

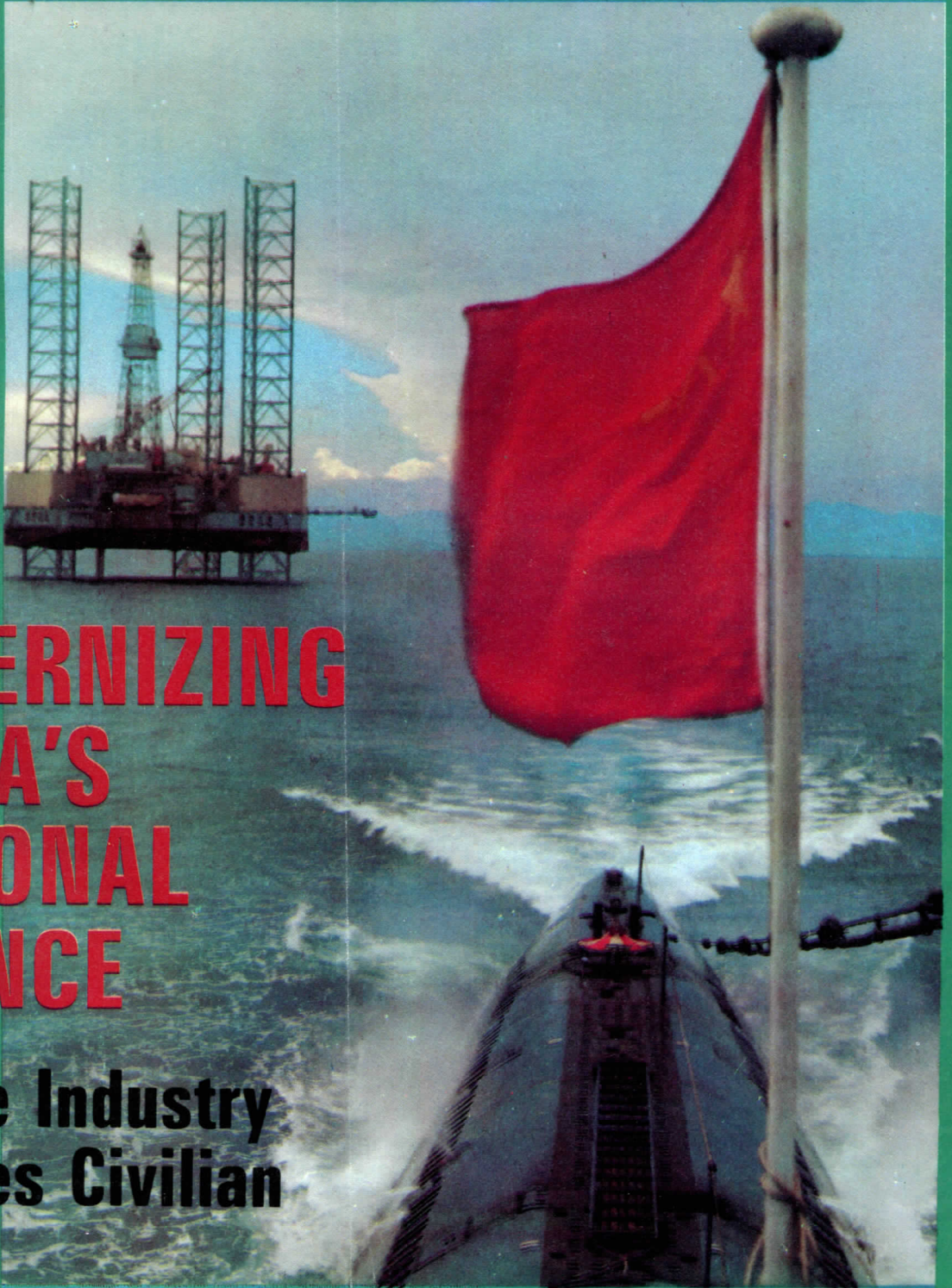
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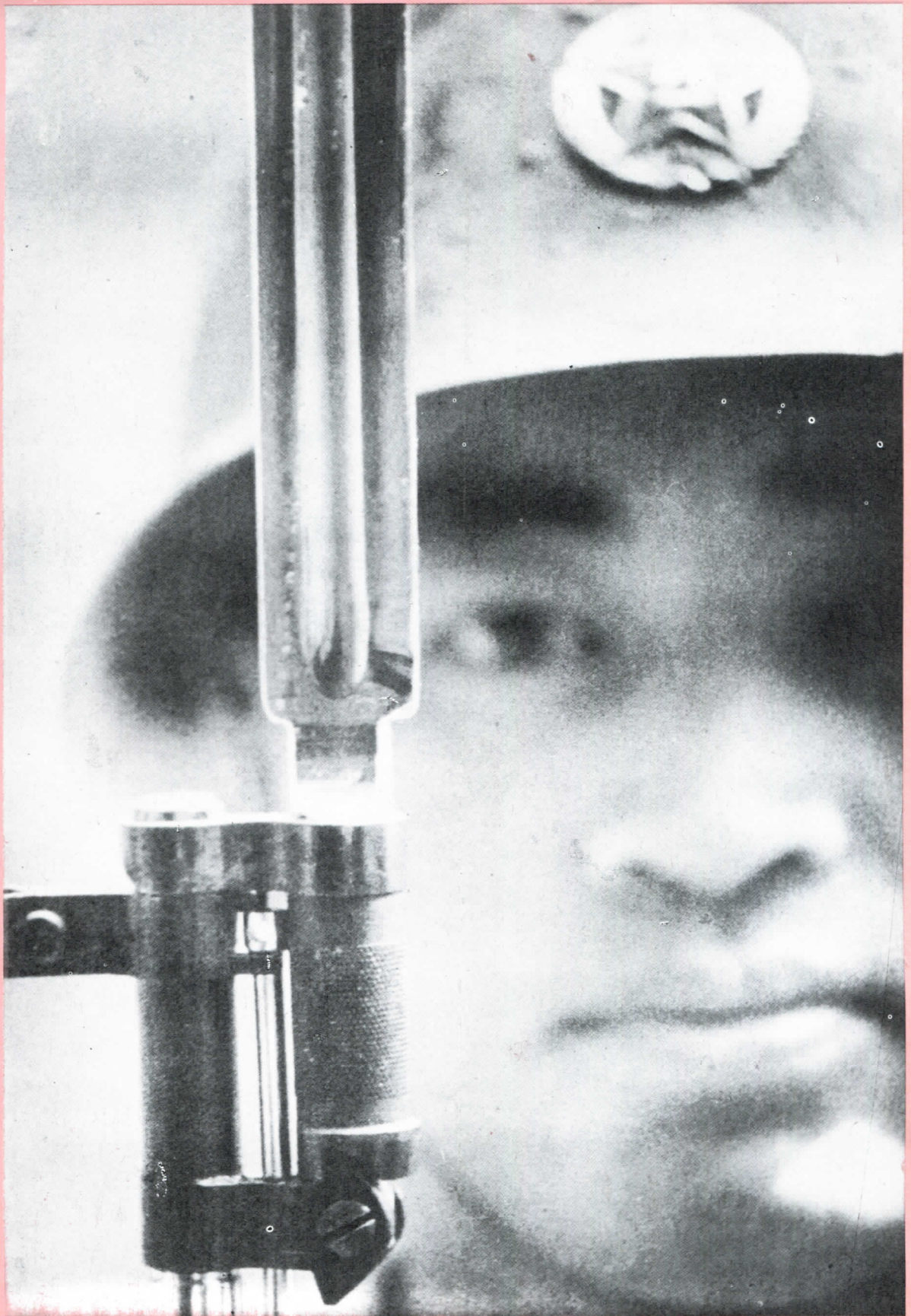
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August, 3, 1987



MODERNIZING CHINA'S NATIONAL DEFENCE

**Defence Industry
Produces Civilian
Goods**



To Mark the anniversary of the founding of the PLA: A soldier at the ready.

Lin Bing

VOL. 30, NO. 31 AUGUST 3, 1987

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FRONT COVER: A Chinese navy vessel patrols the sea and protects the oil wells.

Xin Hua

BACKCOVER: The No. 1 Beach at Qingdao.

Xin Men



p. 14



p. 17

For Peace & National Security

The Chinese People's Liberation Army celebrates its 60th birthday on August 1, 1987, with new modernization achievements. Equipped with "millet and rifles," the PLA led the Chinese people in liberating the mainland in 1949. Recently, it has modernized, providing sophisticated equipment for its three services, and higher education to its officers and men. China's efforts in defence modernization benefit both national security and world peace (p. 4).

Defence Industry Produces Civilian Goods

After working only for the armed forces for 30-odd years, China's ordnance industry is now shifting to serve national construction by branching out into the development and production also of civilian goods. This is another indication of China's wish for peace (p. 14).

Education A University for Generals

Combining the teaching of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought with strategic and tactical research, the National Defence University of the PLA trains commanders who can meet the needs of defence modernization. So says General Zhang Zhen, president of the university, in an interview with our correspondent (p. 16).

Qufu — Hometown of Confucius

Qufu, the ancient city in Shandong Province, was the birthplace of Confucius, revered as China's No.1 sage by its feudal rulers. Here the Confucian temple, forest and mansion were kept refurbishing despite numerous wars and disasters over two thousand years. Visited by tourists from all over the world, Qufu will host an international symposium on Confucianism from August 31 to September 4 this year (p. 23).

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For Peace & National Security

by An Zhiguo

Born on August 1, 1927, after an armed uprising led by the Chinese Communists, the Chinese People's Liberation Army now celebrates its 60th anniversary with notable modernization achievements.

Poorly equipped, it was dubbed an army with "millet and rifles." Yet, because its aim was to liberate the Chinese people and safeguard China's independence, it won the support of the people and achieved victory after victory. Since the liberation of the Chinese mainland in 1949, it has made outstanding contributions to national defence, to the protection of socialist construction and to world peace.

China has set itself the goal of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and achieving prosperity for the Chinese people. For this it requires long-term peace.

As economic construction has become the nation's overriding concern, China is devoting its limited funds mainly to this effort, leaving little for national defence. This shift in emphasis had the support of Chinese officers and soldiers who, as defenders of the Chinese people, have the interests of the entire nation at heart.

In the last few years, the PLA itself has made a strategic shift. Its guiding thought has changed from preparedness against an early, full-scale and nuclear war, to normal military construction in peacetime. This change is based on an objective analysis of the current world situation: While the danger of a world war still exists and factors which might contribute to war are increasing, the growth of peace forces surpasses them and there is hope for the defence of world peace.

In 1985 China declared it would cut its armed forces by 1 million men. This task has now been basically accomplished, and represents another concrete contribution China has made to the cause of peace.

Appropriate defences, however,

***C**hina's modernization of its national defence not only benefits its own security, but also helps maintain world peace.*

are always necessary. China learnt many lessons from its history of vulnerability to attack due to its backwardness. The technology and equipment of the Chinese armed forces today still lag far behind the most advanced. Moreover, China's borders are still not tranquil. All this makes the modernization of its national defence necessary. So far:

- It has built its own defence research system and defence industry. Relying on its own efforts, it has solved the problems of changing from the conventional ground, navy and air forces to a defence force equipped with strategic nuclear missiles and other sophisticated arms.

- It has founded mechanized group armies, transformed the field armies into group armies, given the navy an air capability and established a marine corps.

- It has established an automatic command network. The artillery, which used to support the infantry in battle has now been

made the main firepower shock force, possessing new, automatic anti-tank cannons and second-generation anti-tank missiles. Its air force is capable of long-range operations and air defence, high-speed mobility and major assaults. Its navy is equipped with conventional and nuclear submarines of its own making. This force has an air arm capable of deep-sea operations and can counter surprise attacks. Its strategic missiles unit, which was set up to break the nuclear monopoly of the superpowers, strengthen China's defence capability and prevent the outbreak of a nuclear war, is gradually taking shape.

- The whole system of military training is being modernized. Lasers, electronic and simulation equipment and automatic command systems are being diffused throughout the training structure. The over 100 Chinese military academies have a combined enrollment of over 100,000 cadets. Low-ranking officers in the army have all received at least two years' training, the posts of regiment officers are being gradually filled by cadet school and university graduates. The proportion of officers on the active list with at least a college education has increased from 2 percent 10 years ago to 25 percent at present and the proportion of soldiers with a senior middle school education is over 80 percent.

China is an important force in the defence of world peace. China's programme for the modernization of its national defence not only benefits its own security, but also helps to maintain world peace. ■

China to Fill Gaps in Car Industry

Many foreigners living in China find that their ability to drive a car is as useful as the ability to slay a dragon. As the Chinese saying implies, it doesn't matter how good you are if there are no cars around.

Even the increasing prevalence of taxis cannot conceal the fact that in China a car is still a rare luxury. The country's car industry remains in its cradle.

Official statistics show that industrialized countries have an average of as many as 200-550 cars for every 1,000 people. China has only 0.27 of a car for 1,000 people, which places it behind 139 other countries in the world.

"China has less than 500,000 cars, of which 230,000 are jeeps," said Wang Weimin, an official in charge of planning at the China National Automotive Industry Corporation. He said most of the cars are imported. China can

produce only 20,000 cars annually.

For a long time, a car was a symbol of power and dignity in China. And it conferred an unmistakable status. When a boy said, "My father goes to work in a small car," he meant that his father was a VIP. Similarly, "a rider of a *Hongqi* (Red Flag)," a Chinese-made limousine, could only be a top leader. It seemed natural that "small (common) people take big cars (buses), while big people (VIPs) take small cars."

Since so few people used cars, said Wang, the low output of China's car industry appeared to be acceptable. But this traditional opinion has been challenged increasingly since China opened its door in the late 1970s. "Now riding a car is no longer a sign of privilege, a pedlar may take a taxi to do his business. People need time and efficiency. They started

crying out for cars almost overnight," he said.

More people want to use cars and more individuals can afford them. Demand has outstripped supply. "Yes, you can become a 10-thousand-yuan earner, but you are not free to buy a car. You've got to get authorization before you purchase it. The reason is simple, we just don't have enough cars to provide," said Wang. About 15,000-16,000 individuals in China have their own cars. Many more would be ready to buy cars if they were available.

A conservative estimate puts the annual demand for cars at about 100,000. Imports have been filling the gap between supply and demand. Today more foreign than domestic cars are seen on China's streets. But importing is only a stopgap measure. Although there has been controversy about how and when to develop China's light-vehicle industry, most experts agree that it must be developed despite difficulties such as the country's poor road system.

It is estimated that by the end of this century, China will have 4 million cars, or about 3.3 cars for every 1,000 people, approximately the same level as in Japan in the late 1950s or Pakistan in 1980. China is not only a potential car market, but a real one, said a senior automobile expert. To come into its own, China's car industry must depend mainly on its own abilities, supplemented by advanced foreign technology.

In a bold move, the First Automobile Works (FAW) of Changchun, Jilin Province, signed an agreement in Beijing on July 21 with Chrysler Corp. of the United States. FAW, located in the heart of China's auto industry, will buy 48 major pieces of machinery and obtain technical help for a new factory to produce up to 300,000 engines a year for light trucks and

A workshop in Shanghai where Santana cars, jointly produced by China and Federal Germany, are being manufactured.

CHEN ZONGLIE



cars. The agreement, one of the biggest transfers of US automotive technology to China, will enable FAW to produce 150,000 four-cylinder engines a year in the first stage of production.

The pact will provide FAW with Chrysler's complete 4-cylinder-engine technology for 2.2- and 2.5-litre engines, including future upgrading. Chrysler will also provide the technology it developed for 1.8-litre engines. The engines will be used to power 1- to 2-ton light trucks, vans and passenger cars that FAW plans to produce.

The agreement is part of China's effort to alleviate its shortage of light vehicles. FAW, which makes about 100,000 vehicles a year, almost all 5-ton trucks with 6-cylinder engines, is being groomed by the state as the country's major manufacturer of light trucks and cars.

Authorities in Shanghai, the home of China's car industry, recently listed car-making as one of the municipality's six key industries. Some 50,000 "Shanghai" brand cars have been turned out since 1957.

by Li Haibo

Achievements of PLA Streamlining

To meet the needs of modern warfare, specialized arms have replaced infantry as the key factor in China's army, leading to a historic change in the composition of the People's Liberation Army (PLA).

Specialized forces, including artillery, armoured divisions, engineers and anti-chemical warfare troops, outnumber the infantry for the first time in the history of the PLA.

The artillery has become the largest branch of the army. A computerized command system now enables artillery forces to fire instantly, instead of having to wait



GAO SHAOFEI

A mechanized group army of the Chinese People's Liberation Army taking part in military exercises.

for several minutes for a command to reach them.

The army's armoured troops have improved their mobility and their capacity to withstand attack. With the introduction of advanced and specialized battle tanks, the tank units have developed into a major attack force. Previously the units mainly supported ground troops.

The PLA has recently been reduced by 1 million members. But the Central Military Commission has decided to strengthen specialized forces in the different services. Army air units, weather forecasting units, navy marine corps units, nuclear submarine forces and air force ground-to-air missile units have been set up in the past few years.

A ranking officer from the No. 38 Group Army said his group, which used to consist mainly of infantry, has developed into a combined group that includes mechanized and motorized infantry, tanks, artillery, anti-chemical-warfare troops, signal units, engineer corps, air divisions and radar units.

Group armies are capable of conducting anti-tank warfare as

they are now armed with new anti-tank missiles and rockets, as well as electronic offensive devices. The engineers also have updated equipment, for example, specialized tanks that enable them to build bridges across rivers.

About one-third of the officers at and above platoon level are graduates of institutes of higher learning and many have been trained at the University of National Defence, military academies, the Armoured Corps Institute and the School of Artillery.

The PLA's naval force has also greatly improved its defence abilities, especially in off-shore defence. In the past 38 years, the navy has become a multi-force service with warships, submarines, air units, coastal defence forces and a marine corps.

A recent exhibition featuring the navy's achievements and equipment showed that China's naval forces now have 10 times as many warships as in the 1950s, including submarines and large missile-carrying warships. New missile-carrying warships and planes designed and built by China have recently taken part in

Leaders Meet Middle-aged Intellectuals

On July 20, Premier Zhao Ziyang and other Chinese top leaders met a group of middle-aged scientists and their families in Beidaihe, a famous summer resort near Beijing. It is the first time that the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee has invited intellectuals to spend a holiday there.



OI TIEYAN

rocket-launching experiments, Antarctic scientific surveys, visits abroad, and salvage and training operations.

The navy now boasts a dozen

military schools and institutes, training thousands of qualified officers every year for warships, submarines, marine air force units and other sectors. ■

Government Spending Remains High

Despite a drive launched at the beginning of this year to slash public expenditures, China is still dogged by excessive government spending. During the first six months of 1987, public purchases grew by 22.6 percent over the same period last year. This meant additional State expenditures of 4.83 billion yuan (US\$1.3 billion).

Although price increases were partly responsible for the increase, extra-budgetary expenditures were also a major factor. These included spending on consumer goods by government agencies and State-run enterprises.

Some enterprises used State money earmarked for capital construction to buy consumer

goods, such as sofas, carpets, air-conditioners, duplicators and telex machines. Others used their profits to buy daily necessities and high-grade goods for their employees' personal use.

Statistics from Beijing's First Commercial Bureau show that during the first six months of this year, the amount of textiles purchased by State organizations grew by 37.2 percent over a year earlier, clothing by 49.4 percent, knitwear by 60.5 percent, miscellaneous goods for daily use by 23 percent, and furniture by 30 percent.

Moreover, the nearly 200,000 cars purchased by newly established State companies, associ-

ations and centres in the past two years cost at least 700 million to 800 million yuan in fuel consumption and maintenance fees a year, according to *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily). If this situation continues, the paper said, the government will fail to keep the country's expenditures within the limits set for this year.

Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian said China ought to readjust the distribution of all government revenues so that a larger proportion of them go to the State, and less to local governments, government departments and enterprises. He said it is also necessary to shift some of the spending now done by the central government to other governmental entities. "This is needed to establish a stable and balanced socialist financial system," Wang said in his preface to the book *China's Modern Finance*, which will be published later this year.

He said China's reforms in the past few years have brought about big changes in the country's revenue and expenditure structure, and greatly enriched the

purses of local governments and enterprises.

The proportion of State revenue in the national income dropped from 31.9 percent in 1979 to 25 percent last year. The proportion of extra-budgetary capital of local governments, government departments and enterprises grew from 13.5 percent to 21.4 percent in the same period.

"Under these circumstances, much of the spending that should have been sustained by local governments, various departments and enterprises is still done by the State, especially by the central government. This situation cannot continue," Wang said. ■

Minority Languages In Full Use

Government functionaries at all levels in Tibet should use Tibetan as the major official language, according to newly issued regulations on the use and development of the indigenous language.

The regulations developed from a proposal by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and Bainqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyaincain, vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of National People's Congress. The proposal was adopted at the Fifth Session of the Fourth People's Congress of the Tibet Autonomous Region, and the regulations will go into effect July 1, 1988.

Tibetan will be listed as a main subject at all schools and other subjects should be taught in Tibetan, the regulations stipulated, adding that students of Han nationality will continue to use Mandarin in classes.

Government officials of Tibetan nationality under the age of 45 must attend local training courses if they cannot speak Tibetan. Tibetan will also be used at local post offices, banks, shops, meetings and courts.

Herdsmen in the Tibet Autonomous Region can enjoy a film in the Tibetan language once a month, a local official said.

Authorities of the region distributed more than 500 Tibetan-language film copies to agricultural areas and pastures last year, the official said. The region has organized 423 film projection teams which tour remote and poor areas of the region. Each team shows 220 films free of charge for herdsmen annually, he said. There are 12 Tibetan translators to dub films made in other languages in the region. The Tibet TV station airs Tibetan-language programmes, including local and national news relayed from the China Central TV station every day. So far all the counties of the region have TV relay stations or satellite ground stations, the official said.

Southwest China's Yunnan Province has published more than 4 million copies of 550 books using 19 minority-nationality languages, and 18 newspapers and other publications in 10 minority languages in the past few years.

The province has 21 written languages, including standard Chinese. The other 20 are minority-nationality languages.

Both the minority languages and standard Chinese are used in government announcements and court documents in the province, which has the greatest number of ethnic minority groups of all the provinces and autonomous regions in China.

Of the 24 minority groups in the province, only four had written languages before the founding of New China in 1949. Then, 16 systems of writing different languages were invented and three existing ones improved.

More than 4,000 spare-time schools had been set up by the end of 1986 to eliminate illiteracy by teaching minority-nationality languages, according to provincial government statistics.

Meanwhile, the languages have been added to the curricula of the province's 1,076 primary schools, which used to use only standard Chinese. ■

Desertions Weaken 'Front-Line' Work

A survey of 34 enterprises in the engineering industry in Harbin and Shenyang shows that a shortage of front-line workers is posing a serious problem for production, the paper Personnel Labour Affairs reported. Excerpts follow:

In 30 enterprises covered by the survey, the overall increase in numbers of workers is 13.43 to 20.54 percent compared with 1981, while the proportion of front-line workers, those actually working on the machines, has dropped 1.2 percent. In some factories the drop is about 10 percent.

Furthermore, the remaining front-line workers are of poor quality, which has given rise to a series of problems, such as an excess of inferior products, and low utilization rates for equipment.

There are several possible causes of the shortage.

The temptation to get diplomas and the desire to make money by doing business have drawn many workers away from front-line posts.

In some enterprises, a diploma is considered as the sole condition for promotion, while workers' skill and technique are not given enough emphasis. So many workers want to leave the front-line posts to study for diplomas.

In a factory in Shenyang, 219 of the 466 graduates from technical professional schools entering the enterprise from 1982 to 1985 have left, some going to study, some transferring to other posts.

Some workers consider it more profitable to do business than to work in the factory. As a result, they do their work perfunctorily devoting themselves to business after work. Some even hand in their resignation and go absent without leave if not permitted to quit.

The irrational distribution in pay and bonuses hurts the front-

line workers' enthusiasm. The work in front-line posts is much harder than in other posts, but the workers there get almost the same pay as other workers. They have to do their best to fulfil the quota and get bonuses, which are only a bit higher than those of workers in other posts. If they fail to fulfil the quota, they will get less than other workers and cadres.

Bad working conditions are also a cause of the problem. In many enterprises, workshops are shabby, equipment is poor and means of production backward, and some working conditions even cause occupational diseases. Some old workers, in tears, say they have made a lot of profit for the country every year but their working conditions have improved very little in the past 30 years.

The management of workers by economic and administrative means only has caused a sense of inferiority. Some workers said that they will try their best to send their children to universities and will try to prevent their becoming workers.

These days people are absorbed in striving to improve their living conditions and have almost forgotten those empty slogans popular during the "cultural revolution" (1966-76), which proclaimed workers the leading class in the society. Instead, the age-old tradition of seeking to become a glorious intellectual has resurfaced. This is seen as the path to eminence in modern society.

In recent years something has been done in some enterprises in Harbin and Shenyang to honour outstanding workers with better skills and techniques. This works by keeping the front-line workers' minds on their work and helping dispel their sense of inferiority about their work. It is a pity that this approach has not received much attention in other enterprises. ■

Weekly Chronicle (July 20-25)

POLITICAL

July 22

■ In a circular, the Central Disciplinary Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China calls on all the Party organizations and members to strictly observe the regulations governing personnel affairs formulated by the Party and the government, Xinhua reports.

It says that Zhan Zhengkun, deputy director of the public security bureau of Shantou city, Guangdong Province, was relieved of his post by the local government and expelled from the Party by the city's Party committee for nepotism.

July 24

■ Working efficiency and style have greatly improved in various organizations under the Yueyang city government in Hunan Province since the introduction of a public assessment of government work once every two months, *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily) reports.

Under the new system, all government officials work at least two-thirds of their time in grass-roots units and many long-standing problems have been resolved.

ECONOMIC

July 21

■ The sinking of 17 oil wells in a 2.5-hectare spot near Shenyang, capital of Liaoning Province, has been completed, Xinhua reports. China's largest drilling platform was used in the task.

Sixteen of the wells in the Liaohe Oil Field are inclined wells and one is vertical. China has developed a set of drilling

techniques that save land in heavily populated areas, an expert said.

July 22

■ About 250 enterprise chiefs in Shenyang, Liaoning Province, have been hired through advertising, Xinhua reports.

The new practice is an attempt to improve on the previous one. Formerly, chiefs of enterprises were appointed by the authorities.

CULTURAL

July 21

After a four-year investigation of landslides in Gansu Province, geologists and hydrologists have concluded that the serious landslide on Mount Saleshan, on March 7, 1983, was caused by heavy rain water leaching underground and acting as a "lubricate" for the disaster.

The landslide, which lasted only 55 seconds, reached a speed of more than 40 kilometres an hour and covered a distance of 800 metres. It killed more than 200 people and buried three villages and 133 hectares of farmland, Xinhua reports.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

July 22

China and the Soviet Union agree to hold the second round of Sino-Soviet boundary talks in Beijing, starting August 7, according to a foreign ministry spokesman.

July 22

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman says in Beijing that a recent Indian newspaper report about China deploying medium-range missiles in Tibet against India and the alleged killing of a large number of Tibetans is simply a fabrication concocted with ulterior motives and is not worth refuting.

UNITED NATIONS

Worries About the Gulf Situation

The United Nations Security Council has adopted a resolution demanding an immediate ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war. But its future is uncertain. The US naval escort operation is also causing concern.

The United Nations Security Council on July 20 unanimously adopted a resolution demanding that Iran and Iraq implement an immediate ceasefire, withdraw all forces to their internationally recognized boundaries and settle their disputes through negotiations.

The resolution noted that despite repeated Security Council calls for a ceasefire, the conflict between Iran and Iraq has continued unabated, with further heavy loss of human life and destruction of property. The adoption of the resolution reflects the council's determination to bring to an end all military actions between Iran and Iraq. The council called on the countries to co-operate with the UN secretary-general in implementing the

resolution and in mediation efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and honourable settlement, acceptable to both sides, in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter.

The Iraqi National Assembly approved the resolution at a special meeting on July 22. An Iraqi official spokesman stressed that Iraq will co-operate with the UN secretary-general and the Security Council to implement the resolution and find a way to end the conflict. Iran, however, rejected the resolution, describing it as "unjust."

Many other countries, including Persian Gulf countries, expressed their support for the resolution. Chinese deputy permanent representative Huang Jiahua called on Iran and Iraq to end their

war as soon as possible. He reaffirmed China's position of observing strict neutrality and actively working for a peaceful settlement of the war. "We also expect that other countries concerned, the major powers in particular, will exercise restraint and refrain from doing anything to exacerbate the situation, thus concretely contributing to an early end to the Iran-Iraq war and the realization of peace in the Gulf region," Huang said.

After the passage of the resolution, two reflagged Kuwaiti oil tankers protected by three US warships sailed through the Strait of Hormuz and entered the Gulf. This caused concern among UN diplomats and observers. One Western diplomat said he believes the US escort operation will hinder implementation of the Security Council resolution. Another UN diplomat said the situation in the Gulf is explosive now that US Navy escorts are in the waterway. So far no conflict has been reported because Iran has exercised restraint, he said.

Observers noted that the US action was only the first of planned US Navy escorts for 11 Kuwaiti oil tankers carrying the US flag. The US government said it is prepared to attack as soon as it feels there is evidence of "hostile intent." Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said on July 13 that "we would not contemplate waiting until we actually received a hit."

Observers have also noted that the US naval fleet in the Gulf far exceeds what is needed for escort operations. The US forces include four frigates, three cruisers and a destroyer. In addition US aircraft carrier, *Constellation*, and seven escort vessels will remain outside the Gulf to provide air support in the event of attack by Iran.

Prompted by the escort operation, some US allies have also said they are willing to protect ships in the Gulf. Meanwhile, warships from the Soviet Union

Members of the UN Security Council adopt a resolution demanding an immediate ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war.



are lying outside the Strait of Hormuz. All this has turned the Gulf into a powder keg.

Observers say the US naval escort operation immediately after the UN resolution was adopted,

contrary to the wishes of the majority of the Security Council, will not help realize a ceasefire and instead might further complicate the Gulf situation.

by Chang Qing

DPRK

A Valuable Proposal

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has addressed a three-stage disarmament proposal to South Korea and the United States. As a gesture of goodwill, it also announced that it is prepared unilaterally to cut its forces by 100,000 troops by the end of this year.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has issued a call for disarmament on both sides to reduce military confrontation between the DPRK and South Korea. Under the DPRK proposal, announced by First Vice-Foreign Minister Kang Sok Ju at a news conference on July 23, the DPRK and South Korea would reduce their armed forces in three stages beginning next year and keep their troops under 100,000 each from 1992.

The five-point proposal also calls on the United States to withdraw both its troops and its nuclear weapons from South Korea and dismantle all military bases in the region after the armed forces of the DPRK and South Korea are cut to a maximum of 100,000 each by the end of 1991.

To facilitate the disarmament process, the DPRK suggested that the demilitarized zone dividing Korea in two be converted to a zone of peace and that neutral nations send peace-keeping troops to the region. It also proposed that the DPRK, South Korea and the United States hold multilateral disarmament talks in Geneva next

March with the members of the peninsula's Neutral Nations' Supervisory Commission—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Sweden—present as observers.

In response to questions after the announcement of the proposal, Kang Sok Ju said that if South Korea and the United States do not answer the DPRK's call, Pyongyang will unilaterally reduce its forces by 100,000 this year.

The proposal is another practical and reasonable one made by the DPRK for ending the tensions on the peninsula. It aims to break the deadlock on the peninsula, end the military confrontation between the South and the North and improve the relations between the DPRK and the United States. The statement also represents the sincere desire of DPRK to avoid another war in the region and to safeguard peace in Asia and the world.

Since the Korean war broke out in the 1950s, the United States has had troops stationed in South Korea. South Korea also maintains huge forces. Confronted with

this situation, the DPRK had to strengthen its own defence forces. To reduce the tensions and bring about the national reconciliation and peaceful reunification of Korea, the government and Labour Party of the DPRK have put forward various suggestions and proposals which have received no response from the United States or South Korea.

For a long time, the United States and South Korea have refused to withdraw or cut their troops on the pretext that the DPRK is maintaining large forces. Now the DPRK has put forward a clear and efficient disarmament proposal and has declared that it is ready to cut its troops first. Will the United States and South Korea find new pretexts to maintain their forces at their current levels?

Since the start of this year, the DPRK government has written to the South Korean authorities suggesting that high-level political and military talks be held between the two sides. The DPRK has also advocated turning the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone. The DPRK has taken the initiative to halt military manoeuvres and throw more forces of the People's Army into the cause of economic construction. These moves show that the DPRK has made sincere efforts towards realizing peace in the region. The United States and South Korea have responded to the DPRK's efforts by continuing to conduct military manoeuvres on a large scale and flaunting their armed forces. These blatant actions led to the halts of some talks between two sides. To end the sharp confrontation on the peninsula and promote the peaceful reunification of Korea, the North and South must both cut their troops and the United States must withdraw altogether. This is what the DPRK has proposed. The world awaits the reaction of the United States and South Korea.

by Ren Ping

FRANCE-IRAN

Relations Severed Amid Rows

France and Iran broke off relations following a blockade war at each other's embassies. This adds to the tensions in the Persian Gulf.

On July 17 France announced that it was severing diplomatic relations with Iran. Later that day Iran broke off ties with France.

The hostile exchange came one day after Iran demanded that a police cordon around its embassy in Paris be lifted. The Iranians also demanded that France punish customs officials who had allegedly beaten up an Iranian diplomat and confiscated his papers at Geneva airport on July 11. Tehran warned France to meet the demands within 72 hours or ties would be cut.

The catalyst for the current dispute was an Iranian named Vahid Gordji. France has accused Gordji, an interpreter at the Iranian Embassy in Paris, of being involved in terrorist attacks between December 1985 and September 1986 that left 13 people dead and some 250 wounded. Gordji has no diplomatic immunity, and therefore was obliged to appear in a French court for interrogation and testimony. But he refused to do so and hid in the Iranian embassy. This led the French police to surround the embassy. Iranian police set up a retaliatory blockade of the French Embassy in Tehran immediately after the French action.

As the French authorities sought Gordji, Tehran charged French consul at its embassy in Tehran, Jean, Paul Torri, with spying, supporting anti-government Iranians and smuggling. The Iranians even threatened to arrest and try him.

Relations between France and Iran have been deteriorating since the beginning of this year, when

talks aimed at improving relations between the two countries became deadlocked. French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac initiated the dialogue in April 1986. The Iranians had cut off all commercial and financial links with France in 1983, after reports that France had supplied Iraq with advanced weapons, including Exocet missiles and Super Etendard warplanes. France is one of the main arms suppliers of Iraq, Iran's enemy in the seven-year-old Gulf war.

The talks between Iran and France were based on mutual need. France hoped reconciliation would help win the release of French hostages in Beirut — Iran has a strong influence on the kidnapper, a pro-Iranian Shiite Muslim organization. Iran, in turn, hoped an improvement in relations would put an end to

France's arms sales to Iraq. Iran believes Iraq's acquisition of advanced weapons is one of the main reasons that it has not yet won the war.

In the talks, Iran put forward three conditions. France must repay a US\$1 billion loan granted by Iran's ex-Shah to the French atomic agency in 1975; France must deport anti-government Iranians living in France; and the country must end military and financial aid to Iraq. France partly satisfied Iran's first two demands but refused to cut off aid to Iraq, a close friend of France's for many years. Economic ties between France and Iraq are so close that stepping back is out of the question. France has often said that it would not improve relations with Iran at a price of damaging relations with Iraq. This stance irritated Iran, while France became impatient with the price Iran set for the release of French hostages in Beirut. Thus their talks came to an impasse.

The breaking of diplomatic relations did nothing to improve the situation. France still cannot get access to Gordji because he remains at the embassy. According to the 1961 Vienna Convention, properties of the diplomatic

French policemen blockading the Iranian Embassy in Paris.



missions continue to enjoy the right of inviolability even after countries break off diplomatic relations. Furthermore, the French government faces other problems. There is concern that the 11 diplomats and 15 employees of the French Embassy in Tehran could be taken hostages if negotiations on evacuation procedures fail. And the fate of five French hostages still being held in Lebanon remains uncertain. Iran faces growing international pressure to accept the United Nations Security Council's resolution calling for an immediate end to the Gulf war. In addition, relations

between Iran and the United States are souring over the armed escort of Kuwaiti tankers by the US Navy. In the circumstances, the worsening of relations between Iran and France can only add to the tensions in the Gulf area.

It is reported the two countries have agreed to the appointment of Italy to look after French interests in Tehran, and Pakistan to take care of Iranian interests in Paris. It is to be hoped that France and Iran will refrain from escalating their conflicts and will instead settle their disputes through peaceful means.

by Shen Xiaquan

tralian dollar, stimulating exports and discouraging imports; reduced interest rates; encouraged business competition; cut government employees' wages, social welfare funds, defence expenditures and allocations to the provinces by the federal government; and sold some of airports, military facilities and state-owned enterprises that were losing money.

As a result of the moves, Australia's economy has begun to take a turn for the better. Exports have increased and business profits are up. The international payment and financial deficits have dropped, as has inflation. By March this year the pace of economic growth had risen to 2.3 percent; non-farm production was increasing at a rate of 2 percent. Inflation in the first quarter of this year fell to 9.4 percent, and the official forecast puts the inflation rate at 6 percent by next June 30, the end of the current fiscal year.

The success of its economic policies boosted the prestige of the Labour Party, although there are still difficulties that have seriously affected the living standards of the people. According to an opinion poll early this year, support for Labour trailed that for the Liberal and National parties combined. But after the government advanced a mini-budget in May, Labour Party support increased to 49 percent, surpassing support for the coalition of the two main opposition parties. The opposition bloc was falling apart because of endless wrangles over tax policy and the leadership of the coalition. Hawke chose this time to call the general election.

Hawke said immediately after the election that his priority is to pursue a restructuring of the economy. The new Labour Party government faces a big challenge: It must keep the economy on the right track, restructure industry to promote exports, and prevent living standards from falling further.

by Liu Xuming

AUSTRALIA

Hawke Wins His Third Term

Bob Hawke has won the general election, becoming the first Australian Labour Party leader to hold the prime minister's office for a third term.

Australians flocked to the polls on July 11 in the country's 35th election since the Commonwealth of Australia was formed in 1901. The snap election was announced by Prime Minister Bob Hawke on May 27.

A total of 10.4 million people were eligible to select 148 members of the House of Representatives from 613 candidates and 76 senators from 255 candidates.

Labour Party secured 86 of the seats in the House and the Liberal-National Party opposition coalition held 62, although the results could change in three close contests. The victory puts Hawke in the prime minister's office for a third term.

Analysts in Australia attributed the Labour victory to the government's economic performance in recent months, disunity among the opposition parties and the timing of the election. Foreign

policy was not an issue in the election campaign and most debate was centred on domestic economic issues.

As a result of the slump in the global market for raw materials and the rise in trade protectionism, Australia's exports of mineral and farm products have dropped since last year. These exports represent three-quarters of the country's total. Sales of wheat, sugar, coal and iron ore have been mediocre and prices have declined. Foreign revenue dropped by US\$6.5 billion and the country posted a US\$9 billion international payments deficit last year. Australia's foreign debt totals about US\$70 billion and inflation has been running at 10 percent.

To help the country out of its difficulties, the Labour Party government took a series of steps to revive the economy. The government devalued the Aus-

War Industry Turns Out Civilian Goods

by Our Correspondent Lu Yun

The Jianglu Machinery Factory, a former light caterpillar vehicle producer for the military, is now combining that with production of civilian goods, such as cranes, oxygen generators and household sewing machines. Last year, the output value of its civilian products accounted for 67.7 percent of its production.

While continuing with the development and production of weaponry and other military supplies, China's ordnance factories which have exclusively served the country's armed forces for the last 30-odd years, are now attempting to apply their comparatively well-developed technology to the development and production of civilian goods. This represents a qualitative change in China's military industry. Like China's efforts to cut its armed personnel by 1 million, this is another indication of China's wish for peace.

There are more than 400 military enterprises in China. Two-thirds of them now produce competitive civilian products which account for over half of their output. In 1986, China's defence industry produced a total of 6.23 million yuan worth of civilian goods.

Civilian Production

The Jianglu Machinery Factory is one of China's oldest military factories. It started out as the Hanyang Arsenal, which was set up by Zhang Zhidong, a leader of the Westernization Movement of 1891 which grew out in response to the Qing empire's inability to withstand the "faster ships and bigger cannons" of the imperialist powers. The arsenal was famous for its rifles. Towards the end of the 1950s, the arsenal was moved to Xiangtan in Hunan Province

and was given its present name. Since then, the factory has gradually developed into a caterpillar vehicle producer, employing 9,000 people and staffed by an excellent contingent of technical personnel.

At first, the factory began producing civilian goods to offset losses caused by insufficient orders and create jobs for over 1,000 children of the employees. Then, the state continued to cut back military spending and orders, and there was one year when no orders came in at all. Conversion was the only way out.

The conversion has not been plain sailing. People in the factory were used to being assigned fixed quotas, supplied with all necessary funds and raw materials by the state. Production and marketing were all done according to unified state plan. With civilian goods, the factory must face all kinds of competition, collect its market data, find its own funds and raw materials and then market the products itself.

It took some time for the personnel to accept the change. Many people in the factory had worked their whole lives producing military hardware and felt it was a waste to produce civilian goods with equipment in which the state had invested for its ordnance.

In 1984, Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission, said that the armed forces must commit themselves to national construction as a whole. The defence industry had excellent equipment and qualified technicians that should be used to the best advantage of the national construction.

"This made us aware that military enterprises making civilian goods is a long-term state policy, not an expedient measure," said Zhang Junfang, director of the factory. "It is necessary for us to shift our focus from serving the modernization of national defence to serving all four modernizations (of industry, agriculture, national defence, and

Ambulances and coaches made at the Wanshan Machinery Plant under the Ministry of Astronautics Industry.

YU CHENGJIAN



science and technology — *Tr*). Only by succeeding in the production of civilian goods can our factory survive.”

So the factory put two-thirds of its workforce to the development of civilian goods, reorganized its production departments and established a civilian goods development company with marketing and after-sale service departments.

Considered Decision

What to produce quickly became a major debate in the factory. In 1984 it seemed that making motor vehicles would be the best bet, because the Jianglu factory had the necessary equipment, the goodwill of related domestic and overseas firms, as well as the possible support from departments at provincial and state levels. The leaders of the factory, however, did not dive straight in. They sent people to various parts of the country to gather information and organized discussions among all its workers and staff.

The result was that they gave up the idea of motor vehicles because the investment required was too high; the existing production lines would not be optimally used; the competition was intensifying; and a single product would “rigidify” the factory when it should be quickly adaptable to market changes.

They decided to go for more varied products in smaller quantities and were able to agree on cranes, vibratory rollers, sintering machines and turbogenerators — all of which were urgently needed and in short supply, and could better utilize the factory’s advantages in processing big metal parts.

The shift has also promoted cooperation with local enterprises and scientific and design institutes in the field. The factory used the help of the local institutes to improve its design and production, and generated some competitive products in a fairly short time.



LIU SHILIN

The Jiangling company in Chongqing makes one-third of the nation’s motorcycles.

Meanwhile, the factory has contracted out the production of some parts to local enterprises and entered into co-operation with the Shanghai Sewing Machine Research Institute to develop a multi-functional sewing machine for export.

China’s military industry is proud of its tradition of strict quality control. The Jianglu factory has carried this over to its civilian production. As the factory’s workers see it, the quality of their arms is vital to the lives of

the soldiers and the quality of the civilian goods is vital to the survival of the enterprise.

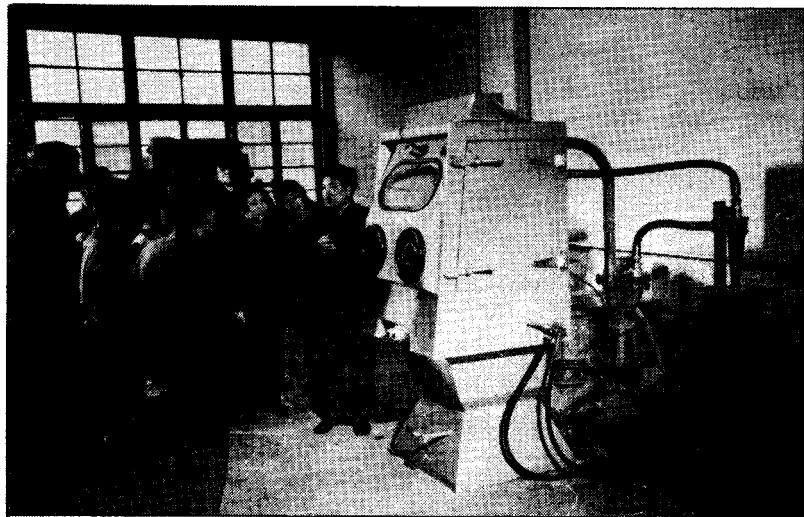
Zhang said, “It is very important for the workers to understand this, because only by combining the workers’ sense of quality with the quality control measures, can good quality be really ensured.”

The Jianglu Machinery Factory now produces over 200 civilian products. The self-lift tower crane, turbogenerator and two electrical appliances have been named fine-quality products by ministerial and provincial authorities; the hospital oxygen concentrator has won a provincial commendation for a new product; the multi-functional sewing machine has been awarded a “Golden Dragon” prize by the state; and the sintering machine and vibratory roller are as advanced as any in the country. They are all in great demand.

Some buyers have offered to pay in advance to help solve the factory’s cash flow problem. The factory, while cutting back non-productive expenses, made some of the production equipment itself and sold technology. In addition, the factory has invested in the coal and power industries in order to receive preferential treatment in energy supplies.

The Changkong Machinery Plant has developed a dust-free sand blaster, which helps prevent silicosis and other dust-related diseases.

ZHANG SHUYUAN



The energetic production of civilian goods has brought the factory profits after long years of working at a loss. Last year the factory's total output value (military and civilian), its sales volume and productivity, were all about 40 percent up on 1985, and a record for the factory. The workers' incomes have also increased. In each of the last few years, the factory has built 10,000 square metres of dwellings for its workers. It has also built a club, a workers' cultural palace, a youth cultural palace and an education and training centre.

Technological Progress

Zhang believes the development and production of military and civilian goods are mutually complementary, and the combination promotes technological progress. Yu Zhong, an engineer

in the factory, has invented new metal platings which he calls Ni-Fe-Co and Ni-Fe-W alloy brush platings. They are effective in preventing corrosion in machinery components, and last year won a prize at the Geneva International Fair and a Eureka silver medal.

In the Nanhua Power Plant Machinery Research Institute, a defence research institute in Zhuzhou, Hunan Province, Tang Deyao, a principal engineer, developed a rotating machinery measuring and monitoring system, which can be used to check rotating shaft, ball bearings, etc. He and his assistants are finding it hard to cope with the many orders from the petrochemical, railway and other civilian departments.

"My research was directed first at serving the defence industry," said Tang, "because about one-third of the failures in aviation machinery had something to do with faults in the shafts and gears. However, it turned out that the

results of the research were first applied in the civilian world. Later, the air force, the armoured troops as well as various military academies negotiated to sponsor my research. Research for national defence and for the civilian industry do promote each other."

In the last few years, Tang's institute has undertaken more than 60 research programmes for various industries, including the food, railway, and electronics industries. Of them, 47 programmes have been completed, creating an annual output value of more than 40 million yuan. For instance, the institute has developed an automatic bread-baking production line for the Shanghai Bakery, which can now produce 23 tons of bread a day.

The institute has also developed ramie degumming technology, automatic straw mat weaving machines, and other techniques which contribute to the development of the rural economy. ■

'Generals Are Trained Here'

General Zhang Zhen was appointed president of the new National Defence University of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in December 1985. Before this he was president of the Nanjing Military Academy and deputy chief of the general staff of the PLA. He answered our correspondent Li Ning's questions on the role of the university in the modernization of China's national defence on the eve of the 60th anniversary (August 1) of the founding of the People's Liberation Army.

Question: What are the guiding principles of the National Defence University?

Answer: The university is an amalgamation of three military academies, each of which had a speciality: military affairs, politics and logistics. It is directly under the leadership of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee.

Guided by Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, the university combines lectures and research, on the basis of the strategic principle of positive

defence. The university is geared to the needs of the modernization of national defence, it has its eyes fixed on the future and aims to be of world standard; it is expected to develop, in line with China's reality, into a university which will train senior commanders and researchers in military science and strategy, who can meet the needs of modernization and modern warfare.

Q: How does your university compare with military academies abroad?

A: This university has the following characteristics: One, it provides a comprehensive university education, with courses in military affairs, politics and logistics for ground, navy and air forces. Military, political and logistics officers from various forces are put together in the same classes where they receive unified training. They are required to have a good command of military affairs, politics and logistics and also of economics and diplomacy. They will be suited to a variety of posts after their graduation. For

Soldiers Serve The People

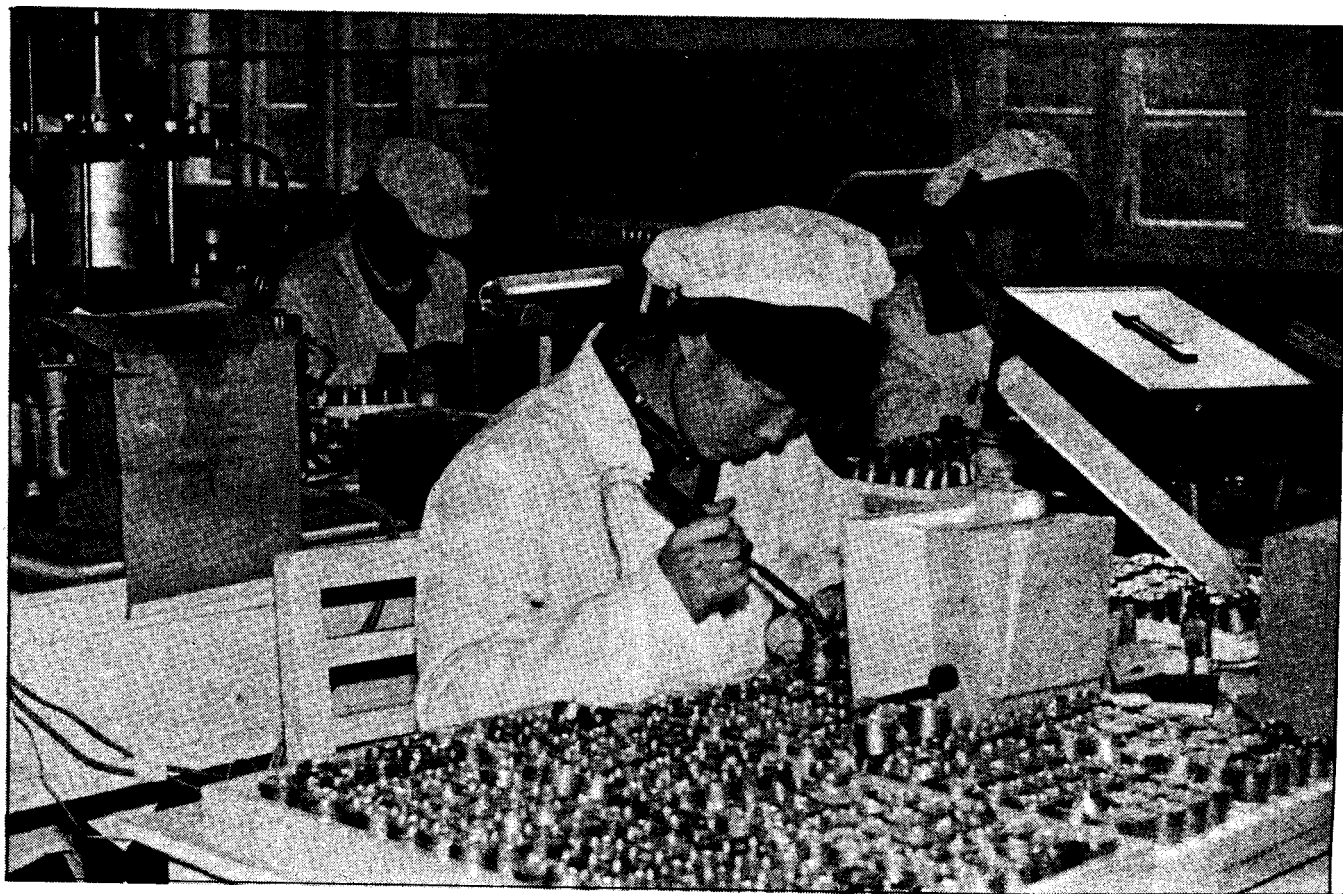
Weng Xinxing (right), a new PLA recruit, teaches edible tremella cultivation skills to a fellow soldier.

LI KAIYUAN



An ordnance factory in Fujian Province produces military and civilian goods. In the picture is a tape recorder parts workshop.

XU YIMING





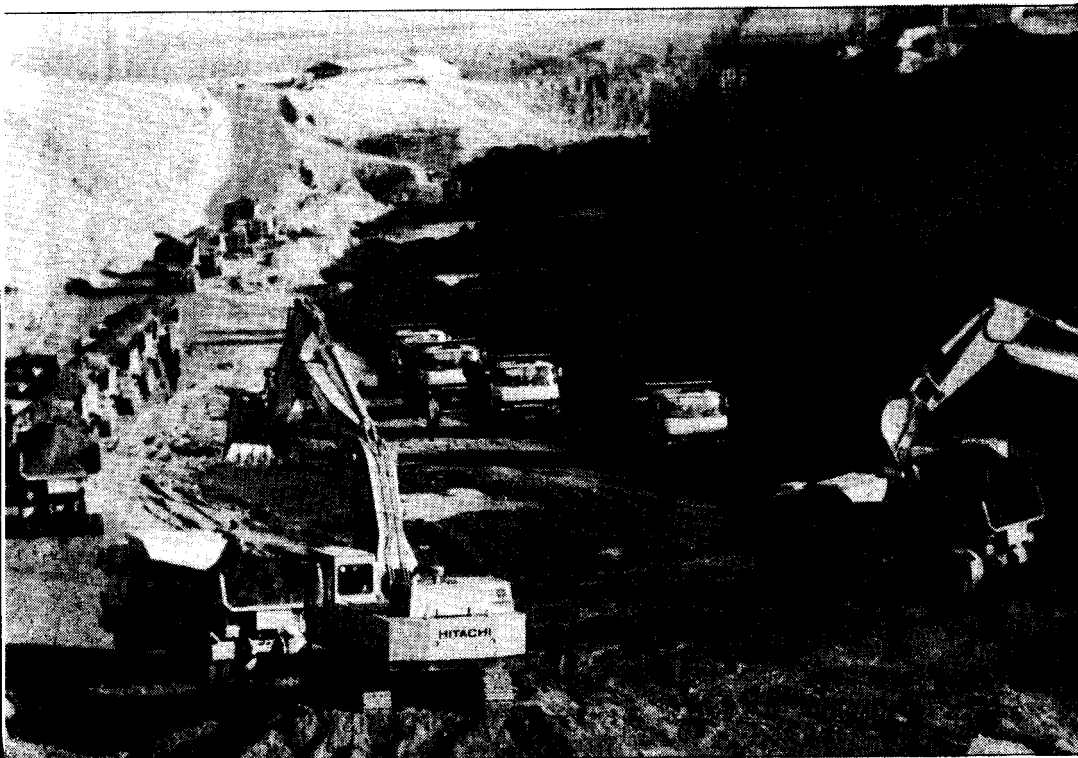
YU JIE
A doctor from the PLA No. 2 Medical University treating farmers in remote mountainous areas.



WANG JIANMIN
A PLA soldier fighting the Greater Hinggan Mountain forest fire.



MA JINGJIE
An army railway engineering corps building the Beijing-Qinhuangdao double-track electrified railway.





A soldier from a radio company in Heilongjiang helping deaf-mute pupils in Harbin learn to operate wireless equipment.

QIAN ZHIRONG



TAN XIANDE

An air force helicopter brings disaster-relief to Qinghai herdsmen trapped by unusually heavy snows last spring.

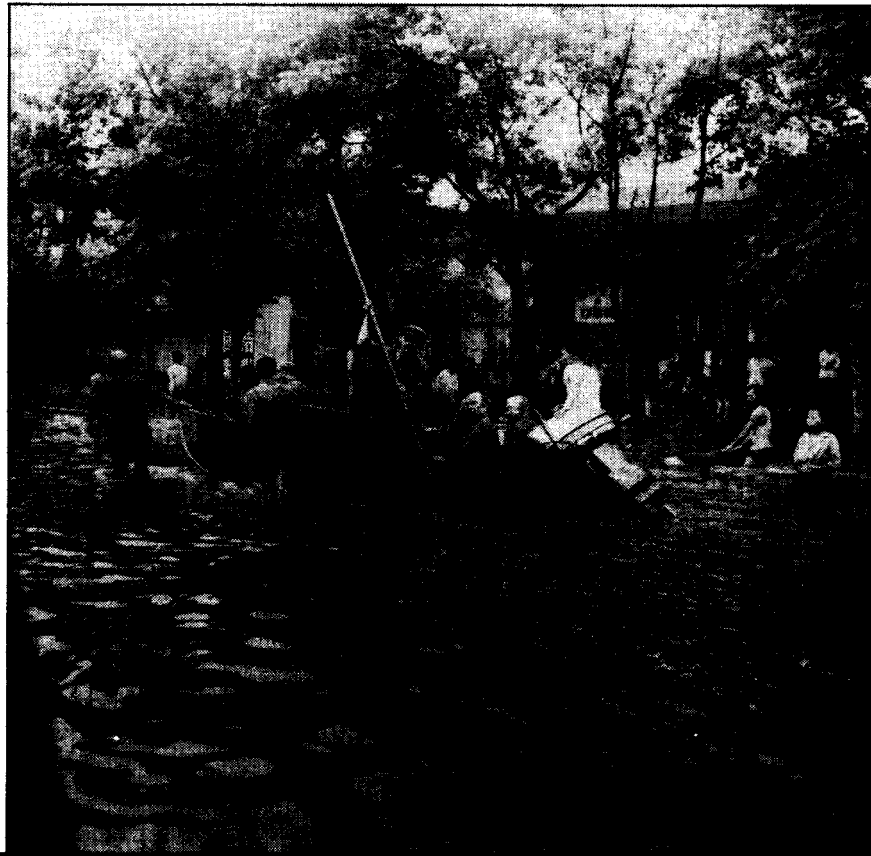


Soldiers in Chongqing studying radio technology from a civilian technician.

LIU GANG



PLA men help victims of a flood on the outskirts of Chengdu.



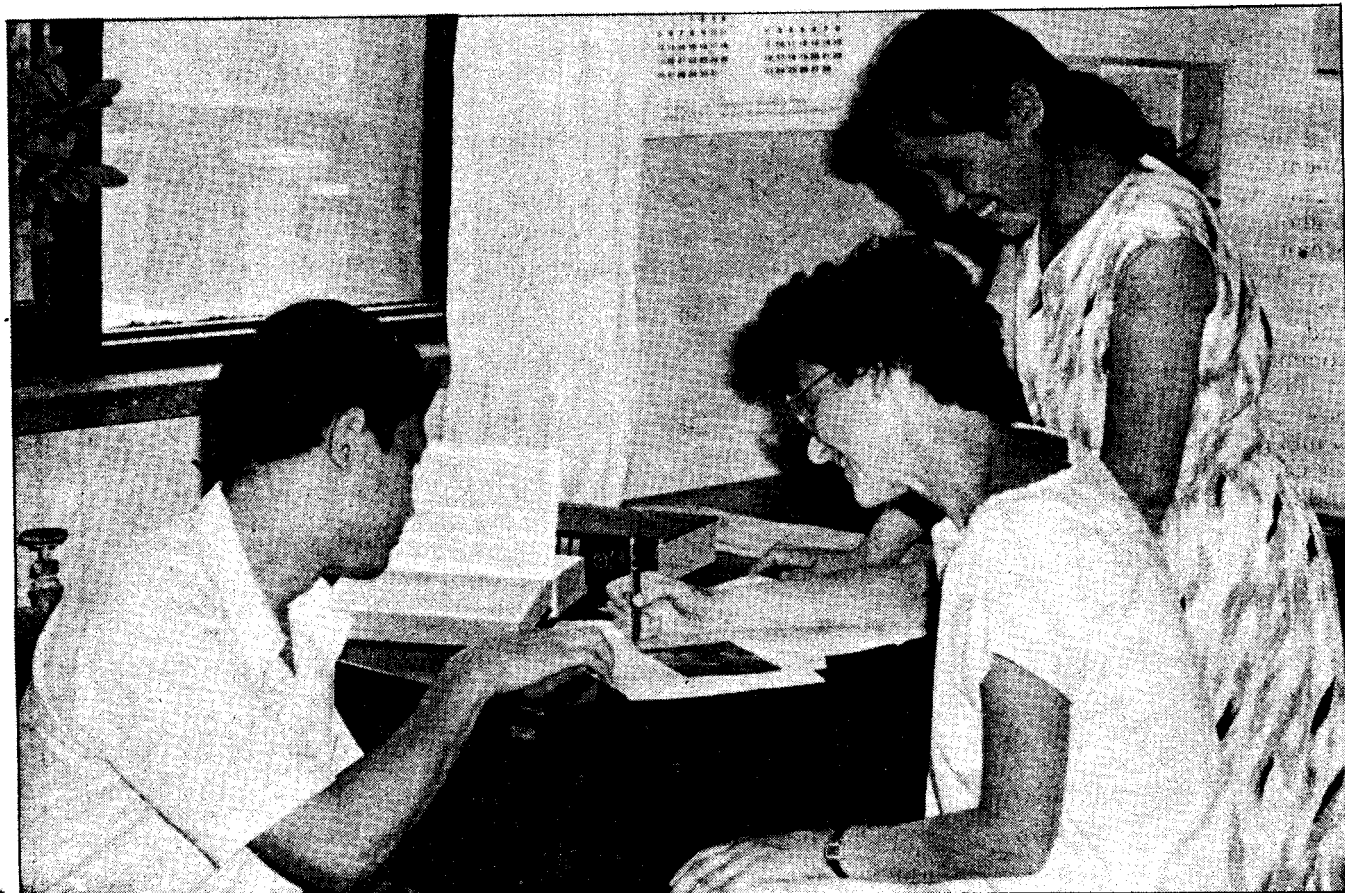


Demobilized PLA tank driver He Youda in Nanhai County, Guangdong bought a walking tractor to hire out to his neighbours. It made him money and he was elected a model labourer of the county level.

CHI XINGXU

Demobilized soldiers Li Haibo (left) and Wang Yanjuan (right) have been assigned jobs in *Beijing Review*. The photo shows them consulting with one of the magazine's foreign experts.

YANG LIMING



example, navy officers may work with army units, and air force officers in guided missile units.

Two, in line with the political commissar system under the leadership of the Party organization (which says that officers who are above the regimental level and in charge of Party political work should shoulder joint responsibility with military commanders of the same level for all the work in the army), the university lays stress on Party construction and political work. All the trainees are required to learn how to carry out political work. This is the fundamental difference between our university and military academies abroad.

Three, the bulk of the trainees are in-service officers above the deputy division level. Upon graduation from the university, most of them will return to their old posts, and only a small number will be promoted.

Q: What role will the university play in the modernization of China's national defence?

A: The two issues at the heart of the modernization of China's national defence are the training of talented people and the improvement of its equipment. The most important of the two is talent. Over the last few years China has cut its forces by 1 million. As a result, the number of senior officers diminished but the ones left should be the best. As military science develops by leaps and bounds, a high-ranking commander must be a highly intelligent strategist who knows how to organize and direct combined military actions. Leading cadres at relevant government and national defence departments need to have some knowledge of modern defence. It is up to the National Defence University to train these people.

Q: What is the relationship between the university and peace?

A: Our university trains talented commanders for a modernized



General Zhang Zhen.

people's army, for the sake of the country's security and world peace. When China gets stronger in the future, it will not seek to dominate the world and will not send out invading armies. Foreign invasion will of course be resolutely opposed. This is made very clear to trainees at the university.

For example, in the study of strategy, the trainees are required to study the strategic pattern in the world with a view to broadening their vision and learning how to defend China's own territory. China is an important force in defending world peace. For the peaceful construction of our country, our army has done a lot of work in passing scientific and technical knowledge on to its officers and soldiers, so that they can plunge into socialist construction when they demobilize later.

Q: How can the university achieve its goals?

A: This requires us to follow scientific developments throughout the world, and to conduct advanced research in the military field. Only by doing so can we revise and enrich the teaching programme of the university. We still have a long way to go in this field:

First of all, we need to improve the quality of the university's staff. We are running a two-year training course for some 80 teachers. They are all former graduates of military colleges and know at least one foreign language. Before they came on the course at the university, they attended six month's study at the army schools and six months' study at the military colleges for middle-level military commanders. Here they are taught courses for squad and platoon fighting to mapping out strategy for large-scale campaigns. Upon graduation, they will be required to practise teaching for one year before they can become assistants to the university's staff. Some of them will be sent to further study abroad. Now they are in their second year. I reckon that in ten years from when they started military colleges, we'll have a group of new-type teachers.

Second, we assume our students' knowledge and skills are greater at the start than other universities. Meanwhile, we do our best to include the latest theories in our teaching in order to meet the needs of the future. Since the inception of the university, we have produced over 200 kinds of teaching aids for use in over 100 courses. These include materials on international strategy, the Soviet and US military strategies, the space race, organization and direction of combined actions in a war of resistance against foreign aggression, the contemporary world politico-economical situation and its development, and computerized simulated warfare. This makes it possible for our trainees to have a brand new military perspective and wider knowledge. And this reflects the university's awareness of the needs of modern times in facing today's world.

Third, we invite specialists and scholars to lecture at the university. Navy Commander in Chief Liu Huaqing and Air Force Commander in Chief Wang Hai

once lectured on their areas of speciality; Gao Rui, vice-president of the Military Science Institute, lectured on the strategic theories of the PLA; Li Xuge, commander of the Second Artillery Unit, also lectured here. In addition, we invited Huan Xiang from the State Council's International Studies Centre to speak on the international situation. Visiting foreign guests were also invited to lecture at the university. All this is geared to give our trainees a better understanding of reality.

Q: What qualifications are required of an applying student? How many teachers does the university have?

A: The students come mostly from the army and relevant government departments. Most of the students at the National Defence Research Department are high-ranking officers and officials above the level of army commander or bureau head; while the Basic Knowledge Department enrolls students who are division (or brigade) commanders or senior staff officers. Our post-graduate school enrolls students who have already had some university education and who have attended training at military colleges for middle-level military commanders and have been working in the army for some time. At the recommendation of their leading organs, they sign up for entrance examinations. Only those who pass the examinations will be enrolled. So, the quality of students of the National Defence University is ensured.

There are some 500 teachers and researchers in the university. They include military commanders who have directed wars and have been involved in military teaching for many years. In addition, we have many young and middle-aged teachers and researchers. Over 70 percent of them are above the level of division cadres. Many of them are on a par with university professors, associate professors, research fellows or associate

research fellows, though we have not started to offer them those titles.

The university practises the section director responsibility system, which means the director is responsible for the teaching quality while the teachers and the students have some flexibility in teaching and learning. The teachers may decide themselves what they want to go into in depth, and what to gloss over. The students can decide to skip certain courses which they are already familiar with. Following methods abroad, the teachers work out subjects for the students to discuss and tell them what reference books they may read. The purpose is to make the students teach themselves through studying books and pondering questions on their own.

The university is well-equipped, with some 7,000 pieces of modern audio-visual teaching aids and a library of 1.2 million books.

Q: What are the functions of the Strategy Research Institute of the University?

A: Mainly high-level research into strategy. This institute has two tasks: First, to generate ideas,

undertake research projects commissioned by the Central Military Commission of the Party, the Headquarters of the General Staff, the General Political Department and the General Logistics Department, and the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defence, and also act as a consultancy to these bodies. In all, it plays the "think-tank" role. Second, it is the consultancy for the research projects of the National Defence Research Department of the University, and it recruits teachers for the department. There are similar institutes in other countries, but none of them are under a university like ours.

Q: Does the university have international ties?

A: We have hosted 500 foreigners in 80 groups from 20 countries, who came to visit, to lecture or to hold discussions with our teachers and students. We have also sent 40 people in seven groups to visit six countries. For example, we have been exchanging teachers and books with the US National Defence University and other foreign military institutes on an equal footing. ■

ANNOUNCEMENT

Fundamental Issues in Present-Day China

This book includes 44 of Deng's most important speeches since December 1984. The author has made many important expositions on upholding the four cardinal principles, combating bourgeois liberalization, and the reform of the economic and political structures, and opening to the outside world. This 85,000-word book includes photographs of the author.

The English, Russian and Japanese editions of the book will be published and distributed before the 13th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in October this year and the French, Spanish, German and Arabic editions will appear before the end of this year.

The book is to be published by the Foreign Languages Press, Beijing, China and distributed by the China International Book Trading Corporation (Guoji Shudian) P.O. Box 399, Beijing, China.

Qufu — Hometown of Confucius

by Our Correspondent Zheng Fangkun

Qufu, an ancient city in the south of Shandong Province, is not far from the famous Taishan Mountain. Taishan is where Chinese emperors worshipped heaven and Qufu is where people worshipped Confucius, the sage. In China, the sage was mentioned on a par with the mystical heaven.

The name of Qufu appears in historical records 3,000 years old. In Confucius' time, it was the capital of the state of Lu (11th century BC-256BC). At that time, there was a great number of states under the rule of feudal princes. The state of Lu, a medium-sized state, was not militarily strong, but developed its culture for which it became known so that even to this day Shandong is called Lu for short.

Qufu has a long history, many sites of historical interest and many archeological finds. It is listed as one of China's 24 famous

cities, mainly because it is where Confucius lived. The Confucian temple is there, a huge architectural complex in memory of Confucius, the Confucian forest, the Confucian Mansion (the residence of Confucius and his descendants) and other traces of Confucius and his disciples.

Confucius was born in 551 BC, about one to three centuries earlier than the Greek philosophers Socrates, Plato and Aristotle. He died at the age of 73. He was born into a declining petty aristocratic family, his father died young and as a child Confucius lived in poverty. He served as an accountant and shepherd for another aristocrat.

He began lecturing to his disciples in middle age. At about 50, he was appointed an official in charge of law and order and of sentencing criminals as well as other official duties in his state. But because the state of Lu did not go along with his views of political reform, he resigned at 54 and toured various states peddling his reforms in other states.

Although he travelled for 14 years, he met with no response. So he returned to Lu at 68, and applied himself exclusively to writing and educating. It is said that he had 3,000 disciples, of whom 72 were considered the elite. Some students later became officials in various states, some others carried on his educational undertaking.

The Book of Odes, The Book of History, The Book of Rites and The Book of Music all of which he examined and revised, *The Spring and Autumn Annals* which he compiled—these are the Confucian classics which Chinese

intellectuals in the past had to read.

Confucius was the first great educator to run a private school in China, thus breaking the nobles' monopoly on education. He was also a great philosopher whose orthodox ideas ruled China for more than 2,000 years.

In Confucius' doctrines, "virtue" and "rites" are the most important. There are different interpretations of the meaning of virtue. Confucius said, "Wishing to be established himself, he seeks also to establish others; wishing to be enlarged himself, he seeks also to enlarge others. To be able to judge of others by what is nigh in ourselves;— this may be called the art of virtue." Virtue actually means exploring the relations between people, the kind of attitude people should adopt towards one another.

Because people live in a society, they must be made comfortable before there can be long-term stability and peace. If not, disasters will ensue, that is the basic point of departure of Confucius' doctrine.

The implementation of virtue must conform to the standard of rites. Virtue can be compared to the soul and rites to the body. The two are inseparable. When his disciple Yan Yuan asked about perfect virtue, Confucius said, "To subdue one's self and return to propriety is perfect virtue. If a man can for one day subdue himself and return to propriety, all under heaven will ascribe perfect virtue to him. Is the practice of perfect virtue from a man himself, or is it from others?" "Look not at what is contrary to propriety; listen not to what is contrary to

Confucius' tomb.

CHEN ZONGLIE

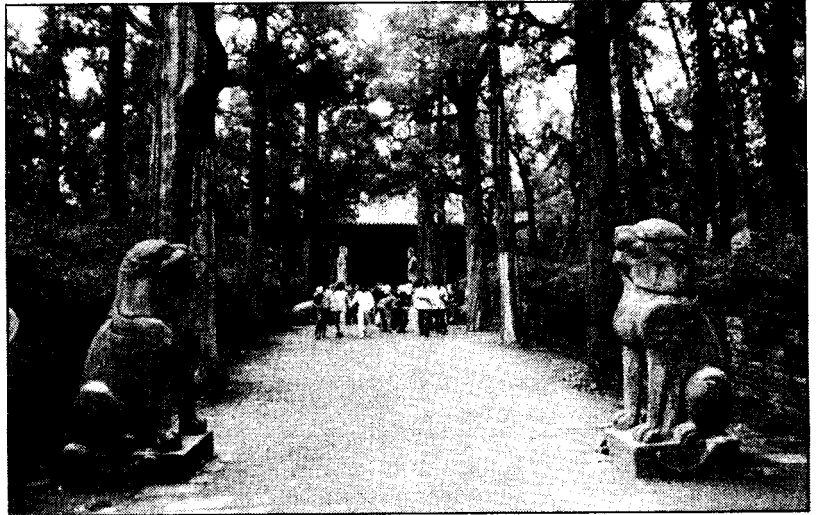


propriety; speak not what is contrary to propriety; make no movement which is contrary to propriety." If, in a nation, everybody acts in line with virtue, people will live in harmony and that is a society of virtue.

To Confucius, the whole world, including nature and human society, is virtue's territory. Its goal is relative stability where things interrelate in perfect balance. This was described thus: "A happy order will prevail throughout heaven and earth, and all things will be nourished and flourish"—a state of harmony.

The kernels of peach, almond and other fruits, after they are cultivated, sprout, put forth branches, blossom and bear fruit. Figuratively speaking, these branches, leaves, flowers and fruit are "propriety," which is outward and visible; while the kernel is inward and invisible. Without the kernel, there will be no flowers, fruit, branches and leaves, the two interact and complement each other.

What then should propriety be?



The Confucian Forest.

CHEN ZONGLIE

Confucius repeatedly declared, "I follow Zhou." He would implement the whole set of rules and regulations of the Western Zhou Dynasty in the 11th century BC. Confucius advocated calling a thing by its right name; in his eyes "when the prince is prince, and the minister is minister; when the father is father and the son is son,"

each should be worthy of the name. His view was impractical in his time when society was changing rapidly and various principedoms were convulsed by wars and political changes. It was regarded as unrealistic even by his disciples. However, when China was unified, his doctrine received increasing attention. Confucius was revered by the rulers who came after him as No. 1 sage, because his teachings helped consolidate the feudal domination of the ruling class.

Confucius Seminar Set

More than 120 scholars from 14 countries are expected to attend an international seminar on Confucius and his influence from August 31 to September 4 in the philosopher's Shandong Province birthplace of Qufu.

The conference will be the first in a series of events marking the 2,538th anniversary of Confucius's birth, which will be celebrated on Oct. 19. The seminar, co-sponsored by China's Confucian Foundation and the Southeast Asia Philosophy Research Institute of Singapore, will focus on the Confucian school and Confucianism in traditional

Chinese and other oriental cultures.

Qufu will celebrate the philosopher's birthday with performances of ancient dances held to offer sacrifices to ancestors, commemorative ceremonies, sedan-chair rides from the South Gate of the ancient city to the Confucius Mansion, and visits to the mansion and the Temple of Confucius, and the family's tombs. Local restaurants will offer special birthday dinners featuring Confucian-style meals. Evening parties, painting and calligraphy exhibitions, and economic trade activities are also scheduled. The celebration will last 5 to 7 days.

Although no monarch adopted Confucius' views when he was alive, his erudite and noble character was held in high esteem. Some monarchs personally received him when he toured the various states. When Confucius died, the monarch of Lu turned Confucius' home into a temple for his worship, and that is the origin of the present-day Confucian Temple.

When Liu Bang (247-195 BC), the first emperor of the Han Dynasty (202BC-220), came to Qufu, he offered oxen, sheep and pigs in sacrifice to Confucius. Thereafter, feudal rulers and emperors or their delegates worshipped Confucius in the temple and the forest on 196 occasions.

According to historical records, when senior officials came, they often visited the Confucian Temple before they began administering state affairs. Scholars also made pilgrimages there.

Confucianists called Confucius *suwang* (a man with the way though not the throne of a king). In fact, Confucius was posthumously made a king by many feudal emperors after 739.

There is a poem that describes how people think of Confucius more often than any past king.

Dragon carvings on stone columns.

CHEN ZONGLIE



Indeed, people today still study his doctrine. Statements Confucius made have become mottoes for the Chinese people:

“Is it not pleasant to learn with constant perseverance and application?” “Is it not delightful to have friends coming from distant quarters?” “Is he not a man of complete virtue, who feels no discomposure though men may take no note of him?”

“With coarse rice to eat, with water to drink, and my bended arm for a pillow; — I have still joy in the midst of these things. Riches

and honours acquired by unrighteousness are to me as a floating cloud.”

“When I walk along with two others, they may serve me as my teachers. I will select their good qualities and follow them, their bad qualities and avoid them.”

“The commander of the forces of a large state may be carried off, but the will of even a common man cannot be taken from him.”

“It is, in retirement, to be sedately grave; in the management of business, to be reverently attentive; in exchange with others, to be strictly sincere.”

“When you have faults, do not fear to abandon them.”

It is said that Confucius dedicated himself to preserve the truth and to salvage the world.

The Dacheng Hall, the main hall of the Confucian Temple with its architecture which was designed to symbolize the wisdom of Chinese artists and Confucius' broad and profound knowledge is breathtaking. The 28 stone columns around the hall are carved with relief dragon sculptures, the likes of which are not seen even in the Hall of Supreme Harmony in Beijing's Imperial Palace. When emperors came to worship, the sculptures were covered with red silk for fear the

emperors would be jealous. In the Dacheng Hall, there is a 3.35 metre-high statue of Confucius which was made by famous sculptor Liu Kaiqu and painter Liu Haisu. The statue is flanked by 16 statues of Confucius' disciples.

In the rooms off the hall to the east and west there used to be statues of 156 well-known Confucianist figures of the past, but they were destroyed during the “cultural revolution.”

To realize why the Confucian Temple survived in such good condition despite so many wars and tribulations over the past 2,000 years, it is necessary to trace the impact of Confucianism in China and East Asia.

At the beginning, Confucianism was only one of the one hundred schools of thought which contended with one another. At the time of Emperor Wu in the Western Han Dynasty (156-87BC), all the others were rejected in favour of Confucianism. After that Confucianism was elevated to national learning, and people were assigned and special funds allocated to protect and repair his temple. As the status of Confucianism rose, the temple was enlarged time and again.

Originally the temple consisted of three rooms of Confucius'

The Dacheng Hall In the Confucian Temple.

CHEN ZONGLIE





Statue of Confucius.

CHEN ZONGLIE

residence; now it consists of 466 rooms, 54 *pailou* (ceremonial gateways), covers an area of 327 *mu* (21.8 hectares) and extends over 1 kilometre from north to south, making it one of the nation's three largest ancient architectural complexes. The other two are Beijing's Imperial Palace, and the Chengde Summer Resort in Hebei Province.

Confucianism suffered too, but those occasions could not undo all the previous achievements. One such was Qin Shi Huang's (259BC-210BC) burning of books and burying of scholars alive. This was a calamity for Chinese classics. Confucius' ninth generation grandson fled Qufu, the temple itself was left untouched.

After the Han Dynasty, China was torn by wars which continued for 360 years. During this time Buddhism spread, the status of Confucianism declined, but the sage's own status remained unshaken. The Confucian Temple was damaged many times, but was repaired each time thereafter and stone tablets marking those repairs can be found there today.

Later, the Nuzhen and Mongolian armies invaded the Central Plains and burned the Confucian Temple. But after they established

themselves, they began to rebuild the temple. Thereafter the Confucian Temple was set alight several times. For instance, the Dacheng Hall was rebuilt after being burnt in 1728. The structures were renovated during the Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) Dynasties.

During the Japanese invasion of China (1937-45), Japanese troops occupied Qufu. They protected the site of the Confucian Temple, and Japanese officers often went there to burn incense, salute and bow low, because Japan is also a

country influenced by Confucius.

Confucianism not only exerted influence on East Asian countries, but also aroused keen interest among Western scholars when it spread to Europe in the 17th century. German philosophers Leibniz, Wolff and Goethe; French thinkers Voltaire and Rousseau; and British writers Pope and Lamb all admired Confucius. Voltaire wrote a play on Confucian ethics and Goethe was dubbed the Confucius of Weimar.

By the side of the Confucian

Confucius' 77th generation granddaughter Kong Demao (centre) and her relatives once stayed at the Confucian Mansion.

CHEN ZONGLIE



Temple lies the Confucian Mansion. Confucius' grandson and other blood relatives were given official posts. In 1055, a 46th generation descendant was given the title of Duke, which passed down to the late years of the Qing Dynasty. The Confucian Mansion was built that same year, the front as his office and the rear his residence, the whole compound covering more than 240 *mu* (16 hectares).

Because the Confucian Mansion was protected by the state throughout the generations, many historical items accumulated there over the years. In addition, there are tens of thousands of volumes in the archives of the Confucian Mansion, including a complete family tree of Confucius' family, providing precious primary sources for studying China's feudal society.

There are also famous dishes and wines associated with the Confucian Mansion, because in the past high officials and even emperors were entertained there.

The Confucian Forest is the cemetery for Confucius and his clan. It covers 3,000 *mu* (about 200 hectares) and is surrounded by walls. Inside there are over 100,000 trees. In the centre of this large garden are graves going back

over 2,000 years.

Many of the inscriptions on the tablets were written by famous calligraphers, making the Confucian Forest a site of great historical significance.

Qufu has preserved the things related to Confucius quite well. Many houses have been painted and whitewashed. The setting of Confucian Mansion goes back to when Kong Decheng, Confucius' descendant of the 77th generation, got married; the furnishings of the new groom's room in those years are still visible today.

He now lives in Taiwan. His elder sister Kong Demao, now 70 years old and living in Beijing, is a member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. She returned to Qufu and stayed in her family seat, the Confucian Mansion. She visited her parents' tombs in the Confucian Forest. She commented that the people in Qufu respect history and can correctly appraise history. Pointing to a stone column carved with flowers in front of the Dacheng Hall, she said to her grandson, "The top stone is a sounding stone, it will ring if you tap it with your hand." When the child tapped the stone, Ms Kong was proved right. She misses her younger brother Kong Decheng and said with feeling: "My brother

and I live apart, when will we reunite!"

The Qufu city government welcomes visits from overseas descendants of Confucius and their burial in the Confucian Forest after death. It hopes Qufu will be built into a centre for the study of Confucius. At present, there is a Confucius research institute in a teachers' college in Qufu.

In 1984, Qufu held special commemorative tours on Confucius' birthday (27th of the 8th month of the Lunar calendar); in 1986 they held a music-dance performance in the ancient style of Confucian worships. More than 3,000 people attended, including guests from abroad. A Japanese delegation headed by Mr. Masao Nishimura visiting the Confucian Temples in China, toured Qufu 10 times. Mr. Masao said he would come again to take part in activities in commemoration of Confucius. Although Japan is economically developed, he said, Confucius' ideas still have their significance.

An international symposium on Confucianism, the first of its kind since the founding of the People's Republic, will be held here from August 31 to September 4. More than 100 scholars from 14 countries are expected. ■

China's Position on Iran-Iraq War

On July 20, Huang Jiahua, Chinese deputy permanent representative to the United Nations, voted in favour of a UN Security Council resolution demanding an immediate ceasefire and peaceful negotiations between Iran and Iraq. Huang said China supports any initiative that would be conducive to peacefully settling the Iran-Iraq conflict. The following is the full text of his speech.

Mr. President, the war between Iran and Iraq has lasted for nearly seven years. This most unfortunate war has inflicted deep wounds on both countries, brought inestimable losses in life and property to the two peoples

and cast a dark shadow on international peace. The Chinese government and people have watched all this with pain and anxiety. Recently, there have been some new developments in the situation. Not only the war itself

keeps expanding and escalating, but the volatile situation in the Gulf has become even more complicated and strained, with the danger of the war becoming internationalized ever more imminent. China cannot but be

seriously concerned about this worrisome trend of development.

Both Iran and Iraq are countries friendly to China, and their peoples are brothers of the Chinese people. China's position regarding the Iran-Iraq war has, therefore, always been one of strict neutrality and active reconciliation. Since the very outbreak of the war, China has called upon the two parties to cease fire immediately, end the bloody conflict as soon as possible and settle their disputes through peaceful negotiations. The Chinese government and its leaders have used every possible opportunity to try to persuade the two parties in a friendly and patient manner into reconciliation. China has also consistently advocated and actively supported the United Nations, including the Security Council and the Secretary-General, to make earnest efforts and useful contributions in this regard. This principled position of China is not only well known to both Iran and Iraq but also universally acknowledged in the world.

Mr. President, faced with the grave situation of Iran-Iraq war and the growing tension in the Gulf, it is but natural for the international community to demand that the United Nations, and the Security Council in particular, take practical steps to put an end to the war, thereby bringing peace, stability and tranquility to the entire Gulf region. As one of the five permanent members of the Security Council, China is deeply aware of its important responsibility and ready to exert its utmost in discharging its duties. It is based on this position that we, in response to the initiative of the Secretary-General, have participated in an active, earnest and serious manner in the consultation of the five permanent members of the Security Council. We have done this out of a genuine desire to seek a just and effective way for an early end of the war and with a

keen sense of responsibility for maintaining international peace and security as well as a profound sentiment of friendship towards the peoples of Iran and Iraq.

During the entire course of consultation, we have maintained all through that any Security Council resolution on this subject must be just and reasonable, and practical and effective. It should be conducive to winning co-operation of both Iran and Iraq with the Council and should help the Secretary-General in his further mediation efforts. We have always maintained that the primary objective of this draft resolution is to encourage Iran and Iraq to agree to an immediate ceasefire and beginning of peace talks, with a view to achieving at an early date a just and reasonable settlement of the conflict and lasting peace in the Gulf region. It has always been our belief that although the five permanent members shoulder a special responsibility for maintaining international peace and security, their endeavour must be consistent with the important principle that the Council is an organic whole. The permanent members should heed and respect the views of the non-permanent members and the other interested parties and be accommodating to their reasonable demands and proposals, with a view to pooling the wisdom as widely as possible to ensure that the resolution to be adopted could truly embody the common will and aspirations of the Council as a whole. One may still remember, in his statement at the Security Council meeting at the foreign minister level to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian pointed out explicitly that the Security Council should reflect the reasonable demands of the overwhelming majority of the UN members, especially those of the third world and the small and medium-sized countries. The permanent mem-

bers should consult with the other members of the Council on an equal footing and co-operate with them closely. This has always been our position, and will remain so in the future. China's just position as stated above, and its serious and responsible attitude on the issue of ending Iran-Iraq war and maintaining peace in the Gulf, are in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, the fundamental interests of the two belligerents and their peoples, and with the common will and desire of the international community, and they are consistent and aboveboard.

It is our sincere hope that Iran and Iraq could take the larger and overall interests into account, end the war as soon as possible and try to solve their disputes in a just and reasonable manner through peaceful negotiations. War brings destruction to both sides while peace leads to prosperity for all. Facts have, and will continue to prove this. We believe that after the adoption of this resolution, the Secretary-General should be given sufficient time and opportunity to further mediate so as to ensure the full implementation of the resolution. We also expect that other countries concerned, the major powers in particular, would exercise restraints and refrain from doing anything to exacerbate the situation, thus making concrete contributions to an early end of the Iran-Iraq war and the realization of peace in the Gulf region.

Mr. President, I would like to reiterate once again that China favours and supports any initiative that would be conducive to a peaceful settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict. China endorses and supports the Secretary-General in his continued mediation efforts and any other endeavour in this regard. What China wishes to see is none other than peace, stability and common prosperity in the entire Gulf region. ■

China Sees Sharp Rise in Export

China's foreign trade in the first six months of this year amounted to US\$35.27 billion, an increase of 6 percent over the corresponding period last year. Exports came to US\$16.63 billion, up 24.3 percent; while imports stood at US\$18.64 billion, a drop of 6.2 percent. The trade deficit went down to US\$2 billion from US\$6.4 billion.

In the first half of this year, exports of textiles, garments, aquatic products, canned food,

vegetables and frozen pork as well as textile machinery, bearings, hand and machine tools saw greater increases. Imports of raw and processed materials as well as machinery and electrical appliances, including electronic calculators, Xerox machines, TV sets, tape recorders, video recorders, washing machines and refrigerators dropped.

Changes of trade with some countries are shown in the following table:

Place	Total Trade Volume (US\$ billion)	Percentage Change From 1986
Hong Kong and Macao	9.38	+44.8
Japan	7.24	+13.3
EEC	5.11	-3.0
US	3.26	-10.2
FRG	1.99	-5.2
ASEAN	1.52	-1.9
USSR	0.98	-3.0

Joint Ventures Grow in Number

During the first half of this year, 738 foreign-funded enterprises were set up, 461 of which are Sino-foreign equity joint ventures, 157 more than for the same period last year; 264 are Sino-foreign co-operative enterpr-

ises and 13 are wholly foreign-owned ones. Direct foreign investment was US\$1.088 billion, and the amount utilized US\$728 million, a slight increase over the corresponding period last year. This was announced by Zhou Keren, spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

Zhou said that most of these joint ventures were production-oriented and technologically advanced. The number of ventures with commonplace technology and in service trades decreased markedly. The investment came chiefly from the United States, Japan, Singapore and Hong Kong.

By the end of June, China had approved 8,516 foreign-invested enterprises with contracts totaling US\$17.176 billion. According to the Regulations on the Encouragement of Foreign Investment promulgated last October by the State Council, 513 were

designated as export-oriented enterprises and 205 as ventures with advanced technology. They enjoy special preferential treatment. ■

CAAC Expands External Services

On September 6 this year CAAC, China's national airline, will open a new international air route between Beijing and Vancouver via Shanghai. There are altogether 33 international air routes to and from China; three of them — Beijing-Fukuoka (Japan), Beijing-Berlin (GDR), and Beijing-Istanbul (Turkey) — started early this year.

China has air links with 28 cities in 23 countries, including Thailand, Japan, Singapore, the United States, the Soviet Union, Switzerland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain, Kuwait, Iraq and Ethiopia. CAAC has already established business links with 386 foreign airline companies.

China has regular services to Hong Kong from Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Hangzhou, Tianjin and Kunming, as well as chartered flights between Hong Kong and 11 other mainland cities including Guilin, Nanjing, Dalian and Xian.

CAAC has made continuous efforts to expand its air fleet to meet the greater demands on its services. In the early 1970s, CAAC bought *Boeing-707* planes made in the USA and *Trident* planes made in Britain. In the 1980s, it imported more large and medium-sized passenger planes from the United States, Europe and the Soviet Union.

By June this year, CAAC had altogether 164 passenger planes. It is expected that by the end of the year, 13 more planes will put into operation. They are *Boeing-757*'s, *Airbus A310*'s, *Tu-154*'s, and *Md82*'s.

By Yao Jianguo

Shi Zhongshan, director of the Shanghai No. 1 Silk Printing and Dyeing Mill, showing off his mill's products.

YANG BOTAO



Hubei Holds Exhibition in N.Y.

The Export Commodities Exhibition of Hubei Province opened in New York on July 20. It lasted 10 days.

Held in the China United Trading Corp. in New York, it is the seventh exhibition held by the province in the United States since 1980. Five of the previous ones were hosted in Columbus, Ohio, which has established sisterly relations with Hubei. The very first exhibition of Chinese goods in the United States after the establishment of diplomatic relations was a Hubei exhibition in Columbus in 1980.

On display were over 31,000 commodities. Most of them were textiles, clothing, arts and machinery products. But no major breakthrough was made due to US limits on textile imports from China.

Before the exhibition the province had already received orders for hardware valued at US\$600,000. Textiles, carpets and downwears are sold well.

The sales value is expected to top US\$20 million. The exhibition delegation, which consists of 60 people from 16 companies in the province, held talks with businesses from all over the United States.

The exhibition would move to Columbus later.

by Ling Yuan

China-Schindler Co. Makes Profits

Between January and June this year, the China-Schindler Elevator Co. Ltd. signed export contracts valued at US\$5 million with foreign businesses. Exports this year are expected to top the planned goal of US\$8.3 million,

announced Bel Farrall, general manager of the company, earlier this month.

China-Schindler is the first Sino-foreign joint venture for the machine-building industry. Since its establishment in 1980, it has been doing well. Its output value has been increasing at an average rate of 27.9 percent annually; the return rate on investment has been 17.3 percent; and the proportion of Chinese-made parts has reached 90 percent.

To date, the company has earned 74 million yuan (about US\$20 million) of profits, which is 3.8 times as much as the total investment. Its foreign exchange earnings reached US\$25 million. The company's products have been exported to over 20 countries and regions in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Africa.

According to Mr. Farrall, the main reason behind the company's success is China's improved investment environment. The local government often helps settle problems and the company is able to reform and organize production in accordance with the Swiss company's codes. So the product quality has approached the advanced international standards.

The company plans to enhance its overseas marketing efforts. According to Mr. Farrall, the company is making preparations for setting up an international sales company and establish overseas sales agencies.

The China-Schindler Co. is managed jointly by China Construction Machinery Corporation (CCMC), Schindler Holding A.G. of Switzerland and Jardine Schindler (Far East) S.A. of Hong Kong. The term of the contract is 20 years.

The headquarters of the company are in Beijing, and it has two elevator production factories and one assembling plant and maintenance company in Shanghai and Beijing.

by Liu Jianjun

China Decides on Maritime Cases

Between 1984 and May this year, China's Maritime Court heard over 600 cases, 113 of them involving a foreign element. In dispute was a total of 139 million yuan, said an official of China's Supreme Court.

Cases have come from over 20 countries and regions in Asia, Europe, and the Americas. The cases included freight losses from foreign ships in Chinese harbours, debts and other trading cases, sometimes where both parties were foreign.

China's Maritime Court, said the official, always upholds the principle that foreigners and Chinese are equal before the law. It keeps strictly to the law, combining Chinese law with international conventions to which China is a party and refers to international practice so as to settle cases correctly.

For instance, the Maritime Court of Qingdao heard the appeal of a Panama company who was seeking lien on property of the China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corp., which had failed to pay demurrage for which it had previously undertaken responsibility. The court decided that the Chinese side must pay the US\$450,000 demurrage to the Panamanian side.

Thanks to the Chinese court's just handling of cases maritime disputes between foreigners have been referred to it. The Maritime Court of Tianjin tried a case involving a Spanish and Argentinian company, and both sides have complied with the decision.

With the development of transport and opening to the outside world, more and more maritime cases are expected. Since October 1984, maritime courts have been established in Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou, Wuhan, Nanjing and Qingdao.

by Liu Jianjun

Artificial Insemination Saves Crane

On June 26 and 29, for the first time ever, black-necked cranes' eggs fertilized by artificial insemination were successfully hatched at the Beijing Zoo.

The black-necked crane, one of the world's most treasured species of birds, is on the verge of extinction. About 800 of the cranes still exist, almost all of them in China, where they are protected by the state.

In 1984, the Ministry of Forestry assigned Gan Shengyun at the Beijing Zoo the task of breeding black-necked cranes in captivity. In pursuit of her task, Gan journeyed to Qinghai Lake on the Qinghai Tibet Plateau where she studied the crane's native habitat and natural environment.

Since she started her work, Gan has found several suitable mates for four black-necked cranes that were captured and brought to the zoo. But on finding that a couple cannot mate for a long time, she



ZHENG JINZHANG

Black-necked crane chick hatched by natural mating emerges from its shell.

decided to adopt the method of artificial insemination.

Generally a female crane lays only two eggs before hatching. But at the zoo, an artificially inseminated egg was taken away as soon as the crane laid it. In this way, the crane laid seven eggs; two have been successfully hatched and three are still in incubation.

The two eggs were hatched with the assistance of the mother and some other cranes, including red-crowned cranes. The hatching was

observed around the clock by Gan and other zoo keepers.

Black-necked cranes are used to living in the open. As a result, the female preferred to incubate the eggs in her nest rather than in the little room built by the keepers. In June it often rains and sometimes hails in Beijing, so it is difficult for the cranes to hatch in the open. But the females were conscientious in their work, and even in a rainstorm they would sit on the eggs for several hours.

The incubation period is about 30 days. After 29 days, peeping sounds could be heard from within the eggshell. The zoo keepers were worried.

Zheng Jinzhang, Gan's husband and also one of the keepers assigned to observe the hatching process, said, "If the chick could not get out by pecking hole in the eggshell, I was ready to help it by using the necessary instruments. But if I broke the eggshells too early, the chick could become infected. Thirty hours later, I found a crack on the eggshell and I began to breathe easier."

Meanwhile, another black-necked crane has laid four eggs after mating and one chick has been hatched successfully.

China has more species of cranes than any other country. There are 15 species in the world, and nine of them live in China. China has 18 crane preserves, covering an area of 550,000 hectares. The Zalong natural preserve in Heilongjiang Province, northeast China, is the largest crane preserve in the world. It covers 210,000 hectares of marshland and has six species of cranes.

It is said that there are seven pairs of black-necked cranes in India. In 1984, China sent a pair of the crane to the International Crane Foundation in the United States, but the male died later. In 1986, China sent two—a male

Three-day-old black-necked crane chicks hatched by artificial insemination.

ZHENG JINZHANG



and a female—to Federal Germany where they are doing well.

In 1985, a pair of black-necked cranes mated in the People's Park in Xining, Qinghai Province, but the young died soon after hatching. Last year two more young ones were hatched again by natural mating. Xining is not far from Qinghai Lake—the natural habitat of the cranes—and the elevation at both places is similar. Chinese wildlife specialists say the hatching by artificial insemination in Beijing far from Qinghai and with rather different natural environment, is a much more significant development and provides a way to save the treasured species from extinction.

by Wei Liming

China Excels at University Games

The 14th World University Games ended in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, on July 19 with a gala celebration of singing and dancing with athletes from 128 countries. The Chinese athletes won 11 gold, nine silver and 12 bronze medals, ranking 5th. This is China's best record ever in the games.

Yuan Weimin, head of the Chinese sports delegation and vice-minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, said that following the achievements at the games, China must not be unrealistically optimistic. "Instead, we must keep a clear mind. We still need the fearless spirit of a trail-blazer to make breakthroughs in more sports games."

More than 6,500 competitors took part in the 15-day event, but this, the 14th university games, was not of the very top level. In the diving, gymnastics, water polo and rowing events, competition was among those who could be said to be at the world's top, not so in the other eight events. However, some countries did accord importance to the world university

games as a chance for their young athletes to test themselves before the 1988 Olympics.

Yuan held that in these games, the Chinese athletes put up a good show and achieved good results. China continued to lead in the diving, women's volleyball and gymnastics events. China's divers took all six golds, its gymnasts captured two gold medals, and the women's volleyball team defeated all its rivals. Chinese athletes also made some encouraging progress in the track-and-field and swimming events. Though China did not send its best track-and-field athletes, they captured one gold, one silver and two bronze medals.

The women's volleyball team was simply the Liaoning provincial team, but it still took the gold. The men's volleyball team, which is rated middle in the world, did not lose a match on its way to the final and won the silver medal. China's men's and women's basketball teams and men's football team also squeezed in among the finalists.

The most unexpected gold came in the women's rowing, where Chinese paddlers overcame strong European opposition to coast home first in the lightweight doubles. The Chinese water polo team won fifth place.

When analysing some problems for the Chinese at the games, Yuan said the first problem was the athletes own attitude. Some results were simply disappointing. Here technique and strategy were involved, but a lack of determination and sportsmanship was the main reason. This was particularly true of the men's volleyball and the women's basketball and men's football teams, who were defeated in the finals.

Some of China's fencers faltered at first in the individual events. But they worked on their weak points and were up to their best in the team event, winning four games out of five. This shows the importance of determination and

sportsmanship in competition. Stricter demands should be made of our athletes in training.

The problems of technique and strategy should also be studied. No progress in competitions means falling back. Without the trail-blazing spirit, there is no vitality in sport. At the games, famous Chinese gymnast Li Ning did not get ideal results, because he did not excel himself in some difficult movements. While the Chinese women's volleyball team took the gold by using its newly developed playing skills.

Yuan Weimin urged athletes to improve their ability to adapt to changes in time zones, diet, housing, climate, and competition environment. He considers this ability one of the most important factors in victory. Those who can stand the various changes gain the initiative in the competition. ■

Folk Drama Enjoys Popularity

Tears at Xinting Pavilion, a Puxian opera, was recently performed in Beijing by the Lisheng Troupe of Xianyou County, Fujian Province. Although most northern spectators could not understand the Xianyou dialect, the wonderful performance strongly appealed to Beijing audiences.

The play is about a historical event that occurred during the Eastern Jin Dynasty in the 4th century. Only five years after the founding emperor of the dynasty established his imperial power, he began to weaken the power of his prime minister, Wang Dao, and general Wang Guo, who had supported him in his ascent to the throne. He put another general, Liu Wei, in an important position. As a result, the emperor and the officials became suspicious of one another, giving the dynasty's enemies an opening. At the critical moment, Zhou Boren, a minister

in charge of the Board of Civil Office, cut through the misunderstandings and slander and assumed full responsibility on his own initiative for all the suspicions. He finally laid down his life to save the dynasty.

Puxian opera originates in Putian and Xianyou counties. Hence the name Puxian. It has become one of the most famous operas in China, although its dialogue and lyrics can only be understood by people in the two counties. Most audiences enjoy the opera's accomplished artistic creation through subtitles.

Puxian opera began during the Song Dynasty (960-1279) and was in vogue during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). Of the more than 300 kinds of opera in China today, Puxian opera has the most extensive repertoire—5,000 different scripts with traditional themes, handwritten on 9,000 copies.

Puxian opera attracts attention by its unique style and simple makeup, props and costumes. The steps, movements and postures of the actors and actresses are soft and firm. All the performers sing in natural voices to colourful melodies. About 600 tunes to accompany the opera have been collected and collated. The music is played on traditional instruments including gongs, drums and flutes. The drums set the rhythm. Bamboo flutes play clear and melodious tunes, which can be both comic and mournful.

Puxian opera suits both sophisticated and popular tastes. The lines are mainly in the Putian-Xianyou dialect. The colourful and straightforward dialogue leaves a deep impression on the audience. The horseplay, pet phrases and colloquial sayings in the plays make them very lively and close to the audience.

Puxian opera is always vivid and humorous, deep and distinctive. Several years ago, its *Chuncao Charges Into the Court* was a hit. In this opera, a clever and courageous maid helps her young



LI SHUZHONG

Lele Playing for Visitors

BR No. 3 issue this year carried a picture of the giant panda Dandan and her baby Lele. This is Lele now, ten months old and weighing 36 kilogrammes. Lele went on public view only recently at the Beijing Zoo and attracts tens of thousands of Chinese and foreign visitors every day. It is a second-generation giant panda bred by artificial insemination.

mistress save a wrongly charged righteous young man and marry him, after many twists and turns. Following the performance, other troupes in more than 20 provinces began to stage the play in different local operas.

In the past 30 years, plays with traditional themes have been adapted for Puxian opera. They evolved into Puxian art gems after revisions over the years. At the same time, librettists have written pieces on contemporary life to be performed in the Puxian style. A group of young and talented Puxian opera librettists are maturing.

In Putian and Xianyou counties, the local people adore Puxian opera. Although the population of Putian is only slightly more than 2 million, the county has six professional

troupes, three drama schools, more than 100 amateur troupes (each of which can perform 20 different operas), 10 professional librettists and more than 60 amateur ones. Song Zuquan, a farmer, formed a family troupe of 36 people. Every year the troupe gives more than 300 performances for the local people, who book a whole theatre during festivals or on occasions such as weddings and funerals.

Folk music is very popular in the two counties. The 600-odd small orchestras in Putian tour almost every village in the county, intriguing people with melodies often heard from Puxian opera, or accompanying the singing of young fans. This helps arouse the interests of the younger generation in Puxian opera.

by Hong Lanxing

Luoyang's Ancient Tomb Museum

The Luoyang Ancient Tomb Museum opened to the public last April. It is on the peak of the Mangshan Mountain northwest of Luoyang city in Henan Province. Since 1949, Henan archaeologists have excavated thousands of ancient tombs in Luoyang, which was the capital of nine ancient dynasties, the first being the Western Han (206 BC-24 AD).

The museum is where 22 tombs of the Western Han Dynasty through to the 13 century are exhibited. Two passageways on either side of the main hall lead to the underground part of the museum. There tombs can be viewed according to dynasties. So there are halls for the Eastern and Western Han dynasties (206 BC-220 AD), for the Wei Dynasty (220-280 AD) and the Jin Dynasty (265-420 AD), for the Tang Dynasty (618-907) and the Song Dynasty (960-1279), and another hall for other dynasties. Each hall covers an area of about 210 square metres, and they are all linked by corridors.

In the corridors are reconstructed burial chambers like those dug in the vicinity. On the walls are ceramic tiles and murals painted in colour. On display are also sacrificial and funeral objects—expressions of the customs and artistry of the different cultures. One Han tomb mural shows a host of men dancing in riotous revelry and fighting vicious ghosts, expelling them from the tomb so the soul of the dead can go to heaven.

The brick chamber of a noble of the Eastern Han Dynasty has a ceiling engraved with rosy clouds, and a flock of birds flying back and forth among them. The four chamber walls are carved with beams, columns, pillars and bracket sets with zoomorphic ornaments. All the 16 murals in

the tomb, still in bright colour, feature celestial and legendary figures.

In the Tang Dynasty tombs are Tang tri-colour glazed pottery. They remain as bright as they were over a thousand years ago.

Tombs of the Song Dynasty are known for being made of brick.

They were built very much like wooden ones and have various figurines vividly carved on the bricks. The tombs were well designed and in good condition to give the visitor an authentic view of how they were intended to be.

The museum provides a panoramic view of ancient China's burial and funeral customs.

Touring Hunan's Wulingyuan

Wulingyuan, in western Hunan Province, attracted more than 1 million visitors last year. The area which has been made accessible in recent years has three major scenic spots—Tianzi

Picturesque Baofeng Lake.

HAN GUOJIAN



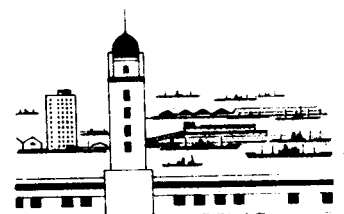
Mountain, Suoxi Valley and Zhangjianjie.

The Tianzi Mountain is a range of rolling hills, down which 59 streams thread their way. Among them is a stone forest which has subsided 500 metres and becomes a basin called the Shentang Gulf. The forest, covering an area of more than 600 hectares, is practically inaccessible for the sheer vine-covered precipices and

overhanging rocks which surround it. From a lookout pavilion one can see the entire forest shrouded in mist, and sometimes eagles are heard crying from the mountain tops. In the southeast of Shentang Gulf is a sandstone forest of slender stone pinnacles, all sealed and covered with green mosses and grass, between the pinnacles grow giant pines.

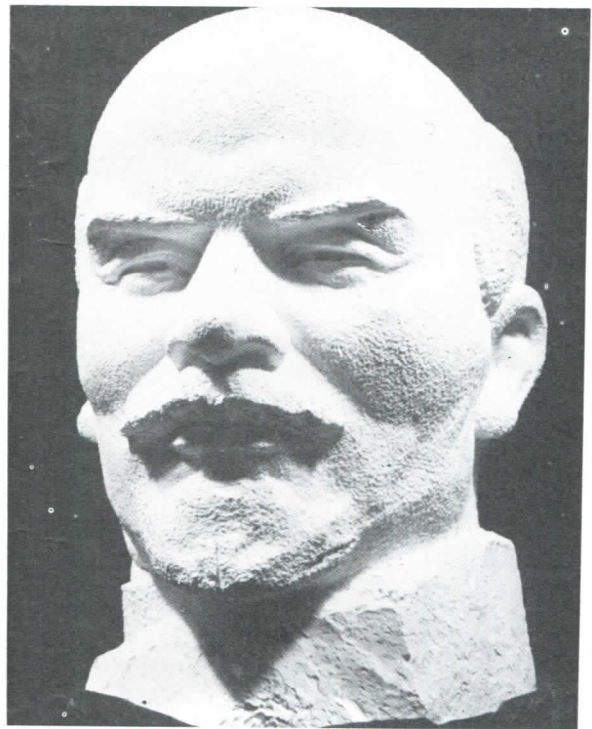
In Suoxi Valley there is a hotel called "Foreign Experts Village." About 3 kilometres away from the village is Baofeng Lake Park. Walking along a mountain path of stone slabs to the top of the cliffs surrounding the park, one can see a clean lake. If you boat on the lake the mist hanging on the water can help you feel as if you were flying in the sky or swimming amidst clouds. There are wonderful scenes on the way from the park to a 10-kilometre-long gully called the painted corridor.

A attractive is the 8,000-hectare Zhangjianjie. The area is a state forest park, which is 97.7 percent covered with primitive secondary trees. The area is stunningly beautiful.

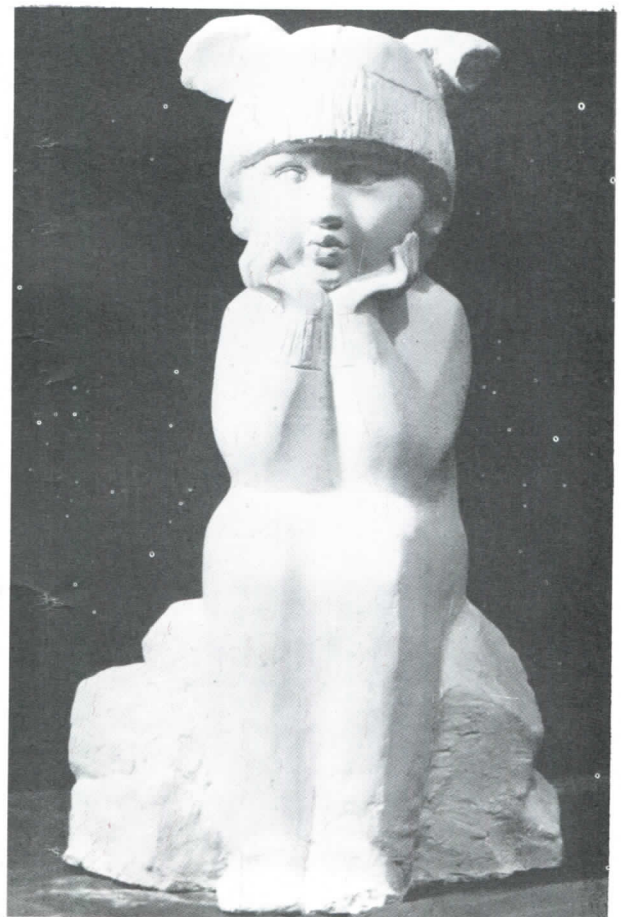




Marx.



Lenin.



A Girl.

Sculptures by Shi Meiyong

Shi Meiyong, born in 1933 in Beijing, now works at the sculpture studio of the Central Academy of Fine Arts. She specializes in portraits in which she seeks to bring out the personalities of her subjects.

ART PAGE

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