my position — nothing."

History will not repeat itself. In the past few years, I have written some controversial stories. But controversy does not stifle my writing, my feelings, my social life, my position — nothing.

In fact, Zhang said, controversy has fueled his work further. "In 1983, I was elected a member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consul-

tative Conference. In July 1984, I was admitted to the Chinese Communist Party and later was elected president of the Writers' Association of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. In 1984 and 1985 I was elected a member of the Presidium of the All-China Writers' Association at the Fourth National Congress of Literary Workers."

Our interview ended quickly because Zhang was returning to Ningxia that day. He said he was working on a novel about changes in rural families and ethics brought about by the rural economic reform and the development of the rural commodity economy. He said the book was to be a gift to the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region on its 30th anniversary in 1987. In his mind, he said, another plot is simmering, a follow-up to *Mimosa* and *Half a Man Is a Woman*. "I want to write more," he said, "to make up for what I lost in the past." ■

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The CPC's Relations With Other Parties

Relations between the Communist Party of China (CPC) and Communist Parties of other nations began changing nearly 10 years ago. What caused these changes and how have the relationships between them evolved? What are the Inter-party policies and principles of the CPC? Why does the CPC have relations with non-Communist political parties? What are the goals of the CPC's foreign relations? The article seeks to answer these and other questions.

by Lian Yan

Since its establishment in 1921, the Communist Party of China (CPC) has been developing ties with Communist Parties throughout the world. During China's civil war and World War II, the struggle waged by the CPC and the Chinese people won the support of Communist Parties and the people of various countries. At the same time, the CPC also supported others in their struggles against oppression. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the CPC has become China's ruling party and has further expanded its relations with other Communist Parties and nations. By the end of the 1950s, the Party had consolidated friendly ties with the majority of the world's Communist Parties. In the early years of the 1960s, however, the communist movement became divided, and the CPC launched the "cultural revolution," which resulted in the suspension of relations with most other Parties.

Improvement

After the downfall of the gang of four, the CPC began to renew contact with its foreign counterparts, many of which expressed their desire to restore relations with the CPC. In 1977, Marshal Tito, president of the Socialist

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, visited China. During the visit, both the Parties agreed to resume dialogue. On the CPC's part, this resumption meant the correction of a historical mistake and a significant transformation in its direction and work. After establishing contact with Yugoslavia, the Party sought renewed relations with the Italian Communist Party and a great many other parties. Now, the CPC has set up extensive links with various foreign Communist Parties. These links now also cover more concrete issues and have a wider scope of business than before.

Since 1978, the CPC has established party relations with other progressive and friendly political parties and organizations in the third world. After 1949, though various Chinese people's organizations have maintained relations with many foreign national-liberation organizations and political parties, and have actively supported them in their struggles, the CPC did not have party relations with them. Parties such as those in the third world were organized and have been developing in the course of struggles for national independence. Most of them now govern their countries, have seats in the cabinet or are recognized as lawful parties outside the government and have grown to be important in their

respective political arenas. They also cherish relations with China and seek exchanges of views with the CPC on major issues such as the maintenance of world peace, safeguarding the rights and interests of the third world and the establishment of a new international economic order. They also hope to promote mutual understanding and exchange experiences in party construction, the training of cadres, mass and economic construction. Such inter-party ties benefit state relations and friendship among peoples and contribute to the maintenance of world peace and the promotion of a progressive world.

The CPC opened relations with socialist parties, social democratic parties and workers' parties in Europe and other regions in 1981. In the past, though Chinese leaders and some people's organizations have had friendly exchanges with the leaders of these political parties, there have been no party relations between them and the CPC. All these political parties, however, have considerable influence on their nations' workers as well as on the middle-class and petty-bourgeoisie. Many of them are in power take part in the government or constitute the chief opposition parties with both domestic and international influence. Now they

advocate improved relations throughout the world, an end to the arms race, North-South dialogue and the development of the third world. Many of their viewpoints on international affairs coincide with those of the CPC. They are also friendly to China, and are willing to set up and develop co-operative relations beneficial to both sides. Many countries established diplomatic ties with China at a time when these parties were in power. Though their ideologies are different from the CPC's and do not share similar stands on some international issues, the CPC has sought mutual understanding and co-operation with them despite ideological differences. Practice has shown that such relations are conducive to improving relations between states and between peoples as well as to the maintenance of world peace.

So far, the CPC has set up various types of relations with about 200 other Communist Parties and progressive and friendly political parties. With the aim of making more friends, the CPC intends to establish links with those political parties and people who are willing to have such contact with it.

Guideline

In the light of historical experience in the international communist movement and the current situation, the 12th National Congress of the CPC reiterated in 1982 the policy of improving relations with other Communist Parties. "The CPC develops relations with Communist Parties and working-class

parties in other countries on the basis of Marxism and the principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs," the Congress announced.

The CPC adheres to Marxism and internationalism and to the principles of independence and autonomy for individual parties in various countries, Independence and autonomy work with, not against, internationalism. The CPC and many other Communist Parties all hold that inter-Party relations should develop independently. This is a common desire in the modern international communist movement, and also a basic experience drawn from the history of the international movement. From the point of view of historical materialism, the success and failure of a party is not determined by another party; but by its own conditions and the people who support and/or oppose its line and policies. Even if it makes a mistake, the only reliable way for the party can draw a lesson from the mistake and correct it is by doing so itself through an autonomous and independent process. This is not merely a theoretical problem; it is mostly a practical problem. History has shown that when party-to-party relations are based on independence and autonomy, relations between them improve, which also benefits the revolutionary cause. If such relations are not observed, then friendship deteriorates and the revolutionary cause suffers.

How is independence achieved? Many parties have given detailed and worthy ideas on the subject, the CPC included.

By genuine party independence, the CPC means that each party is responsible for its own country and people, not for any other foreign party or an international centre; that each party has the right to choose its own way in revolution and construction on the basis of the fundamental principles of Marxism and its own and its country's conditions, and does not copy the model of another party or country; that all parties should have the right to decide their own positions on world affairs, and should not serve the needs of a larger party or any country's foreign policy; that all parties should run their own internal affairs and handle relations with other parties by themselves, and oppose any outside interference.

The CPC emphasises independence of individual parties, while upholding the idea of mutual support and exchange of views on the basis of free will. It opposes a so-called "common strategy" and "co-ordinated action," which restrict the decision-making powers of parties. It also opposes interference with and control over other parties and countries under the pretext of internationalism.

Inter-party relations should be equal. Whether large or small, old or new, in power or out of power, all parties should be equal. The historical experience of the postwar international communist movement has shown that a leading centre and a leading party are not needed. Nor should there be any such centre. Any party, no matter how old or how powerful, is not entitled to place itself above other parties. The CPC and many

The historical experience of the postwar world communist movement has shown that a leading centre and a leading party are not needed. No party is entitled to place itself above others.

The four principles of independence, equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs apply to the CPC's relations with other Communist and progressive parties.

other parties all strongly reject such paternalism.

The CPC also holds that all Communist Parties, each with its own strengths and weaknesses, should respect and learn from each other. With different circumstances and experiences, all parties cannot be expected to hold identical views on the different situations and tasks. It is natural that parties have divergent opinion on some issues. This should not, however, block the development of relations between them. Their differences of opinions can only be gradually resolved through friendly consultations and patience and by seeking common ground while reserving essential differences. It is wrong to impose one's view on others and seek artificial unanimity.

Problems in party-to-party relations left over from the past can only be resolved by the parties involved through learning from their mistakes and looking towards the future. It is thanks to this principle that the CPC has re-established friendly relations with many other Communist Parties.

The principle of non-interference is an important historical experience of practical significance. Without this, independence, equality, mutual respect and learning from each other would be out of the question. The Central Committee of the CPC in its report to the 12th National Party Congress points out: "Communist Parties should of course help each other, but it is absolutely impermissible for any of them to issue orders or run things for others from the outside. Any attempt by one party to impose its views on other parties or interfere in their internal affairs

can only lead to setbacks or failures in the revolutions of the countries concerned. As for the practice of one party compelling other parties to make their policies serve its own party and state policies, or even resorting to armed intervention in other countries, it can only undermine the very foundation of the international communist movement." By non-interference in each other's internal affairs, the CPC means non-interference not only in the affairs of any other party, but also in the internal affairs of any other country by taking advantage of a relationship with the country's party, or using one party to harm another. Over the years, the CPC has been true to these ideas.

The CPC has been a persistent champion of sound party-to-party relations. But it has also made mistakes in handling its relations with other parties. These mistakes have negatively affected certain parties. The CPC has, however, learnt from its mistakes, and it has been open about acknowledging and correcting them.

The four principles of independence, equality, mutual respect, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs can be applied not only to relations between the CPC and other Communist Parties, but also to the CPC's relations with progressive and friendly political parties. In recent years, the CPC, abiding by the four principles, has made considerable progress in securing such relations with other Communist and non-Communist Parties.

Realistic Principles

The CPC adheres to the principle of seeking truth from

facts, and the principle of integrating fundamental Marxist principles with reality. The CPC considers Marxism its theoretical foundation. It holds that Marxism is a guide to action, not a rigid dogma. The fundamental principles of Marxism are not only to be adhered to, but also to be developed. It adheres to dialectical materialism and historical materialism, trying to analyze and solve problems according to the Marxist stand, viewpoints and methods. However, Marxism is a developing science. The CPC should not rely on those principles and conclusions that are outdated and not appropriate today. Nor should the CPC rigidly adhere to principles that have not been well-developed or are applicable to only one particular situation. It should integrate Marxism with reality. Practice shows that not only some of Marxism's isolated conclusions are in need of changes but also its fundamental principles need constant testing, additions, enrichment and development. This principle has been repeatedly expounded by classic Marxist writers. In fact, Marxism has great vitality precisely because of its flawless integration with practice—it has provided approaches for answering new questions and solving new problems. Both the success of the October Revolution led by Lenin and the victory of the Chinese revolution led by Mao Zedong proved this. It has also been proved by the revolutionary practices of other Communist Parties.

Based on the above principles, the CPC advocates the constant exploration of the courses for its revolution and construction while supporting other parties to do so

by themselves. For socialist countries, the CPC advocates that discussions on socialist construction be conducted among the parties of their own choice, and that open criticism and censure should be avoided. Different parties and countries have different conditions and must take different roads to build their countries. This should be accepted and respected. Socialism, because it is still evolving, should be subjected to constant exploration. History has shown that open criticism of other parties' and countries' internal affairs is damaging. The CPC acknowledges the importance of studying the explorations and experiences of other socialist countries. At the same time, many out-of-office Communist Parties facing great changes in their nations' economies and class structures are pondering their problems and trying to meet the changing situation with new party programmes, organizations and approaches. These Communist Parties best understand their countries' needs and potential. Their efforts should be tested in practice, assessed by the people and analysed by the parties themselves. The CPC welcomes and respects these Parties for their contributions. It does not judge their affairs, however. Nor does it draw conclusions for them. It also notices that many progressive and friendly parties in the third world are also seeking new ways to develop and are planning their own strategies and policies for development in accordance with their own situations. The CPC may exchange views and experiences on these matters, but would never impose its views and experience on them.

International Activities

The CPC is a party of patriotism and of internationalism, and it advocates the

integration of the two. Today, the Party's goals in its foreign relations are to serve China's socialist modernization, to safeguard world peace, promote friendship round the world and further human progress.

For China the central task for the new historical stage is to carry out the socialist modernization drive. The work of the party, including its foreign relations, must serve this goal. This is the fundamental interest of the Chinese people. It is the primary and most important aspect of its international commitments, because the CPC's greatest contribution to world peace, international economic prosperity and human progress, is the construction of a highly democratic and culturally advanced powerful socialist country. This would also be the CPC's greatest contribution to the working classes and to the people of the world.

The CPC also opposes imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism and racism. It continues to support the third world's struggle for independence and development, and the struggles of various peoples to safeguard their lawful rights and interests. This is also the CPC's international commitment. By support, the Party means moral and political support, necessary humanitarian aid included. It is, however, against the "export of revolution." It is the business of the people of a country to decide what kind of a social system they want.

Today, achieving worldwide peace and development has become the two major problems that confront mankind. The CPC intends to contribute to the solution of these problems. It holds that the danger of a new world war exists, but that the forces of peace and the factors checking war are growing steadily. Therefore, the prospects for lasting world peace are promising. The CPC has reiterated its stand

on peace and arms reductions, and it has put them to action. At the same time, it has instituted its open policy, developed economic ties round the world and promoted the development of the third world and the prosperity of the world's economy. The CPC also seeks to ease world tensions, to strive for the complete prohibition and total destruction of nuclear weapons, to safeguard world peace and advance the world's economy through developing its relations with various Communist Parties and other progressive and friendly parties and through conducting constant exchange of views over the issues of peace, disarmament and development.

The Communist Party of China is a part of the international communist movement. Its work to develop its foreign relations is aimed at promoting the healthy development of the movement. It has always believed in revolutionary optimism. It holds that the world situation is in a flux and that it is inevitable that the development of the movement will fluctuate, have its ups and downs and progress through upsets and exploration. The signs indicating the movement's development are that more and more Communist Parties are doing their own thinking, and trying their best to integrate basic Marxist theories with the reality of their own countries in order to find the best course of development. At the same time, more Communist Parties advocate independence and oppose a leading centre and a leading party. They are stressing the importance of independent new model for inter-party relations on the basis of independence and equality. Therefore, the CPC is confident that no matter how many difficulties and hardships may appear, with the concerted efforts of all Communist Parties, the international communist movement will have a bright future. ■

'Little Suns' Need True Help

"ZHONGGUO RIBAO"

(China Daily)

Ten years ago, the "cultural revolution" (1966-76) had thrown everything, including family planning, into disorder, and silenced the renowned economist and educator, Ma Yinchu, who had warned in 1957 that an undue increase in population would adversely affect the amount of capital that could be accumulated, thus slowing down China's industrialization. China's population, 500 million in 1949, multiplied without check during the "cultural revolution," reaching 800 million in 1976.

The wild increase, which boosted the population size beyond the one-billion mark in early 1980, eventually refocused attention on Ma Yinchu's suggestion: Begin mass education on birth control and family planning. From then on, the one-child policy began to be seriously implemented, with the aid of various rewards and penalties.

Six years have passed. China's population has been kept at roughly one billion. The number of only children now is 32 million.

However, while celebrating the success of the one-child policy and the steady population growth, the people, especially young parents, were surprised to find selfishness, laziness, dependence and arrogance in quite a few only children.

There are few countries where children are loved the way they are in China. A survey showed that the majority of parents with one child devote three quarters of their spare time to clothing and feeding their "little suns," forgetting that obesity has become a major problem. Mothers, without complaint, wash, dress and even tie shoe laces for their children for far too long. One 11-year-old boy didn't know what to do with a hard-boiled egg; he had never

peeled one for himself. Another 10-year-old boy refused to turn off the light in the kitchen, telling his mother that if she turned it on she should turn it off as well.

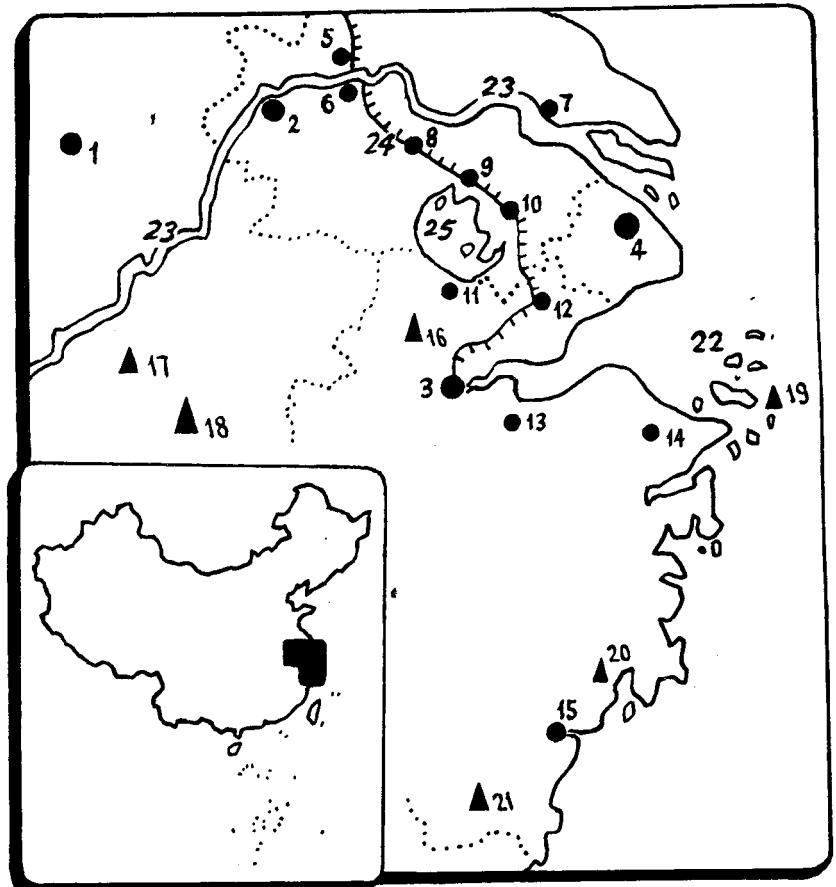
Furthermore, when some only children were assigned extra-curricular duties at school, such as cleaning the classroom, their parents and even grandparents would come to the school to help the children or even do the job for them.

In China, the big family was men's dream by tradition. When

the one-child policy made big families impossible, people poured out all they could have love on the only child. Feelings overcame rationality.

When living standards in China rose above the poverty line, parents resolved never to let their children taste that "bitter sea." As a result they gave the children whatever they asked for, without realizing that the struggle to come out of the "bitter sea" builds the strong will power badly needed by the younger generation.

Another fairly common phenomenon is: The more indulgent the parents were, the more they



Promoting Tourism in the Changjiang Delta

1. Hefei (capital of Anhui Province) 2. Nanjing (capital of Jiangsu Province) 3. Hangzhou (capital of Zhejiang Province) 4. Shanghai 5. Yangzhou 6. Zhenjiang 7. Nantong 8. Changzhou 9. Wuxi 10. Suzhou 11. Wuxin 12. Jiaxing 13. Shaoxing 14. Ningbo 15. Wenzhou 16. Mt. Mogao 17. Mt. Jiu Hua 18. Mt. Huangshan 19. Mt. Putuo 20. Mt. Yandang (north) 21. Mt. Yandang (south) 22. Zhoushan Islands 23. Changjiang (Yangtze) River 24. Grand Canal 25. Lake Taihu

expected of their children. Jingshan Primary School in Beijing surveyed the parents of one class. More than 90 percent said they expected their children to be scholars, professors, archaeologists, artists or to study abroad. None of them saw his or her child as an ordinary worker in the future. As a result of such expectations, some parents cram "extra" education into their children. A *Guangming Daily* report cited a 2-year-old girl who was forced to learn and recite long and difficult poems, and a 3-year-old boy who was being "crammed" to play the violin at

concert level.

Haste makes waste. The child's natural development in making friends, competing and cooperating with others and learning were retarded.

The education of only children has become a major concern. Incomplete statistics provided by the All-China Women's Federation show that more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have set up societies for family education and established 12,000 one-child parents' schools to teach how to develop moral standards and good behaviour in their offspring. ■

Promoting Tourism in Changjiang Delta

"JINGJI RIBAO"
(Economic Daily)

With rich natural resources, a lively economy and a well developed infrastructure, Shanghai, Suzhou and Hangzhou and the areas surrounding them have the most abundant tourist resources. The key to developing the tourist business in this triangular area is to improve management, attractions, facilities and service.

To make full use of the area's valuable tourist potential, two "triangles," one large and one small, are planned, both encompassing the major sites and attractions in the regions. The "small triangle" refers to areas around Lake Taihu, including the municipality of Shanghai, as well as Suzhou, Wuxi and Changzhou in Jiangsu Province and Hangzhou, Jiaxing and Huzhou in Zhejiang. The "large triangle," however, covers a wide area to include Nantong, Yangzhou, Zhenjiang and Nanjing in Jiangsu, Shaoxing, Wenzhou, Ningbo and Zhoushan Islands in Zhejiang, as well as southern Anhui. The following measures will be

adopted to develop the regions into profitable tourist locations:

1. An overall plan will be drafted to break down the barriers between different areas and to coordinate efforts, that is, to strengthen horizontal contacts in the development of tourism. For instance, the inter-city tourist corporation will organize five- and seven-day Grand Canal tours to such cities as Yangzhou, Zhenjiang, Changzhou, Wuxi, Suzhou, Jiaxing and Hangzhou. The three cities of Wuxi, Suzhou and Huzhou, which are located around Lake Taihu, will coordinate with each other to offer three- or four-day tours on Lake Taihu.

2. Improving transportation and establishing a tourist network. It is impossible to set up a tourist network without good transport facilities. Compared with the "large triangle," the small one has more convenient transport. The large area poses problems because its facilities for trains and automobiles are severely limited. If, however, small or medium-sized passenger planes are provided to shuttle tourists around the area, tourism would develop more rapidly.

3. Encouraging diversified efforts. Because the large triangle has many famous cities and tourist sites, its resources for tourism are rich and varied. In order to build the whole region into one with strong appeal to tourists, each city or scenic spot must be encouraged to develop according to its unique landscapes, scenery, history, customs and economic conditions. In addition to the Grand Canal tours and the Lake Taihu tours, the inter-city co-operation could also include Changjiang (Yangtze) River tours and tours of the famous Buddhist monasteries in Hangzhou, Ningbo and Zhoushan Islands. After the improvement of transportation, tours of famous mountains should also be offered.

4. Improving tourist facilities. Shanghai, a well-known industrial hub, has been considered the museum of modern Chinese history. It is also the biggest buying market in China and one of China's major ports for import and export. Shanghai is also the largest city in this region and should devote much attention to improving its tourist facilities. This does not mean, however, that the development of tourism in Suzhou, Hangzhou and other cities depends on Shanghai, for each has its own characteristics.

Tourism is a new business in China, and it is in need of prompt development. It is possible that Shanghai, Suzhou and Hangzhou will become the first in China to achieve great progress in tourism if enough efforts are made, and appropriate plans are worked out. ■



"Attention, you guys!"

Leasing Thrives In China

Leasing has been receiving increased attention by the Chinese government, and in financial and commercial circles because of its importance as a link to the outside world and as a source of foreign funds.

China's first leasing company, China Orient Leasing Co. (COLC), was established in 1981. By the end of 1985, 32 leasing companies were doing an annual volume of US\$700 million. COLC was the leader, bringing in US\$162 million, 23 percent of the total.

In 1985, COLC co-operated with Orient Leasing Co. Ltd. of Japan to rent a 19,000-ton Chinese bulk cargo ship worth US\$7.5 million to Norway. This was the first time China had rented equipment to a foreign country. COLC transactions in the first quarter of 1986 totalled US\$50 million. Over the past five years, COLC has completed 480 transactions, introducing technology worth US\$340 million from the United States, Japan, Britain, Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, Italy and France.

Bo Wei, COLC director and vice general manager, told *Beijing Review* that China's market for leasing is a product of the rapid economic growth that resulted from the open policy of 1979. As the state has reduced its investment and more foreign currency is needed, leasing has become an increasingly effective area for attracting foreign funds and introducing technology. Recently, Beijing has imported US\$20 million worth of 3,148 Japanese, French and American automobiles through COLC.

Leasing has expanded to almost every branch of the economy — airplanes, ships, cars, and large and small equipment, as well as the antarctic cars used by the Chinese investigation station in the Antarctic.

Leasing has brought quick economic results. The No.2 Radio Factory in Foshan, in Guangdong Province, was originally a small enterprise with only 1.8 million yuan in fixed assets. Its line of products was narrow, its equipment outdated, and its technology backward. Consequently, it lost money in 1983 and was on the verge of bankruptcy. But in 1984, the factory rented an imported production line from COLC that could turn out 48 million voltage dividers. In two years the factory earned 2.48 million yuan in profits, 160 percent greater than the total profits of the previous 15 years. At the Guangdong Foreign Trade Exhibition, held in January in Hong Kong, foreign firms ordered US\$370,000 worth of potentiometers.

In October 1984, COLC paid the FMI-MECFOND Co. Ltd. of Italy US\$4.5 million for a production line for pop-top cans. It was then leased to the Guangdong Drink Container Manufacturing Co. and went into operation in November 1985. It has been running smoothly ever since and has produced 12 million cans. The factory is the only soft-drink can manufacturer in China.

Wei said the next domain for China to exploit is the leasing of Chinese-made equipment to other countries. A breakthrough in this field can be expected if the timing of bidding and technical directions for the equipment and service are improved. Other problems include increases in specialization of products and services among different leasing companies, completion of a domestic service network, opening of more fund sources and training of personnel.

Many of the nation's 400,000 enterprises need technical updating. As companies replace old technology with advanced technology leasing is expected to find a ready market, especially during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-90).

by Yue Haitao

China's Attracts More Tourists

Since the beginning of 1986, international tourism has slowed down but more foreign tourists have come to China. In the first quarter, 5.4 million tourists entered China, a 19 percent increase over the same period in 1985. Of these, some 680,000 travelled at their own expense, up 2.6 percent, and they spent 18 percent more foreign currency.

Tourism was up 33.5 percent in Beijing, 33.9 percent in Hangzhou and 87.2 percent in Xian. Tourism also increased in cities in the hinterland.

From the beginning of the open policy at the end of 1978 through 1985, China's tourism has been growing at an average of 21.6 percent a year. In 1985, the total number of tourists was three million, three times that of 1978, and of those 1.37 million were foreign visitors, five times the 1978 figure. Foreign exchange income from tourism was US\$1.25 billion, four times that of 1978.

Tourist facilities are keeping pace with the increases: by the end of 1985, China had more than 700 tourist hotels, with 242,000 beds; 229 airlines, covering 450,000 kilometres; and more than 70 airports, of which nine, including Beijing, Shanghai, Guilin and Hangzhou, can receive large passenger planes.

In the next five years, more airports, airlines, highways and ports of entry will be opened. Some 80 hotels are scheduled to be built in Beijing and another 30 will rise in Shanghai.

During the same period, China will improve many of its major tourist attractions. The No.1 Pit Museum in Xian, which houses the famous 2,000-year-old Qin Dynasty terracotta warriors and horses, will be expanded and



Foreign tourists meet young people in Turpan, Xinjiang.

another 2,000 pottery human and animal figures restored. At the same time, excavation of the No.2 and No.3 pits will begin and the bronze chariots and horses reconstructed. At the same time, the Lijiang River in the Guilin scenic area will have its level raised and channels dredged.

by Yao Jianguo

Cuts in Imports of Production Line

China's overheated home appliance industry has stopped importing production-assembly lines and is concentrating on absorbing and integrating foreign techniques.

Production of electrical appliances developed rapidly during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1981-85). For example, the

annual output of refrigerators rose from 49,000 in 1980 to 1.39 million in 1985, while production of washing machines went from 245,000 to 8.33 million in the same period. The manufacture of television sets and radio-recorders showed parallel increases. However, despite these rapid increases, supply still fell short of demand.

In 1984, factories in the provinces started to import production lines. By the end of 1985, more than 30 refrigerator and 112 colour TV lines had been purchased from foreign firms.

As a result, the capacity of some major household appliance production lines exceeds the market needs, and large amounts of components and spare parts of such equipment needs to be imported, but the cost is greater than the government can afford. For instance, the amount of refrigerator production capacity available far exceeds the 7.5 million refrigerators that will be needed in 1990.

The State Council has therefore

decided during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-90) to prohibit the importation of production-assembly lines for the production of television sets, refrigerators, radio-recorders, household washing machines and air-conditioners. Only key equipment and technology will be accepted. Imports of components and spare parts will also be placed under strict control. To speed up the substitution of the production of electrical appliances with home-made equipment, future imports will consist only of key components and basic technology. ■

American Food Festival

American foods from the Old West were in the spotlight in Beijing on June 26 when the Great Wall Sheraton Hotel held its first American food festival. More than 300 diplomats, government officials and representatives of foreign firms sampled traditional American delicacies accompanied by bluegrass and country music.

The festival, sponsored by several American companies and the US Foreign Agricultural Service will run until July 4, American Independence Day.

by Yao Jianguo



A Team That Produces Champions

The age-old art of *wushu* (martial art) has become increasingly popular as a sport that is at once beautiful and useful in defending oneself and keeping fit.

Though there are thousands of *wushu* teams in China, Beijing's team heads the list. Since it was established in 1974, Beijing's *wushu* team has won 80 gold medals, and 40 silvers in various competitions. Of the 30 top *wushu* athletes chosen nationwide, nine are from the 34-member Beijing team.

As a Chinese saying goes: There are no weak soldiers under a strong general. This is especially true when it comes to the Beijing *wushu* team, whose coaches, Li Junfeng and Wu Bin, have helped make their "soldiers" strong.

Li graduated from the Beijing Physical Culture Institute in the 1960s as a *wushu* major. Born in Gaocheng County, Hebei Province, Li is a *wushu* master and an avid reader, gymnast, swimmer and archery enthusiast.

As the coach of Beijing's women's *wushu* team, Li has developed his own training style.



Li Junfeng coaching Ge Chunyan (front) and Zhang Hongmei.

BY HUO JIANYING

He says he teaches slim women *baguazhang*, or eight diagram *wushu*, which has complicated hand and foot movements. For the larger or more aggressive women he teaches double-broadsword, and eagle-claw *wushu*, or *kungfu* as it is sometimes called. He also uses gymnastics and swimming in training to

strengthen his athletes' mastery of difficult actions.

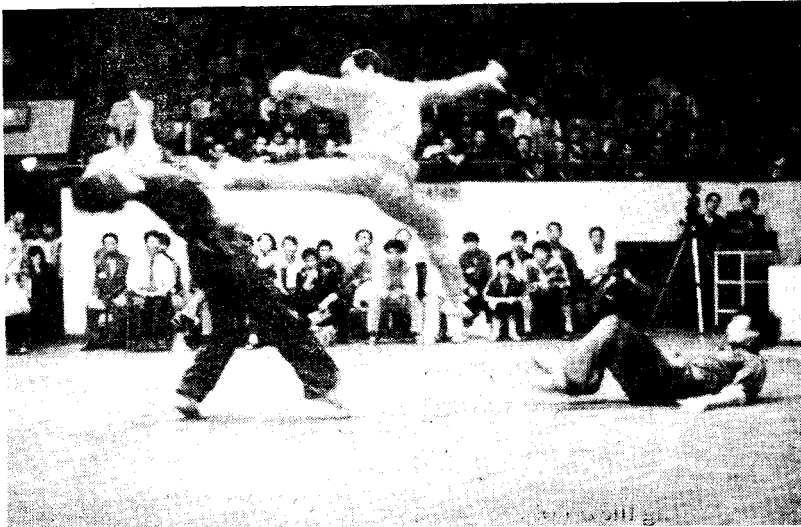
Li is both coach and friend to his athletes. He gives attention to their diet and reading, and is a willing adviser on professional and personal problems. Due at least in part to his efforts, Li's team has successfully defended its team-event title in the nationwide *wushu* competition for 11 years in a row, and Li has been elected vice-president of the National *Wushu* Coach Committee.

Coach Wu Bin is one of the founders of the Beijing *wushu* team, and is much stricter than Li. He says he writes down detailed reports on his training procedure, and he demands that every athlete follow his requirements to the letter. His athletes are said to fear most of Wu's "favour," for that "favour" means extra training. Last year, Wu was posted to work on the National *Wushu* Coach Committee.

Under the guidance of these coaches, a number of skilled *wushu* stars have surfaced from the Beijing team. Among such stars is Li Lianjie. Having studied at the

Li Zhizhou on the mat with Lu Jinming and Zhang Xianming.

BY HUO JIANYING



Shishahai Youth Sports School and worked with coach Wu Bin. Li began winning titles at national *wushu* competitions after only one year of training. Two years later when he was only 11, Li topped the adolescent group in the all-round event at a nationwide *wushu* competition.

Li began competing in the adult division when he was 13 years old. In 1975 at the Third National Games, he stepped onto the coveted throne of the all-round event, after a performance in which he demonstrated his creative choreography and near-perfect skills. In the four years since then, Li has gradually developed his own style—quick, precise, vigorous, light. His whole body moves so smoothly that many have said when Li is doing his *wushu* he appears as carefree as

1983 all-round event champion Wang Jianjun poised and ready.

BY HUO JIANYING



a cloud. Li usually has very precise timing, finishing 56 actions exactly in the 80 given seconds. Among his all-round talents, his broadsword and bare-handed performance are the best. After 1975, he held his all-round event title for five years in

a row. At the Fourth National Games, he bagged five golds.

Li also won fame because of his performance in a *kungfu* movie called *Shaolin Temple*, co-produced by studios from Hong Kong and the mainland. The young *kungfu* monk he portrayed in the movie left a deep impression on audiences in China.

Li left the Beijing *wushu* team a couple of years ago to work in Shenzhen, the special economic zone, for the development of *wushu*.

Li Zhizhou, 25, is another of the major athletes on the Beijing *wushu* team, for which he is now a coach's aide. His specialities are dueling, the drunkard's sword and bare-handed practice. His eagle-claw *kungfu* is superb—a vivid imitation of eagle-claw movement, which is energetic and impressive. His bare-handed fight against two people is especially skilled.

Ge Chunyan may be the brightest of the women stars of the Beijing *wushu* team. At the 1984 nationwide *wushu* competition, Ge walked off with five golds in four individual events and the all-round event.

Ge has come a long arduous way to reach her current standing. When she first entered primary school, the "cultural revolution" (1966-76) broke out, and classes were frequently stopped. Because of having so much free time, Ge began studying gymnastics with a teacher. Just as her gymnastics talent was about to shine, however, the teacher fell very ill. When the gymnastics class opened again in 1972, Ge was not allowed to join in because she was "too old." Later, Ge met *wushu* coach Li Junfeng, and began her career as a *wushu* athlete. After a decade of strenuous practice, Ge picked up the title as a *baguazhang* queen.

Ge is also an eager student of ancient Chinese and *wushu* theory. She says she has studied the two because they are the keys to understanding the art of *wushu*. In



Li Xia showing off her sword skills.

BY HUO JIANYING

1982, she enrolled in the correspondence class of the Beijing Physical Culture Institute. In 1985 after spending her spare time on those books for three years, Ge became the first on the Beijing team to receive a college diploma.

Like Li Lianjie, Ge is also good before camera. Her credits include performances in the films *Stories in Kungfu Circles*, *Broadsword Master Wang Wu*, and *Abbot Haideng*.

Another top *wushu* artist is Li Xia, who was formerly the captain of the Beijing *wushu* team. Li once won the all-round event title three times in a row at nationwide competitions, and she has won a total of 20 gold medals. She is known for her strength, her hand movement, and her pacing that is nearly flawless. Her sword point moves quickly and cleanly, and her performances are often likened to a piece of ancient music.

Today Li is studying at Beijing Physical Culture Institute in preparation for future coaching work.

As a friendship envoy from the Chinese people, the Beijing *wushu* team has visited more than 30 countries and regions. Last January, it toured Canada and the United States, where it performed for and exchanging skills with *kungfu* enthusiasts. ■

by Rao Fengqi

Therapy Brings Hope to Cancer Victims

China has achieved marked success in treating cancer of the uterus. The research leading to the breakthrough has been conducted for the last 28 years under the direction of Prof. Song Hongzhao of the Beijing Union Hospital.

By 1982, Song's team had handled 1,300 cases of the disease or similar tumours, with the death rate dropping from 90 percent to below 20 percent. More than 100 women who received Song's treatment 20 years ago are still living. Physical check-ups on those who have been cured show no signs of relapse.

This form of cancer, which is also called choriocarcinoma is a malignant tumour in the chorionic tissue of the ovary and occurs after pregnancy. A woman suffering from the disease usually lives about six months once the cancer cells have spread throughout the body.

Song began studying the disease in 1958, previous to which, he had found a chemical effective in killing placental cells in animals. Song said he always thought: the drug may have been useful in fighting choriocarcinoma cells as well. His first treatment of a patient suffering from the disease was successful.

Because the drug can be highly toxic, Song conducted lengthy studies on its side effects and made numerous clinical observations on its use. Song has not only achieved a detailed understanding of the drug, but he has also developed treatment for people allergic to it. In addition, he has developed four drugs equally effective in dealing with the disease. He said if these drugs are used together in treatment, or if two are used at once, the cure rate is even higher than that of the first drug alone.

Song's research was interrupted by the "cultural revolution" in 1966, but resumed in 1971 after the downfall of Lin Biao. Since then Professor Song has set high goals for his research. The disease usually requires the removal of the womb. Song's first goal was to try to treat the disease without removing the womb. Though the consequences of treating the cancer without surgery were possibly dire—relapse, difficult child birth, birth defects, sterility—Song pursued, for once the womb is removed pregnancy is impossible.

So far, Professor Song and his colleagues have cured more than 300 patients without surgery, and 80 percent of these women have since had children. The children are all in good health, physically and mentally, and 10 are now older than 20. Union Hospital recently gave these children cell chromosome checkups and found nothing wrong with their genetic makeup.

In the past 30 years Song has published more than 50 articles about his experience in treatment of choriocarcinoma. He has also compiled a special work, the first of its kind in China, on diagnosis and treatment of choriocarcinoma. His theories on stages of treatment based on the development of pathological changes of choriocarcinoma have been recommended to the Gynecology and Obstetrics International Federation by the World Health Organization as an international standard for dividing the stages of the disease.

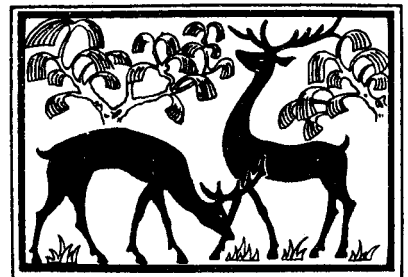
Song is very active in educating others on his treatment for choriocarcinoma. Since 1972 he has held more than 30 special classes in 26 cities, training more

than 1,000 doctors specializing in the disease. He has also helped establish some medical centres and research groups to deal with choriocarcinoma.

Cold Storage For Human Semen

China has made significant achievements in storing semen in freezers. The advancements have contributed much to the nation's artificial insemination programme.

In 1981, the Hunan Medical Institute established China's first human semen freezing facility, which keeps semen in liquid nitrogen at -190° centigrade. In March 1982 a woman was artificially inseminated with some of the frozen sperm. Ten months later she bore China's first child conceived through the insemination process. As of July 1985, 50 women had volunteered for the insemination operation. Twenty-eight of these women (56 percent) have become pregnant. Based on follow-up visits to the 20 newborns from the programme all appear to be healthy and developing normally.



Chinese Architecture Built on Firm Foundation

History of Ancient Chinese Architectural Technology

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English edition, pp 550),

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Ancient Chinese architecture, one of the oldest in the world, is an important component of China's rich culture. The Great

and mortise techniques, which was widely used in ancient wooden structures, is almost earthquake proof. Many wooden structures built with this technique more than 1,000 years ago have withstood a number of earthquakes and remain intact to this day.

In 1979 an extraordinary earthquake hit Tangshan in Hebei Province, pulling down almost all the city's modern buildings. The 10th-century *Guanyin* (Bodhisattva) Pavilion, built with the tenon-mortise technique, of the Dule Temple in Jixian County not far from Tangshan, was unscathed. Zhang's study shows how the

tenon-mortise technique makes a building resilient and able to withstand great stress. In an earthquake, the joints in a tenon and mortise structure moves slightly, allowing the structure to absorb a certain amount of quake energy.

Architectural researchers have also found that ancient builders also used stilts to improve a building's chances of surviving an earthquake. In a quake, walls and pillars, which are strong in bearing but weak under stress, tend to be seriously damaged. Ancient Chinese wooden structures have pillars that are not held fast to the foundation: they are linked to by a tenon-mortise structure that spreads the weight of the building securely along the base. With their centre of gravity so close to the ground, such buildings are better equipped to withstand earthquakes. The ancient tenon-mortise technique, therefore, bears a valuable lesson for contemporary builders. Studies of modern architecture show that many modern architectural theories and methods agree with the technology behind Chinese ancient architecture.

In the book, Zhang outlines the outstanding architectural technologies devised during primitive



The newly-published "History of Ancient Chinese Architectural Technology," which took 10 years to research and compile.

Wall, the Forbidden City, grotto arts and Suzhou's gardens are typical of oriental architecture renowned throughout the world.

Author Zhang Yuhuan and his team of researchers have been studying China's rich architectural heritage for the last 10 years and recently completed the impressive *History of Ancient Chinese Architectural Technology*.

Though from the point of view of modern science and technology, some of China's ancient building techniques are obsolete. Others, however, are still being used today, or can be used for reference. For example, the tenon

Editor-in-chief Zhang Yuhuan (right) and professor Zhao Liying discussing the book.



Raising Only Children

I have read the article by Wu Naitao on the "spoiled brat." It was one of the best articles I've read about this subject. This article was written about families in every part of the world, regardless of wealth, race, religion or politics. Children are the future, and it is up to us to guide them in the right direction.

I would like to suggest that copies be made to your readers for a small fee. Articles similar to the above could be beneficial to both the readers and the publishers; they can also serve as teaching materials. Some of our magazines offer articles like yours, too.

Willard G. Sibus
Auburn City, USA

I liked very much the article in your *Review* about only children, May, 12, 1986 (V.29 No.19).

As a former teacher, I am much concerned about only children. I have seen too many results of "only children"! Your points are all well taken: dependence (and, in reverse, too much independence), lack of consideration, wilfulness. I am happy that parents of only children are conditioning themselves to have a balanced family, because certainly population control is a necessity.

Cornelia M. Roberts
Illinois State, USA

'Advice to Wrong People'

The article "China Holds Symposium on Peace" (issue No

23) summarizes an essay, "Marxism and the Peace Movement" by Wang Yizhou and Su Shaozhi, director of the Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought Research Institute. The summary expressed opinions about another subject, too, revolution. It said, "Revolutionaries today should not use war to advance socialist revolution. . ." This advice is given to the wrong people. It is the ruling class of exploiters who use war and violence to oppose and reverse revolutions. Therefore, people can succeed only if they are willing to wage revolutionary violence against counter-revolutionary violence.

Charles Andrews
California, USA

society, slave society and feudal society. These achievements include the multi-storeyed wooden pagoda with a cylinder-frame, design theories and methods behind ancient gardens, and the concepts of treating a city's layout as a whole. Ancient architects' use of timber, earth, stone and bricks, as well as tiles, gold-plating and painting on ceilings and pillars are also included in the book. In addition, the book contains information about buildings made by people of minority nationalities and about major historical structures. With more than 1,800 photographs and illustrations, the book is most useful in acquainting readers with the development of ancient Chinese architecture.

Chinese scholars began studying the nation's ancient architecture in the 1930s. Since the founding of New China, the research has made considerable progress with an emphasis on the form and art of ancient architecture.

In April 1976, workers at the Research Institute of History of

Natural Sciences under the Chinese Academy of Sciences worked out an outline of the *History of Ancient Chinese Architectural Technology*. The compilation of the book began in 1977 when an editing-and-examining group was established, with Professor Zhang Yuhuan as editor-in-chief. Zhang, who now works at the Research Institute of History of Natural Sciences, was a student of Professor Liang Sicheng, a well-known expert in ancient architecture. Having studied Chinese architecture for 35 years, Zhang has published a number of works on architecture, making an outstanding contribution to literature on Chinese architecture. To write these works, Zhang travelled 500,000 kilometres mapping and photographing ancient buildings scattered in more than 20 provinces.

In addition, Professor Guo Husheng of the Nanjing Engineering Institute, Professor Zhao Liying of the Xian Metallurgy and Architecture Institute, and Wang Shaozhou of Tongji University were the book's deputy editors-in-

chief. About 100 scholars and experts from 50 units contributed to the work.

The first problem confronting the team in the process of compiling the book was the lack of materials on ancient architecture because many reference materials were lost or damaged during the "cultural revolution." The group, however, was not discouraged by the difficulties. After four years of examining ancient structures around the country, they finally had enough materials to put together a comprehensive study of the subject.

The result of their work has attracted the attention of architects from the United States, Japan, Denmark, Singapore and other countries.

Because the work was a team effort, some of the articles vary in structure. This one flaw, however, does not detract from the splendour and achievement of the work, which, though it deals with a technical subject, might be enjoyed by lay people as well. ■

by Ai Hua



A Corner of a Farmer's House.

Sketches by Zhao Ruichun

Zhao Ruichun, born in Wenzhou,
Zhejiang Province, in 1935, now
works in Guangzhou's Art Studio.

ART PAGE



An Old Man.



Women.



Mother and Son.

一九八五年九月十一日 他 画

一九八五年九月十一日 他 画

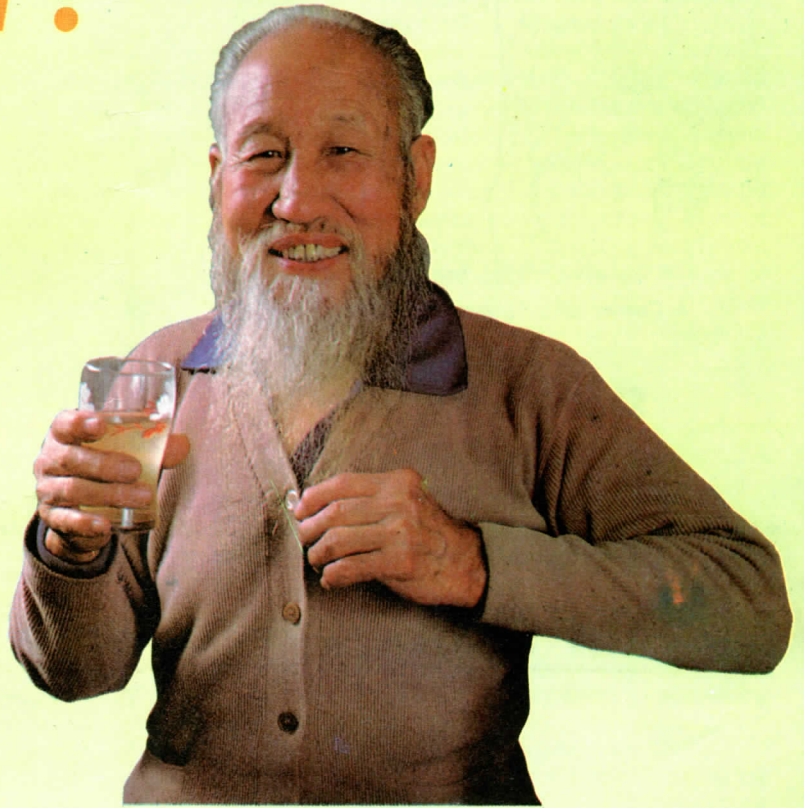
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一九八五年九月十三日 他 画

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