

A CHINESE WEEKLY OF NEWS AND VIEWS

Beijing Review

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Diplomat's Recollections of Zhou Enlai



**WOMEN IN
POLITICS**

Springer-Verlag and the People's Republic of China

A CHRONICLE OF GOOD RELATIONS

1973: China National Publications Import & Export Corporation invites Dr. Heinz Götze to Beijing. It is the first time a publisher of the West has received an invitation to China. One year later, Dr. Götze acts upon this invitation in order to conduct negotiations in Beijing concerning the expansion of existing business relations.

1978: Springer-Verlag participates in the first international book exhibition in Beijing.

From the end of March to May 1979: Springer is the first science publisher in the West to organize exhibitions in Beijing, Jinan, Nanjing, Hangzhou and Chengdu. At the opening, Dr. Götze emphasizes that, "Not only do we want to be suppliers and agents of Western scientific literature but we also want to acquaint the West with contributions of Chinese scientists through our publications." In the same year, Springer-Verlag concludes a treaty with Science Press to publish in English works in mathematics written by Chinese authors.

August/September 1980: Book exhibition at the International Mathematics Symposium in Beijing.

October/November 1981: Exhibition of medical titles in the Fine Arts Gallery (Meishuguan) in Beijing and in Shanghai.

1983: In cooperation with Shanghai Scientific and Technical Publishers, the first Springer book in Chinese, "Manual of Osteosynthesis," is published.

August 1983: Exhibitions in the Exhibition Center of Behai Park in Beijing and in Shanghai.

1984: Exhibitions in Beijing, Hefei, Nanjing and Urumqi. — Since the establishment of closer contacts 10 years ago, Springer has published about a dozen books by Chinese authors.

November 1984: The first issue of Springer's journal in Chinese "Deutsche Medizin" appears.

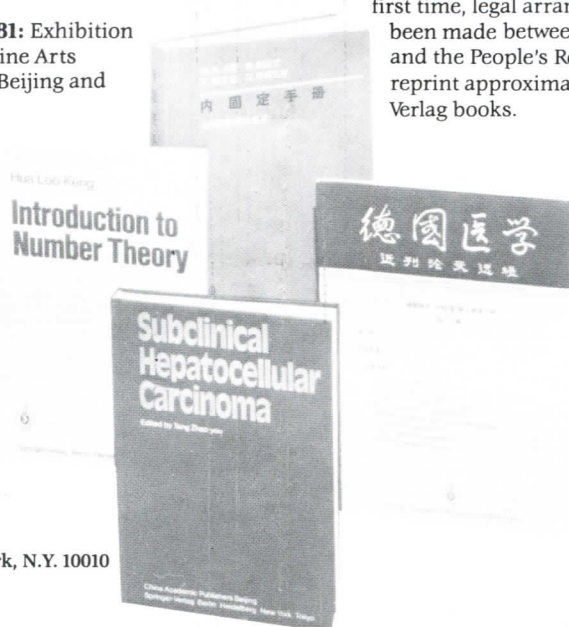
April 1986: In the Library of the University of Peking, academic librarians are introduced to the list of Springer publications.

5.-11. September 1986: Springer-Verlag participates in the first "Beijing International Book Fair."

December 1987: About 150 books and journals originating in the People's Republic of China have been published or are currently in the process of being published. Furthermore, for the first time, legal arrangements have been made between Springer-Verlag and the People's Republic of China to reprint approximately 120 Springer-Verlag books.



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COVER: Wu Yi (third from right), Party secretary of the Yanshan Petrochemical Co. in Beijing, was recently elected deputy mayor of Beijing.

Sun Yi

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

Zhou Enlai Remembered

■ To mark the 90th anniversary of Zhou Enlai's birth, Xiong Xianghui, a veteran diplomat, recalls in his book *We Always Miss Him* how Zhou dealt with diplomatic issues, from planning the entertainment schedule of a foreign dignitary to the handling of a major international incident, all in his own unique, intelligent way (p. 18).

Looking Back, Looking Ahead

■ Congratulations from Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, Li Peng, acting premier of the State Council, and our readers on the 30th anniversary of the publication of *Beijing Review* (pp.14-15). Yang Chengfang, our editor-in-chief in the early years, recalls how the magazine was launched under the guidance of the late Premier Zhou Enlai, and its achievements in the past 30 years. He also points out its main weaknesses and makes suggestions for its improvement (p. 16).

Women Play an Equal Role in Politics

■ There being no woman member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and few women in leadership positions does not mean the Party and government have changed their policies on women. Women are encouraged to play their due role in Chinese politics (p. 23).

Price Hike and Economic Situation

■ Although the overall economic situation was quite good last year (see the State Statistical Bureau communique, (Centrefold), the price rises aroused great concern in society. Notes From the Editors examines the causes of the inflation and outlines the State Council's measures for keeping prices stable (p. 4).

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Prices and Economic Situation

by Ge Wu

China's price index rose by 7.3 percent last year. The figure was even higher in the capital, Beijing, and other big cities. The rises particularly steep for non-staple foods, meant a drop in the living standards of 20 percent of city dwellers. The rise in the prices of raw materials led to an increase in production costs and in losses for certain enterprises. The inflation has aroused great concern in society, and suggests that there are unstable factors in China's economic development although the overall economic situation was quite good last year.

According to the communique issued by the State Statistical Bureau (see Centrefold) China's GNP reached 1,000 billion yuan for the first time last year, a 9.4 percent increase over the year before. The year's industrial output value rose 14.6 percent (not counting village-run enterprises). The light and textile products and export goods developed rapidly last year. Energy, raw materials and products for agricultural production also increased. Agricultural output value last year rose 4.7 percent. The grain output topped 402.41 million tons, second only to the record year of 1984 (5 million tons less). Cotton output was 18.4 percent more than in 1986. Rural industry, building, transport and trade also developed swiftly and non-agricultural output value in China's rural areas outstripped agricultural output value for the first time. Commodity retail sales increased by 9.6 percent (after allowing for the inflation). Foreign trade also flourished last year, and the trade

deficit dropped. China's economy has been developing well and its economic strength continues to grow.

Demand, however, still outstrips supply, and shortages have led to price rises. Food suffered the biggest rise, 10.1 percent, with vegetables and pork at the top of the scale. The price of pork in some big cities increased by 20 percent, and of vegetables by 30 percent.

Price rises have caused a drop in the living standards of 20 percent of city dwellers. Stabilizing prices is the top priority for this year, says Acting Premier Li Peng, and the State Council is studying subsidies to consumers.

Farmers, as independent commodity producers, seek to make a profit. They know that grain is less profitable than work in rural industry, transport and trade, and so grain production is neglected, which accounts for the slow development of grain production in the last few years. Pigs also bring in comparatively little. One farmer put it thus: "Pig raising brings in less profit than chicken farming which brings in less than mushroom cultivation which brings in less than fishing." It seems raising three chickens is as profitable as one pig. As a result pig headage dropped rapidly last year.

The rise of food prices has led to

an increase in the prices of other goods. The pricing system in China has been irrational for a long time, prices of goods were fixed by the government and remained fixed. The prices of many goods bore no relation to their value. The prices of key agricultural and sideline products, some minerals and raw materials were quite low, and prices for goods of vastly different qualities were almost the same. This pricing system is linked to the "same big pot" distribution system and has many shortcomings. It has suppressed the economy and held productivity back.

The pricing system has however been undergoing reform since 1979 and unified prices have been loosened step by step. The law of value has been applied through a measure of market regulation. Prices that were too low have been raised. Since 1979 the price of grain has risen by 120 percent, of mined minerals by 55 percent and of raw materials by 45 percent. Price reform has promoted commodity production. However, there is a long way to go before the law of value prevails throughout the pricing system.

Acting Premier of the State Council, Li Peng, recently declared the stabilization of prices as the top priority for this year. To achieve this, the old method of controlling prices purely through administrative means will not do. We must, in accordance with the needs of the development of a commodity economy and the law of value, adopt comprehensive measures which will further price reform and promote productivity, but not damage people's living



Chinese Capital on Hepatitis Alert

The Beijing municipal government has taken a series of measures—and has called on all residents to make their own efforts—to prevent the spread of hepatitis A in the capital.

An epidemic of hepatitis A struck Shanghai in January, infecting thousands of people in a few weeks. The epidemic was of great concern to Beijingers, many of whom have relatives or friends living in Shanghai.

Travel between the two cities increases during the Spring Festival (Chinese Lunar New Year) holiday season. Travellers arriving from Shanghai are being asked to go to hospital for health checks when they get to Beijing, and not to visit public places for a specific period. Those found to have contracted hepatitis have been confined in Beijing's isolation hospitals.

The Beijing government has held meetings to discuss prevention measures, and a deputy mayor, He Luli, spoke to Beijing residents on the issue via television and radio on February 19. Experts are spreading basic information about hepatitis and its prevention through TV, radio and newspapers.

So far, there has been no sign of an epidemic in the city. The number of isolated cases dropped by about 40 percent in the first 40 days of this year compared with the same period last year.

But the government of Beijing warned residents against lowering their guard. The city's health authorities have launched a city-wide sanitation inspection to prevent the spread of hepatitis A from elsewhere in the country. Mayor Chen Xitong, accompanied by health officials, visited hotels, restaurants and private food pedlars on February 22.

Leaders of every district of

Beijing and health inspectors have examined not only low-price restaurants and street food stalls in their areas but also luxury hotels.

The Chunyanlou Restaurant, which was found to be unsanitary, was fined 1,000 yuan (about US\$270) and ordered to close for a week to improve its standard of hygiene. "It is important to prevent hepatitis A from spreading. It is irresponsible of people to sell unsanitary food to consumers," Chen said. The mayor praised the Minzu (Nationalities) Hotel for its high standard of food hygiene.

Deputy Mayor He, along with staff from the sanitation and anti-epidemic stations and the industrial and commercial administration, checked the standard of hygiene at the Donghuamen and Dongdantoutiao evening markets. She told a pedlar selling traditional Wenzhou fast food that the more popular the food, the greater the need for a high standard of hygiene.

Four pedlars were fined for selling substandard food and one had his certificate confiscated. All were ordered to improve the hygienic standard of their food within a set time.

Beijing's sanitation and epidemic prevention authorities recently made 245 spot checks of the city's water supply. All the results were satisfactory. They also inspected some units which have their own water sources. These units are required to install disinfection devices by the end of this month.

The authorities have also checked 240 hotels, barber shops and public bathhouses in Dongcheng, Xicheng, Chongwen and Xuanwu districts. Of those inspected, 87 percent were up to standard and 20 were penalized

standards. The State Council is studying subsidies to consumers to cover food price rises.

Other measures will be adopted to keep prices stable:

- Increasing commodity supply, especially of goods in great demand. Preferential terms are being offered to grain, pork and vegetable production centres in order to increase the production of these products.

- Controlling demand. First of all it is necessary to cut down investment in capital construction. Over-investment in this field causes shortages of raw materials, which will give rise to more inflation. Besides, it is also necessary to control the purchasing power of work units and similar "social groups." Extravagance and waste have been universal among such government organs over recent years. Their purchasing power has outstripped production increases. The State Council has decided to cut their purchasing power by 20 percent this year.

- Improving market management. This has lagged behind China's implementation of the open policy. Arbitrary price rises and speculation and profiteering by some people are another reason for the price index rise. The state government has issued regulations on price management and on punishing speculators. ■

for being unsanitary.

On February 23, the administrative bureau of the State Commission of Education and Beijing's Bureau of Higher Learning held meetings to discuss how to prevent the spread of hepatitis among college and university students.

Measures adopted include the isolation of possible sources of infection. All teachers and students returning for the new term from infected areas, especially Shanghai, were asked to have health examinations at a hospital. Several colleges have prescribed a six-week isolation period for students back from infected areas. College kitchen staff members returning from Shanghai were asked to stop working for a fixed period.

The Dongcheng District Education Bureau also took measures to prevent the spread of hepatitis among students of primary and middle schools and kindergarten children. ■

Curbing Births Key to Future

Everywhere in China you can hear people complain about the crowds. Housing shortages are a major problem in the big cities. People are forced to queue up to buy pork, eggs and sugar.

China already has the biggest population in the world. At the end of 1987, the country had about 1.07 billion people. And since 1986, China has been experiencing a baby boom, said Liang Jimin, director of the general office of the State Family Planning Commission.

In 1988, 8 million more women will reach child-bearing age, bringing the national total to 297 million, Liang said. The situation is serious and requires close attention from the commission, he added.

In the 1950s, Ma Yinchu, a population specialist, warned about the consequences of overpopulation. But Mao Zedong, who was then the chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, ignored Ma's warnings and insisted on his own policy of "more people, more power." The implementation of this policy led to a baby boom in the 1960s, which made China's population base too huge to reduce.

"We have already missed two chances to control population growth in the 1950s and the 1960s," said Wu Cangping, the secretary-general of China's Population Society. "We should not repeat the mistake as China enters a new population growth period."

Wu proposed several ways to control population, such as observing the state marriage law, following the "one child" policy, abolishing feudal ideas, introducing sex education in middle schools and improving the social benefits for families that conform to the population control policies.

A survey of child-bearing and birth control, covering more than 2 million people, is planned to start on July 1, an official of the State Family Planning Commission said. The aim of the survey is to get a clear picture of general population's use of various birth control methods and to ascertain the country's fertility and population growth rates.

The contract responsibility system will be carried into national family planning, a commission official announced on February 15 in Beijing. He said that local family planning organizations will be required to sign contracts with child-bearing women to ensure that they have only one child. Penalties will be levied against those who break their contracts while social benefits will be provided for those who fulfil them. He stressed that

extra births will be strictly controlled.

Some people, especially people from the West, argue that China's one-child policy is a violation of human rights. But Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, who visited China in January, expressed a different opinion on the question. Speaking at a press conference in Beijing, she said, "We studied China's experience and pointed to China's experience as one example of having a policy which was related to a country's environmental and resource framework."

She added, "The decision and policies on the population issue should be made by each country. The situation of each country is different in many parts of the world. And I think we should respect the efforts that have been made by China in this area."

by Yang Guohua

Business Women Receive Praise

Fifty women directors and managers have been selected as outstanding examples following a nationwide campaign to discover women who have succeeded in business.

They include Guan Guangmei, general manager of the Dongmin Commercial Group in Benxi, Liaoning Province, who achieved national recognition last year for her successful leasing of state-owned shops.

The 50 women come from 27 of mainland China's 29 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities under central government control, the campaign's organizing committee said at a press conference in Beijing on February 25.

About a third are directors or managers of collectives, township and private businesses or joint

ventures with foreign companies. The rest are from state-owned enterprises.

Their fields include electronics, light industry, textiles, finance and trade, chemicals, machinery and medicines. Half are involved in export industries.

The campaign was sponsored by the All-China Women's Federation, the Central Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, and other organizations.

In China social prejudice against women still exists. A survey of 660 factories with 15,000 workers conducted by the women's federation in 11 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities last year, showed that only 5.3 percent of the employers were willing to hire women for jobs that can be done by either sex. Of the 89 textile mills surveyed, 75 percent said they preferred not to hire women.

Concerning job assignments for graduates of universities and technical secondary schools, some employers said they prefer less-qualified men to fully qualified women.

"This dual standard has created a crisis for working women who are of marriageable and child-bearing age," said an official of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions who is in charge of women's affairs.

"Many enterprises feel the state policies governing maternity leave are a burden, because they think it affects the firm's economic efficiency."

The official called for better policies to protect women working in the country's urban areas. "The whole society needs to be aware of this problem and help solve it," she said, suggesting the state should give more breaks to enterprises which employ a lot of women, and allocate more funds to subsidize maternity leave.

She also called on businesses

involved in retailing, catering and tourism to hire more women and offer a more flexible work structure. ■

Contract System: A Key Reform

Praising the role played by the contract system in enterprise management in 1987, Chinese Acting Premier Li Peng said that this year will witness the further development of the system.

"Practice in recent years, especially last year, shows that the contract system conforms to China's actual conditions and the realities of Chinese enterprises," Li told a national forum on the contract system on February 12.

He said the system links the interests of the enterprise, its director and staff closely to economic results. Thus, the full potential of enterprises can be tapped and technical advances ensured.

"The economic reform should focus on stimulating enterprises and improving economic results," he said, adding that the realization of these goals depends on the contract system.

He called for more efforts to improve the system in the next two or three years.

Competition should be introduced into enterprises; the factory director responsibility system should be extensively adopted; and reforms in the administrative, personnel and distribution systems of enterprises should be carried out, Li stressed.

Where conditions permit, he said, the "full-load operation method," and other effective and modern managerial methods should be instituted.

The full-load operation method is designed to make full use of all available manpower, equipment, money and materials. Giving full

play to the initiative of the workers is of top importance.

The method, created by Zhang Xingrang, director of the No. 1 Plastic Factory in Shijiazhuang, capital of Hebei Province, aims to raise productivity.

Li also called for experiments in leasing, the transfer of property rights, shareholding, and joint and co-operative management.

He described China's draft Enterprise Law, and a series of decrees and regulations on the contract system to be issued later, as factors which will promote favourable conditions for carrying out the contract system. The state will also speed up related reforms in planning, investment, goods supply, finance and foreign trade, he said.

Besides further developing the contract system, Li outlined three tasks for this year's economic work: first, implementing the economic development strategy for coastal areas; second, solving the price problem in a way that encourages production and leads to improved living standards; and third, strictly controlling the purchasing power of groups so as to cut financial expenditure and ease pressure on the market. ■

Students Helped to Face Pressure

China is setting up consulting centres to help the increasing number of college and university students found to be suffering from mental problems. And the country is exploring new methods of preventing, detecting and treating mental illness among young people.

By the end of 1986, 30 colleges and universities in China had started psychological consulting services for their students. Beijing now has four.

"Last year seven out of the

1,100 graduates from my university were found to be mentally disturbed and were rejected by the units to which they were assigned," said Wang Zhenjia, vice-president of the Beijing Normal University.

Lu Lin, head of the Mental Health Centre in Beijing's Haidian District, which houses half of the capital's institutions of higher learning, said the centre is seeing an increasing number of students.

Experts attribute students' mental problems to weekend loneliness, frustrated love affairs and anxieties over their studies. Peng Hui, 18, a freshman at Qinghua University, committed suicide last July 31 because he failed an English exam.

At the Beijing Post and Telecommunications College (BPTC), one male student wrote more than 20 letters to an imaginary girlfriend during his lonely weekends before he was hospitalized. Another student was obsessed for months with the hallucination that he had a crooked face.

To help these students and others like them, BPTC set up an advisory centre. So far more than 1,200 troubled young people have sought the centre's advice.

A male student from Heilongjiang Province became depressed when he found that he was no longer at the top of his class after he entered BPTC. His classmates sent him to the advisory centre. A doctor at the centre asked some top senior students to encourage him by telling about their own experiences. The doctor also arranged for him to visit his old school, where he was admired by hundreds of people. The student mustered up the courage to go on with his studies, and now he has become a postgraduate.

In addition to the work of the advisory centre, the regular BPTC clinic asks students to answer yes or no to 100 questions such as: Do

you have many friends? Do you often pretend to know something you don't know? Are you sensitive to trivial things? Can you enjoy yourself at a party? Do you carefully close your doors and windows before you go to bed? Do you have a kind mother? Do you often feel lonely? Have you ever thought death is the solution to all your troubles?

"The doctors and psychologists can judge what kind of character the student might be. And we will take special care of students who tend to get excited or depressed," said Zhang Zhiming, an assistant to BPTC's president.

An official from the Beijing Higher Education Bureau suggested that special courses be created to help improve students' ability to adapt. Neuro-psychiatric departments should be set up in college clinics and more psychological consulting centres established, he added. ■

Stocks and Bonds A Hit in Shanghai

Reverberations from the "Black Monday" stock market crash on Wall Street last October are still being felt in Western financial markets. But the crash does not seem to have hurt China's fledgling securities industry, which is mainly centred in Shanghai.

China's largest open port city was once a leading Asian financial centre. Today such terms as "stocks" and "bonds" have quietly come back into use. And while some people talk about the Western stock market as if it were something on another planet, thousands of Shanghai residents have spent their savings on stocks and bonds.

It is estimated that at least 300 million yuan (about US\$ 80 million) is lying idle in the hands of Shanghai residents. And the figure

could be even larger if the private holdings of self-employed big-money earners are taken into account. People are no longer satisfied to deposit their savings in banks, and buying and selling securities is becoming common.

Shanghai local television presents daily information on stock and bond prices. A single notice giving the date and place for a new stock or bond issue, carried in the most-read local newspaper, *Xinmin Wanbao* (The New Folk Evening News), can send people of all ages and walks of life flocking to securities business offices to wait for hours or even the whole night in the cold until the doors open.

The largest of the seven OTC (over the counter) offices is the Jingan Business Office of Shanghai Trust and Investment Co., a unit of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China. According to Hu Ruiquan, deputy manager of the office, only six stocks—issued by six state or collectively owned industrial enterprises—are currently on sale. Five of the stocks are chiefly handled by the office, and more than 70 percent of the total securities market in Shanghai is effectively under its control. The other counters belong to four banks and two trust and investment corporations. Most of their business is related to bonds.

"Stocks are always in great demand. The pity is that we only offer six of them," said Hu. It is difficult to become a shareholder, because few people who own shares are willing to let them go. In China, the interest rate on bank deposits is 7.2 percent annually, while the lowest rate of interest on shares comes to 12 percent, including bonuses, and is usually much higher. On bonds, the rate would be no less than 9-10 percent.

The stocks of the two businesses that pioneered the current round of share issues remain best sellers.

Shares in Feile Sonic Engineering Co., for example, have changed hands at a price that exceeds their face value by some 60 percent.

The stock-issuing enterprises are all known for their efficiency, reliability and credibility. Moreover, unlike in the West, government guarantees virtually eliminate any risk attached to buying stock. At the same time, there are strict limits on share ownership and on the amount of stock an enterprise can issue, making it impossible for individuals to gain control of an enterprise by buying up all its stock.

Asked why there are so few stocks and what the stock market will be like in future, Zhou Jiayuan, deputy chief auditor in the finance administration department of the Shanghai Branch of the People's Bank of China, said he does not expect to see a major expansion soon. Although the stock issue by the Shanghai Electronic Vacuum Device Co. — a major state-owned enterprise — is seen as marking the successful start of the trial operation of the shareholding system in the city and an important step in the economic reform, it will still take time to perfect the system, both theoretically and practically, Zhou said.

Last year, Shanghai raised 1 billion yuan (about US\$270 million) by issuing securities. Of the total, 300 million yuan worth were for public sale, with stocks accounting for only 30 million yuan. There are some 40,000 shareholders in Shanghai out of the city's population of 12 million.

Because of the lack of stocks, people turn to bonds. Five series of bonds have been issued by the state, banks and local businesses. Most of the funds raised through bonds have gone to the state or major local projects.

by Dai Gang

Weekly Chronicle (February 22-28)

POLITICAL

February 22

■ During his meeting with Zain Noorani, the visiting Pakistani minister of state for foreign affairs, Chinese Acting Premier Li Peng says the occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet troops is one of the main obstacles of improved Sino-Soviet relations.

Referring to the Soviet Union's February 8 promise to pull out its troops from the country, Li says China wants to see whether the withdrawal is "real."

■ A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman refutes Vietnamese charges concerning normal survey and patrol activities by Chinese naval vessels around the Nansha Islands.

He says the Nansha Islands, like the Xisha, Dongsha and Zhongsha islands, have always been Chinese territory, and China has indisputable sovereignty over these islands and their adjacent waters. This is known to all.

February 25

■ Referring to the new South African state of emergency regulations which ban 17 anti-apartheid organizations and the South African Congress of Trade Unions from conducting any political activities, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman says, "This is another crime committed by the South African authorities in suppressing the struggle of the South African people."

ECONOMIC

February 24

■ China's mainland and Taiwan logged HK\$11.82 billion (about US\$1.5 billion) worth of indirect trade in 1987, up 58.6 percent from 1986, Xinhua reports.

Trade across the Taiwan Strait via Hong Kong climbed at an annual average rate of 10 percent between 1984 and 1987.

CULTURAL

February 23

■ The Chinese film *Red Sorghum*, directed by Zhang Yimou, wins the "Golden Bear" award, the top prize at the 38th West Berlin film festival.

A total of 21 feature films and seven short films from 15 countries competed for prizes at the festival.

SOCIAL

February 24

■ The State Council has called for a nationwide campaign to basically eliminate illiteracy in China within five years.

In a circular, the council urges all levels of government to take effective measures to accomplish the historic task. The campaign is mainly aimed at people between the ages of 15 and 40.

February 25

■ The annual grand summons ceremony, the most important religious festival in Tibet for the past 579 years, begins at the Jokhang Temple.

The festival will last 11 days. More than 2,000 lamas from seven major monasteries and Buddhist theological colleges in Tibet attend the ceremony.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

February 27

■ In an interview with Toichiro Hitotsu Yanagi, publisher of the Japanese newspaper *Asahi Shimbun*, Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, describes China's relations with Japan as on the whole good since they were established in 1979. He adds that any political or economic problems can be solved as long as the two countries follow the principles of their joint declaration and treaty.

He also says the senior leaders of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will exchange visits this year.

THAILAND-LAOS

Ceasefire Opens Door for Negotiations

Thailand and Laos have signed a ceasefire agreement aimed at ending the fighting along their border. The pact is the first step towards settling the border question.

Military delegations from Thailand and Laos held talks on their border conflict at a military airport in Bangkok on February 16-17 and agreed to a ceasefire starting February 19.

The two countries' troops had been fighting since last November over an 80-square-kilometre area between two rivers adjoining the Thai province of Phitsanulok and the Laotian province of Sayaboury. Both sides claim the area.

The conflict gradually escalated in the more than three months of fighting. What began as a small-scale clash developed into a battle involving sophisticated weapons including F-5 fighter planes and ground-to-air missiles.

Viet Nam intervened to promote its own interests at the expense of others. The Vietnamese sent troops to help Laos fight against Thailand, exacerbating the conflict between the two countries. As a commentator on Thai television said, Viet Nam was attempting to use the conflict to shift world attention from its invasion of Kampuchea and to further its plan to set up an Indochinese federation.

The fighting caused heavy casualties and substantial economic losses to both countries, and foreign affairs ministries had brought the situation to the attention of the United Nations. UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar delivered messages to the prime ministers of the two countries urging that they end their border clash through peaceful dialogue. This request resulted

in an exchange of letters on February 11 and 12 in which the prime ministers agreed to hold talks between military representatives.

The Laotian delegation was led by Army Chief of Staff Sisavat Keobounphan and the Thai delegation by Chavalit Yongchaiyudh, acting supreme commander of the Royal Thai Armed Forces and commander-in-chief of the army. According to a joint statement, the two sides decided to disengage their troops 3 kilometres from their line of contact within 48 hours of the start of the ceasefire at 8 am on February 19. A joint military co-ordinating group was to be set up immediately after the ceasefire to strictly verify, inspect and co-ordinate the fulfilment of the agreement. The statement also said each country would instruct its troops along the border to avoid armed clashes and to co-ordinate its actions with the other side in the spirit of understanding.

Both military delegations ex-

pressed satisfaction with the outcome of the talks which they said laid the foundation for political negotiations between the governments aimed at resolving the border dispute. The delegations said they would recommend that their governments begin negotiations within 15 days from the start of the ceasefire.

The UN chief welcomed the ceasefire pact. In messages to the two governments, he said he was gratified to learn that Thailand and Laos had decided to put an end to the armed incidents on their common border and expressed the hope that the two countries would be able to constructively pursue the process of dialogue and negotiations with a view to the peaceful resolution of their differences and restoration of stable and friendly relations.

The agreement was also well received by leading figures in both countries, who hope that the two governments will finally find a definitive solution to the border conflict.

To seek ways to solve the border problem and promote better relations between the two countries, Thailand's army commander-in-chief accepted an invitation from the chief of staff of the Laotian army to visit Laos on February 23. It was the first visit by a top Thai military figure to Vientiane.

by Liu Aicheng

COCOM

Embargo Policy Behind the Times

Global economic and political developments have made the embargo policy of the Co-ordinating Committee for Export Control increasingly obsolete.

The international press has been carrying frequent reports about the Paris-based Co-

ordinating Committee for Export Control (COCOM). The reports describe, on the one hand,

persistent zeal on the part of the United States for the original provisions of COCOM and for strengthening the embargo on exports of new technology and strategic goods to socialist countries. On the other hand, they convey demands by most West European countries for a relaxation of COCOM's export limitations and a reduction in the number of items on the embargo list. The controversy reflects the growing unpopularity of COCOM's embargo policy in the face of constantly increasing world economic interdependence.

COCOM is a product of the cold war. After World War II, in the name of "common security," the United States forced its fellow members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to set up the committee as a means to carry out a technological and economic blockade against socialist countries. Originally, the embargo covered weapons and military equipment, atomic energy technology and equipment, and rare materials. Over the years, the list has grown until today it includes several hundred items.

The United States has three major reasons for clinging to the embargo policy and trying to ensure that other Western countries do the same.

First, high technology is crucial in the US-Soviet contest for superior overall national strength. The United States, rather than relying solely on developments within the country to maintain its leading position in the new technology field, also seeks to hamper its opponent's development.

Second, because of the signing of the intermediate-range nuclear forces treaty and negotiations on reducing strategic nuclear weapons, the race to develop other military technology has become relatively more important. The United States needs COCOM to help assure its superiority in these new areas.

Finally, COCOM is a tool

which the United States uses to maintain its hegemonic position in the West. Washington is concerned that increased economic and technological contact between the East and the West might not only benefit West European countries and Japan economically but also fuel their political independence. The United States attempts to maintain a two-pole system and rally others to its ideas under the banner of ideological confrontation.

But in the light of world political and economic developments, COCOM is increasingly an anachronism. A lot of high technology can have both military and civilian uses. The "Toshiba case" caused a huge uproar because the sophisticated Japanese milling machines which were sold to the Soviet Union can produce screws that greatly reduce a submarine's noise. But countless kinds of technology can be used to improve military equipment. As for high technology, it is difficult to say which kinds have no military applications. Absurdly, COCOM is expected to include personal computers, digital telephones and Airbus planes on its forbidden list.

Interdependence among countries is the main feature of today's

world economy. The developed countries need strategic resources and the developing countries need new technology. This interdependence provides various countries with increased opportunities for economic development. Many countries in both the East and the West have adapted themselves to demands of the times by opening dialogues and setting up economic, scientific and technological exchanges. These initiatives not only benefit their economic development but also promote peace and international stability.

A stronger COCOM embargo, as advocated by the United States, would sabotage the progress towards a stable international environment and reinforce unequal relations between countries. As some enlightened people in the West have pointed out, COCOM's embargo policy is unsuited to the current relations between the East and the West.

Profound changes have taken place in the world situation in the more than 40 years since the war. Calls for easing the COCOM embargo will increase despite the warning that the United States issued through the "Toshiba case."

by Dongfang Tie

THE BALKANS

Ministers Pledge to Promote Co-operation

The successful first meeting of foreign ministers from the six Balkan countries bodes well for the creation of an atmosphere of friendship and co-operation in a part of the world that has long been characterized by differences and conflicts.

The foreign ministers of Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia have laid the foundation for fruitful multi-lateral co-operation and good-neighbourly relations.

The ministers ended their three-day gathering, the first of its kind

in history, in the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade on February 26 by adopting a communique pledging to make "joint efforts" towards broad co-operation.

Although the gathering produced no specific agreements, it represents "a significant contri-

bution to the relaxation of tensions and to the creation of a friendly atmosphere and dialogue in the Balkans," the communique said.

A follow-up meeting to discuss the proposals put forward at the foreign ministers' gathering and to arrange the next one was tentatively scheduled to take place in Sofia, Bulgaria, before the second half of this year.

The recent meeting was suggested by Yugoslavia last April, and the proposal was quickly accepted by the other Balkan countries. The Balkan Peninsula, situated at the crossroads of Europe, Asia and Africa, has proven to be a sensitive and complicated part of the world. Of the six Balkan nations, Greece and Turkey are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), while Bulgaria and Romania belong to the Warsaw Pact. Yugoslavia is a member of the non-aligned movement, and Albania follows its own diplomatic path.

For many years differences and quarrels over ideology and social systems, as well as ethnic conflicts and territorial disputes have divided the Balkan countries and on occasion brought them into open antagonism. These differences not only obstructed the development of good neighbourly relations, but also threatened the security and stability of the region.

For decades the Balkan nations have been making continuous efforts to change this difficult situation. Meetings have been held among government officials and experts to discuss ways of promoting co-operation. The general atmosphere in the region has improved with the realization that everyone would benefit from co-operation and the peaceful settlement of differences.

The quick and positive response to Yugoslavia's proposal for

ministerial conference is an indication of the common desire of the Balkan states to strengthen regional stability and co-operation. The prevailing trends towards detente and peaceful co-existence in other parts of Europe, as well as the recent rapprochement between the two superpowers, have also given a new impetus to Balkan co-operation.

Last August the Greek government announced its decision to end its 42-year-old state of war with neighbouring Albania. At the end of January, Turkey and Greece, two rival NATO allies, agreed to work together to resolve their long-standing disputes. Also in January, Albania and Bulgaria decided to exchange ambassadors. On the eve of the February meeting, the Bulgarian and Turkish foreign ministers signed an accord to set up two working groups on bilateral political and

economic co-operation. These positive developments set the stage for the success of the foreign ministers' meeting.

Most importantly, all participants at the meeting displayed a sense of responsibility and reality. Acting in the spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation, they agreed to put aside their bilateral disputes and concentrate on finding a common basis on which to build their new relationship of co-operation. They stressed the need to respect each country's international status and domestic social system, as well as the principles of equality, national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in others' internal affairs. It was thanks to the strict observance of these principles that the meeting was assured of success.

by Zhou Xisheng

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Pact Clears Way to One Internal Market

After a year of deliberations, the 12 member states of European Community have finally agreed to a programme of reforms aimed at creating a single European internal market.

European Community (EC) leaders have finally reached a compromise on the Delors plan. The agreement eliminates the financial and political blocks that have stood in the way of the community's goal to create a single internal market by 1992.

The reform package, dubbed the Delors plan, was designed to inject new financial resources into the 12-member bloc, thus enabling the single market to be in place by the target date.

Development aid to deprived regions was one of the stumbling blocks in the discussions of the plan. The EC Commission wanted

to double the aid, called "structural funds," by 1992. But France and Britain were opposed, agreeing to only a 50 percent increase, while West Germany was prepared to increase the aid by 80 percent. The nations that benefit most from the structural funds—Spain, Portugal, Greece and Ireland—insisted on accepting the commission's suggestion. The compromise specifies that the funds will slightly more than double from 6.9 billion ECUs (about US\$8.4 billion) in 1987 by the year of 1993, instead of the Delors plan's original target of 1992.

The increase in farm expenditure—another problem at the heart of many community quarrels—was set at 74 percent of the growth rate of the EC's total gross national product (GNP), based on a reference point of 27.5 billion ECUs. Including the cash out laid to pay farmers to take land out of production, this increase will be equal to 80 percent of GNP growth.

The so-called "stabilizers," a set of steps to curb agricultural overproduction, were the hardest nut to crack throughout the meeting on February 11-12 in Brussels. On one side, Britain and the Netherlands demanded a greater reduction in the production of cereals. On the other, West Germany and France pushed for higher output. Both sides finally came together on a 160-million-ton ceiling for production at guaranteed prices, with automatic price cuts for any excess.

The partial rebate of Britain's financial contribution to the EC will continue under the compromise. The refund was agreed on at the 1984 Fontainebleau summit, which pitted London against Bonn. The decision to maintain the rebate is widely believed to be the reason for Britain's softened stand on such key issues as the quota for cereal production and increase in structural funds.

The thrust of the Delors plan was readily accepted by the 12 EC members when it was first suggested in February 1987. But while the members agreed on the urgent need for the reform and the basic intentions of the plan, they had serious differences over its implementation. The disagreements, especially differences over costly agricultural spending and how to augment financial aid to the less developed member nations, led to the failure of the past two EC summits in June and December last year.

With each of the member states having softened its line on various

points, the compromise emerged as a symbol of European unity. Addressing a press conference after the compromise was reached, Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who presided over the two-day summit, said, "We have put the EC on the solid financial basis. We have our hands free to build a greater European market of 320 million people. We don't want merely an improved free-trade zone; we want a Europe which speaks with one voice." After pointing out the many difficulties lying ahead of the EC before 1992, he stressed that united efforts by all member states will be required to overcome them if a unified internal market is to be established.

Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission, also expressed satisfaction with the results of the summit. He said his plan for the realization of West European integration had been accepted as a whole, in principle and in methodology. The compromise reached at the summit, he said, is "a message of encouragement, confidence and hope" to Europeans, and shows that Europe is now on the track to prosperity.

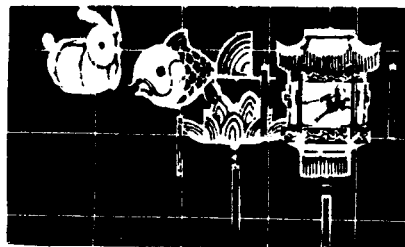
EC experts say the success or failure of the Delors plan means the gain or loss of 120 billion ECUs for the economic group each year. After standards for goods are unified and the differences between interest rates on 11 currencies are lifted, 20 billion ECUs in the form of expenditures on capital circulation and interest on public and private debts will be saved. Economic integration will facilitate the economic development of the member states, increasing their economic growth rate by 1.2 percent a year—or about 40 billion ECUs a year if estimated on the basis of 1987. After all markets are open, the cost of government supplies will be reduced by 5 percent for civilian

departments and 10 percent for military departments. The total would amount to 20 billion ECUs. Other savings would come from eliminating duplication in scientific research, and cutting agricultural expenditure and governmental subsidies to industry. Further co-operation in transportation and telecommunications and stronger competitiveness would also benefit the community.

Besides aiding in the EC's financial reconstruction, helping control agricultural spending and enhancing unity among the member states, the compromise takes into account the specific needs and problems of each member state. It partly satisfies the needs of Britain and the Netherlands to control agricultural spending while easing the election worries of France and West Germany by relaxing the limits on agricultural production. The comparatively underdeveloped countries have given up their stubborn stand on the growth of structural funds, while Italy and some other members will be compensated for financial burdens arising from changes in the apportioning expenses.

The Brussels summit, which had been regarded by many as EC's last chance to survive, owed much of its success to the hard mediating efforts by Federal Germany. But it was the strong desire of all the member states to reach agreement through compromise which played the key role. The meeting was a triumph for the spirit of compromise.

by Zong Dao



Greetings From Chinese Leaders

On the eve of the "Beijing Review's" 30th anniversary, Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the Party Central Committee, and Li Peng, acting premier of the State Council, sent messages of congratulations. Following are their greetings. Next issue we will report on our celebrations.

北京周报社：

在《北京周报》创刊三十周年之际，谨向你们致以祝贺。在过去三十年中，《北京周报》一直是世界各国人民了解中国的一个窗口。希望你们继续努力，在增进各国人民对中国的了解和友谊，促进我国的对外开放等方面，发挥更大的作用。

赵紫阳

一九八八年二月廿六日

To Beijing Review:

Congratulations on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the publication of *Beijing Review*. For the past 30 years, *Beijing Review* has been a window through which the world's people could come to understand China. I hope that through your continued efforts, *Beijing Review* will play an even bigger role in increasing the world's understanding of China, enhancing its friendship with China and promoting China's opening up.

Zhao Ziyang

Feb. 26, 1988

Timely and accurate reporting of developments in China, helping to promote people's understanding of China and enhancing their friendship with China.

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the publication of *Beijing Review*.

Li Peng

Feb. 20, 1988

及时、正确地报导中国的发展情况，增进各国人民对中国的了解和友谊。

《北京周报》创刊三十周年

李鹏 一九八八年
二月二十日

GREETINGS FROM OUR READERS

On the 30th Anniversary of 'Beijing Review'

Continued positive communication between the peoples of the world is, perhaps, the best assurance that peace amongst nations will be maintained. The people of China and the United States are separated by 12,000 miles of ocean and land and several millennia of separate cultural development. However, in the last few decades, bridges have been created by the steady and resourceful publication of *Beijing Review*.

As a faithful reader of BR for the past 10 years, I have respectfully appreciated the honesty, breadth and changing approaches that the magazine has displayed. Many expect that an official publication will routinely parrot governmental announcements. It has been refreshing to read the vast variety of factual materials which continue to help foreign readers understand how China views itself, how it relates to foreign nations and how it involves foreign industry and peoples in its own development. I have always enjoyed the feature articles describing music, art, athletics, nutrition, tourism, medicine, consumerism, food, etc. They all contribute to a broad understanding of how China heads for the 21st century.

I congratulate the entire staff for the contribution they are making to peace, understanding and genuine friendship between our two nations. Continue your excellent work and let us all look forward to many years of peace and friendship.

Louis P. Schwartz
Baladwin, New York.

On behalf of *Vanguard* and those associated with our paper, we would like to take this opportunity to wish you continued success and congratulate everyone at *Beijing Review* on all your achievements in the past years.

Throughout the years *Beijing Review* has contributed greatly to the development of friendship and understanding between our two nations. This is an asset to be cherished and continually nurtured. You can be sure that we will continue to make every effort to ensure that this relationship is preserved and strengthened.

Please convey our greetings and best wishes to all. May the celebrations for the Spring Festival and *Beijing Review's* founding date be a great event!

Marcus Clayton &
Duncan Clarke
on behalf of *Vanguard*,
Australia

Beijing Review has indeed made great strides and I would like to congratulate you as well as all your colleagues on its 30th anniversary. I am sure that your magazine as well as its sister magazines will continue to have great successes. I have noted with interest that *Beijing Review* published a North American edition last October and that you have just launched a French monthly for African readers entitled *Chinafrique*. I would be grateful if you could send me a copy of this magazine.

Humayun Gauhar,
publisher and president of
South
London, England

March 5 will be the 30th anniversary of *Beijing Review*, which is a prestigious and interesting magazine.

Nobody doubts your magazine's seriousness, depth and objectivity. Now you have expanded with a North American edition and the French monthly *Chinafrique*.

Without doubt, Chinese thinking and economic reform exert a stronger influence by the day, especially in the Soviet Union which also began important reforms, and in hundreds of other third world countries such as ours. *Beijing Review* is an authoritative tool spreading the experience of reform to the whole world.

Manuel Delgado Bedoya
Lima, Peru

I send my warm congratulations to *Beijing Review* on its 30th anniversary. I give my respects to all your staff for their hard work.

Firm friendship comes from understanding and trust. Good relations between nations are built on the peoples of different nations understanding and trusting each other.

Beijing Review has always taken strengthening mutual understanding and friendship as its aim. With its comprehensive, timely and accurate reports on China's politics, economy, culture and education, as well as the policies Party and government the magazine plays the role of a bridge of friendship.

I take this opportunity of *Beijing Review's* 30th anniversary to hope that your great cause of friendship will grow quickly and flourish.

Toshio Sato
Yamagata, Japan

Looking Back, Looking Ahead

by Yang Chengfang*

Thirty years ago, on March 4, 1958, *Beijing Review* made its debut before the reading public. The 30th anniversary of the journal is an appropriate occasion for reviewing what has been achieved and for looking forward to see what needs to be done in the future. As one of the leading members of *Beijing Review* in its early years, I'm only too glad to do some stock-taking and express my personal opinions.

The Credit Side

Since its inception, *Beijing Review* has aimed at keeping its readers abreast of political, economic, social and cultural developments in China and offering Chinese views on major international issues.

We've come a long way over the past 30 years. The English-language edition we began with was intended for English-speaking readers all over the world. But readers' interests vary from country to country and from one social or political group to another—what interests Third World readers may not appeal to those in the West, and vice versa. Besides, more editions in different languages are needed if we are to broaden our readership. So, we've added new editions over the years—first the French, then the Spanish, Japanese and German editions. The newest additions are our North American edition and the French-language monthly

Chinafrique, both launched within the past six months.

Misunderstandings between nations are a constant source of



mutual mistrust, suspicion and international dispute. Better understanding is crucial to friendship and co-operation between nations; indeed, world peace and security depend on close co-operation between all nations, large and small. By providing its readers with timely, accurate, first-hand information on what's going on in China, *Beijing Review* has helped promote understanding between China and the rest of the world.

Over the past 30 years, all of us at *Beijing Review* acquired valuable experience and learned useful lessons. Now, a new generation of editors, reporters and translators is taking over where senior colleagues left off.

So much for the credit side. Now let's turn to the other side of the ledger.

Room for Improvement

Over the past 30 years, *Beijing Review* has accomplished a great deal. But we also have a long way to go before we achieve our goal of offering the best magazine we can. *Beijing Review's* main weakness, as I see it, is that we are still not paying enough attention to meeting the special requirements of foreign readers. The choice of articles is one example—what appeals to Chinese readers may not necessarily make interesting reading for foreigners, simply because there are so many differences between Chinese and foreign readers in backgrounds, interests and needs.

Presentation is another serious problem. Writers may have very interesting subjects to write about, but their success depends on how they write. One basic rule of journalism is to keep your audience in mind. This is particularly important for a magazine like *Beijing Review*. However, some writers get so wrapped up in their message that they talk *at* their readers instead of *to* them—the result is the opposite of what they intend. Facts and reason speak more eloquently than bombastic rhetoric, meaningless verbiage and jargon. We must tell readers the truth of a matter, give them the relevant facts and figures and let them draw their own conclusions. In my opinion, that is a better way to win friends and influence people than trying to force ideas down their throats.

Our practice of writing articles first in Chinese and then having them translated into foreign

* The author was editor-in-chief of *Beijing Review* when it was launched in 1958.

languages needs improving if *Beijing Review* is to broaden its appeal to foreign readers. Experience has shown that articles written in foreign languages read better than translations from Chinese. So we should train and encourage our journalists to write in foreign languages.

China has embarked on the tremendous task of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. This is a great experiment full of hope and promise; it is also fraught with difficulties, problems and even risks. But we know where we are headed and we are confident that we can make it.

In July 1959, I travelled to Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, where I visited factories and farms. Summing up my impressions of the trip, I wrote in *Beijing Review* (August 4, 1959):

"Trial and Error. Learn on the job. Forging ahead in the face of overwhelming difficulties and temporary reverses till success is achieved. That, it seems to me, is the way we Chinese are engaged in building socialism in this vast homeland of ours."

I feel these words are still true. The most serious challenge *Beijing Review* must meet in the years to come is that of reporting Chinese news and views accurately and authoritatively in this time of far-reaching change and sweeping reform. But looking at what the magazine has accomplished over the years, I believe that *Beijing Review* will give a good account of itself.

Premier Zhou and *Beijing Review*

As I began thinking about writing this article, I could not help remembering the late Premier Zhou Enlai. Without his personal guidance and help, *Beijing Review's* publication might have been long delayed, or even impossible. The very idea of

starting an English-language weekly for foreign readers was his. Upon his return from the 1954 Geneva Conference, the premier became keenly aware of the urgent need for communication between China and the outside world, especially the West. It was against this background that *Beijing Review* came into existence. The birth and growth of the magazine was closely associated with the outstanding first premier of the People's Republic of China, as the following three episodes reveal.

From the beginning, there was much discussion about what the magazine's editorial policy should be. Premier Zhou was given a draft document on the subject, but he found it unsatisfactory and appointed a committee of leading comrades from government and Party departments to study the problem. At a meeting held in his office, the premier himself finally approved the guidelines developed by the committee, and most of its members were later appointed to the Editorial Policy Committee of *Beijing Review*.

On his state visit to India in April 1960, Premier Zhou held a press conference with foreign correspondents in New Delhi. When they asked for an official English version of his answers, he replied that the full proceedings of the press conference would be published in the next issue of *Beijing Review*.

On March 5, 1963, *Beijing Review* held a reception to celebrate two events—the magazine's fifth anniversary and the inauguration of the French and Spanish editions. Premier Zhou headed a large group of state and Party leaders who attended. He went from table to table greeting the staff, expressed appreciation for their hard work and toasted their health.

If only Premier Zhou had lived to honour us with his presence again as we celebrate the 30th anniversary of *Beijing Review*. ■



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Zhou Enlai a Remarkable Statesman

To mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of the late Premier Zhou Enlai (1898-1976) on March 5, the Historical Documents Research Department of the CPC Central Committee published three books: "We Always Miss Him," "Selections From Zhou Enlai's Letters," and "Selections of Zhou Enlai's Manuscripts." The following is an abridged translation of an article from the first book by Xiong Xianghui. Subheads are ours—Ed.

In April 1954 Premier and Foreign Minister Zhou Enlai led the Chinese delegation to the Geneva Conference. I was the news liaison official.

Rethink Your Attitude to Taiwan's Reporter

When we held our first press conference, I turned down the application of Wang Jiasong, a reporter of the Kuomintang's Central News Agency stationed in Paris, to attend the conference. Later I reported this to the premier and suggested that we seek to have Wang's accreditation removed. Premier Zhou asked me why. I answered that the Central News Agency was Taiwan's official news agency and we should be vigilant against Wang in case he might take the opportunity to create the false impression of "two Chinas." The premier said with a frown, "We should not speak of vigilance in the abstract, but base it on facts. Being vigilant without a factual basis is subjectivism, and we are creating tension for ourselves, damaging our work. Chiang Kai-shek's own policy is his to insist on one China, albeit one 'Republic of China.' The United States supports Chiang Kai-shek and refuses to recognize the People's Republic of China. And yet Switzerland established diplomatic relations with us long ago, and John Foster Dulles has had to sit together with us in the same

meeting. Where is the menace of "two Chinas?" How could the presence of a Central News Agency reporter create a false impression of "two Chinas?" You should know Chiang Kai-shek. He has been quite uneasy about this conference. Of course the United States would keep him up to date with the conference, but he would not trust the United States. He sent his own correspondent. It was obviously his purpose to observe us and the United States. What harm is there in letting him get some first-hand knowledge? You shut the door on the reporter's face, this was unreasonable; you even want to have his accreditation removed. What reason do you have to do so? Would you say he was an official representative of the Kuomintang? If you said so, would you not be the one creating the impression of "two Chinas?"

"Your criticism is right," I said. "I barred Wang without first reporting to you. Organizationally and in terms of discipline I made a mistake." The premier replied: "I just gave you a political reminder. I didn't mean to say you lack a proper sense of organization and discipline, though, of course, that is important. But you don't have to ask the leaders' instructions on every matter. To do so would mean you were shirking your responsibility. For important issues or issues without precedent, it may be necessary to

seek instructions from higher authorities. Sometimes there is no time to do so, when you have to make immediate decisions and get them right. For this, you shouldn't rely just on your qualifications and experience, you must carefully consider the issues. When the delegation held its preliminary meetings in Beijing, I asked everyone to imagine what possible situations might develop and what possible problems might arise. Then we discussed our reactions one by one and worked out draft strategies. We were prepared. Of course not everything could be anticipated and it is not natural to anticipate everything. However, if we failed to anticipate a situation we should be prepared for, that would be neglecting our duty. You also devised draft strategies, but you didn't anticipate that a Kuomintang reporter would come to Geneva.

"Neither you nor I thought of this, so I also bear responsibility. But we are not discussing who should bear responsibility. It is impossible to avoid mistakes. If we tried to find out who was to blame wherever there was a fault, then everyone would be nervous, and this would also not be good for our work. However we must learn the lesson well. I will mention this incident at the briefing, and let everyone learn the lesson. First of all we will review our work over the past few days and see if there were any errors

Statistics for 1987

Socio-Economic Development

— Issued on Feb. 23, 1988 by the State Statistical
Bureau of the People's Republic of China

In 1987, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council, the Chinese people of the various nationalities further implemented the policies of reform and opening up to the outside world and launched a movement to increase production and income and practise economy. As a result, production developed steadily, the domestic market remained brisk, economic exchanges with other countries expanded and new achievements were made in science, technology, culture, education, public health and sports undertakings. According to initial estimates, the annual GNP⁽¹⁾ reached 1,092 billion yuan, an increase of 9.4 percent over 1986; and the national income came to 915.3 billion yuan, 9.3 percent more than the previous year. The major problems in the economy were demand outstripping supply, shortages of some commodities, especially major non-staple products, and excessive price rises.

I. Agriculture

Agricultural production went up. The total agricultural output value in 1987 reached 444.7 billion yuan, up by 4.7 percent over 1986.

Of the output of major agricultural products, that of grain reached 402.41 million tons, 10.9 million tons more than the previous year, approaching the all-time high of 1984. The downward trend in the output of cotton and oil-bearing crops over the previous two years was halted. The output of tea, cured tobacco, silkworm cocoons and fruit went up, while that of sugar-bearing crops and jute and ambary hemp went down.

The output of major agricultural products was as follows:

	1987 (ton)	Increase over 1986 (%)
Grain	402,410,000	2.8
Cotton	4,190,000	18.4
Oil-bearing crops	15,250,000	3.5
Rapeseed	6,730,000	14.5
Sugarcane	46,850,000	-6.7
Beetroot	7,970,000	-3.9

Jute, ambary hemp	960,000	-32.5
Cured tobacco	1,640,000	19.5
Silkworm cocoons	397,000	7.6
Tea	497,000	8.0
Fruit	15,510,000	15.1

As the people's motivation for managing and protecting forests was further enhanced, forest management was improved. New achievements were made in the afforestation of the plains and in the establishment of the "shelter forest belts" in northwest, north and northeast China. New progress was achieved in the establishment of timber and fast growing forest bases. But, wanton felling of trees occurred in some places, and forest fire prevention remained weak. A devastating forest fire swept through the Greater Hinggan Mountains.

In animal husbandry, the number of herbivorous animals increased steadily. The number of large animals and sheep at year's end was up over the beginning of the year. The output of milk, wool, poultry and eggs all rose. The number of live pigs, slaughtered pigs, the output of pork, all sell by varying degrees.

The output of major animal by-products and livestock headage were as follows:

	1987	Increase over 1986 (%)
Pork	17,800,000 tons	-0.9
Beef and mutton	1,410,000 tons	16.9
Milk	3,190,000 tons	1.0
Wool	208,000 tons	12.4
Pigs slaughtered	255,130,000 head	0.8
Large animals at year's end	126,330,000 head	6.2
Pigs at year's end	326,400,000 head	3.2
Sheep at year's end	178,350,000 head	7.3

Fishery kept up its high development rate. The output of aquatic products was 9.4 million tons, up by 14.1 percent over the previous year — the total catch of freshwater products increased by 17.8 percent, while that of marine products, by 11.5 percent.

Investment in agricultural production increased and the construction of farmland irrigation projects was strengthened, resulting in improved conditions for production. By the end of 1987, the aggregate power used by the country's farm

machinery reached 247.2 billion watts, a 7.7 percent increase over 1986. There were 880,000 large and medium-sized tractors, a 2 percent increase; 560,000 trucks, an increase of 11.8 percent; and the power used by irrigation and drainage equipment was 67.9 billion watts, a 12.4 percent rise. A total of 20.1 million tons of chemical fertilizers were applied throughout the year, up 4.1 percent from 1986. The total consumption of electricity in rural areas was 65.9 billion kwh, an increase of 12.3 percent. But the problem of not enough resources for further agricultural development remained and the output of major agricultural products still failed to meet the needs of the development of the national economy.

Reforms in the countryside continued to deepen and the rural economy developed fairly rapidly. The total social output value in rural areas⁽²⁾ in 1987 was 904.1 billion yuan, 12.7 percent more than in the previous year. Of that sum, the total non-agricultural output value went up by 21.8 percent, bringing its proportion in the total rural output value up from 46.9 percent in 1986 to 50.8 percent, over half the total output value in rural areas.

II. Industry

In 1987 a balanced development of industrial production was witnessed. The total industrial output value for the year reached 1,378 billion yuan, an increase of 16.5 percent. In the figure is 1,182 billion yuan if the output value of village-run industries is excluded, 14.6 percent over the previous year. The output value of the state-owned sector went up by 11 percent; the collective sector by 25 percent; the private sector by 48 percent; and that of foreign-funded enterprises (Sino-foreign joint ventures, co-operative enterprises and wholly foreign owned enterprises), by 98 percent.

Light and heavy industries developed in proportion. The 1987 total output value of light industry was 656 billion yuan, 16.8 percent more than in 1986, while that of heavy industry reached 722 billion yuan, up 16 percent. The development of the power industry and the industries supplying agriculture was noticeably accelerated, while the basic industries, such as iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and chemical raw materials, expanded steadily. In the consumer industry, the sector using non-agricultural products for raw materials, especially makers of high-quality, brand-name consumer durables, grew most rapidly. However, the contradiction between the structure of industrial production and demand still remained, and the supply of energy and some raw materials was sometimes inadequate.

The output of major industrial products was as follows:

	1987	Increase over 1986 (%)
Cotton yarn	4,320,000 tons	8.7
Cloth	16,700,000 metres	1.4
Woolen fabrics	260,000,000 metres	3.0
Machine-made paper and paper board	10,080,000 tons	1.0
Sugar	5,110,000 tons	-2.6
Cigarettes	28,810,000 crates	11.0
Bicycles	40,910,000	14.7
TV sets	19,380,000	32.8
of which		
colour sets	6,720,000	62.1
Tape recorders	18,630,000	6.0
Cameras	2,390,000	18.2
Household washing machines	9,920,000	11.0
Household refrigerators	3,980,000	76.8
Coal	920,000,000 tons	2.9
Crude oil	134,000,000 tons	2.6
Electricity	496,000,000,000 kwh	10.3
of which		
hydro-electricity	99,500,000,000 kwh	5.3
Steel	56,020,000 tons	7.3
Rolled steel	43,910,000 tons	8.2
Cement	180,000,000 tons	9.2
Timber	68,430,000 cubic metres	5.2
Sulphuric acid	9,620,000 tons	26.1
Soda ash	2,370,000 tons	10.5
Chemical fertilizers (100% effective composition)	17,030,000 tons	22.0
Chemical insecticides	260,000 tons	27.9
Capacity of power-generating equipment	9,600,000 kw	32.9
Machine tools	146,000	-10.6
of which		
numerical controlled and high precision machine tools	4,267	6.4
Motor vehicles	472,000	27.7
Tractors	40,000	39.2
Locomotives	909	11.1
Steel ships for civilian use	1,920,000 tons	12.7

Industrial production combined well with marketing which meant better economic results. Profits and taxes of state-owned industrial enterprises totalled 130.7 billion yuan, up 9.9 percent over the previous year. The turnover period for working funds was shortened from 109.1 days in 1986 to 105.4 days. Per-capita productivity increased by 7.6 percent. Overall product quality was stable and in some cases improved. Energy consumption dropped and industrial departments saved over 20 million tons of energy, raising the energy saving rate to 4 percent. However, production costs increased and losses among losing enterprises rose 4.6 percent. Accumulation of a small number of slow-selling products increased.

Industrial reforms focused on the management within enterprises. A full 68 percent of state-owned industrial enterprises have introduced the director responsibility system, 82 percent of the large and medium-sized state-owned industrial enterprises have instituted various forms of the contract management responsibility system, and 46 percent of the small state-owned industrial enterprises have either been given over to collective management or leased or contracted to individuals. Horizontal economic associations developed, involving more and more areas in more diverse forms. By the end of 1987, the number of horizontally associated organizations made up chiefly of industrial enterprises above the county level had reached 6,780, involving investments of 12.57 billion yuan. The output value and profits of these associated organizations rose 38 percent and 38.1 percent respectively over the previous year, exceeding the overall industrial averages.

III. Investment in Fixed Assets and Construction

The growth of investment in fixed assets began to slow down. In 1987, the country's investment in fixed assets totalled 351.8 billion yuan, 49.8 billion yuan or 16.5 percent more than in the previous year. This is lower than the 18.7 percent rate of 1986. Of the total, 226.2 billion yuan (up 14.4 percent) went to state-owned enterprises; 48 billion yuan (up 22.4 percent) to collectively owned enterprises; 77.6 billion yuan (up 19.6 percent) was made by individuals. The overall scale of investment was still too great and there was an excessive number of outside-planned or newly opened projects under construction.

In capital construction, the various localities implemented the principle of supporting productive

or key projects and planned investment while curbing non-productive or unimportant projects and outside-plan investment. The investment structure was also improved. In state-owned units, investment in capital construction came to 132.4 billion yuan, up 12.6 percent over 1986. Of the total investment in capital construction, 30.9 billion yuan went into energy industrial departments, up 25.5 percent over the year before; 20.4 billion yuan into transportation and communications departments, up 7.9 percent; 19.4 billion yuan into raw materials industrial departments, up 31 percent; and 6.7 billion yuan into light and textile industrial departments, up 15.9 percent. The proportion of investment in energy, raw materials and other basic industries rose from 33.5 percent in 1986 to 38 percent.

Construction of key projects was strengthened. An investment of 36.2 billion yuan was put into 206 key projects organized by the state and given reasonable construction schedules. All the major construction of key projects, including oilfields, power stations, coal mines, railway lines and ports, proceeded satisfactorily. A total of 102 large and medium-sized capital construction projects and 193 single items attached to large and medium-sized projects were completed and put into operation.

Newly added production capacities in capital construction projects include: 8.1 million kw of power generating capacity (the highest annual total since the founding of the People's Republic), 17.11 million tons of coal, 16.31 million tons of crude oil (including capacities added through oilfield renovation and transformation or other investments), 272 km of newly built railways, 433 km of double-track railways, 204 km of electrified railways, 9.84 million tons of port cargo handling capacity, 300,000 tons of ethylene, 2.97 million tons of cement and 3.9 million standard boxes of plate glass.

Technological transformation of enterprises advanced steadily. State-owned units invested 74.3 billion yuan in updating equipment, an increase of 19.9 percent. Of this amount, 25.6 billion yuan was invested in enlarging production capacity, an increase of 21.3 percent; 10.6 billion yuan in increasing the variety of products, up 8.3 percent; 4.2 billion yuan in improving product quality, up 7.3 percent, and 2.8 billion yuan in reducing energy consumption, up 24.4 percent. A total of 42,000 re-equipment and transformation projects were completed and put into operation, adding 54.9 billion yuan to fixed assets.

Reforms in the building industry deepened. The contract responsibility system was applied to 117,000 projects undertaken by state-owned

construction enterprises, which covered a construction area of 160 million square metres, accounting for 83.9 percent of the country's total. Of these, 18,000 projects, covering a construction area of 36.93 million square metres and accounting for 19 percent of the total were contracted through bidding. Reform promoted the development of their business. In 1987, the total industrial value of the state-owned building industry increased by 7.7 percent over the year before and the per-capita productivity rose 6.2 percent.

Geological surveys made marked progress. A total of 366 mineral bases with 64 kinds of minerals were discovered. Reserves of 31 billion tons of coal were verified, as were considerable gold, metal, non-metal ore and energy reserves. Deep-sea geological surveying made headway, obtaining rich marine geological data and opening up a new sphere for geological studies. A total of 8.18 million metres of tunnelling was completed in 1987.

IV. Transport, Post and Telecommunications

Further reforms were carried out in the transport industry, and technology was improved. The volume of passengers and cargo handled saw remarkable progress.

Transport Services in 1987 were as follows:

	1987 (billion)	Increase over 1986 (%)
Cargo	2,190.9 ton/km	9.2
Railway	947.1 ton/km	8.2
Highway	240.9 ton/km	13.7
Waterway	939.7 ton/km	9.8
Air	0.66 ton/km	37.5
Oil/gas pipes	62.5 ton/km	2.1
Passengers	535.0 persons/km	11.0
Railway	284.3 persons/km	10.1
Highway	212.9 persons/km	11.6
Waterway	19.2 persons/km	5.5
Air	18.6 persons/km	27.4
Volume of cargo handled at major seaports	0.397 tons	3.3

Post and telecommunications made even greater progress. Business transacted by these departments totalled 3.89 billion yuan, an 18.3 percent increase from 1986. The number of telephone users in urban areas at years end amounted to 2.93 million, an

increase of 17 percent since 1986. Domestic express post was available in 196 major cities.

The railway department was conducting the contract system for the second year, and results showed continued improvement. The average daily number of carriages moving on the rails was over 70,000, an increase of 1.6 percent from 1986; average daily productivity of each locomotive was 821,000 ton/km, an increase of 1.9 percent from 1986; income and profits from the railways increased 8.7 percent and 2.6 percent from 1986 respectively; labour productivity of railway workers rose 5.3 percent. Ships directly managed by the Ministry of Communications carried 50,100 ton/km, an increase of 7.4 percent from 1986. Container transport developed comparatively quickly. In 1987, the volume of railway and sea container transport was 14.38 million tons, an increase of 27.7 percent from the previous year.

The number of passenger train carriages increased, and 40 new passenger trains were introduced. At the same time the railway service system was reformed and the number of sleepers for conductors, and conductresses, and freight carriages on express trains were reduced, allowing for more seat carriages and thereby more passengers.

The highway transport department did all it could to develop long-distance passenger transport to lighten the burden on the railways. Inter-provincial passenger transport routes in China totalled 2,500. The volume of truck freight transport rose 10.5 percent from the previous year. Still services in transport, post and telecommunications were inadequate, and the number of accidents was lamentably high.

V. Domestic Commerce, Supply And Marketing

The domestic market remained brisk in 1987. The value of retail sales totalled 582 billion yuan, a 17.6 percent increase from 1986. In real terms the increase was 9.6 percent. Of the total retail sales, the value of agricultural means of production was 70.5 billion yuan, an increase of 22.4 percent, and of consumer goods 511.5 billion yuan, up 16.9 percent. Because some government offices, organizations and enterprises were extravagant and wasteful, using government funds for unnecessary tours and banquets, consumption of social groups rose dramatically, and the value of retail consumables brought by social groups reached 55.3 billion yuan, an increase of 19.7 percent from 1986.

The retail sales of all commodities increased since 1986. Retail sales in the state-owned sector grew by 15.6 percent; in the collective sector, by 15.4 percent; in the jointly public and private-owned sector, by 26.3 percent; and in the individual sector, by 24.2 percent; a 24 percent rise was registered in transactions between farmers and non-agricultural people.

Besides pork, vegetables, sugar and some other foods which were in somewhat short supply, the availability of food was sufficient, and in fact 18.1 percent more than in 1986—with a value of 7.2 percent more in real terms. Clothes supplies increased by 13.9 percent and other necessities, 16.7 percent.

Structural reforms in commerce progressed. By the end of 1987, over 60 percent of the large and medium state-owned commercial enterprises had implemented the contract management responsibility system; and 80 percent of the small state-owned commercial enterprises were handed over to collectives and collective ownership, or leased to individuals. Over 90 percent of the supply and marketing co-operatives carried out some form of responsibility system. The number of urban and rural fairs increased from 68,000 in 1986 to 69,000 in 1987. Their business volume in 1987 amounted to 110 billion yuan, a 21.3 percent rise over the preceding year. Commercial associations spread continuously, numbering 6,792 by the end of 1987, a 20.3 percent rise over 1986. Their turnover in 1987 was 15.5 billion yuan, a profit of 650 million yuan.

There was an improvement in the economic results of state-owned commerce and of supply and marketing co-operatives. Expenses for every 100-yuan in sales dropped 1.4 percent in 1987 and profits grew by 6.4 percent. The time for the turnover of working funds was shortened from 220 days in 1986 to 203 days in 1987.

The scope of market regulation of capital goods continued to expand, entailing a drop in the proportion of materials distributed according to state plan. The proportion of rolled steel distributed under state plan dropped to 46.8 percent from 53.1 percent in 1986, and of cement, to 15.6 percent from 16.2 percent in 1986. Sales of materials and capital goods departments totalled 156.7 billion yuan, a 32.5 percent rise over 1986. Centres for trading in means of production handled 26.8 billion yuan of this, a growth of 69.6 percent.

Prices rose considerably. The retail price index rose an average 7.3 percent (December's rise was 9.1 percent more than for December 1986). The retail price index rose 9.1 percent in urban areas and 6.3 percent in the rural areas. The price of foodstuffs

went up 10.1 percent in 1987; the price of meat, poultry and eggs rose 16.5 percent; of fresh vegetables, 17.7 percent; aquatic products, 17 percent. The cost of clothes rose by 3.5 percent (pure wool rose 18.1 percent); household goods, 6.1 percent; medicine and medical apparatus, 4.6 percent; fuel, 3.6 percent; and agricultural means of production, 7 percent.

The cost of living index for employees went up by an average 8.8 percent in 1987, and over 10 percent in a number of big and medium-sized cities.

The general purchase price level of agricultural and sideline products rose by 12 percent in 1987.

The main problems in managing the market and prices were: monopolized trades or enterprises arbitrarily raising the buying and selling prices of some scarce goods, and profiting a great deal by acting as business go-betweens. Not a few stores and pedlars raised prices in disguise by offering second-rate goods as first-rate, or giving customers less goods than they paid.

VI. Foreign Trade and Tourism

In 1987, China's exports grew, while the rise in imports was controlled. According to customs statistics, China's 1987 international trade was worth US\$82.7 billion, 12 percent more than in 1986. Exports totalled US\$39.5 billion, up 27.8 percent; imports totalled US\$43.2 billion, up 0.7 percent. Last year's trade deficit was US\$3.7 billion; in 1986 it was US\$12 billion.

Invisible trade continued to grow. In 1987, invisible earnings stood at US\$5.38 billion; with spending standing at US\$1.99 billion, earnings were US\$3.39 billion more than expenditure.

In 1987, China absorbed US\$7.57 billion in foreign capital, 4.3 percent more than in 1986. This included US\$5.33 billion in loans, 6.4 percent more than in 1986; and US\$2.24 billion in direct foreign investment, the same figure as in 1986.

Further advances were made in economic and technological co-operation with foreign countries. Contracts for overseas projects and labour service signed in 1987 were worth US\$1.74 billion, 28.3 percent more than in 1986. In 1987, China fulfilled contracts worth US\$1.11 billion, a 13.5 percent increase from 1986.

The economic strength of all the special economic zones expanded as did their export-oriented character. Statistics from Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen showed that the total industrial output value of the four cities amounted

to 11.2 billion yuan last year, an increase of 52 percent over 1986. Their total export value reached US\$2.74 billion, up 114 percent over 1986. More foreign investment went into productive projects. Last year saw over 100 foreign-funded factories go into operation. A total of US\$510 million was utilized by the four cities last year, a drop of 16 percent from 1986.

The tourist industry also made great progress and in 1987 China attracted 26.9 million tourists and visitors from 169 countries and regions. This was 17.9 percent more than in 1986. Foreign exchange earned through tourism during the year amounted to US\$1.84 billion, up 20.3 percent over 1986.

VII. Science, Technology, Education and Culture

Structural reform of science and technology continued to develop steadily, and science and technology played an increasingly significant role in China's development. In 1987, a total of 225 inventions and 807 technical advances won state prizes, and another 9,902 scientific and technological research results won ministry or local prizes. Of the technical advances, the mini-type neutron producer pile, the state laser wave length standard series, the ultraprecision axis series and the ultraprecision lathe were up to advanced world levels. To join the world's high-tech development, nearly 800 research programmes were approved last year, involving a total investment of 200 million yuan. The programmes fall into seven fields including biological engineering, information technology, new energy resources and new materials. Nearly 4,000 contracts, as part of the key research projects for the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-90), were decided upon by the end of last year. The State Fund for Natural Sciences, devoted mostly to supporting basic theoretical research and part of applied science projects, subsidized 2,777 projects last year, to the tune of 130 million yuan. The "sparkling programme" which is meant to boost economic development in the rural areas, made good progress in 2,800 projects in the last two years. Scientific and technological activities among the masses were extensive. The technological market was blossoming and a total of 132,000 contracts were signed for transferring technology worth 3.35 billion yuan.

Patent work also developed last year. The year witnessed the Chinese Patent Office receiving

26,077 applications for patent rights and granting 6,811 patents, more than twice the 1986 figure.

Meteorological and marine departments made fairly prompt and accurate forecasts on weather and ocean conditions, providing a great deal of socially and economically helpful data.

To boost economic construction and access to resources, the cartographical department drew up 26,000 maps. Altogether 223 maps were printed, with a total run of 82.22 million.

The ranks of scientists and technicians continued to expand. In 1987, a total of 8.68 million natural scientists and technicians were employed in state units, 430,000 more than in 1986. By the end of last year, China had 5,580 independent, state-owned research and development institutes above county level, with a total work force of 1.05 million.

Education developed in reform. Institutions of higher learning enrolled 40,000 postgraduates in 1987. There were 120,000 postgraduates studying, 28,000 of whom received postgraduate degrees. Universities and colleges enrolled 617,000 students last year, and the total student body was 1.959 million, up 4.2 percent from 1986. Last year, 532,000 students of higher education graduated. Institutions of adult higher education registered 498,000 new students in 1987, and thus had a total enrolment of 1.858 million.

The structure of secondary education headed for rationalization. The various vocational and technical schools had an enrolment of 5.169 million students, 377,000 more than in 1986. The figure constituted 40 percent of the total number of students in senior middle schools. In 1987, there were 1.68 million studying at adult vocational schools and 7.36 million at adult technical schools.

Elementary education was further strengthened. In 1987 there were 41.74 million pupils in junior middle schools and 128.36 million pupils in primary schools. The attendance rate of school-aged children increased from 96.4 percent in 1986 to 97.1 percent in 1987. Some 1,240 counties were recognized as popularizing elementary education. Much headway was made in special education for the physically disabled and mentally retarded.

The nation's culture flourished. In 1987, China produced 146 feature films and released 195 new full-length films. The country boasts 163,000 cinemas and film projection teams, 3,089 performing art troupes, 2,980 cultural centres, 2,432 public libraries, 826 museums and 3,238 archives. In addition, there were also 385 broadcasting stations, 624 radio transmitting and relay stations, 365 television stations and 719 television transmitting and relay stations each with a capacity of more than

1,000 watts. Some 20.6 billion copies of national and provincial newspapers, 2.64 billion copies of magazines and 6.25 billion copies of books were published last year.

VIII. Public Health and Sports

Medicine and public health services improved. The number of hospital beds in China exceeded 2.365 million at the end of 1987, 3 percent more than in 1986. Professional health workers numbered more than 3.609 million, up 2.9 percent since 1986. The total included over 1.482 million doctors, of whom 777,000 were western medicine doctors or physicians practising traditional Chinese medicine, a 2.6 percent increase, and 718,000 were nurses, up 5.4 percent. New successes were achieved in preventing and controlling various infectious and chronic diseases. The incidence of infectious diseases dropped 20 percent from 1986. Still city residents have difficulty getting an appointment, and the rural areas are short of doctors and medicines: 12.2 percent of villages have no clinic.

Notable achievements were made in sports. In 1987, China's athletes won 69 championships in world tournaments. They broke 22 world records on 41 occasions; they also broke 171 national records on 392 occasions. At the Sixth National Games they achieved record results.

IX. Living Standards

People's incomes in both the cities and the countryside continued to increase. In 1987, China's gross payroll totalled 186.6 billion yuan, an increase of 20.6 billion yuan, or 12.4 percent over 1986. A sample survey of urban employees' families showed an average annual per-capita income of 916 yuan in 1987, a 10.6 percent rise from 1986. If price rises are taken into account real per-capita income rose 1.7 percent. A sample survey of farmers' families showed an average annual per-capita net income of 463 yuan, 9.2 percent more than in 1986. Income increased 5.3 percent in real terms. The total net income included 419 yuan from productive activities, a 11.7 percent increase. The income rise for urban employees of different status was not balanced, and the real income of 21 percent urban families dropped because of price rises and other factors. In the countryside, the average annual per-capita net income of 8.2 percent of farmer families was below 200 yuan.

Employment increased and reforms to the labour system progressed. In 1987, 3.49 million people found jobs in urban areas. The nation had 131.90 million employees by the end of the year, 3.81 million more than at the end of 1986. Of them, contract workers numbered 7.26 million, up 2.02 million. Self-employed workers in the cities and towns totalled 5.67 million, 840,000 more than in 1986.

Savings deposits increased greatly. By the end of 1987, individuals' bank savings amounted to 307.5 billion yuan, 83.8 billion yuan or 37.5 percent more than the 1986 year-end figure.

Housing for both urban and rural dwellers improved. In urban areas 180 million square metres of housing floor space were built in 1987, and 860 million in the countryside.

Social welfare services continued to improve. In 1987, the nation had 37,000 social welfare establishments, providing for 482,000 people throughout the country. Urban and rural collectives provided for 2.33 million elderly, disabled or orphans. Families who were suffering great hardships could find relief and support. Work and study opportunities and conditions for the disabled improved. Great progress was made in supporting poor and remote areas.

X. Population

China's natural growth rate increased slightly. According to a sample survey of one percent of the population, the country's birth rate in 1987 was 21.04 per thousand, the mortality rate was 6.65 per thousand, yielding a natural growth rate of 14.39 per thousand, up from the 14.08 per thousand of 1986. The sample survey indicated that by the end of 1987 China had 1.08 billion people, 15 million more than the 1986 year-end figure.

Note: All the figures given in this communique are preliminary statistics, and do not include those for the Taiwan Province. The gross national product, national income and the total output value listed here are calculated in terms of 1987 prices, and the rates of growth are calculated according to comparable prices.

(1) Gross national product refers to the increased value of both the material productive and non-productive sectors, and net income from abroad, not including the value of products and labour service consumed by intermediate units.

(2) This includes the total output value of agriculture and of collectively and privately owned rural industries, construction, transport and commerce.

made and then let's think what new situation and problems might arise and work out countermoves. This will give us more confidence in the future."

I said I would call a meeting of the news office right away to review and discuss our work according to the premier's instructions. He said, "Add one more subject to your agenda. Since the founding of the People's Republic, we have opposed 'two Chinas,' and this was necessary. But we lacked a concrete analysis of this problem. You should study this problem, make distinctions and give me written recommendations for ways to deal with different situations."

The premier also told me to assign a reporter to contact Wang Jiasong, clarify the situation to him and welcome him to future press conferences. We were also to assist him if we could. This was to be done, however, with the utmost discretion. We were not to get carried away. We were to remember his situation, avoid

embarrassing him, or worse, lead to his losing his job.

Sarcasm Is Not Our Way

After his retirement from the army, the British Field Marshal Montgomery made a 5-day visit to China in May 1960. He was met by Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou and Vice-Premier Chen Yi. He was deeply impressed but he found the trip was too short. Therefore, he asked to pay a three-week visit to China in September 1961. In addition to meeting our leaders, he hoped to visit several cities not yet opened to foreigners. His request was approved in principle by the premier. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs worked out an itinerary and a reception committee was formed. During his tour of China the marshal was accompanied by General Li Da, director of the Sports Commission for National Defence.

On September 7, Montgomery addressed a welcoming party sponsored by Chen Yi where he

proposed "three principles for peace." They were to recognize only one China—the People's Republic of China; to recognize two Germanys—East and West; and to withdraw armed forces to within their own borders.

Premier Zhou opined that Montgomery was a sharp politician. He asked me to be a member of the reception committee, as I was then the deputy director of the General Office of the Foreign Ministry, and to accompany Montgomery during his tour of China. Zhou gave instructions that Montgomery should be allowed to see whatever he wished. Poverty and backwardness left over from old China and the achievements attained by New China were all objective reality. He would draw his own conclusions after seeing with his own eyes. During the visit we were to help him understand of New China as best we could.

Starting on September 9, Montgomery visited Baotou, Taiyuan, Xian, Yanan, Sanmenxia, Luoyang, Zhengzhou and Wuhan. He returned to Beijing on the evening of September 20. At 2:00 a.m. the following day, the premier asked me to report to him.

My report was brief but the premier asked for details, particularly on political issues. The briefing lasted two hours before the premier felt satisfied. I thought he should rest and was about to leave. But he stopped me and asked me what theatrical performances we had seen. I told him that in Luoyang, a special show was arranged for the marshal, but that he did not attend and instead asked to go for a walk through the streets. We came across a small theatre and he entered. A *yuju* opera *Mu Guiying Takes Command* was being staged. The interpreter told him the story of the opera. During the intermission, he left. When we came back to the hotel he told me the

The late Premier Zhou Enlai (third, up) in discussion with foreign guests. Front is Xiong Xianghui, the article's author.



opera was not good; why let a woman be a marshal? I said this was based on a folk legend very popular among the people. He commented that men who liked to see women marshals were not true men, and women who liked to see women marshals were not true women. I said there were women fighters in the Chinese Red Army and now there was a woman marshal in the Chinese People's Liberation Army. He said that he always held the Red Army and the Liberation Army in high esteem, but never knew there was a woman marshal. This counted against the Liberation Army. I replied the British queen was a woman. According to the British system, the queen was the head of the state and the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. He had no response.

"You went too far," said the premier. "You said this was a folk legend, that was enough. He has his own views, why did you take issue with them? He acted commendably in presenting the three principles of peace. You have been engaged in foreign affairs for so many years, and you still didn't follow the principle of seeking common ground while keeping differences. You rendered him speechless, do you suppose you won? The great Lu Xun once said: 'Hurling insults and threats is no way of fighting.' Let me add — sarcasm and irony are not our way of diplomacy."

His criticism was sharp but also convincing. I wanted to hear more but he changed his tone and changed the subject. What was Montgomery's favourite performance? Acrobatics, especially mimicry, I replied. The premier asked: Did he see *Grasping the Chairs*? I said no. Premier Zhou took out Montgomery's programme from a file. When he found there was no acrobatics nor mimicry, but an extract from the opera *Mu Lan Joins the Army*, he remarked: "Another woman mar-

shal. Lucky, I asked you, otherwise he would think we arranged the programme on purpose to hurt him." Premier Zhou immediately called Yu Paiwen, who was in charge of the Protocol Department and asked him to cancel the opera, and substitute mimicry, *Grasping the Chairs* and Chinese magic, and designated the performers.

In his book *Three Continents* published in Britain in 1962, Montgomery described his visit to China and considered that in the long term the key to world peace lay in China. He said the rise of China as a big power was inevitable; that it would be in the interests of mankind, would be conducive to the building of a peaceful world for all nations, and would be heartily welcomed by ordinary people. He also described the mimicry and *Grasping the Chairs* acts he had seen in Beijing.

Impulsiveness Has No Place in Diplomacy

In August 1962, I went to London as charge d'affaires. In September I was informed by Frederick Erroll, president of the Board of Trade, that the British government wanted to invite Lu Xuzhang, then Chinese vice-minister of Foreign Trade, to visit Britain that December. After receiving instructions from China I informed Erroll that the Chinese government was grateful for the invitation, and Lu would visit Britain as scheduled. Erroll was very happy, saying that this would be a major event in the Anglo-Chinese relationship. The British government would announce the news within three days. He hoped the Chinese government would announce the news at the same time. I replied it was not China's customs to announce a vice-

minister's visit to another country three months ahead of time. The British side would have to make up its own mind what to do. The British government announced the news the next day.

In October 1962, India once again provoked armed conflict along the Sino-Indian border, and China was forced to counter-attack in self-defence. Some British politicians and newspapers took the opportunity to oppose China. The *Scotsman* commented that the British government would reconsider the visit of the Chinese vice-minister. I went to see Erroll immediately and asked him to clarify the matter. He said that the report was wrong. The British government would not make any change regarding the visit.

A few days later, Erroll summoned me urgently, saying the British government decided to postpone Lu's visit indefinitely, and would announce the news half an hour later. He personally thought this was not politically unreasonable.

I did my best to suppress my indignation and briefly reviewed the previous two meetings with him and said I was astonished to learn that the British government broke its word. The date of Lu's visit had been suggested by the British government, and agreed to by the Chinese government. Now the British government one-sidedly decided to postpone Lu's visit indefinitely and announce the news immediately without consulting the Chinese government. I expressed my regret at this abnormal way of doing things. I said I would inform the Chinese government and reserve the right to make further comment.

After returning to my office, I called a meeting of our top officials. I said that we should attack the imperialist attitude of the British government. We immediately cabled our Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of

Foreign Trade, informing them of my meeting with Erroll and my feelings about it. I submitted three proposals: 1) to lodge a strong protest with the British government; 2) to announce the cancellation of Lu's visit ourselves; 3) to cut imports from Britain.

In response, the Foreign Ministry agreed with my attitude and asked me to reaffirm this feeling as representing that of the Chinese government, but withheld comment on the right to take further action. The cable said the three proposals were not adequate and were not to be adopted, but asked me to study the situation in light of our general foreign policy and policy towards Britain, and report back. Obviously my proposals did not suit our foreign policy and I was being asked to examine my mistake. I felt I could not accept this. In a reply cable to the Foreign Ministry I said my proposals were only for reference, but I would obey the decision of the ministry. In the future I would enhance my understanding of our foreign policy and policy towards Britain.

In the spring of 1963, Lu Xuzhang visited Britain. The visit was a success. That autumn I returned to China on leave. When I visited Premier Zhou, he mentioned that incident. He said, last year you put forward three proposals, and the Foreign Ministry and the Foreign Trade Ministry agreed to them in the main, but I disagreed and let the Foreign Ministry pour cold water on them and ask you to reconsider the matter. From your cable, I could see you were not happy. Now let me know why you put forward the three proposals?

I said that originally I had wanted to lodge a protest with Erroll right away, but since my power was limited I just expressed my regrets. I was hoping to be able to lodge a protest in the name of

our government. Britain was declining, but sometimes it put on an air of imperialist arrogance. To meet their political needs, they hastily announce the invitation of Lu Xuzhang to Britain. Then when it becomes inconvenient they unilaterally announce a postponement. This gave the patronizing impression that we were at their beck and call. If we cancelled Lu's visit, this would show our independence. Our policy was to do things on our own. We were not in need of their help. The British economy relied heavily on foreign trade. Cutting imports from Britain could hurt it, thus aggravating its internal contradictions. In dealing with a country like Britain, it was up to us to choose whether to make friends with it or to attack it. At that time I felt it was necessary to hit Britain hard. This was tit-for-tat.

The premier said that when we spoke of tit-for-tat, we should weigh the overall situation. The United States set up a blockade and an embargo against us, but Britain invited our vice-minister for a visit. So there were differences here. India was an important member of the British Commonwealth. China and India were now warring. If Britain received Lu Xuzhang according to the original schedule, how could Britain face India? The British attitude had changed. Obviously they disagreed among themselves on this matter. They put off the invitation indefinitely, because they didn't know how long the Sino-Indian conflict would last. Britain spoke only of postponement, leaving room for further consideration. Why did I want to go to the extreme and cancel the visit? Of course, Britain's actions were not faultless. I expressed regret, that was good and I conveyed my feelings in the name of our government, that was enough, why make a fuss by lodging a protest?

"In China's construction we have relied mainly on our own efforts," said Zhou. "And it has been essential to develop our foreign trade on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. This was announced at the founding of the People's Republic. We import what we need. Ours is a planned economy. If we suddenly cut imports, we will be the first to suffer. In Britain those who have dealings with us are all private businesses, who are relatively friendly to us. If we cut our orders, they would suffer, too. And we would get a notoriety for not honouring contracts. Did you think of this? The event is long gone but I still mention it now. I hope you don't object."

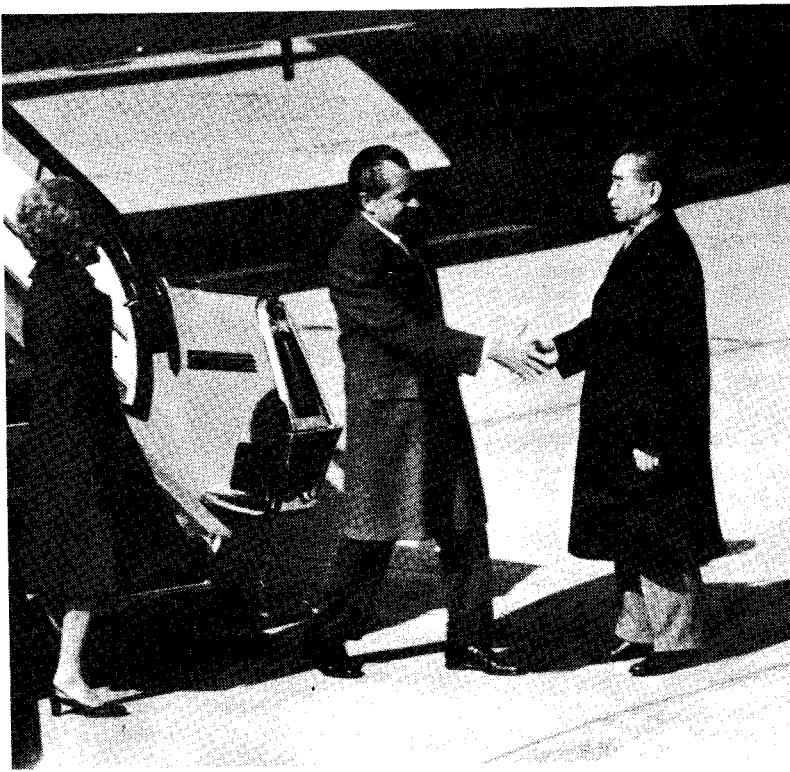
The success of Lu's visit proved how wrong my original thinking and proposals had been, but I had not been clear exactly why. Now the premier laid out for me an analysis using policy and principle, and things became clear to me. It was a good lesson for me.

Sovereignty Cannot Be Ambiguous

From July 7 to 11, 1971, Henry Kissinger, national security advisor to US President Richard Nixon, paid a secret visit to China. Premier Zhou asked me to act as his assistant in his talks with Kissinger. On July 15 China and the United States simultaneously announced that Nixon would visit the People's Republic of China before May 1972.

In October 1971 Kissinger led a 14-member group to Beijing to make arrangements for Nixon's visit. Premier Zhou discussed with Kissinger the content of what became known as "Shanghai Communiqué," and fixed the dates of the visit for February 21 to 28, 1972.

In January 1972, an 18-member advance party headed by Al Haig,



Premier Zhou meeting President Nixon at the airport on February 21, 1972.

deputy assistant to the US President for national security affairs, and including Ronald L. Ziegler, White House spokesman, came to China to make the final arrangements. Ziegler said that during Nixon's visit many journalists would come and want to send reports, transmit photographs and broadcast sound and pictures, and he hoped the Chinese government would facilitate their activities.

Premier Zhou asked me to call a meeting of the leaders of the related departments to discuss this matter. This was during the "cultural revolution" when the "gang of four" were still in power. During the meeting, Yu Huiyong then in charge of cultural affairs took the floor first, saying we should absolutely not allow Nixon to publicize himself through television to the people of the United States and the world from China. He added that this was also the opinion of the "leader." The other participants remained silent, knowing that the "leader" was Jiang Qing and her gang.

I reported this to the premier. He said: "Stuff and nonsense! The US government has for so long been hostile towards China, now

its president is coming for a visit. This is a historic transition. When hundreds of millions of people in the United States and other countries see Nixon in China on the television, they will be made to think and thus enhance their understanding and friendship with the Chinese people. Is this publicity for Nixon or for New China?"

"You tell Ziegler that the Chinese government agrees in principle to the request he made on behalf of the United States media. We have never had satellite communication, we should ask him to help us rent one. As for other transmission logistics, we should get American help, too."

Ziegler said he had never rented a satellite, and believed it would be expensive. Nixon would visit China for eight days, he estimated the rent would be US\$1 million. But the Chinese government would not have to spend money on renting a satellite, because the US government had already prepared a communication satellite for the use of the American reporters. Ziegler only requested the Chinese side build ground stations in

Beijing, Shanghai and Hangzhou to be paid for by the United States. I answered that the Chinese government would pay for the stations but that we needed technical assistance from the US. We would reconsider renting the communication satellite.

I reported to the premier that since the US government had already made the preparations, we would not have to go to the expense of hiring a satellite. The premier turned on me: "I asked you to discuss hiring a communication satellite, and you are put off by the cost. It was not a matter of cost but of sovereignty. There must not be the slightest ambiguity regarding our sovereignty. Now you go and talk to Ziegler: First, ask him to hire a communication satellite for the Chinese government for the period from 1:00 am on February 21 to 12:00 pm of February 28 Beijing time; secondly, during this time the satellite belongs to the Chinese government. If the US would like to apply for use rights in advance the Chinese government will grant that; thirdly, the rent and the fee to use it must be reasonable, and I hope Ziegler will provide us with the prices. In the meantime, we will find out the standard market price so we won't be fooled innocents."

Ziegler was surprised after I put this to him. After thinking a while, he said: "This is the first time I've met such a negotiating partner. I accept the first two points. Don't worry, the rent will be reasonable. I don't know the actual price, but I suppose there can be an equals mark between them. I admire your smartness, and even more, your safeguarding of the dignity of the People's Republic of China. I will tell President Nixon, my colleagues, relatives and friends about this. I agreed fully with Dr. Kissinger's view: Premier Zhou Enlai is a great, rare statesman and diplomat." ■

Why Fewer Women at Leading Posts?

by Our Correspondent Zhou Zheng

On November 2 last year when the five members of the newly elected CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau Standing Committee met with Chinese and foreign reporters to cover the recently closed 13th National Party Congress, Zhao Ziyang was asked why there were no women on the newly elected Political Bureau (the previous Political Bureau had one woman alternate member and the Party Central Committee's Secretariat had one woman member.) and if the policies on women had been charged. Zhao answered, "It was the hope of us all that some female

comrades would join the Political Bureau, but none were elected. However, this doesn't mean we have adjusted our policies on women."

Different Reactions

Zhao's answer did not allay the worries of all women. Yang Yanyin, chairman of the Shandong Provincial Women's Federation, said, "We have advocated women's liberation for more than a half century. But now there is not even a single woman in the new Political Bureau. This is too upsetting."

Although there are quite a few women members in the Party Central Committee, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the Central Advisory Commission, some people are nevertheless worried by the possibility that their absence in the Political Bureau could inevitably have an adverse impact on elections for leading bodies at the lower levels, resulting in a reduction of women leading members. This will not be conducive to women's participation in politics.

In fact, the falling number of women leading members was already becoming evident before the 13th National Party Congress. A leading member of the All-China Women's Federation revealed that in the 1987 re-election for leading bodies at the county and township levels, the number of women representatives was found to be down in 12 provinces and municipalities. In some areas, there was not a single woman in county and township governments.

Liu Liyong, a standing committee member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, said that although many outstanding women writers, actresses, athletes and managers have come to the fore over the past few years, the need still exists for setting a quota for women members in leading bodies, since women, who were kept in the lowest stratum of the old society, still receive biased treatment and they have a poor attitude towards participation in politics.

However, many women have different views. Qiu Qing, vice-

He Luli, newly elected vice-mayor of Beijing, signs a congratulation card at a group wedding.

XU XIANGJUN





Professor Xu Fengxiang at the Tibet Agriculture and Animal Husbandry College shows students how to measure the height of trees.

XUE CHAO

president of the People's Bank of China, sees no need to make a fuss about the absence of a woman Political Bureau member; the presence of women among the top policy makers should not be the sole criterion for judging the level of women's participation in politics. What is more important is that Chinese women enjoy the same democratic rights as men, including the right to air their views on major state affairs. In this sense, all Chinese women participate in politics. Moreover, in enacting principles and policies, the Party and government place a great deal of importance on women, thus creating favourable

conditions for their active role in the state's political affairs.

At the recent second symposium on women held in Shanghai, the participants debated fiercely over the question of women's participation in politics. The consensus was that the woman's liberation movement should be kept in step with the development of productive forces. This has two connotations — first, woman's liberation movement should promote the development of social productive forces; and secondly, the realization of the goals of the movement, including women's demands, interests and equality with men, cannot be

separated from the conditions allowed by the level of development of productive forces in the primary stage of socialism. However, there are two opposing views regarding whether or not a quota should be set for women in elections.

What merits attention is that, despite the absence of a woman Political Bureau member and the reduction in the number of women being elected to county and township governments, the total number of women cadres has not dropped. A leading member of the Organizational Department of the CPC Central Committee recently pointed out that from 1983 to 1986 the number of women ministers and vice-ministers under the State Council increased from 10 to 12, while that of women provincial governors and vice-governors, prefects and county heads went up from 7, 114 and 775 to 10, 133 and 805 respectively. The number of women provincial, prefectural and county Party secretaries also increased from 15, 112 and 720 to 24, 146 and 803.

Men and Women Equality

At the core of state policies on women is the principle of equality between men and women. The Chinese Communist Party has always attached importance to the strength and role of women. Equality between men and women was realized after the founding of New China in 1949. Chinese women have played their part in building up the people's government. Millions of them have become government employees and quite a number have assumed leading posts at various levels in the Party and government. In addition, many have become leaders of people's organizations, enterprises, schools or research institutes.

The National People's Congress

Year	Congress	Number of Women Deputies	Percentage in Total	Number of Women Standing Committee Members	Percentage in Total
1954	First	147	11.9	4	5
1959	Second	150	12.3	5	6.3
1964	Third	542	17.8	20	17.4
1975	Fourth	653	22.6	42	25.1
1978	Fifth	742	21.2	33	21
1983	Sixth	632	21.2	14	9

is China's legislature and supreme power organ. The following table shows the number of women deputies to the various congresses and women members in the standing committees.

The State Council is the highest state administrative organ, and it has a woman state councillor (Chen Muhua, who is also the president of the People's Bank of China) and 14 women ministers and vice-ministers. In addition, there is a woman vice-president of the Supreme People's Court.

Many women have taken up leading posts in the various local people's congresses and their standing committees as well as the people's governments.

There are 268 women members in the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, accounting for 13 percent of the total. Deng Yingchao, Kang Keqing and Lei Jieqiong are now serving as chairman and vice-chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee respectively.

Women are also actively involved in the various democratic parties and people's organizations—34 now hold leading posts in the eight democratic parties; and 27 are serving as chairmen or vice-chairmen of 10 national organizations, including the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

The All-China Women's Federation aids the Party and government in linking women in various circles. Some of the federation's leaders hold concurrent leading posts in the Party and government as well as various people's organizations. They reflect women's demand and wishes and protect their interests while helping the state enact laws, principles and policies.

Large numbers of women have been elected to leading posts in factories, institutions of higher learning and research institutes, as well as local governments. For instance, women employees account for 26 percent of those on the payroll of the Capital Iron and

Steel Company in Beijing. But 30 percent of its leading members, including the general manager, are women. Since 1985, eight women have been made directors or deputy directors of research institutes under the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Gu Xiulian, 51, was elected governor of Jiangsu Province, which is economically very developed, and she has performed very well in the post.

In old China, the women of minority nationalities received even worse treatment than other women. After liberation, however, they entered state political life and played their part in building up people's power on an equal

Huang Xianchun (third from left) was elected a township Party secretary in Shangcheng County, Henan Province, after graduation from university. TAO JUNFENG



footing with women of the Han nationality. Out of the 632 women deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress, 108, or 17.1 percent, were from minority ethnic groups. Of them, two were elected members of the NPC Standing Committee. One, Ba Sang, a Tibetan woman born to a slave family, is also deputy Party secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Region. Many women of minority nationalities have also become county and township leaders.

According to statistics collected in 1985, there were 7.48 million women cadres, 28.2 percent of the total number, compared with 18.9 percent in 1964.

Reasons

Over the past two years, fewer women have been elected to leading bodies. This situation has caught the attention of more and more people.

While analysing the reasons for this phenomenon, a leader of the Organizational Department of the CPC Central Committee said, "The structure of the leadership of our Party and government bodies at various levels has changed from time to time. It is not uncommon for there to be more women cadres at one time and fewer at another time. The reduction in the number of women to county and township governments re-elected last year in some places could have something to do with the reduced total number of cadres and the method of differential election (in which there are more candidates than actual vacancies).

"In the past," he added, "we set quotas for women in leading bodies and the vacancies for leading positions equalled the number of candidates. The number of women cadres was therefore stable. This method has some advantages—it can ensure



Jin Yanjing, (second from right), general manager of the Xintong Computer Technology Co. in Beijing, discusses with her colleagues on the publicity of a new achievement.

BAI LIANSUO

the number of women leading members and is conducive to training women cadres and bringing the role of women into play. But, it also has some shortcomings. For instance, it affects the free choice of the electors. We no longer decide the number of women members in leading bodies."

According to the official, the selection and training of women cadres is a long-term undertaking, because China had been a feudal society for a long time and some people still cling to feudal ways of thinking, such as regarding men as superior to women. In addition, women, shouldering the task of reproduction, have less opportunity to receive education and join in social activities.

Data collected in one survey show that women have a poorer sense of participation in politics. This may be another reason for the decreasing number of women elected to leading posts. Recently, related departments, conducted a survey of 4,483 Beijing residents (2,049 were women). The questionnaire included the following question: The municipal government issues a policy affecting the everyday lives of people and you

disagree with it. What will you do? In response, 60.1 percent of the women and 51.3 percent of the men surveyed said they were only prepared to discuss it with family and friends. Another 11.4 percent of the women answered that they would say nothing. In contrast, 33.3 percent of the men surveyed and only 26.8 percent of the women said they would make their opinions heard by the government through various channels.

The leader of the Organizational Department commented that the reduced number of women members in leading bodies is nevertheless not a good thing and Party committees at various levels should give the problem close attention. To respect the wishes of the electors but also ensure the number of women members in leading bodies, some supplementary measures should be contemplated in future. He hoped the All-China Women's Federation would tackle the important task of recommending outstanding women to leading bodies at various levels.

To train and recommend more women cadres and encourage women to become more involved

in politics, an official from the All-China Women's Federation said the federation will give more publicity to outstanding women in various fields to raise awareness of women's capabilities; promote the socialization of household chores; and improve women's attitudes to participation in politics.

The central and local governments have actively encouraged the selection of women leading members. Take Henan Province for example. Now, 77 percent of the province's county (district) Party and government leading bodies have women members, while 99 percent of the counties and districts have at least one woman in the Party committee, government, people's congress standing committee, or local CPPCC committee.

In the current re-elections of

provincial, municipal and autonomous regional governments, people's deputies have elected some outstanding women to leading posts. On February 3, the seventh people's congress of Anhui Province elected Zhang Runxia vice-provincial governor. Initially, the congress presidium had not listed her as a candidate, but she was named a candidate by more than 30 deputies in recognition of her excellent work as mayor of Tongling.

On January 30, the ninth people's congress of the Beijing Municipality elected seven vice-mayors. Among them are two women. This is unprecedented in the history of the Chinese capital. The two women elected are Wu Yi and He Luli. Wu, with an engineering background, was formerly Party Committee secretary

of the Yanshan Petrochemical Company. Her pioneering spirit in separating the functions of government and Party organizations as well as her excellent work style won her the trust of the deputies. He Luli had been a doctor for 27 years and deputy head of the Xicheng District for three years. She is an alternate member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang. Her father He Siyuan was the mayor of Beijing prior to the liberation of the city and he performed a great service to the peaceful liberation of the capital. When some people pointed to the coincidence, He Luli smiled and said, "My father had a good influence on me. But we are not the same. I will do my best to be a servant of the people." ■



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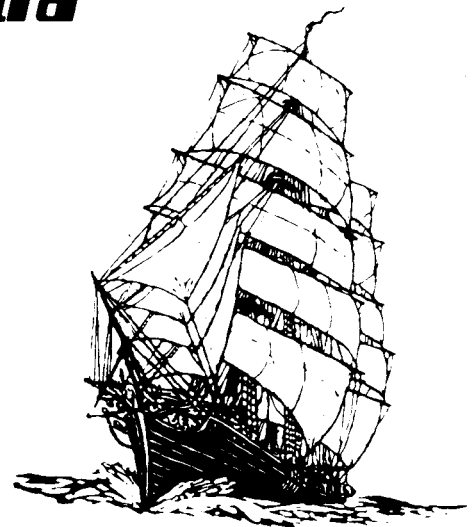
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Party Members and Muslims

"RENMIN RIBAO"

(People's Daily)

Party organizations are developing in a healthy way and religious activities are flourishing in Jishishan Baoan, Dongxiang and Salar Autonomous County in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. How do the atheistic Communist Party members and the Muslims coexist?

Party Members Cannot Become Islam Believers. The county has a total population of about 180,000. About half of the members of the Baoan, Dongxiang, Salar and Hui nationalities believe in Islam. In the rural areas the most beautiful buildings are mosques.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in December 1978, the mosques in the rural areas have been allowed to handle religious activities. And with the implementation of the policies on nationalities and religion, a number of new mosques have been established. At the same time, the number of Communist Party members reached 1,830 in this religious area.

"A Party member cannot be a believer in Islam," said Ma Wenxiang, a member of the Hui nationality and head of the organizational department of the county Party committee.

The Party organizations in the county treat people of all nationalities equally and without discrimination in terms of recruiting new Party members. They strictly carry out the principle of recruiting people as soon as they are ready. The first requirement for a person to become a Party member is that he or she must

wholeheartedly accept Marxism-Leninism and be a genuine materialist.

Ma Chengji, a 64-year-old farmer of the Baoan nationality, joined the Party in 1959. He said, "In terms of theory, I cannot speak clearly about materialism and idealism. But I know clearly that Allah was a god and Marx was a human being." Compared to young Party members, his understanding lacks depth.

Ma Kezhong, secretary of the Juji Township Party committee, said, 32 people in the township applied for Party membership in 1987, most of them young farmers. In their applications, all young people not only clearly stated their political convictions but also their views on religion.

People of minority ethnic groups who fervently believe in religion cannot be Party members. They must choose between Marx and Allah. The Party organizations in the county adhere to the policy of allowing citizens the freedom to believe in religion. They have never made things difficult for those who ask to withdraw from the CPC and have never interfered in their religious activities thereafter.

Mutual Respect. In places where more people believe in religion, leading Party members must have a particularly good understanding of the policies on nationalities and religion. Jishishan was established as an autonomous county in 1980. The county Party leaders at various levels average 33.5 years of age and have at least senior middle school education.

The county's Party committee teaches all Party members to respect the policy of freedom of belief. Most Party leaders in the townships and villages have made good friends with the local imams

(Muslim religious leaders). Party leaders never interfere with the imams or envy them the respect they receive.

Take Lu Fengxian, Party secretary of the Pujiachuan Township, for example. One day, he happened upon his friend Imam Wang Xiaozhi on the road. Muslim believers lined the road to warmly welcome Wang, who was riding a mule. Seeing his friend Lu, Wang hastened to get down from the mule and asked, "Why are you on foot?" Lu smiled away the imam's embarrassment and replied, "You accept your treatment and I accept mine. Communists should be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts."

Mutual respect has brought with it mutual support. To obtain a good grasp of the Party's policies, the imams pay careful attention to books and newspapers. They take the initiative to help the Party organizations and attend various kinds of meetings convened by Party organizations at the county, township and village levels.

The county's Party organizations at all levels also pay close attention to helping those involved in religious work. Township Party secretaries often go to mosques to learn about the living and working conditions of those employed there. In 1984, Muslims at the mosque in Shenggou Village, were having disagreements over interpretations of Islamic scriptures. The Party secretary of the township reported the situation to a higher level as soon as he learnt about it. Shortly afterwards, the county's religion bureau granted his request to set up a new mosque in Shenggou. This led to a lessening of the disputes, and the imams said gladly that the Party organizations helped them uphold the unity of Islam.

Equality. Party organizations at

all levels want to recruit new Party members and the imams want to win over believers. When asked how this contradiction can be resolved, Ma Deqing, Party secretary of the Liuji Township, said, "There is no contradiction between the Party organizations and the imams, because both the Party organizations and the imams have their own work to do."

All the imams of the county understand the Party and government policies on religion. Nobody does missionary work or preaches in public places other than places of worship. If religious doctrines contradict state law, the imams act in accordance with the policies and laws formulated by the Party and the government. For instance, the Islamic scriptures permit Muslims to marry too early. According to Chinese law, the minimum age for marriage is 22 years for men and 20 years for women, and couples must go to the township government to register their marriage. Now, imams ask young Muslims to show their marriage certificates when they are invited to chant scriptures at weddings.

Party members in Jishishan County actively propagate Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. Ma Kebin, the Party branch secretary of Ganhetan Village, Dahejia Township, said, "This is a duty for each Party member." Freedom of religious belief includes freedom to believe in religion and freedom not to believe in religion and to propagate atheism, he added. Nobody has the right to interfere. Of more than 80 young people in his village, 15 have joined the Party over the past nine years. Of the 25 young people who applied for Party membership in 1987, 10 saw their long-cherished wish come true.

By popularizing Party knowledge, communists lead people

forward, winning prestige for the Party among the masses. Today many Muslims do not interfere with their children's beliefs. On the contrary, they are proud of their children being members of the Party.

(January 3, 1988)

Martyr Li Shuoxun Li Peng's Father

"ZHOU MO"

(Weekend)

Li Shuoxun, the father of Acting Premier Li Peng, wrote a testament to his wife Zhao Juntao before he died a martyr in 1931, "I've been arrested on Hainan Island and will be sentenced to death in the next few days. At the front, revolutionaries are murdered every day. I'm only one of them. Don't be overly sad about my death. Take good care of yourself and get a good education for our son. Try your best to send him home and to support yourself. Be sure not to come here to collect my body."

Li Shuoxun, also called Li Tao, was born in 1903 in Qingfu County, Sichuan Province. He studied at the Chucui Middle School in Chengdu and was elected to represent the students' union of the school when the May 4th Movement was launched in 1919. (The May 4th Movement was an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal political and cultural movement influenced by the October Revolution. It was led by intellectuals who had mastered the rudiments of Marxism).

Early in 1921, Li transferred to Sichuan No. 1 Middle School and established a Socialist Youth League organization together with other students. He joined Communist Party of China (CPC) in 1924, while he was studying at Shanghai University.

Li took an active part in the

May 30th Movement in 1925 (launched after British police opened fire on a student demonstration in Shanghai) and was elected one of its leaders.

He took part in the August 1 Nanchang Uprising in 1927, which saw the first shot fired against the Kuomintang reactionaries and marked the beginning of the CPC's independent leadership of the revolutionary war. Later, he was appointed the Party representative and concurrently head of the political department of 25th Division of the 11th Army. Not long afterwards, his troops marched into Guangdong Province. After they arrived at Dapu, the division was put under the command of Zhu De. It fought in mountainous areas in northern Guangdong and southern Jiangxi provinces under Zhu's leadership.

After 1928, Li successively held the posts of secretary-general of the Jiangsu provincial Party committee, head of the organizational department of the Zhejiang provincial Party committee, secretary of Shanghai's Huxi district Party committee, and secretary of the military commission of the Jiangsu provincial Party committee.

In May 1931, he received orders to work in Hong Kong and be secretary of the military commission of the Guangdong provincial Party committee. As a result of overwork and the effects of army life, he became seriously ill in Hong Kong. Still, he remained at his post.

Li went to Hainan island alone for instructions when he learned that the guerrilla leaders on the island were preparing to convene a military meeting in July 1931. He was arrested on July 9, as soon as he went ashore. In prison, he chose to die rather than submit. He died a hero's death on September 16, 1931 at the age of 28. At that time, Li Peng was only 1 year old.

(November 28, 1987)

Co-operation in Animal Farming

Talks are being held on establishing a lean-pork pig raising and slaughtering project in Hebei Province. The Bureau of Animal Husbandry under the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery and a competent department under the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade are discussing the project with Canada. Agreement is expected to be reached soon.

This is only one of a number of Sino-foreign co-operations in lean-pork pig breeding. To overcome the shortage of pork, China plans to develop intensive pig raising in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai, and establish some pig raising bases on north, east, central and southwest China. In addition, a comprehensive animal farming joint venture will be established in Hainan Island with extensive preferential terms.

Since 1979, Chinese agricultural departments have built 12 imported projects, using a total of US\$110 million in foreign investment (including donations, financial aid and loans).

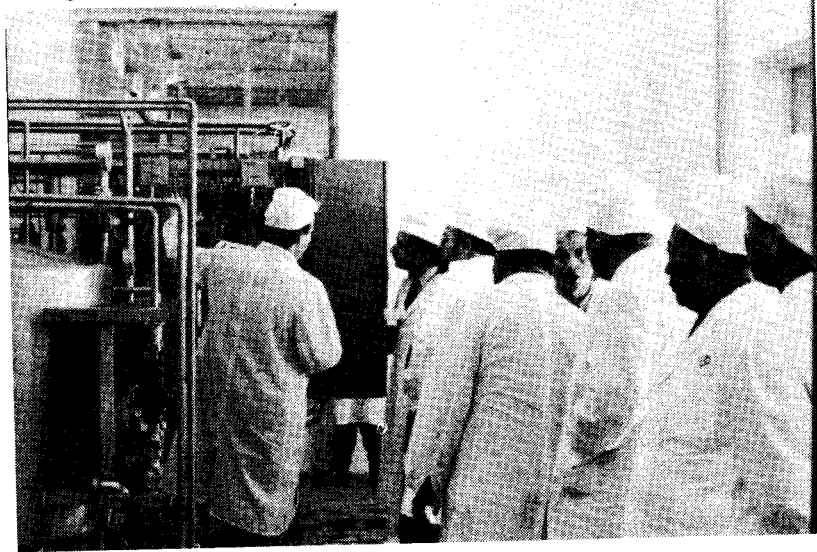
These projects include the Nanshan Animal Farm jointly set up with Australia in Hunan Province; the Qianjiang Animal Farm in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, the Qinshui Animal Farm in Shanxi Province and the Dushan Animal Forage Grass Seeds Production and Processing Project in Guizhou, all joint set up with New Zealand; the Beijing Dairy Training and Development Centre jointly established with Sweden; the Huaan Cattle Co. and the Nanjing Angora Rabbit-Raising Technological Training Centre, jointly set up with the Federal Republic of Germany; the animal farm for improving the grassland in Inner

Mongolia, undertaken with a donation from the UN Development Programme; the dairy production projects in Beijing, Tianjin, Nanjing, Shanghai, Wuhan and Xian using financial aid from the World Food Programme.

These projects have provided China with advanced technology and experience in improving grass seeds, fertility of grasslands and in meat and dairy processing. They have been models for the development of China's animal husbandry. For instance, advanced technology imported from Australia has enabled the Nanshan Animal Farm in Hunan to raise its per-hectare grass output from 12,000 kg to 75,000 kg and succeeded in keeping its pasture green all year round, so that one cow requires only one hectare of land. The products developed by the Beijing Sino-Swedish Dairy Training and Development Centre have met international standards for nutrition and hygiene.

by Liu Jianjun

Chinese and foreign visitors are shown around the Sino-Swedish dairy technology training centre in Beijing.



Beijing Holding Trade Talks

A foreign trade fair sponsored by the Beijing Municipality will be held in the Cultural Palace of Nationalities from March 3 to 11.

In addition to discussing exports, other businesses will also be considered, including imports, joint ventures, co-operative enterprises, advertising, transport, insurance, barter trade, processing and assembling with supplied materials and imported parts, and compensatory trade.

Of the more than 1,000 export products supplied by enterprises in Beijing for the fair, over 300 are well-known on the international market, and 160 products are new. This fair aims to link production with sales. Business people may make their style and quality requirements on the spot, and they may also inspect the factories concerned.

Foreign economic and technological co-operative projects will also be high on the agenda. Beijing will offer over 300 co-operative projects at the fair. They involve industry, agriculture,

technology, commerce, tourism and construction. Acceptable forms for the co-operation include joint ventures, co-operative enterprises, wholly foreign-owned enterprises, processing with supplied materials and design, compensatory trade, co-operative designing and contract projects.

In order to encourage foreign business people to invest in Beijing, the municipal government is preparing to establish a foreign investment service centre. A service desk has already begun offering its consultancy services at the fair. By the end of 1987, the municipal government had approved 261 foreign-funded enterprises and over 1,400 technological import projects, whose total investment amounted to US\$3.45 billion.

Yu Xiaosong, director of the Beijing Municipal Commission of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, said that so far none of the foreign-funded enterprises in operation in Beijing is losing money. He added that the city hopes to create a better investment environment to allow these enterprises to make even bigger profits.

Goods on offer this time are more plentiful and the preparation has been better done than last year, and the foreign business community is quite interested in the talks.

Yu also said that the trade volume at the fair this year is expected to exceed last year's figure of US\$80 million. Beijing's exports last year were worth US\$882 million.

by Han Baocheng

Shoe Industry Set to Expand

China expects shoes to be its second biggest export product this year and to continue developing its footwear industry for the next few years.

Of the 2 billion pairs of various kinds of shoes made in China last year, 12 percent were for export and were worth more than US\$300 million. They included rubber, sports and leather shoes.

Industrially produced shoes have been made in China for over 20 years, but the work was still mainly manual. In order to modernize itself, the shoe industry began to import modern equipment in 1979 from Czechoslovakia, Italy, Britain and Federal Germany. It was installed in the larger factories in Beijing, Shanghai, Qingdao and Tianjin. The Guangdong Lianhua Sports Shoes Factory and the American Nike Inc. established a joint venture in 1986. The Nike brand sports shoes have been sold on the international market.

China has little by way of raw materials for export shoes; over 60 percent must be imported. China's footwear industry hopes to halve that figure by the end of 1990. That should save about US\$200 million in foreign exchange every year.

The footwear industry has 5,000 factories and over 800,000 employees, and has great potential. Demand is very high at the moment, while the number of countries and regions exporting shoes has dropped, offering China an excellent opportunity.

by Li Ning

News in Brief

■ The Institute of Scientific Information under the Ministry of Chemical Industry will install two sets of Bull DPS7000 computer systems in its offices. The systems are made by the Bull Company of France, and cost US\$1.2 million. The contract was signed on January 31.

Installation of the two systems will be completed in early 1989 to become the biggest repository of chemical and patent information

in China.

The Bull Company has sold six such computer systems to China in recent months. This will contribute to the growth of China's information network.

■ The CITIC, Britain's Cable and Wireless Co. and Hutchison Telecommunications of Hong Kong will form a consortium, which will launch a communications satellite early next year. The satellite will serve the Asian region. The project, funded by all three partners, costs US\$120 million, and the satellite will be launched on a Chinese Long March III carrier rocket.

■ An international exhibition of forest fire equipment and technology will be held in Beijing in December. The aim of the show is to foster exchange with other countries to raise China's ability to fight forest fires. Exhibits on display will include fire protection and extinguishing machinery, chemical, telecommunications, transport and medical facilities will also be featured. The exhibition will be sponsored by the China Forestry Machinery Society, the China Fire Control Society and the Southwest China Energy Joint Development Company under the China International Trust and Investment Corporation.

■ The Sheraton Asia Pacific Corporation has signed an agreement to manage the 500-room Sheraton Guilin Hotel in China's picturesque city of Guilin which opens today. The agreement was signed last Saturday between Sheraton and joint venture owners Guiqing Hotel Organization Office of Guilin and Tai Hing Mandarin Realty Company Inc of California, United States.

■ International bidding opened in Beijing last week for the Yindaruqin irrigation project to divert water from the Datong River to Qinwangchuan.

Jia Zuoguang— A Dancer of Great Accomplishments

He moves his arms skilfully, like a wild goose spreading its wings against the dark storm, and gliding to the distant sun—the dancer's performance won the warm applause of the audience.

The dancer is Jia Zuoguang, a renowned 65-year-old dancer giving a special performance to mark the 50th anniversary of his career. Apart from this well-known piece "Goose on the Wing," a limestonic work he choreographed in the 1940s, there are 15 of his other works performed by his colleagues to mark the occasion.

Jia Zuoguang has made outstanding achievements in performing, choreography, teaching and theory research in Chinese dance since he devoted himself to this art form in 1938. During the past 50 years he has choreographed more than 100 dances and many have won awards both within the country and abroad.

Jia's dances are characterized by strong emotion, usually simple but exquisite. Every movement and posture has an amazing depth of feeling. Jia's dances have a strong Mongolian flavour, which stems from 30 years' spent in Inner Mongolia.

The first dance of the special performance, "Erdus Dance," won a gold medal at the Fifth World Youth Festival dance competition in 1955. Erdus is one of the poorest areas in Inner Mongolia. Jia's dance greatly inspired the local people to struggle against poverty. Jia drew inspiration from the life of the native people, their religious ceremonies and folk dances. The vigorous steps and powerful movements effectively represent the bold, uninhabited character of the Mongols. Jia's "Erdus Dance" has contributed much to the way

in which Mongolian dances are presented.

The "Oroqen Dance," choreographed in the late 1940s uses energetic, rough movements to convey the excitement of the Oroqen hunters, without any music accompaniment. It is a dance of work and harvest.

The female group dance, "Ha Ku Mai," is a dance of the Daur nationality. The word "Ha Ku Mai" is an onomatopoeia in Daur language. The dancers mimic the movements of cuckoo and its singings from various distances and of different tones in an extremely vivid and charming way.

The "Sea Wave" is representative of Jia's choreography in the 1980s. The male solo dancer uses movements to conjure an image of sea waves and a petrel in flight. The dance won an award in the first national dance competition in 1980 and was warmly received whenever it was performed in the last seven years.

Jia Zuoguang was born to a Manchu family in Shenyang city, northeastern China. When he was a small child he began to show his interest in the folk performing arts. On New Year or during other festival celebrations he used to follow the performers of the *Yangge* dance or stilt walkers to learn their techniques and skills. At the age of 15, he began to receive professional training, and soon after, to choreograph his own dances. In 1945 he came to Beijing and presented several solo dances, focusing on national spirit and his love for the homeland. In 1947 he joined the Song and Dance Ensemble of the Inner Mongolian area and worked with the group until 1977. During these years he created many dances presenting the life of the

Mongolians. His great achievements in using Mongolian dance won him the pride of the native people. After 1978, he began to give most of his time and energy to dance teaching and cultural exchanges. Apart from choreographing new works, he has been invited to give lectures both in China and overseas. The lectures include such topics as "How to Grasp the Dance Image," "On Dancing Art," "Life, Creation and Technique," "Tradition and Creation" and so on.

Jia not only creates new dances but also performs some of them himself. "I draw my inspiration from the national arts and, more important, from the lives of the common people," he said. Many dancers have performed his dances and people enjoy his works. They show the beauty and vigour of Chinese national dance.

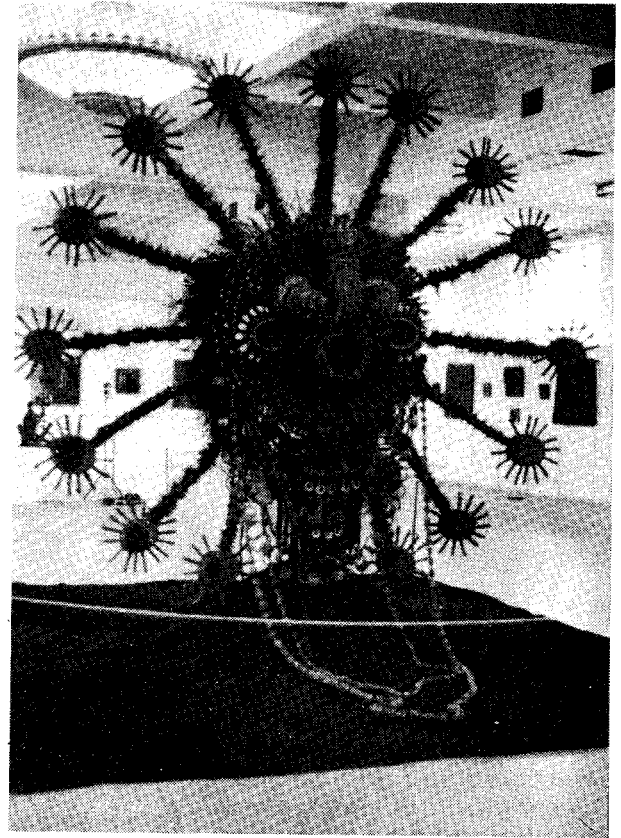
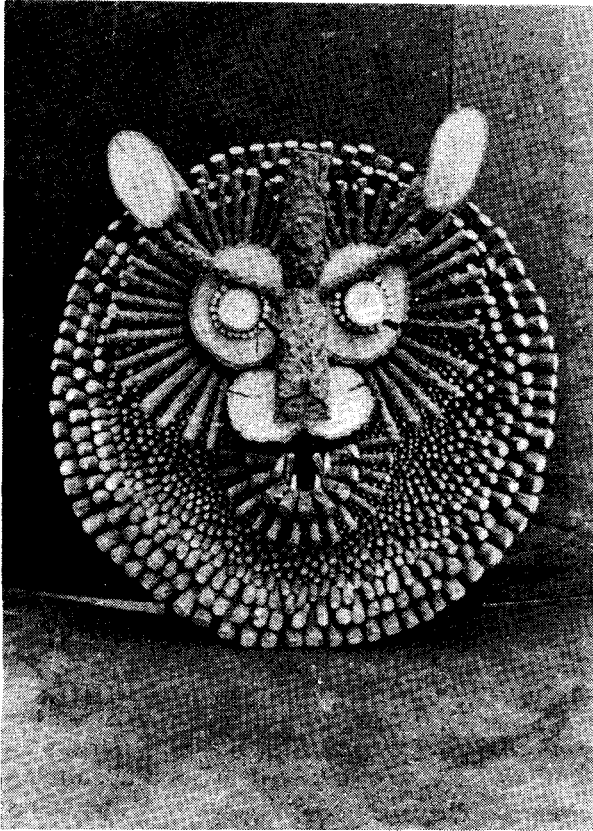
Jia is now vice-chairman of the Chinese Dancers' Association.

By Hong Lanxing

Log Art Attracts Beijing Spectators

Chen Baiqiu and his helper Lu Yuanming have found a powerful way to portray the flavour of their homeland Guizhou and the rough and honest character of its people. The two young men use parts of trees and other plants to create fine examples of southwestern Chinese log art.

The men who studied fine arts in college and used to be members of a geological team, use the bark, branches, wood of different natural colours and growth rings of the trees and plants of Guizhou to produce strong artistic effects.



In January, Chen and Lu brought hundreds of their log art works to an exhibition in Beijing. The show attracted a large audience.

The works have no titles and are identified only by number. "We leave our works to the viewers' imagination," one of the artists said.

Chen and Lu discovered that the world under a microscope is a combination of geometric figures with various colours and shapes, whose richness is no less than that of the world we can see with our naked eyes. They also found some interesting relations between these patterns and the designs used by China's minority nationalities in their traditional folk art and handicrafts. Inspired by these discoveries, the artists started to use the branches, stems, roots,

leaves and nuts of bamboo and other trees and all sorts of woody, vine and herbaceous plants grown in Guizhou Province to create their log art works.

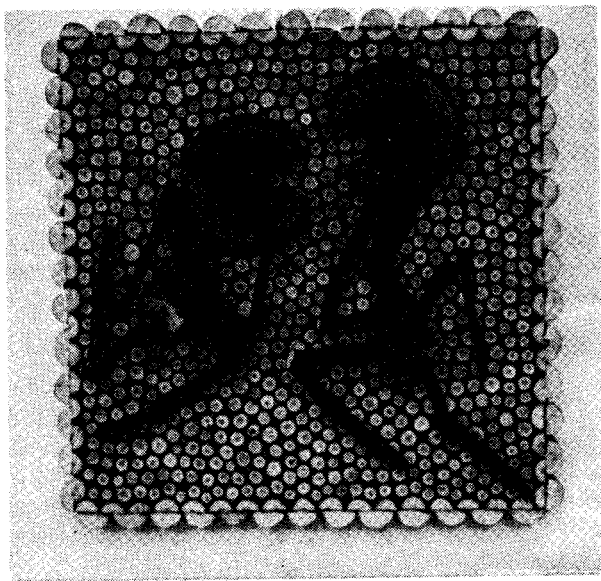
The plant parts are cut up into thousands of pieces of various sizes and glued on to a plywood frame. The artists use about 30 methods to shape the pieces, including sawing and slicing.

The 3-metre-high work displayed at the centre of the exhibition hall showed how powerful Guizhou local art can be. One side of it is a male figure and the other a female, with 15 sprays extending around the whole work. A small moon with a bright side and a dark side hangs on each spray.

At first glance, the piece looks abstract. Images of the two figures

are created not by showing things as they really are, but by exaggeration and omission. By this method, the artist was seeking to show that all things in the universe are connected. To emphasize the friendly relationship of all things in the universe, the female wears a good luck charm—a longevity lock—with a Chinese character meaning "harmony" on it.

The No.050 work gives a sense of warmth and kindness, as well as being very decorative. Its background is made up of small pieces of bevelled wood. In the middle, there is a nest built of several dry branches, from which three small squirrels raise their heads to look outside. The work conveys a sense that the small appealing animals are anxiously waiting for their mother's return.

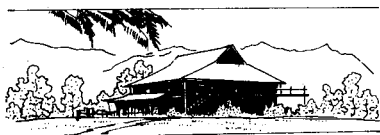


by the courtesy of the Guizhou Nationalities Cultural Museum

The No.044 work shows different aspects of various plants. Its background—inlaid with small slices of vine which have rich and colourful rings—looks like a fabric of wax printing. White spots in the middle of the slices look like cat's eyes. The background is thickly studded with thorns, each about 10 centimetres long, sharp and rough, conveying a feeling of strength and power.

The No.038 work tries to express a certain philosophy. On the background, covered with small round slices, a person with dishevelled hair, showing half a face, stretches two hands to grasp one of the branches above. The branch is bent almost to the point of breaking under the pressure. It is easy to imagine that this "person" has just showed his head to see this new world but faces great danger because his support is going to break.

by Wei Liming



Cliff Paintings Along Altay Range

After years of research, Zhao Yangfeng has completed an important work entitled *China's Altay Cliff Paintings*. The book is about a gallery of ancient cliff paintings, which was discovered in 1982 by Zhao, a member of an archaeological team under the Centre for the Preservation of Cultural Relics.

The gallery is about 1,000 kilometres long and includes more than 10,000 rock paintings scattered in more than 40 places in the Altay Mountains in north-western China. It is one of the largest groups of cliff paintings ever found in the country.

Most of these rock paintings are scattered in the deep gorges which were passageways for nomads in ancient times. The rock paintings of the Altay Mountains and the Yinshan Mountains in Inner Mongolia, as well as those in the People's Republic of Mongolia and Siberia, generally share common topics and creative methods. They show that exten-

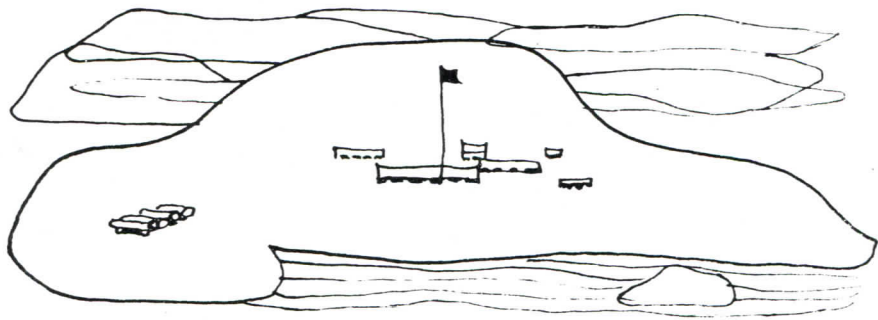
sive cultural exchanges were carried out on the grasslands of north Asia in ancient times. They also provide a good opportunity to study the rock paintings' emergence, form and content.

The Altay cliff paintings have been found one after another since 1982, and all of them are well preserved. They reflect ancient social life, communal marriage, fights among the different tribes, scenes of leisure after work, local dances, breathtaking acrobatics performances, the worship of gods and the solemn offering of sacrifices to gods or ancestors.

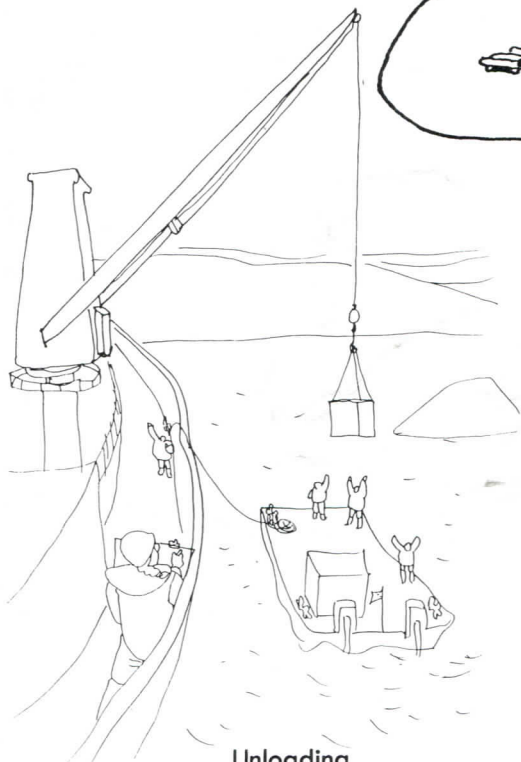
In ancient times, the nomads of the Altay region paid close attention to the rock paintings. All of the paintings show fine workmanship. Moreover, their subjects were not only drawn from the life of the local people. For example, they include one-humped camels, which had disappeared from the area many years before.

According to Zhao's analysis, the earliest Altay paintings could have been done in the 2nd century BC and the latest after the Tang Dynasty (618-907). ■

ART PAGE



Great Wall Research Station from afar.

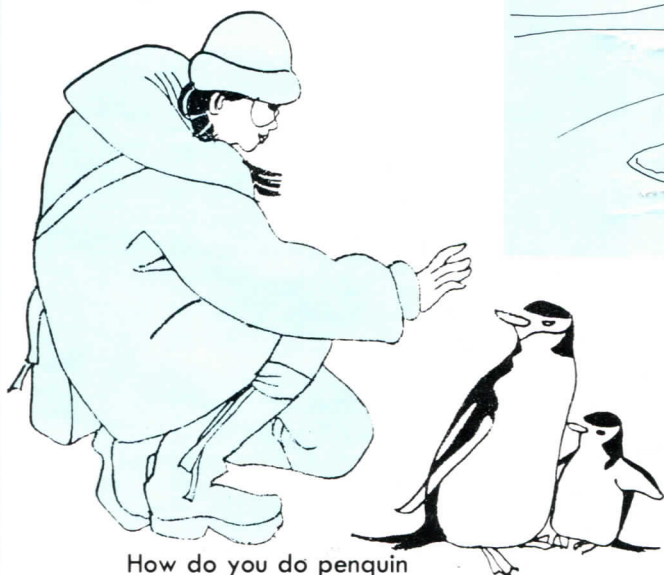


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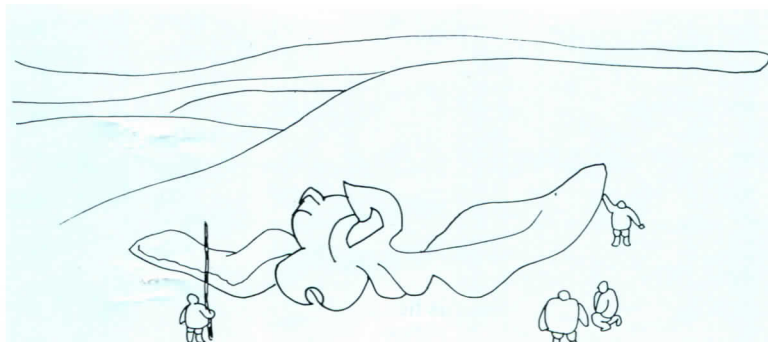
South Pole Sketches



The Chinese at the pole



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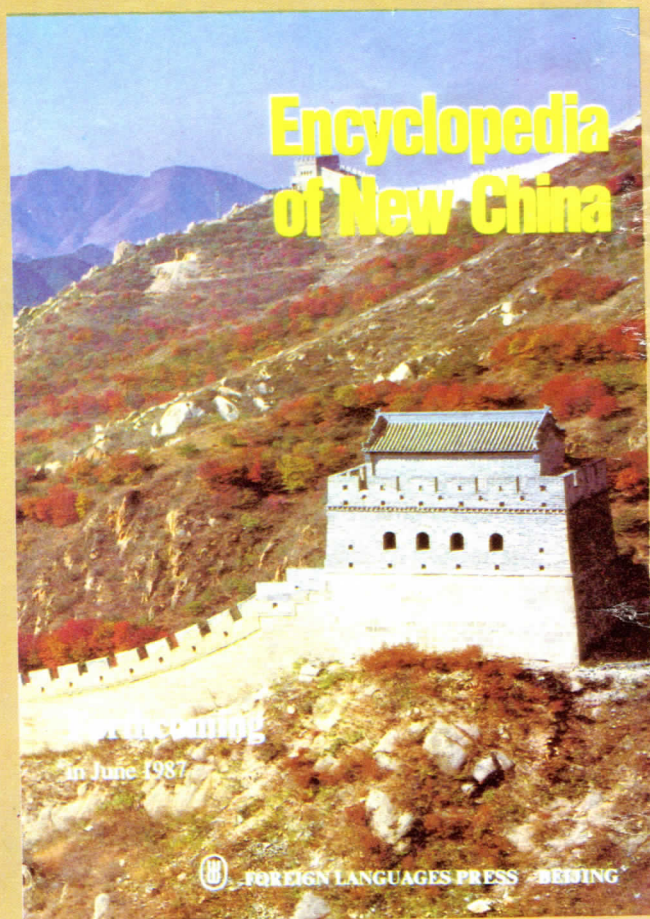


Finding a whale's vetebra

South pole sketches by Chen Yadan, the first woman artist from the mainland of China to reach the pole. Her works was romantic and filled with sentiment.

Born in 1942 in Zhejiang province, Chen is now teaching in the Central Academy of Applied Arts.

Encyclopedia of New China



The *Encyclopedia of New China* is the first truly comprehensive reference book on China since the founding of the People's Republic.

The *Encyclopedia of New China* covers systematically every aspect of China's development from its politics, economy, society, culture, military affairs and foreign relations to its art and literature since the creation of New China to 1986. Emphasis is on the progress and accomplishments made in recent years.

Written concisely and based on reliable materials, the book provides many tables, maps, important documents, reference materials on foreign economic legislation, a brief guide to China's leading officials and a chronology of the events of 1949-85.

Hardback, 260 × 184 mm, about 1,000 pages, 200 colour and black-and-white pictures.



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