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Diplomacy: 40 Years of Success



**COMMUNIST PARTY
MEMBERS SHOULD
ACCEPT SUPERVISION**



Aili Aimaiti is a potter of the Uygur nationality. His coloured pottery is simple, elegant and bright with rich national style and local flavour. More than 50 of his pieces have been stored up in the Central Academy of Fine Arts and some have been exhibited in Japan.

Photo by Xiali Haer

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COVER: Deng Xiaoping. (July 1989)
by Guo Zhanying

Forty Years of New China's Diplomacy

□ Over the past 40 years, in the light of the changing international situation and the development of socialist construction, especially in the 1980s under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping, China's diplomacy has undergone many adjustments. It has achieved brilliant successes in safeguarding China's sovereignty, opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace and made its due contributions to the development of international friendship and co-operation and the promotion of human progress (p. 11).

Communist Party Should Accept Supervision

□ Chosen from *Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping*, this is part of the author's report made at a conference of Xian cadres in April 1957. He stressed the need for the Chinese Communist Party as a ruling party to overcome subjectivism, bureaucratism and sectarianism and to accept supervision and expand democracy within the Party and state in order to exercise effective leadership. These ideas have great importance for Party building now and in the future (p. 16).

Independent and Integrated Industrial System Set Up

□ This article by Wang Haibo, a researcher of the Industrial Economics Institute, affiliate of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, provides factual details showing the tremendous industrial progress China has made in 40 years of development. In energy, raw materials, machine-building, consumer-goods and high-tech industries, as well as in scientific research and development, a high level of production has been reached and an independent and integrated industrial system has been established (p. 22).

Hainan Governor Dismissed for Abusing Power

□ Liang Xiang, former governor of Hainan Province in South China, has been dismissed from all his posts for abusing his power. This decision was made by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council. Liang's case is being investigated further by a special work team (p. 5).

A Challenge to the Non-Aligned Movement

□ Facing weakening economies and heavy debt burdens, the leaders of the non-aligned countries take a realistic attitude to attune their strategy and future direction of the movement to the changing international situation. The movement will emphasize economic development while adhering to the basic principle of "independence and self-reliance, non-alignment and non-participation in blocs." (p. 4).

Unless written by Beijing Review correspondents, the opinions expressed in signed articles do not necessarily reflect the view of the Beijing Review editorial board.

General Editorial Office
Tel: 8314318
TLX: 222374 FLPDA CN
FAX: 8314318
English Dept. Tel: 8315599 Ext. 546

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The Non-Aligned Movement at a Turning Point

by Guo Ji

On September 8, the ninth summit of non-aligned countries closed in Belgrade, the birthplace of the movement.

All but one of the movement's 102 members attended the grand summit which was held in the atmosphere of a dramatically changing international situation. At present, dialogue prevails throughout the world and tension is gradually being replaced by detente with both peace and development becoming the main trend of the time. The leaders of the non-aligned countries grasped this change and have taken a realistic attitude to adjust the direction of their development in the future.

Giving economic matters priority, more than half the documents adopted at the conference were connected with the economy. This is because the most urgent problem confronting the non-aligned countries is economic development. Many representatives talked about the serious economic problems and the heavy burden of debts on the shoulders of the developing countries. It should be pointed out that although a trend towards detente has appeared in the current international situation, economic disparity between South and North is continuing to grow large and the debt burden is becoming more serious. This has become the great obstacle to economic development for these countries.

It has resulted mainly from the old international political and economic order, especially the egotistical policy of the developed countries. The developing countries have repeatedly called for a change in this unfavourable situation, but the passive attitude taken by the developed countries has brought no resolution to these problems. On the contrary, it has led to a still more serious situation.

Documents adopted at the summit have ensured that striving for peace and development and seeking guarantees for security and independence are the principal task of the Non-Aligned Movement in the future. In addition, economic development, a resolution of the debt crisis and the establishment of a new international economic order are placed high on the agenda. Stress is put on the worldwide dialogue between South and North and strengthening South-to-South co-operation. The summit advocates internal solidarity for the non-aligned countries and long-term co-operation. All this is undoubtedly proper and correct.

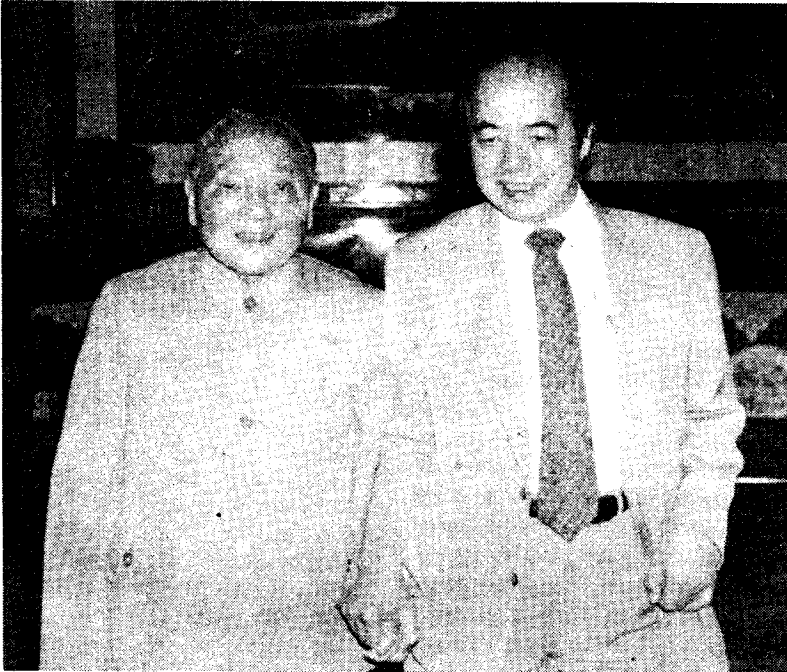
The readjustment of the Non-Aligned Movement's strategy and the emphasis on its development in a new field at this summit does not run counter to the movement's cardinal principle of "independence and

self-reliance, non-alignment and non-participation in blocs." This was stressed right through at the summit. Holding up the banner of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and anti-hegemonism, the Non-Aligned Movement over the past 28 years has made great contributions to the maintenance of world peace and promoting national liberation and international co-operation. The newly-independent countries in the post-war period were reluctant to drift with the tide when the superpowers struggled tensely for world hegemony; they refused to act as subordinates of the big powers by resolving to unite on the basis of the fundamental principle of being responsible for their own destinies and having their own say in international affairs.

Currently, the Non-Aligned Movement has emerged as an important political force in the international arena playing an increasingly important role. Over the past 28 years, it has been the Non-Aligned Movement's adherence to the principle of "independence and self-reliance, non-alignment and non-participation in blocs" and its sticking to the policy of "anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and anti-hegemonism and the support of national liberation movement" that have been responsible for its permanent vitality and the expansion of its membership from the original 25 to the present 102.

Although today's international situation is tending towards detente, various factors that led to tension and disturbances in the world have not been eliminated and the urge towards world hegemony still remains. Also, conflicts and the arms race between the two superpowers continue. Although trouble spots have calmed down to some extent, the basic contradictions have not disappeared and the serious economic situation facing the developing countries constantly causes domestic social disturbances. Increasingly, outstanding contradictions between North and South are harmful to world stability. Thus, the non-aligned countries need to adhere to the movement's basic principles, strengthen solidarity, take concerted actions and make unremitting efforts to further ease the international situation, promote South-to-South co-operation and South-North dialogue and establish a new international political and economic order.

China has constantly sympathized with and supported the Non-Aligned Movement, and highly appreciates its principles and purpose. The Chinese people, who follow an independent foreign policy of peace, will fight with the peoples of the non-aligned countries for the maintenance of world peace, for the promotion of economic development and the progressive cause of mankind. □



Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping meets Professor T.D.Lee.

WANG XINQING

No Change in Reform Policy — Deng

Senior Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping has stressed that China will not change its policies formulated during the past decade of reform and opening to the outside world.

China will do a better job in its modernization drive and in carrying out the open policy, Deng told his guest when he met T.D. Lee, Nobel Prize laureate and professor of physics at Columbia University in the United States, and his wife on September 16 in Beijing.

"The recent turmoil has taught us a major lesson," Deng said. "In recent years, some of our comrades just immersed themselves in their own work and did not pay enough attention to ideological and political developments. They also relaxed their vigilance on serious corruption and the measures they took to correct it proved to be less than

effective.

"After the turmoil, all of us have become sober-minded," Deng said.

China cannot give up its practice of and adherence to socialism, he said. There would have been neither socialism nor today's China without the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC).

Deng said the current situation in China is stable. Despite the turmoil, the reshuffled leadership of the Party and government will adhere to the policies of reform and openness pursued in the past decade, maintain stability and unity, stick to the principle of focusing on the central task of economic construction and abiding by the Four Cardinal Principles.

"Of course," he added, "twists and turns or shortcomings are unavoidable, but we believe

those who adhere to these policies will eventually win success.

"One thing is certain, that is, China must develop and its productive forces must develop at an appropriate pace.

"In short, we should be good at summing up experience from the turmoil, fight corruption, and build a clean and honest government."

Thus, China will be sure to advance with steadier, firmer and quicker steps, Deng said.

At the beginning of the meeting, Professor Lee expressed his delight at seeing Deng in such good health.

Deng, pointing to his sun-tanned skin, said, "I went swimming in the sea. I don't like indoor swimming pools but enjoy swimming in the open."

On the previous day, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPC, also had a cordial conversation with Professor Lee.

Speaking of educating young people, Jiang said that they are the hope and future of China. "We have all along taken a warm attitude to and set strict demands on those young students who merely took part in demonstrations, sit-ins or hunger strikes during the recent turmoil," he said. "We have helped them learn a lesson and sum up their own experience from it, hoping they will study hard and become qualified and skilful people taking part in socialist constructions in the future."

He reaffirmed that the Chinese leaders have also shown much concern for those civilians who were injured or killed by accident in the quelling of the riots, in addition to expressing their deep grief over the death of many officers and men of the People's Liberation Army and the Armed Police and the Public Security personnel who laid down their lives for the country in the quelling of the rebellion.

Hainan Governor Dismissed for Abuse of Power

In the space of less than one month, a third high ranking local government official has been dismissed from all his posts for abuse of power (For the previous two see story in the last issue of this magazine). This latest decision made by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council was announced by the Ministry of Supervision on September 14.

Liang Xiang, 71, the former governor of Hainan Province — the island established as a province in South China in 1988 — is the official concerned.

He has also been relieved of his post as deputy-secretary of the province's Party Committee, and has lost his membership of both the Party Committee and its Standing Committee.

A ministry spokesman said further investigations were being made.

A work team composed of officials from the Ministry of Supervision, the State Auditing Administration and the Party Central Commission for Disciplinary Inspection has been responsible for probing into Liang's case with the support of the local Party Committee and government.

It was found that Liang committed serious mistakes by the abuse of power for private gain during his term of office in the province.

The investigation team listed his connivance in the resale of two buildings by his wife and son for large illegal gains at the top of his mistakes.

According to the investigation, Liang himself approved a local company's application to import several cars and thus violated provincial regulations on the importation of cars. Moreover, a

son, who had no part in the transaction, took advantage of it to extort a large sum of money by blackmail.

Liang's shady practices also included illegally allowing one of his sons to settle in Hong Kong, and using public funds to buy clothes and have fancy private dinners.

Liang has been a veteran revolutionary since 1935 and has done some good work in the past. He was elected governor of Hainan Province in August last year. He had previously been the mayor of Shenzhen City and vice governor of Guangdong Province.

Sino-Soviet Further Co-operation

The strengthening of Sino-Soviet co-operation is conducive not only to world peace, but also to the development and construction of the two countries, said Wan Li, chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee.

Wan made the remarks on September 13 in Beijing's Great Hall of the People during a one-hour meeting with a delegation from the USSR's Supreme Soviet headed by Anatoly Lukyanov, first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Wan pointed out that both China and the USSR are undertaking reforms in all fields and it is "our joint desire" to exchange mutual experiences in a bid to promote the advance of socialism.

China is developing socialism according to the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with China's concrete conditions, Wan said, adding, "this is what we call so-

The State Council's decision to dismiss Liang as governor won unanimous support from the Third Session of the Hainan People's Representatives Conference on September 13, the spokesman said.

A special commentary, released by the Xinhua News Agency, said that the dismissal of Liang exemplified the determination of the Party and government to eliminate the abuse of power and corruption among government officials no matter what high positions they hold.

Liang's mistakes had seriously damaged the image of China's policy on reform and opening to the outside world. To subject Liang to discipline was precisely for the purpose of carrying through this policy in a more effective way. □

cialism with Chinese characteristics."

He noted that the 10-year reform so far in China has brought about great changes in all fields — production has enjoyed a big increase and living standards have improved. But many problems have also cropped up, he said.

"We will fight against the few people who are taking advantage of the mistakes we have made in our work to oppose the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the socialist road," he stressed.

He also made the point that the leadership of the CPC should be enhanced and should not be relaxed. Only in this way can China continue its progress on the basis of the Four Cardinal Principles (adherence to the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, the leading role of the Communist Party, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought), reform and opening to the outside world, he

noted.

Lukyanov said that since Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev visited China last May, a new type of relationship is being established between the two parties and the two countries. He expressed satisfaction over the steady development of such a relationship.

He said that the Soviet Union and China are both carrying out reforms, and can share each other's experiences in many fields. "We cannot force the experience of one country on to another because the specific situations of the two countries are different," Lukyanov said. "But, one point is common, that is, no reform is workable without the leadership of the Party."

The two leaders expressed the wish to further consolidate the friendly co-operation and contacts between the two parliaments.

At the end of the meeting Lukyanov invited Wan Li to visit the Soviet Union.

Wan expressed thanks for the invitation and said he was willing to visit at a future date. He asked Lukyanov to send his regards to President Gorbachev.

Chinese president Yang Shangkun met the Soviet guests September 15 and said that China needs a stable domestic environment. "That's why we stress stability and unity," he said.

Lukyanov said that through contacts with workers and peasants in Beijing, he and his delegation had a deep impression of Chinese people's friendly feeling toward the Soviet people.

Yang expressed his sincere wish for the success of the reform in the USSR.

Prior to the Soviet delegation's visit to China, an agreement on building the Shanghai-Leningrad Company Ltd — the first Sino-Soviet joint venture in Shanghai — was signed in Shanghai.

The establishment of the com-

pany marks a breakthrough in economic and trade relations between Shanghai and the Soviet Union, a local trade official said.

The company, jointly run by the Huating Group of Shanghai and commercial firms in Leningrad, second biggest city in the Soviet Union, will produce foodstuffs, beverages and other com-

modities.

On future co-operation between the two groups, the official said that Shanghai is to process light and textile products with supplied materials and samples, dispatch more technicians and labourers to the Soviet Union, import steel, non-ferrous metals, timber and chemical fertilizer and build more joint ventures. □

Second China Art Festival Opens

The Second Art Festival of China officially opened at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on September 15 before an audience of 10,000 people.

General Secretary Jiang Zemin, President Yang Shangkun and other leaders of the Party and the state were among the dignitaries at the ceremony.

More than 360 foreign guests, including 140 ambassadors to China and representatives of international organizations, more than 40 foreign experts working in China, and journalists from 15 foreign media outlets attended the ceremony.

Gao Zhanxiang, vice-minister of Culture and director of the organization committee of the festival, made introductory remarks, which were followed by the national anthem. Li Tiejing, member of the Party's Political Bureau and chairman of the festival, made a speech.

"The Second Art Festival of China starts at the moment when the whole nation is greeting the 40th anniversary of New China and a counter-revolutionary rebellion has just been put down," Li said. "It is a grand occasion in the cultural life of our people and has great political significance."

China has made remarkable artistic achievements over the past decade, Li said. The broad spectrum of artists, using their

national culture and drawing on the experiences of foreign artists, have made great contributions in this field.

The First Art Festival of China, held in 1987, showed only a part of China's artistic achievements. The second one is to concentrate on the fruits of artistic creation and performance in recent years, promote cultural exchanges within and outside China, and inspire artists to create more and better artistic products, Li continued.

Later, dancers in the national costumes of the Han, Tibetan and Korean nationalities performed to the accompaniment of gongs, drums and trumpets, reflecting the harmony among China's nationalities.

Young acrobats and a chamber music orchestra also performed.

The grand ceremony concluded with a full-orchestral rendition of Beethoven's fourth movement of the "Ninth Symphony in D Minor." □

Former KMT Personnel Won't Be Prosecuted

The Chinese government has announced that Chinese people now living in Taiwan, who committed offences on the mainland after the founding of the People's Re-

public and before the establishment of local people's governments, are no longer subject to prosecution.

At a recent press conference, China's Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate jointly announced the lenient policy dealing with those historical crimes.

Liang Guoqing, deputy chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, said that many former Kuomintang (KMT) military and government personnel living abroad still have misgivings about visiting their relatives or going sightseeing on the mainland, even though the government published a similar announcement in March, 1988.

As a whole, however, the 1988 announcement has made positive repercussions at home and abroad. Many KMT officials living abroad have sent letters to the mainland or made public statements praising it as a wise act conducive to the peaceful reunification of the motherland, said Liang.

He added that offences committed during the period after the founding of the People's Republic on October 1, 1949, but before local governments were established in some provinces and towns, will be dealt with as historical ones.

"We have always practised leniency towards historical crimes," said Liang.

In 1982, all imprisoned former KMT military and government personnel were pardoned or given lenient punishment by the government.

The new announcement also applies to those people whose offences continued until after the establishment of the local governments.

It stipulates that the period of limitation shall run from the

day an offence was committed; in the case of successive or continuous offences, it shall run from the day the last offence was committed and no prosecution shall be instituted after the limitation period.

The new policy states that the period of limitation for criminals, who should have been sentenced to life imprisonment or death, is 20 years. Beyond that period, they will not be prosecuted. In cases that fall outside of the limitation on prosecution, approval from the Supreme People's Procuratorate must be obtained.

When asked how to tell "cases that fall outside of the limitation on prosecution," Zhu Mingshan, deputy president of the Supreme People's Court explained that it was stipulated in the Criminal Law and both the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate were not entitled to change it. But in reality, the government has been lenient with former KMT personnel.

He said that in the past few years, a number of former KMT military and government officials who have a record of historical crimes have been back to the mainland to visit their relatives and to travel. But the judicial departments on the mainland have not prosecuted any of them. On the contrary, they have been warmly received.

The two officials reaffirmed that compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao as well as foreign countries are always welcome to the mainland for a visit, travel, any business activities and cultural exchanges.

"We will protect their personal safety and property as well as other legitimate rights," they said.

The principles of the two an-

nouncements published by the Chinese government also apply to other KMT military and government personnel living in any other region of the world. □

More Care for Complaints

Chinese Premier Li Peng urged the Letters and Complaints Bureau under the general offices of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council to handle letters and complaints from the people with care.

In his September 10 letter to the bureau, the premier said that leaders of the Party Central Committee and State Council have received many letters from different localities. Some make suggestions, some ask for help to solve their problems, some report offences and some involve criticism and supervision.

"Many such letters were addressed directly to comrade Jiang Zemin and me. We both feel very happy," Li said, adding that this "demonstrates people's trust in the Party and government."

In his letter, the premier said that he had received a letter from Xiao Weiguo of Nanbu County in Sichuan Province, which said the family planning policy had not yet been properly implemented, and population growth was higher than expected.

Li gave the letter to the State Family Planning Commission and asked it to study the matter and supervise local governments to implement population control measures.

The premier also said he had received a letter from Xiao Min of Huainan City in Anhui Province, reporting problems related

to public security.

"I have instructed the Ministry of Public Security to study and handle the matter," Li said.

To carefully handle people's complaints, he added, is the duty of the leaders and an important way for them to keep close contact with the broad masses of people.

As a special institution under the Party Central Committee and State Council to handle letters and receive visitors, the bureau is urged by the premier to take a serious and impartial attitude in the treatment of every case. □

Veteran Leader on Anti-Subversion

There is a long struggle ahead between external forces and China, said Li Xiannian, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

The struggles are those against subversion, infiltration, interference in China's internal affairs and so-called "peaceful evolution," he said.

Li made the remarks during a meeting September 12 with Henry Ruiz, a member of the national directorate of the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua and minister of external co-operation. Li also expressed thanks to Nicaragua for its understanding of and support for China's quelling of anti-government riots in June.

The recent turbulence in China was due to the intervention of external forces, as well as internal causes, he said.

In a sense, it was a good thing, Li said, because the people have, through this event, raised their vigilance against the plots of reactionary forces

attempting to subvert the socialist People's Republic of China. "Of course," he added, "it is hoped that such things will never happen again."

During the past 40 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China including the 10 years of reform, China has indeed achieved great successes, but also made some mistakes, Li said.

In recent years, he said, China has slackened its education in Marxism-Leninism, and the leading role of the Communist Party, and the political and ideological work have been weakened. China should draw a profound lesson from this, Li noted.

He reiterated China's determination to continue to pursue its independent foreign policy of peace, and to develop friendly relations with various countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

But he pointed out that new China was founded at the cost of blood and lives. "No person will be allowed to subvert it, and no foreign country will be allowed to interfere in China's internal affairs," he stressed.

"It is impossible to make us compromise or yield in this regard," Li added.

He said the Chinese people have the aspiration and the ability to uphold principles in politics, keep their independence in foreign affairs, be economically self-reliant, and successfully build the country by mainly relying on their own strength.

Ruiz said Nicaragua and China have a common history of struggle. China's quelling of anti-government riots is of international strategic significance, and Nicaragua gives China firm support.

The imperialists will not

change their strategy, Ruiz said. Whoever cherishes illusions about the nature of imperialism will make strategic mistakes, he added.

One of Nicaragua's major tasks, Ruiz said, is to resist interference by imperialist forces, defend its revolutionary achievements and strengthen its revolutionary political power. □

Circular on Crackdown on Counterfeit Goods Issued

A circular, issued by China's State Council recently, ordered all ministries and local governments to crack down on activities involving counterfeit goods.

The circular said some units and individuals engaging in production, purchase, storage, transport, domestic marketing and export have disregarded the laws and rules of the country and mixed good and bad commodities or used imitations to seek exorbitant profits. Now, there are too many such false commodities and too many reprehensible means used in making and selling these commodities to be tolerated, the circular said.

It stressed that these counterfeit goods have not only seriously sabotaged industrial and agricultural production, causing great loss to the national economy, but also defamed enterprises and the whole state. The interests of consumers have been seriously infringed upon. Even personal safety has been endangered. All this has angered the masses, it said.

The circular ordered people's governments at all levels and all ministries, under the State

Council to organize relevant departments, including administrations for industry and commerce and public security forces, to make a thorough check on the production, purchase, storage, transport and marketing of commodities.

Any unit or individual proved to have engaged in making and selling counterfeit goods will be strictly punished according to state laws, the circular said. Those involved in serious cases will have their business licences revoked. All their money acquired from selling counterfeit goods will be confiscated in addition to a fine. If the money has been diverted to other purpose, their property will be confiscated as compensation for fines. The administrations for industry and commerce can check and freeze, according to relevant regulations, the bank deposit of those units and individuals who have made and sold counterfeit goods, it added.

The circular also said that those who are leading members of units engaging in making and selling counterfeit goods or are directly responsible for such activities, and those who support or harbour the law breakers will be given administrative punishment or even be sent to public security bureaus or other judicial organs if they have committed crimes.

It ordered the administrations for industry and commerce and other departments concerned at all levels to organize forces to investigate counterfeiting cases reported by the general public. Awards should be given to those who report cases that are later confirmed while strict punishment should be imposed on those who retaliate against informants.

Any unit or individual who has engaged in counterfeiting commodities, but gives up after

the issuing of the circular will be dealt with leniently while those who continue these activities will be severely punished, the circular stressed. □

News in Brief

Yanan Spirit Needed

"We should carry forward the Yanan spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in the initial period of socialism. It will be hard to accomplish the socialist modernization drive without such a spirit," said Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Party Central Committee, when he made an inspection tour to Yanan Prefecture September 9-12.

Yanan, in Northwest China's Shaanxi Province, has been considered the cradle of the Chinese revolution. There Jiang viewed the former residences of the late Chairman Mao Zedong and other senior Chinese leaders, and visited local people. □

Boat People to Japan May Be Returned

China will ask that the "boat people" who landed in Japan claiming to be Vietnamese be sent back to China, if they are truly found to be Chinese, said Li Zhaoxing, spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry, at the ministry's weekly press briefing on September 14.

He said that the Chinese and Japanese governments were viewing the matter seriously and making an investigation. The Chinese government had asked Japan to provide detailed information about the Chinese people allegedly involved.

So far Japan had supplied the names of 39 people and the Chinese department concerned was following up the clues provided. If it is verified that the people are indeed Chinese citizens, the government will ask

that they be sent back. □

Religious Freedom — Long-Term Policy

China's policy of freedom of religious belief is a long-term policy and will not be changed, said Chinese Vice-President Wang Zhen when meeting an Iranian Islamic delegation September 13.

Wang said that the different religions in China are treated on an equal footing. "This is because China's religious policy is based on freedom of religious belief," he said.

China's different religions adhere to the principles of independence, self-determination and self-reliance. "We do not interfere in the religious affairs of other countries and we will not allow other countries to interfere with China's religious affairs," he said. □

Top World Producer In 10 Items

China is now the world's largest producer of 10 consumer goods, according to the Ministry of Light Industry.

The 10 items are: bicycles, refrigerators, washing machines, sewing machines, electric fans, rice cookers, electric irons, salt, pencils and fountain pens, canned mushrooms.

Salt production is now one third of total world output. □

Defence Minister Meets Czechoslovak Guests

General Qin Jiwei, Chinese state councillor and minister of National Defence, met and hosted a banquet for Army General Milan Vaclavik, minister of National Defence of Czechoslovakia, and his party on September 11. Qin described the visit as a major event in the history of ties between the Chinese and Czechoslovak armed forces. □

New China's Diplomacy: 40 Years On

by Qian Qichen

This year marks the 40th anniversary of the People's Republic of China. Upon its founding in 1949, New China buried completely the humiliating diplomacy of Old China and embarked on a new-type diplomacy of independence. Over the past 40 years, in the light of the changeable international situation and the development of domestic socialist construction, China's diplomacy has undergone many adjustments. Especially since the 1980s, major adjustments have been made under the personal guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping. With China's independent foreign policy of peace being enriched and perfected, a complete line guiding foreign affairs and a unique diplomatic style have gradually taken shape. They have met with brilliant successes in safe-

guarding China's sovereignty, opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace and made due contributions to the enhancement of international friendship and co-operation and the promotion of human progress.

Looking back on the course of New China's diplomatic practice, the most fundamental experience is that a country must maintain state sovereignty and national dignity and uphold its independent foreign policy.

China had been subjected to the aggression and oppression of imperialism for more than 100 years, suffering pro-

foundly from the loss of sovereignty and from national humiliation. After winning liberation, the Chinese people took as their basic foreign policy stand the preservation of the hard-won right to independence. In diplomacy, New China adopted Chairman Mao's guideline of "making a fresh start" and "cleaning the house before inviting guests." It refused to recognize the diplomatic relations Old China had established with other countries, abolished all the unequal treaties and the privileges the imperialist countries had enjoyed in China, eliminated the remnant forces and influence of imperialism and established new diplomatic relations with foreign countries on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality and mutual benefit.

Shortly after the birth of New

China, the United States invaded Korea and, in defiance of China's many warnings, its troops crossed the "38th parallel line," advancing on the Yalu River on the Sino-Korean border. At the same time, it intensified its interference in the Indochinese people's struggle against the French colonialists and sent troops to occupy China's territory Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits, thus presenting a military threat to China from three directions. The United States also tried to isolate China politically and imposed a trade embargo and blockade in an attempt to strangle New China in its cradle.

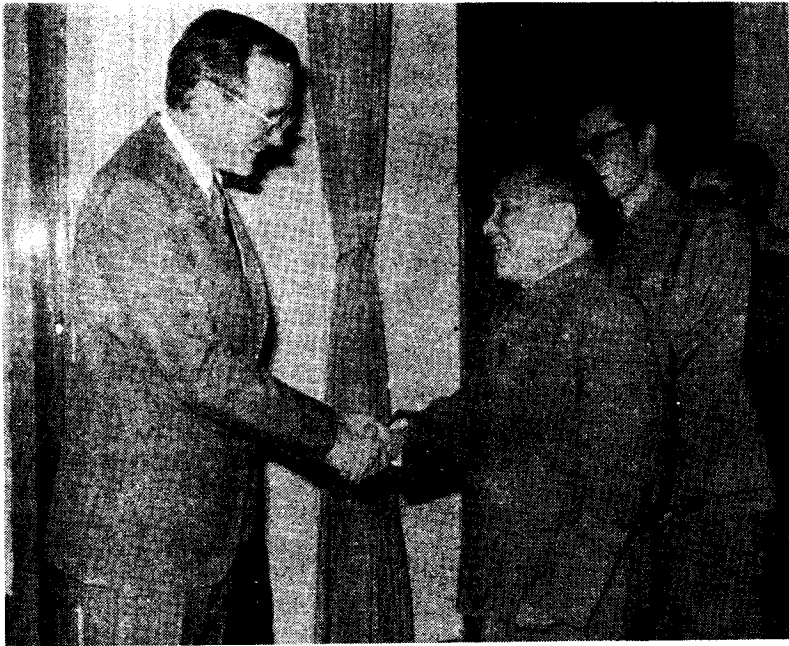
In defiance of brute force and the tremendous difficulties they face in domestic construction, the Chinese government and people did not go back on their word and

resolutely sent the Chinese People's Volunteers to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean People's Army, driving back the US troops to around the 38th parallel and bringing about the signing of the armistice treaty in July 1953. At the same time, China provided huge amounts of aid in manpower and materials to the Vietnamese people and, in co-operation with other countries, overcame US obstruction and signed the treaty that restored peace in Indochina at the Geneva conference in July 1954. On the Taiwan question, China held to its principles and never ceased struggle, eventually forcing the United States to sit

Premier Zhou Enlai greets US President Nixon at Beijing Airport in 1972.



* The author is Chinese Foreign Minister.



On October 15, 1985, Chinese senior leader Deng Xiaoping meets then US Vice-President George Bush at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

down at the negotiating table and hold ambassadorial talks with China.

Upon its founding, China established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and, following that, signed the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance. Even at that time, Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai both clearly pointed out that China could not rely on the Soviet Union and blindly copy Soviet experience.

Adhering to the principle of non-interference in internal affairs and the inviolability of sovereignty, China flatly rejected Soviet demands that would have harmed China's sovereignty, and criticized Soviet big-power chauvinist performances in the handling of relations with other socialist countries — not treating others as equals and not respecting their sovereignty. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, the then Soviet leaders repeatedly put pressure on China. This ranged from breaching contracts, withdrawing experts, and pressing for the repayment of debts to deploying heavy concentrations of troops along the border and provoking

clashes. In the following two decades, not once did the Soviet Union abandon its military threat against China.

China has not been scared by any such circumstance. In matters of principle, such as safeguarding state sovereignty and national dignity, we have adopted a firm stand and clear attitude and resolutely withstood pressure from the outside. In a long diplomatic struggle, China has developed into an important force independent of the United States and the Soviet Union. With the international situation changing and our country's international position and influence being strengthened, China's legitimate seat at the United Nations was restored, Sino-US relations have turned from hostility into dialogue, and China has established diplomatic relations with the United States through negotiations. After long confrontation, Sino-Soviet relations have finally been normalized. All these are major victories through our country's persistence in an independent foreign policy of peace.

New China has pursued a foreign policy of peace and taken safe-

guarding world peace and winning a long and peaceful environment for its socialist construction as the fundamental goal. Our country has resolutely opposed all variants of the arms race and made proposals for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, biological weapons and weapons of outer space as well as large-scale reductions of conventional weapons and military personnel. It maintains that the United States and the Soviet Union with the largest nuclear and conventional arsenals in the world share a special responsibility for disarmament and should take the lead in stopping the testing, manufacture and deployment of all types of nuclear weapons and drastically reducing their nuclear and conventional arsenals. All these proposals have been accepted by more and more countries. Since 1986 China has proposed two draft resolutions on the reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons at the successive sessions of the UN General Assembly, and these have been unanimously adopted.

China has not only taken this stand, but has also reduced its own military arms by practical action. When China first came into possession of nuclear weapons on October 16, 1964, it unilaterally declared that its development of limited nuclear weapons was entirely for defence and China would never at any time or under any circumstances be the first to use nuclear weapons. It also promised not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against those non-nuclear states or nuclear-free zones. China does not stand for, encourage or engage in nuclear proliferation, but co-operates with other countries in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

China has always respected and supported the efforts of other countries and regions to establish "nuclear-free zones" and "peace zones." In respect of conventional arms, our country has taken the lead in annually lowering the rate of military expenditure. It accounted for 17.5 percent of the state budget of 1979 and decreased to 8

percent in 1988. In 1985 China decided to reduce its armed forces by 1 million, about one fourth of the total. At the same time military industrial production was switched to civilian production on a large scale, and a great number of military airports, roads, harbours and other facilities were converted to civilian or joint military-civilian use. This practical action in arms reduction has assisted the process of world peace.

To safeguard world peace, China firmly opposes any country's occupation of another country's territory, interference in another country's internal affairs and aggression and expansion under any pretext. China has persistently demanded that the superpowers stop their aggression and expansion into other countries, end their military occupations and interventions and withdraw their troops from other countries. Our country has always stood for the political settlement of regional conflicts on a just and reasonable basis and for the peaceful settlement of disputes between states through negotiations among the countries concerned. Internal disputes in a country should be re-

solved by the people of that country.

Since World War II, struggles for national liberation and independence in Asian, African and Latin American countries have been waged one after another. New China has unswervingly stood with them and given political, moral and economic assistance. A large number of former colonial and dependent countries have become independent and sovereign states and greatly changed the colour of the world political map. The rise of more than 100 third world countries with a population which accounts for three-fourths of the world's total is a peaceful force in the international arena which cannot be ignored. This is an epoch-making change since the war, signalling that the forces of peace have outstripped the forces of war. Power politics have become futile and the expansionist policy of hegemony has got nowhere. It is possible to win a fairly long period of peace for the world.

China is a developing socialist country. In its struggle for national independence and the maintenance of the rights and interests of the

state, China has won the extensive sympathy and support of other third world countries and peoples. It also considers it an obligatory international duty to support the just struggles of the third world countries, and a basic tenet of its own foreign policy is to strengthen unity and co-operation with other third world countries.

There are many countries in the world with many different social systems. They are different in size and some are strong and some are weak. Their ideologies and value concepts are different and so are their historical traditions and cultural backgrounds. On what principles should relations among states be based? Early in December 1953, Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai first advanced the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence as the norms to guide Sino-Indian relations when he was meeting the Indian delegation visiting China to consult about the Agreement on Trade and Communications Between China's Territory Tibet and India. In June 1954, during his visits to India and Burma, Premier Zhou, along with the prime ministers of the two countries, proposed that the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence serve as the norms guiding the general international relations. The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence were first issued to deal with the relations between countries with different social systems. Considering what happened then, the Chinese government in a public statement of 1956 pointed out that relations between socialist countries should all the more so be based on the five principles. In 1982 these principles were written into the Constitution of the PRC. Today China has established diplomatic relations with 139 countries on the five continents and conducted economic, trade, scientific and technological and cultural co-operation and exchanges with still more countries and regions.

On May 15, 1989, President Yang Shangkun (right) meets Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev at Beijing Airport.

WANG JINGDE





Premier Li Peng with former Iranian President Ayatollah Ali Khamenei on May 9, 1989 in Beijing. MA JUNTIAN

China's basic starting point in initiating and adhering to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence is that all countries, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, should be equal, should respect each other, and should establish friendly co-operation and live in harmony. What road and what social system a country chooses should be decided by its own people, and no foreign country has any right to interfere. These five principles are inter-related and dependent on each other and should be taken as a whole. Not a single one of them can be dispensed with. History has proved and will prove that those "camps," "blocs" and "big families" that appeared in the post-war period are unreliable. However, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, tested by the changing international situation over the past 30 years and more, have shown their vitality and met with approval from all countries and peoples that love peace and desire to have a new type of state-to-state and international relations set up.

As for state-to-state relations, China resolutely opposes any interference in other countries' internal affairs and the violation of other countries' sovereignty under any pretext.

Regrettably, wilful interference

in other countries' internal affairs is still a common occurrence in today's world. Some Western countries regard their values as absolute truth. So long as they don't like what is happening, they will interfere, exert political pressure and apply economic sanctions. They keep on talking about "freedom," "equality" and "democracy," but they brazenly pursue hegemonism in handling state-to-state relations. The Chinese people, who have stood up, certainly will not submit to outside pressure. We adopt an attitude which is intended to safeguard not only our motherland's dignity but also the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the norms of international relations.

To carry out opening to the outside world, expand foreign economic co-operation and promote joint development is one of the important tasks of China's diplomacy. Opening to the outside world does not displace self-reliance. On the contrary, only on the basis of self-reliance can we carry out the open policy more successfully. The Common Programme adopted soon after the founding of New China clearly stipulates that the People's Republic of China will restore and develop commercial and trade relations with other governments and

peoples on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Zhou Enlai specifically explained: Self-reliance does not mean to close the country to international co-operation. The development of our economy, on the one hand, relies on our own strength and, on the other hand, depends on international co-operation. Different countries should help supply each other's needs so as to seek the prosperity and joint advancement of mankind on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

In the 1950s and 1960s, China had only very limited economic co-operative relations with other countries, because the developed Western countries imposed an economic blockade and trade embargo on China and only some non-governmental trade was permitted. During the period of the "cultural revolution," China's foreign economic and trade contacts were disrupted. Not until the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party decided to switch the focal point of the Party's work to economic construction and made the strategic decision to rejuvenate the economy at home and open towards the outside world, did China's foreign economic co-operation and trade contacts begin to develop in an all-round way.

China carries out an overall opening towards the outside world; it opens towards both capitalist and socialist countries, both developed and developing countries. China's economic co-operation with developed countries has achieved great progress in importing technology and equipment, attracting foreign capital and expanding foreign trade as well as developing scientific, educational, cultural and sports exchanges. China's economic and technological co-operation with developing countries has also opened up broad new vistas. While continuing to provide assistance to some countries, China carries out economic co-operation of mutual benefit in the form of joint-ventures, co-operative enterprises, contracted projects, technological services, co-

operative management and compensation trade, making up each other's deficiencies, helping supply each other's needs and promoting development while providing beneficial experience for South-South and regional co-operation.

Today, China has exchanges and co-operation in economic matters, trade, science and technology and culture with more than 180 countries and regions, and is also extensively and more deeply involved in multilateral economic activities of the United Nations and some other international organizations.

China's opening up to the outside world is a long-term policy required by its socialist modernization task and not an expedient. It should be pointed out that both China and its co-operative partners benefit from the expansion of international economic co-operation. Though disruption of economic exchanges will bring China some losses, those countries which impose sanctions on China will also suffer from their moves. More importantly, to develop international economic contacts and exchanges is helpful to maintaining world peace. China's open policy will remain unchanged. It will even quicken its pace. With the rapid progress of science and technology in the world, China favours opening up to each other and mutual supple-

ments between countries and regions for the benefit of the common development of mankind.

China's diplomacy should contribute to its reunification.

In December 1984, the Chinese government and the British government signed the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong. In April 1987, the governments of China and Portugal signed the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration on the Question of Macao. In accordance with the "one country, two systems" concept, and with full consideration of history and the present conditions of Hong Kong and Macao and the actual differences that exist, China has decided that after the resumption of its exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong and Macao in 1997 and 1999, the capitalist social system in the two regions will be kept unchanged so as to ensure long-term prosperity, stability and development, and the economic interests of Britain, Portugal and some other countries in Hong Kong and Macao will be given due regard. This down-to-earth and reasonable policy accords with the fundamental interests of the entire Chinese people, including those living in Hong Kong and Macao, and takes into account the legitimate interests of all concerned.

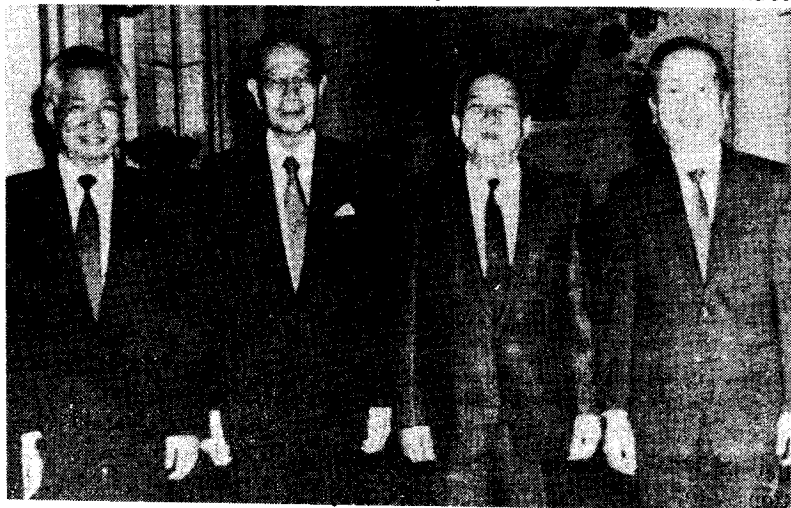
The signing of the Sino-British and Sino-Portuguese joint declarations is a big step towards the reunification of China and also opens up broad prospects for closer co-operation between China and Britain, and China and Portugal. It is also of major significance to the maintenance of peace in Asia and in the world. These joint declarations have been praised by international public opinion for offering fresh experience for peaceful resolution of problems between countries left over by history.

To promote the peaceful reunification of Taiwan with the mainland of China and remove interference and obstruction from the outside, China has in diplomacy adhered to its consistent stand and fought resolutely against any outside attempt to interfere in its internal affairs and advocate "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." Both sides of the Taiwan Straits maintain that there is but one China. Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory. This is people's common view. "One country, two systems" is the most practical and feasible way to achieve China's peaceful reunification. Recently the Taiwan authorities have stepped up their so-called elastic diplomacy which takes advantage of economic and trading relations to raise political conditions. In fact, the aim is to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" with the help of foreign forces and this is what we resolutely oppose.

Looking back on New China's diplomatic experiences over the past 40 years and bearing in mind the current international situation which, though complicated, is favourable to world peace and development, we are convinced that so long as our great country persists in its independent foreign policy of peace as before and perseveres in reform and opening to the outside world, it will certainly play an increasingly important role in world affairs and make greater contributions to the struggle against hegemonism and for world peace. □

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen (right) with Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk (second from right), Prime Minister Son Sann (third from right) and Vice-President Khieu Samphan (left) at the Paris International Conference on the Kampuchean issue in July 1989.

XU BU



The Communist Party Must Accept Supervision

Deng Xiaoping

The following extract is part of a report made by Deng Xiaoping at a meeting of cadres on April 8, 1957 in Xian. It is taken from the newly published 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping' which consists of articles and speeches written or delivered between 1938-65. The author holds that the ruling Party, to exercise good leadership, must constantly overcome subjectivism, bureaucratism and sectarianism, accept supervision and expand democracy within the Party and the state. These ideas are still of important significance for guiding the construction of the Chinese Communist Party at present and in the future.—Ed.

The Party should accept supervision and Party members should accept supervision. This principle was emphasized at the Eighth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party.⁽¹⁾ Not long ago Chairman Mao stressed in particular that there should be a special set of rules and regulations in regard to supervision. Chairman Mao said that it is necessary to put on a rival show, which is better than working alone. Our Party is a ruling Party enjoying high prestige. Large numbers of our cadres hold leading posts. Here in China, who is qualified to make big mistakes? The Communist Party of course. Any mistake it makes will also have the biggest impact. Therefore, we must be particularly vigilant. The Party's leadership is stipulated in the Constitution. To exercise good leadership, it should constantly strive to overcome subjectivism, bureaucratism and sectarianism, accept supervision and expand democracy within the Party and the state. If we fail to accept supervision and to pay attention to expanding democracy within the Party and the state, we will surely cut our-

selves off from the masses and make big mistakes. If we manage affairs behind closed doors, act like old-timers, believe this way of doing things is sufficient, and fail to listen with an open mind to the opinions of the masses and non-Party personages, then we will very easily become walled in, grow prone to considering problems in a one-sided way and inevitably commit mistakes. That is why, after the victory of the revolution, Chairman Mao repeatedly stressed this question. Doing so showed deep, far-sighted vision.

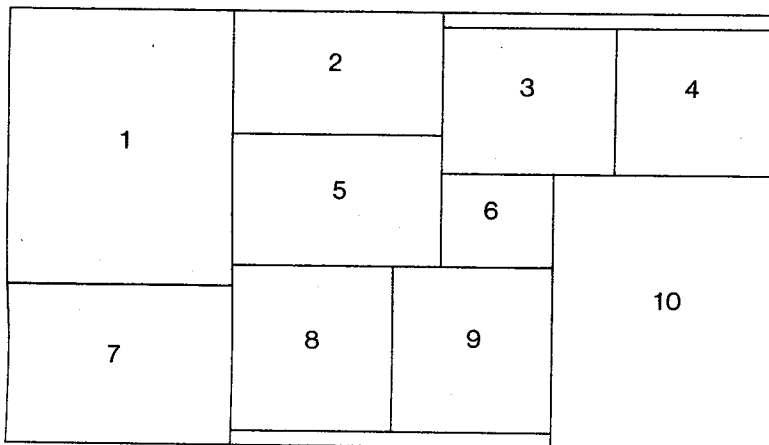
The supervision mentioned comes from three sources: First, supervision by the Party. As far as Party members are concerned, supervision by the Party is very direct. There are somewhat stricter demands made in regard to regular activities of the Party and the Youth League. That is to say, Party organizations should exercise strict supervision over Party members and Youth League organizations should exercise strict supervision over Youth League members. Second, supervision by the masses. It is necessary to expand the masses' supervision over the Party and

Party members. Third, supervision by democratic parties and non-Party democratic personages. It is necessary to increase their supervision over the Communist Party and Party members. If we have supervision from these sources, we shall act with caution, information will be more readily accessible, our brains will not become ossified and our approach to problems will be less one-sided. It is not good for Party members to be overcautious. But it is also not good for them to be too bold. It is better if they are afraid of the Party, the masses and democratic parties. It's better if they are cautious.

With regard to the masses, it is necessary to expand all forms of democracy. Meetings of the People's Congress and the Political Consultative Conference should be well run. It is highly advantageous for people's congresses and political consultative conferences of all levels to be run well. Recently, the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference was successfully convened. Representatives to the conference spoke out freely and

People Born With New China

What about the life and work of those born the same year as the founding of the People's Republic of China? Here are some of them:



1. Xu Chunbai, former assistant engineer at the Iron and Steel Research Institute of Anshan Iron and Steel Company, was promoted to senior engineer for his remarkable work on the "step heating oven, distributive micro-computer control and mathematics model". His achievement, according to an appraisal by the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, reached the world's advanced level of the 1980s.

2. Lin Xi (Mongolian), pediatrician-in-charge of the Inner Mongolian Hospital, has cured nearly 10,000 children of their illness. Her caring service won widespread acclaim from the children's parents.

3. Yu Xinming (right), worker of the Guixi Power Station in Jiangxi Province, has been on his ordinary post for 18 years. He was elected a model worker for the past four years running.

4. Tan Zhongdong (first from left), director of the Hangzhou Silk Factory and model worker of Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, studying new designs for export products with his colleagues.

5. Su Falin, soloist of the Qinghai Provincial Xining Song and Dance Ensemble is highly popular not only for keeping up the folk tradition, but for introducing Western sound production in his performance.

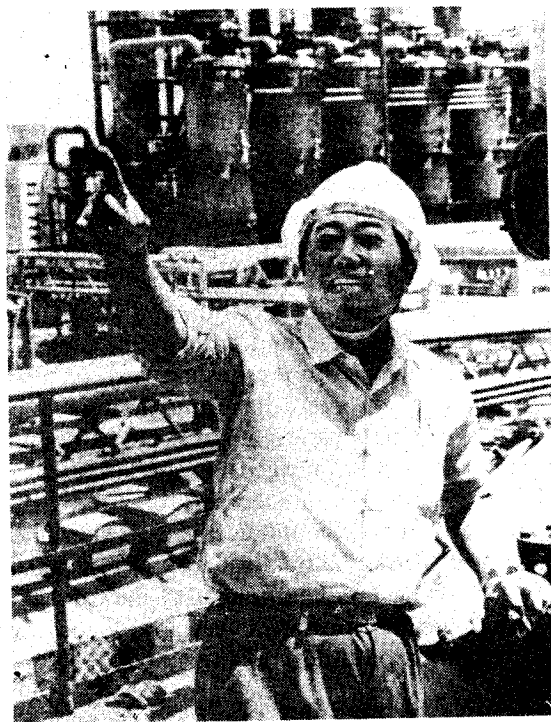
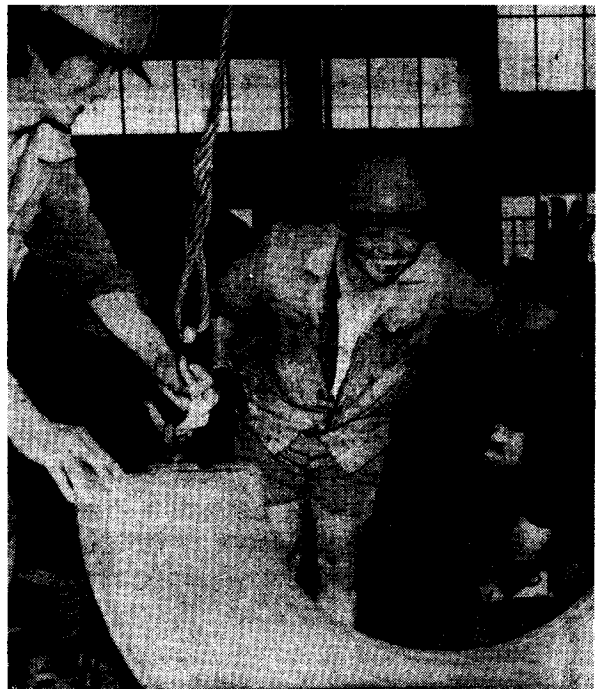
6. Yang Jinxiu, wax-printing artist of Miao nationality in Guizhou Province, was praised by foreigners for her "oriental magic crayon" during her two exhibitions abroad. Her designs reflect ingenious conception, rich imagination and strong national flavour.

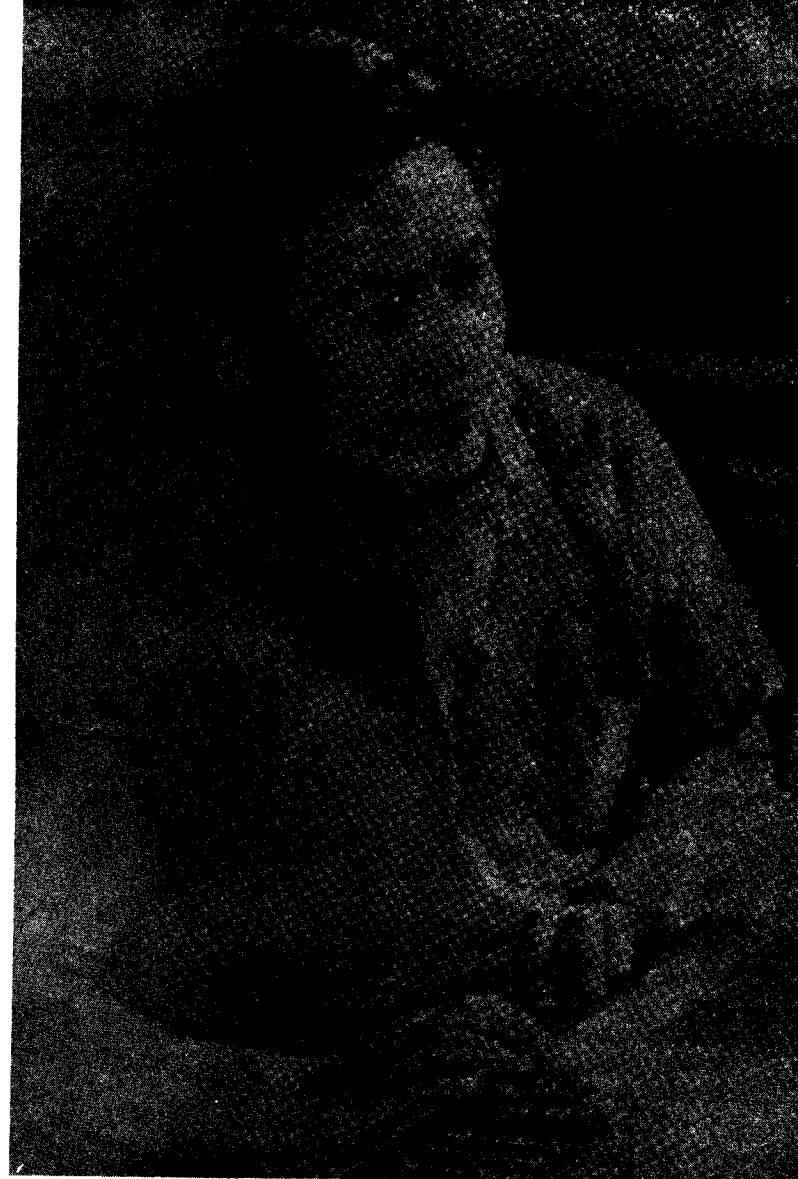
7. Sun Qiyu (second from left), exemplary farmer-turned entrepreneur of Shandong Province and general manager of the Boshan Wantongda Corp. in Zibo, plays a leading role in changing his hometown from a small, poor village into a rich one by the promotion of commodity production.

8. Wu Changyu (right), one of the designers for Qingjiang River and Gezhouba Dam hydro-junction projects, is now engaged in a research on "underwater transfusion processing."

9. Zhang Tieniu, deputy director of the Lianyungang Soda Factory in Jiangsu Province, applies modern enterprise management to his work and has succeeded in turning his factory into one of China's largest with an annual soda output of 600,000 tons.

10. Wang Yingxi, principal of the Chengguanzhen Primary School at Xunyi County, Shaanxi Province, combines teaching with pleasure, a successful method for dealing with the changing psychologies and disposition of children.





put forward many good suggestions. It is necessary to expand democracy in the management of factories, mines and enterprises. Recently, this question was emphasized by the Party Central Committee in its directives on dealing with workers' and students' strikes. It is necessary to set up workers' congresses and strengthen their role. This requires that we expand supervision by the masses in factories, mines and enterprises. In this regard, the resolution of the Eighth National Party Congress touched on only one aspect, that of stressing a system of factory director responsibility under the leadership of the Party committee; now one more article, that is the system of supervision by the masses under the leadership of the Party committee, has been added to the directives on dealing with workers and students going on strikes. Besides a system of factory director responsibility under Party committee leadership from upper to lower levels, there is a system of supervision by the masses under Party committee leadership from lower to upper levels. For leading comrades in factories, mines and enterprises, it is better to have than not to have supervision by the masses; they will be more prudent. The exercise of supervision by the masses can stimulate their enthusiasm, and they can offer many good ideas. I have heard that leaders in quite a number of factories, mines and enterprises have not come round to it. They always feel that without supervision, issuing orders on their own is easier; also taking arbitrary decisions and peremptory measures is more convenient. It is precisely because a considerable number of leading comrades have not come round that supervision seems all the more important. If we don't exercise supervision by the masses,

it will be more dangerous.

In running rural cooperatives, democracy should also be expanded and democratic management should be implemented. The commandism of the rural cadres is part and parcel of the undemocratic working style of the higher-level leaders. When the plan is made so rigid, how can there be no coercion or commandism? In Shanxi Province the farmers' complaint about us is: "You take on too many things." We went to southern Shanxi, where the local leading body had stipulated that on the fifth day of the eighth lunar month cotton plants should be pruned. If the plant is not up to the specified height, it must not be pruned. Cadres measured the plants out in the cotton field with rulers. Those who followed instructions took in 20 kilogrammes of cotton per *mu* and those who did not follow instructions harvested 25 kilogrammes of cotton per *mu*. What sort of advanced experience do you call this? They misused the Party's prestige. With us, the farmers had no alternative; whatever the Party called for, they simply went ahead and did. If this kind of situation happens occasionally, the masses will forgive us, but if things go on like this, it won't do.

Democratic life should also be extended at schools. Trade unions of the teaching and administrative staff and student associations shall play a role; opinions of the teaching and administrative staff and students should be fully voiced; and responsible school administrators should be adept at drawing them out. Promoting democracy will not obstruct unified leadership.

Isn't our army the most particular about centralism? Our fight in the past also depended on the army's democratic life. Did it hamper our unified com-

mandism, our leadership and management? Only if we strengthen unity between higher and lower levels, can things run smoothly. Actually, as to whatever the masses participate in, even if difficulties are met with and mistakes are made, they can stand it and will seldom complain. Conversely, if we practise commandism and even if we do a good job, the masses won't be at all pleased. Therefore, it is very important for us to broaden democratic life in various ways and increase supervision by the masses.

The 16 characters denoting "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" between the Communist Party and various democratic parties and the concept of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" have been expounded by Chairman Mao and I won't dwell on them here. What I'd like to talk about is that many people in our Party are not convinced and do not understand their advantages. This 16-character principle is of far-reaching impact on our country and is highly advantageous to our Party and to the development of Marxism-Leninism. If we don't pay attention to it and don't practise "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend," our thought will ossify and Marxism will decline. Only by "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and allowing various views to come out into the open and contend, can Marxism and dialectical materialism be truly developed. In this regard, Stalin committed mistakes, as his practice was too rigid and too simple. In the Soviet Union, Marxism did decline for a period of time. "Long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" has the same

advantages. It is better to have supervision than to have no supervision, and letting some people contribute ideas is not as good as letting everybody do so. The Communist Party invariably approaches problems from one angle while the democratic parties can look at problems from other angles and offer their ideas. In this way, more problems can be reflected and they can be dealt with in a more comprehensive way. This is more conducive to arriving at decisions. The principles and policies thus formulated will turn out to be more appropriate, and even if problems occur they can be corrected more easily. Therefore, people should come round to the idea of the 16-character principle.

Today, isn't it true that trouble is brewing in some places? Aren't there some people who are talking about big democracy(2)? Some young people always believe that big democracy can solve problems. We don't agree with the practice of big democracy. Big democracy can be avoided, and this calls for small democracy. Without small democracy, big democracy will inevitably emerge. The masses will always find outlets for venting their anger. Our method is to let the masses have places to vent their anger, to speak out and to appeal. As to the masses' suggestions, they invariably fall into only a few categories. Some are reasonable; they should be accepted and carried out. It is incorrect not to do so, and failure to do so is bureaucratism. Some of their opinions are basically reasonable; the reasonable part should be acted upon, and explanations should be given concerning the part which cannot be adopted. Some of the opinions are not reasonable and efforts should be made to convince the masses. In a word, the masses

should have plenty of chances to air their views—at meetings of the people's congresses, political consultative conferences, workers' congresses and at meetings of student representatives or on other occasions. Thus whatever suggestions they have, they can raise, and any pent-up feelings they have, they can release. Big democracy won't emerge if there is small democracy. Once the masses have vented their anger and all possible efforts have been made to resolve problems, why should there still be big democracy? Why should there still be strikes of workers and students?

We definitely do not advocate big democracy; it's not good to go in for big democracy. Hungary practised big democracy(3) and it will take several years for it to recover. It is, after all, the people that suffer. Poland went in for big democracy(4) and it will also take quite a long time for it to recuperate. Therefore it is hoped that big democracy should not be practised as there is nothing in it worthy of emulation. But there will always be serious bureaucrats, and occasional disturbances are unavoidable. It doesn't matter either. In such a situation, we should keep calm, be good at facing and relying on the masses, and work patiently with them. In this way, the problem can be solved.

If we act according to what I have just said, our Party can exercise leadership and will not be overthrown. This is because we are together with the masses, we are not taking a sectarian attitude towards the masses and non-Party personages, nor do we have a bureaucratic attitude in approaching the masses or a subjectivist attitude in resolving problems. As our Party was able to exercise good leadership in the past, it will be able to do so in the future. Whether the Com-

munist Party is qualified to exercise leadership depends on the Party itself. It is irrelevant whether others recognize or do not recognize you. It doesn't matter if they don't recognize you. If you are qualified, you are qualified even if others don't recognize you; if you are not qualified, you are still not qualified even if others do recognize you. In the final analysis, the matter depends on ourselves. Today, is the Communist Party able to lead the schools? Is it able to lead science? It is still not up to it. In Chairman Mao's words, it is able, and at the same time unable, to exercise leadership. The Party's political leadership, which is stipulated in the Constitution, is apparently pretty good, but not all the Communist Party members are capable. If the Communist Party adopts an attitude of sectarianism, subjectivism and bureaucratism in leading others, it cannot exercise leadership no matter how much you talk about the ability of the Communist Party. Only with the correct method and correct thinking will it be able to exercise leadership and unite with others. As for some particular branch of science, the Party of course doesn't understand it. In that case then, the Party should unite everybody to work on it. In short, whether the Communist Party is qualified for leadership or not depends on its own thinking and style of work.

As long as the Party and its members do not cut themselves off from the masses, as long as they accept supervision, study modestly, work continuously and conduct ideological and political work, our Party will definitely be able to lead national construction successfully, just as it led the revolution to victory in the past, and in a fairly short period of time learn how to carry out construction as well as man-

China Sets up Independent Industrial System

Tremendous progress has been made in China's industrial construction and development in the past 40 years. The energy, raw materials, machine-building and consumer goods industries, high technology and scientific research and development have all reached a scale and level which form an independent and integrated industrial system.—Ed.

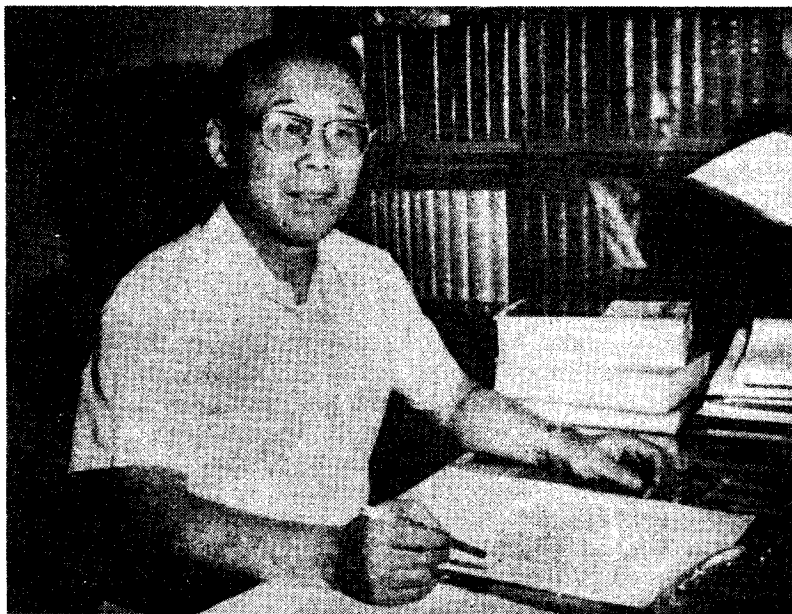
by Wang Haibo

Industries in old China were very backward and made up only a small proportion of the national economy. At the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, the total original value of fixed assets in industry was only 12.4 billion yuan. The total output value was only 14 million yuan, accounting for 30 percent of the gross output value of industry and agriculture. The value of light industrial output was 10.3 billion yuan, or 22.1 percent, while that of heavy industry was 7.9 percent. Through 40 years of socialist revolution and construction, an independent and integrated industrial system has been established as can be seen from the following.

Scale and Level

The total volume of industrial production increased rapidly.

* The author is a researcher of the Institute of Industrial Economics affiliated to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.



Wang Haibo, the author.

CHEN ZONGLIE

From 1950 to 1988, China invested over 1,000 billion yuan in the fixed assets of state-owned industries, and set up more than 3,000 large and medium-sized projects.

The original value of fixed assets in large and medium-sized industrial enterprises in 1988 had increased 50 times compared with 1949's 12.4 billion yuan. In 1988,

age the economy, to turn China from a backward agricultural country into an advanced industrial nation.

NOTES:

1. The Eighth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party was held in Beijing on September 15-27, 1956. The congress analysed the situation following the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production and put forward the tasks for carrying out socialist construction in all fields. The

congress also formulated a correct line and charted the direction for developing China's socialist cause and Party building.

2. "Big democracy" and "small democracy" are witticisms invoked and explained by Mao Zedong in his speech at the Second Plenary Session of the Eighth Party Central Committee in November 1956. He criticized the erroneous views of the kind of people who advocated big democracy, saying that since small democracy did not satisfy them, they wanted to practise Western bourgeois democracy in China. In his

speech he also used big democracy to refer to large-scale mass struggles or disturbances. The "big democracy" in Deng's report refers to large-scale unrest and disturbances. The "small democracy" mentioned later means earnestly carrying out the democratic system stipulated in China's Constitution so that the people's right of freely airing their views and other democratic rights are respected and guaranteed.

3. A reference to the political events which took place in Hungary between October and November 1956.

4. A reference to the events in Poznan, Poland, in June 1956. □

the gross output value of industry rose from 1949's 14 billion yuan to 1,822.5 billion yuan. Calculated in comparable prices, it increased more than 130 times, representing an annual average rise of 13.4 percent. The proportion of industrial output value to the gross output value of industry and agriculture rose from 30 percent to 75.7 percent. China takes its place in the front rank of the world in terms of its industrial development. The world annual growth rate of industrial production from 1951 to 1985 averaged 4.4 percent; it was 4.2 percent in the economically developed countries and 5.9 percent in the developing countries.

The technological level of industry rose remarkably. The average per-capita fixed assets for industrial workers and staff members increased from 2,983 yuan in 1952 to 14,554 yuan in 1988. A great quantity of industrial equipment had reached advanced world levels at the late 1970s and early 1980s. Of production equipment in key industrial enterprises, some 12.9 percent had reached international levels and 21.8 percent reached the advanced standards set by the state. In the last

These products of the Guangzhou Machine Tools Factory are ready for shipment to foreign countries. The factory, China's largest exporter of machine tools, now ships 600 pieces a year.

ZHOU JIAGUO



Table I
Comparison by Areas

Year	Gross industrial output value (billion yuan)			Proportion of industry (%)		
	East	Central	West	East	Central	West
1952	23.44	9.4	1.49	68.28	27.38	4.34
1987	630.293	273.996	126.425	61.15	26.58	12.27

ten years, with the development of reform and opening up to the outside world, widespread technological transformation has unfolded in industrial enterprises. More than 240 billion yuan was invested in technological transformation and over 10,000 items of sophisticated technology and equipment were introduced from abroad, thus, clearly raising China's industrial production and technological level.

The industrial distribution is being rationalized as indicated in Table I.

In 1952, China's national economy recovered to the highest level reached before World War II. From then to the present, the gross industrial output value in the eastern areas, where the economy was originally most devel-

oped, increased substantially. But compared with other areas, their growth rate was low, so their proportionate share dropped significantly. Gross industrial output value in the central areas, where the economy was relatively developed, also rose sharply. But compared with the western areas, the growth rate was somewhat lower, so their proportionate share also dropped. Output value in the western areas, where the economy was originally backward, rose at a high speed, so that their proportionate share increased markedly.

Great changes have taken place in the industrial structure. From 1949 to 1988, the output value of light and heavy industries increased from 10.3 billion and 3.7 billion yuan respectively to 897.9 billion and 924.6 billion yuan, an average annual increase of 15.4 percent for heavy industry and 12.1 percent for light industry. The proportion of light industry to heavy industry was 73.6:26.4 in 1949, and 51.3:48.7 in 1988. The proportionate shares of light and heavy industries are nearly balanced.

Energy Resources Industry

The energy resources industry is the most important basic industry. Its development level is a significant symbol for the establishment of an independent and integrated industrial system. Over the past 40 years, its share in the gross output value of industry has risen remarkably. Although still a "bottle neck" department, as an important factor in China's inde-

pendent and integrated industrial system, the energy resources industry supports industrial and national economic development, as can be seen from Table II.

Increase in China's energy consumption depends on its own increased energy production. First of all, it depends on the increased coal production. Although the proportionate share of raw coal in the total volume of energy production dropped from 1949 to 1988, its absolute volume rose from 32 million tons to 980 million tons, a rise of 30.6 times. Secondly, it depends on increased crude oil production. From 1952 to 1964, China's crude oil production rose from 440,000 tons to 8.48 million tons. Despite its rapid growth, its absolute volume was small. During this period, quite large amounts of petroleum were imported from abroad. In 1965, China's crude oil production rose to 11.31 million tons. From then on, petroleum imports ended. By 1988, China's production had increased to 137.05 million tons. At present, China not only can meet domestic petroleum needs but can export a certain amount to other countries as well. Of course, to export means to earn foreign exchange. It does not mean that China's energy production is sufficient. Besides,

Table II
Composition and Total Volume of Energy Production and Consumption

Year	Total volume of energy production (in terms of standard million tons of coal)	Of total energy production (%)			
		Raw coal	Crude oil	Natural gas	Hydro-electricity
1949	23.74	96.3	0.7	-	3.0
1988	958.01	73.1	20.4	2.0	4.5

Year	Total volume of energy consumption (in terms of million tons of coal)	Of total energy consumption (%)			
		Raw coal	Oil	Natural gas	Hydro-electricity
1953	54.11	94.3	3.8	-	1.8
1988	920	76.1	17.1	2.1	4.7

the increased production of hydroelectricity and natural gas has played a certain role in satisfying the need of energy consumption. However, it can be clearly seen that China has already formed an energy system based mainly on raw coal and crude oil supplemented by other resources.

Raw Materials Industry

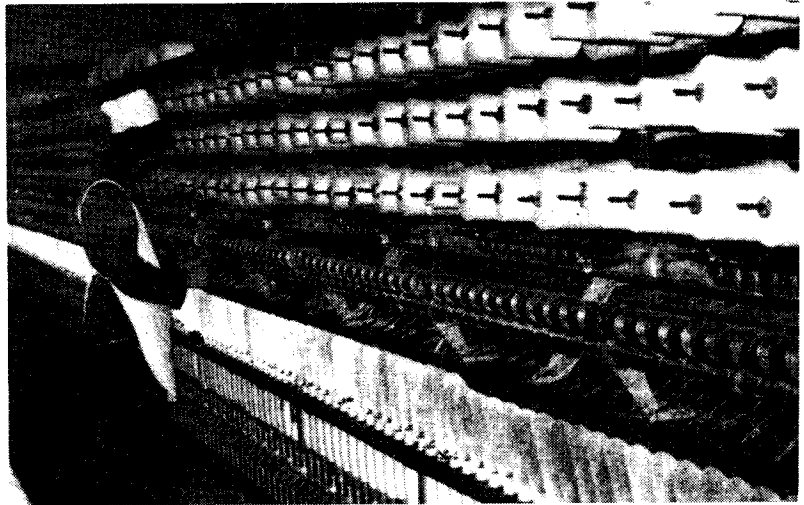
After 40 years of development, the proportionate share of the raw materials industry in the gross output value of industry has risen to a certain extent. Although the present raw materials industry cannot meet the needs of economic development, it is an important component part of China's independent and integrated industrial system, and it also supports economic development as Table III shows.

During this period, not only did the production of traditional raw materials such as yarns and steel increase from ten to several hundred times, but, as well, the production of new raw materials such as chemical fibres and synthetic rubber was introduced gradually. What is more, their production increased a hundred, or a thousand times. In this way, the raw materials industry supported not only the development of traditional industries, but also the development of new ones. It

A water-jet loom workshop in Foshan Polyester and Nylon Fabric Printing and Dyeing Factory, Guangdong Province. WANG JIANQI



supported both the development of heavy and light industries and supported not only the development of industry but of agriculture and other industrial departments as well. For example, chemical fertilizer used in agriculture from 1952 to 1988 increased from 39,000 tons to 17.675 million tons, representing an increase of 454.2 times. We can say that China has already formed a raw materials industrial system serving industry, agriculture and other industrial departments.



A workshop of the Qinghai No. 3 Wool Mill.

WANG JINGYE

Machine-Building Industry

Machine-building, regarded as both a processing industry and one that supplies equipment to

other industries, constitutes the core force for the development of an independent integrated indus-

trial system. The role of that industry as a core force is made clear by its achievements.

● From 1952 to 1987, the output value of machine-building industry increased from 3.9 billion to 288.71 billion yuan, with its proportionate share in the total output value of industry rising from 11.4 percent to 28 percent. This makes machine-building an industry with the largest output value in China.

● At present, the industry consists of six machine-building sections—universal machines, communication and transport machines, electrically driven machines and equipment, electronic and telecommunications equipment, instruments and meters and metal products manufacturing industries. The machine-building industry now services not only heavy industry, but also light industry, agriculture and other sections (including the export trade), being quite different from what it was before 1978 when it mainly serviced heavy industry.

In structure its products are developing towards high technology. For example, the output of metal-cutting machine tools in 1988 reached 191,700 sets, of which 2,604 were numerical-controlled machine tools. By 1987, China had succeeded in building the Beijing Electron-Positron Col-

Table III
Increased Production of Main Raw Materials (Unit: 1,000 tons)

Year	Chemical fibres	Yarns	Steel	Sulfuric acid	Synthetic ammonia
1949		327	158		
1952				190	38
1957	0.2				
1962					
1988	1,284	4,542	59,430	10,981	19,725
Growth rate (times increased)	6,421	11.5	377	58.8	520.1

Year	Ethylene	Plastic	Calcium carbide	Synthetic rubber
1949				
1952		20	11	
1957				
1962	0.8			1.3
1988	1,231	1,552	2,174	218.7*
Growth rate (times increased)	1539.8	777	1,977	169.2

* 1987 figure.

lider, open-cut mining equipment for the annual production of 10 million tons of coal, complete sets of equipment for the annual production of 520,000 tons of urea, and 15,000 tons of short staple polyester fibres.

Consumer Goods Industry

The development of a consumer goods industry is also an important mark of the establishment of an independent integrated industrial system in China with 1.1 billion population. China's consumer goods industry now operates on a tremendous scale. Over the past 40 years, the output value of six large areas—food, textiles, clothing, leather, paper-making, and cultural, educational and artistic goods—increased by 21 times. Food and textiles are the major components of the consumer goods industry. Since 1978, there has been a rapid development in the production of household electrical appliances. Between 1978 and 1988, the number of tape recorders increased from 47,000 to 19.78 million; TV sets, from 517,300 to 25.05 million (of which, colour TV sets increased from 3,800 to 10.27 million); cameras, from 178,900 to 3.12 million; washing machines, from 400 to 10.47 million; refrigerators, from 28,000 to 7.56 million; electric fans, from 1.38 million to 43.80 million. Now a consumer goods industrial system has been formed with the traditional food and textile industries as the main component in combination with the newly rising household electrical appliance industry.

High-Tech Industry

As the drive for socialist modernization is under way in China, high-technology industry is an indispensable part of an independent integrated industrial system. Since 1979, China's electronics, aeronautics astronautics and nu-

clear industries have made much progress both in scale and technology: In 1987, enterprises specializing in basic electronics numbered 1,719, employing 741,308 workers and staff members of whom 59,026 were technicians. Output was valued at 14.08 billion yuan. Computer industrial enterprises have increased to 146, with 90,000 employees of which 14,400 are technicians. Their output value was 2.022 billion yuan. By 1987, more than 30 *Yun-7* and *Yun-7-100* aeroplanes, designed and manufactured by China, had gone into service. In addition, the relatively advanced designs of three new fighter planes, the *Jian-8 II*, *Jian-7 N* and *Jianjiao-7*, have been finalized, which means that the aeronautics industry has entered a new stage in the research and production of modern fighter planes through its own efforts. In 1987, China's astronautics industry successfully launched two more—No.9 and No.10—remote-sensing satellites using Long March No.2 carrier rockets, and retrieved them on schedule, thus creating a record of successfully launching and retrieving 10 satellites in succession. The same year, 1987, was also an important one for the development of the nuclear industry, marked by construction of the Qinshan Nuclear Power Station with a generating capacity of 300,000 kw in its first phase and the Guangdong Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station with a generating capacity of 1,800,000 kw when fully operational. High-tech industries have become more important in China's modernization programme.

Science and Technology

The development of science and technology is indispensable to the establishment of a modern independent and integrated industrial system. Thus, strengthening efforts to promote scientific and technological develop-

ment is very important. China's scientific and technological research institutes, as well as technical development units, are run primarily by the state and enterprises. Only a small number is owned locally. The state-owned scientific and technological research institutes and technical development units have grown rapidly, and they have many achievements to their credit. From 1952 to 1988, the number of scientists and technicians working in state-owned units in the natural sciences increased from 425,000 to 9.62 million; and the number of scientists and technicians per ten thousand people went up from 269 to 963.

Over the past few years, state-owned research and development institutes have made remarkable achievements in the following three fields: 1. Providing construction and technical transformation services to existing enterprises. For example, by 1987, they had raised the proportion of products with standards up to world levels in the total output value of the main products in many enterprises. 2. Development of high technology. In the high-tech field, China has achieved a number of scientific research successes of advanced world level. These scientific achievements include the successful launching of a scientific and experimental satellite carrying French gravity experimental device and a 1,400-Mev electron lianc used in the Beijing Electron-Position Collider. 3. Continuously strengthening basic and applied scientific research. For example, a series of high-level achievements were recorded over recent years in research into superconductors and multi-functional crystals.

Many enterprises have produced remarkable results through technical development. In large and medium-sized enterprises, the output value of new products as a result of technical development has reached 62.24 billion

A Way to Treat Low-Yielding Farmland

Owing to the limited amount of arable land, the treatment of low-yielding land to raise per-unit output has become a central means to further develop China's agriculture. Since the mid-1970s, China has established 20 different experimental types of comprehensive treatment areas for low-yielding land on the Huanghe-Huaihe-Haihe Plain which have resulted in some practical solutions to this agricultural problem. The following is a close-up of the Yucheng experimental area in Shandong Province.—Ed.

by Our Staff Reporter Yao Jianguo

Located on the alluvial plain of the lower reaches of Huanghe (Yellow) River, Yucheng County is just over 60 km from Jinan, capital of Shandong Province, and is one of the 315 counties involved in the Huanghe-Huaihe-Haihe Plain development project. The results of the past 14 years' experiments in the treatment of low-yielding land are quite encouraging. In 1988, the county's per-hectare grain output topped 11 tons, a five-fold increase over the mid-1970s.

Yucheng County, frequently hit by drought, flood and saline-alkali disasters, was known throughout history as a land of "a vast expanse of whiteness in spring, a pool of water in summer and no grain harvest in fall" even though crops were planted every year. Stifled by these natural disasters, agriculture in this

area grew very slowly, grain output remained low and the masses lived in poverty.

Since the founding of New China in 1949, the government has repeatedly made investments in the treatment of the saline-alkali land here, but the method used has only yielded minimal results. In 1966, the area's per-hectare grain output averaged only 1,425 kg. And, in years of normal harvest, the government had to supply the county with 1.5-2 million kg of grain annually. In times of unusual natural disasters, the county was almost without any harvest and had to rely completely on the state's relief grain.

In 1975, the government decided to set up an experimental area in Yucheng to treat its saline-alkali land. Following this, 19 other experimental comprehensive treatment areas with differ-

ent types of soil, such as the hard sandy black soil, wind blown sandy land and coastal salinized soil, were established in Henan, Hebei, Anhui, Jiangsu, Beijing and Tianjin. Of the 20 experimental areas, Yucheng is the largest, covering 130 square km and embracing four townships, 120 villages and 47,000 people. In the Yucheng area, saline-alkali land used to cover 7,320 hectares and accounted for 80 percent of the total cultivated land. About 2,130 hectares of the most heavily affected saline-alkali land had over 0.6 percent of salt content in the tillage layer, 2,660 hectares of the moderately affected saline-alkali land had a 0.3-0.6 percent of salt content, and 2,530 hectares of slightly affected saline-alkali land had a 0.1-0.3 percent of salt content, thus presenting the treatment project with tremendous difficulties.

yuan, accounting for 8.41 percent of their total industrial output value, 0.62 percentage point higher than the 7.79 percent of 1987. All this points to the formation of an independent and integrated industrial system in China.

Partly because of a poor industrial foundation left from old China with a vast population, partly because of serious shortcomings in traditional economics,

as well as long-term mistakes made in the strategy for economic development since the late 1950s, the superiority of China's socialist economic system has not been given full play to boost the development of industry. This has resulted in a big economic gap between China and developed Western countries, mainly manifested in a backward technical level, low productivity, high con-

sumption of energy and materials and low additional value of products. However, it is certain that China will further display the superiority of the socialist economic system, ensuring that industry develops healthily in a co-ordinated way with high efficiency, in order to narrow the gap between China and developed countries around the world. □

Measures

Because of past experiences, high importance was attached to the scientific and technological aspects of the experimental treatment of saline-alkali land. The Soil and Fertilizer Institute of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the Shandong Forestry Research Institute and Shandong Agricultural University sent nearly 100 scientific and technical personnel to the experimental area to tackle key problems. In 1978, this project was listed by the state as a key project.

Xu Zhikun, of the Huanghe-Huaihe Development Office under the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences which is in charge of the treatment work of the experimental area, says that, to seek a way for fundamentally treating the saline-alkali land, scientists and technicians, on the basis of a careful investigation and study of the soil, meteorology, hydrology and the law governing the changes of saline-alkali land in the experi-

mental area, replaced a single treatment method with a set of comprehensive measures, such as the digging of wells and ditches, land levelling, manuring, afforestation and other engineering, horticultural and agricultural techniques.

—**Engineering Project.** An irrigation and drainage network of wells and ditches is to be completed in order to eliminate the salt content in soil which endangers the growth of farm crops. Since 1975, in keeping with the plan of one well for every 6.6 hectares of land, the experimental area has dug 1,100 wells having a total capacity of irrigating more than 6,700 hectares of land. Xu Zhikun says the motor-pumped wells serve the following three roles in treating saline-alkali land:

- Lowering the level of underground water, halting the rise of salt content, and controlling the accumulation of the salt content in the surface of soil.

- Pumping underground freshwater to irrigate farmland

not only provides relief in times of drought but can also wash away the salt content in the soil and thus speed up the desalinization process. Experiments show that a year after the introduction of well irrigation and drainage, the salt content in the soil was cut by 30 percent, and the desalinization rate of the tillage layer reached 30-50 percent.

- Increasing the storage capacity and the infiltration of rainfall, and helping to control the danger of floods.

The drainage project is of equal importance. Drainage helps reduce the salt content 34-53 percent in the tillage layer of the land running within 100-150 metres alongside the ditches.

—**Horticultural Project.** Over the past decade and more, the experimental area has planted 3.5 million arbor trees, 2.5 million blocks of bushes, and 330 hectares of fruit trees. By 1985, the area covered by the trees made up 16.5 percent of the experimental area, and 6,600 hectares of farmland were protected by the tree belts. Analysis finds that with such arbor protection, wind speed is 51.6 percent lower than that of unafforested areas, the temperature is 0.6°C higher, the relative temperature is raised by 5.9 percent, and the evaporation of surface water is lowered by 33.7 percent. All this shows that afforestation plays an important role in improving the local climate, reducing evaporation, controlling the accumulation of salt on the land surface, and ensuring the growth of agricultural production.

—**Agricultural Project.** This mainly involves the levelling of land, increasing the application of fertilizer, introduction of improved seed varieties and readjusting agricultural structures.

Some 3,000 hectares of land covered with saline lumps used to pose great problems to the

Farmers of Yucheng County, Shandong Province, preparing to sell cotton to the state.



treatment project. After the land was levelled, tests showed that the salt content in the tillage layer dropped 35 percent, and salt efflorescence gradually disappeared.

Green manure crops have been planted in the experimental area and its acreage now makes up 40 percent of the area's total farmland. Tests show that the salt content of land planted just two years with green manure crops has dropped 16 percent and effective phosphate available to crops has increased 15-51 percent. In general, grain output of land planted with green manure crops is 30 percent higher than land which is not planted with these crops.

In the course of treating drought, flood and the saline-alkali land, the readjustment of agricultural structures has played an important role in increasing production. Such measures include replacing the one-crop economy with a more diversified system, introducing inter-cropping and inter-planting, replacing shallow ploughing with deep ploughing, replacing wide-spread surface manuring with a concentrated and deep application of fertilizer to make the most of fertilizer applied, replacing poor seed varieties with improved varieties, and introducing close planting.

Results

Xu Zhikun says the three measures are interrelated, each dependent on the other. After more than ten years of efforts, the agricultural situation of the Yucheng experimental area has changed considerably. The salt content in the soil has dropped gradually and the fertility increased year by year. The acreage of saline-alkali land has dropped from 7,320 hectares to 730 hectares; the organic content of the tillage layer has increased from 0.5-0.6 percent to 1-1.2 per-

cent; and grain output has gone up from 2,175 kg per hectare in 1975 to 8,250 kg in 1984 and, further, to 11,250 kg in 1988. Before 1975, this area received 1.5 million to 2 million kg of grain from the state each year. After 1984, however, it was able to sell the state 2.75 million kg of commercial grain and 6.5 million kg of cotton each year. Having enough both to feed and clothe themselves, the people can now look forward to a better life.

According to Zu Kangqi, head of the office in charge of tackling the key scientific problems in the Huanghe-Huaihe-Haihe Plain treatment project, the engineering, horticultural and agricultural treatment measures are suited not only to drought-stricken, flood-hit and saline-alkali land but are also effective in low-yielding areas with hard sandy black soil, wind-blown sandy land and coastal salinized land. The treatment measures vary only slightly in accordance with different soil textures. For instance, the treatment of hard sandy black soil is based on the hard nature of the soil. Deep ploughing is called for to change the soil's physical property, and scientifically determined amount of fertilizer is applied to increase the soil's porosity and thus allow more air and light to enter. All this has increased the soil's ability to preserve fertilizer, water and moisture.

Up to now, the treatment projects in all 20 experimental low-yielding areas on the Huanghe-Huaihe-Haihe Plain have achieved satisfactory results even though some began quite late. It is not only that the basic conditions of agricultural production have greatly improved but that the ecological environment has taken a turn for the better and the annual output of farm crops has increased considerably.

According to statistics, in 1988,

the per-hectare grain output of the 214,000 hectares of cultivated land in the 20 experimental areas averaged 5,194.5 kg, up 26.5 percent on the average per-unit output during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1981-85), and the total output reached 805 million kg, up 360 million kg over 1985. The per-hectare grain output of the experimental areas in Yucheng and Quzhou (Hebei Province) jumped from 1,500-2,250 kg prior to the beginning of the treatment projects to 6,000-6,750 kg, and the output of ginned cotton rose from 150-225 kg per hectare to 1,125-1,200 kg per hectare. In addition, with the input of new science and technology, high-yielding land with per-hectare grain output hitting 15,000 kg has appeared in a few experimental areas.

With the rapid increase of the experimental areas' grain output, the per-capita grain in these areas has also grown considerably. According to statistics, in 1965, the amount of per-capita grain of the Huanghe-Huaihe-Haihe Plain was only 77.3 percent of the nation's average. It rose to 90.7 percent in 1975 and, further to 95.8 percent in 1984. At the same time, the per-capita grain of ten other experimental areas topped 500 kg, exceeding the nation's average level.

Despite its numerous successes, the Yucheng experimental area has not given the best in investment returns. The efficiency rate is only 11.11 percent and the investment recovery period is nine years. In other experimental areas, the investment recovery period is between seven and ten years and every 100 yuan invested in capital construction can bring in 30-70 yuan in income and yield 100 kg of grain, cotton and edible oil each year. In the long run, however, within the project time (30 years), the efficiency rate of most of the experimental areas will reach 30

percent, greatly higher than the goal of not less than 12 percent set by the World Bank as a precondition of financial support for the project.

China's successes in its treatment of low-yielding land in the 20 experimental areas on the Huanghe-Huaihe-Haihe Plain have drawn the attention of the World Bank. The assessment report on whether to grant loans to China for treating 233,000 hectares of low-yielding land in 11 counties of Hebei, Shandong, Henan and Anhui provinces is based on the comprehensive treatment measures, experiences and results of scientific research in the experimental areas.

Prospects

What are the prospects for improvement of the low-yielding land on the Huanghe-Huaihe-Haihe Plain after treatment? Experts of the Economic Research Institute of the Chinese Academy

Unit: kg/hectare

Crop	Soil Type	1990	2000
Grain	Sandy land	3525-3675	4576-4800
	Hard sandy black land	3262.5-3337.5	4260-4462.5
	Saline-alkali land	2812.5-3075	3885-4125
Cotton	Sandy land	810-885	900-975
	Hard sandy black land	705-750	870-945
	Saline-alkali land	952.5-1000.5	1132.5-1237.5
Edible oil	Sandy land	1387.5-1462.5	2100-2212.5
	Hard sandy black land	1327.5-1470	1732.5-2235
	Saline-alkali land	1185-1260	1687.5-2137.5

of Agricultural Sciences hold that there is great potential for increasing production as long as the input of technology and funds is available and the successful experiences and technical measures for treating different types of low-yielding land are quickly universally implemented. The target for the output of grain, cotton and oil for the years 1990 and 2000 in the areas with different types of soil on the Huanghe-Huaihe-Haihe Plain

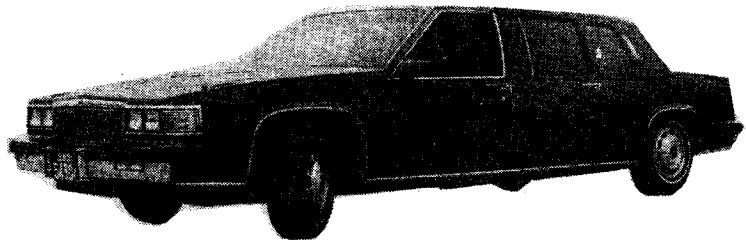
suggested by these experts is as the above table shows.

Experts point out that the predicted growth rate of the 20 low-yielding comprehensive treatment areas' output is lower than the actual growth rate. This allows some leeway in planning and is therefore a practical goal. After these targets are achieved, the output of grain, cotton and oils on the Huanghe-Huaihe-Haihe Plain is expected to grow by leaps and bounds. □

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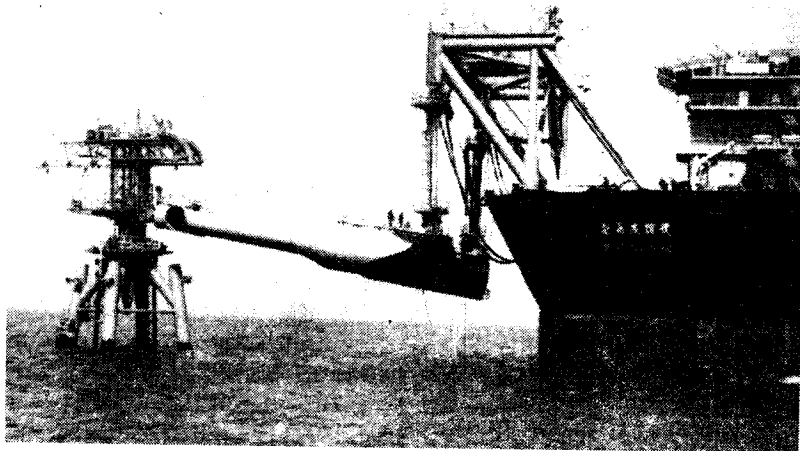
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A part of the offshore rig in the centre of the Bohai Sea oilfield jointly developed by China and Japan. WU GUOJUN

Joint Offshore Oil Development

A contract for the joint development of the oil-bearing area in the basin of the Zhujiang (Pearl) River into the South China Sea was signed in Beijing early September by the China National Offshore Oil Corp. (CNOOC), Occidental Eastern, Inc. of the United States, and Ampolex (Orient) Inc. and AGL of Australia. Occidental will

be responsible for exploiting.

Located around the Lufeng-22-1 Oilfield discovered by Occidental, the contract district coded 17/15 covers an area of 6,260 square kilometres. Some experts say that the oil in this area is very light, without water and well worth exploiting.

Since the overseas co-operative development of China's

offshore oil began in 1980, altogether exploration and exploiting contracts and physical and chemical exploration agreements have been concluded with 45 oil companies from the United States, Britain, France, Australia, Norway, Japan and six other countries. To date, three oil fields have been put into production and have yielded 450,000 tons of crude oil in the first six months of this year, twice the planned output. Another five fields are being developed. In the first half of this year, US\$76 million was invested and more than 11,000 kilometres of offshore seismic surveys completed, 11 test wells were finished and some new oil and gas structures found.

CNOOC estimates that by 1991 China's annual offshore oil production will reach 5 million tons and that of natural gas 1.2 billion cubic metres.

China is now seeking more co-operative partners for the development of its offshore oil and preparing to open up the East China Sea to the outside world.

by Li Ming

Exhibition Site Attracts US Investor

A major US corporation, the Crow International Inc, is to be the exclusive investor in the Shanghai International Trade Exhibition Centre. The company recently held a contract signing ceremony for inking its letter of intent.

Located in the Shanghai Hongqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone (HETDZ), the centre will cover 44 hectares of land on which several hundred thousand square metres of buildings will be built.

According to economists and experts involved in urban construction planning, the new centre will be Shanghai's largest foreign-backed venture in terms of area, scope and capital investment.

Crow's property assets come to US\$14 billion that are chiefly in-

vested in such business activities as the financing of real estates and large-scale trade exhibition centres mainly throughout Japan, Europe and the United States. Its Shanghai investment can be seen as a confidence boost in the Chinese development market, said the company chairman. The group company will put more muscle into developing this item, he said.

The centre will be in one of Shanghai's two development zones slated for major development. Already in the 65.2-hectare HETDZ there are 12 contracts in effect, that have a total investment of \$600 million, of which foreign funding accounts for US\$340 million.

Under these contracts, two buildings of the 14 slated for construction have already been erected. A Japanese and a Hong Kong firm have also bought 50-year land use rights in the HETDZ blocks. □

China & Brazil to Produce Satellite

China's first resources satellite designed jointly with Brazil in July 1988, is expected to be launched in 1993. The principal design work has been completed and preliminary testing begun.

This is also China's first jointly developed satellite. It will provide high-resolution, multi-spectrum data for land and marine environmental monitoring, the exploration of minerals and preparation of development programmes. □

Science Influences the Weather

This spring a natural calamity was about to hit Jilin Province, northeast China. More than 1.3 million hectares of farmland were threatened by severe drought. Without rain, seedlings could not push out of the earth. In the face of this crisis, scientists promptly began to make rains themselves and after a week the showers came.

Jilin is one of the first provinces where men began to influence the weather. With a continental climate, Jilin is often victimized by such natural disasters as drought, hailstorm, frost and strong winds. The western part suffers from drought almost once every decade which not only comes in spring but also in summer and autumn. The effect has devastated much of the agriculture, turning large tracts of farmland into desert.

For 30 years, scientists in these areas have taken advantage of the local weather condition to bring artificial rain. Altogether 701 sorties have been flown over these years to produce artificial rain and to increase the average precipitation by 15-30 percent.

In the spring of 1986, artificial rain was brought to about 0.54 million hectares 20 days earlier and it has been artificial rain that has added 250 million kilograms of grains to Jilin's total output.

Forestry, fishery and animal husbandry have also greatly benefited from artificial rain. Wang Zhongyu, Jilin's governor, said, "Artificial rain has proved to be of vital importance to Jilin Province."

China is a vast land with a great variety of climates. This means that China has many kinds of meteorological disasters. Drought, flood, typhoon and hailstorm have annually brought great losses in both lives and pro-

perty. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, about 20 million hectares have annually suffered from drought.

China has made great strides in reducing and limiting the impact of natural disasters after nearly all parts of the country began experiments to influence the weather in 1958.

Men can influence weather through special means, such as artificial catalysis, to change certain physical reaction in atmosphere to make it favourable to human need. Methods so far used are: artificial rain, hail prevention and artificial fog elimination. According to one statistic, the rate of success of artificial precipitation and hail prevention is 10-30 percent and 40-80 percent. Artificial rain plays an important part in putting out the forest fires in Heilongjiang Province and Yunnan Province in 1987.

At present, China has more

than 400 professionals in this field. They have achieved great accomplishments in the research of detection technology, the physical organism of precipitation, the time and space condition for the use of catalysis and other areas.

Although large sums of money are needed to produce artificial rain, the economic results are promising. According to experts in the Baicheng Prefecture, Jilin Province, if the precipitation can be increased by 5 percent, the spending and output can be in a ratio of 1:54; if the precipitation can be added by 10 percent, the ratio will be 1:108 and if by 15 percent, the ratio becomes 1:2000. During the 30 years, China spent about 20 million to 30 million yuan annually on the human influence on weather.

To increase man's control over the weather, China held its 10th Symposium on the Research of Cloud and Fog Physics and Artificial Weather in Changchun in October 1987. China's field of artificial weather appears promising. □

Stage Psyche of a Small Potato

Definite Signal, a play staged in 1982 by the Beijing People's Art Theatre, symbolized a beginning for Chinese small theatre and experimental drama. Since then, many modern drama troupes have embraced the style presented by this earlier drama.

At the recent Nanjing Small Theatre Drama Festival, a summary of China's stage experiences over the past years was held in which 10 modern drama troupes from across the country participated.

Shanghai People's Art Theatre was among the stage companies and the bitter irony and jocular-ity of its monodrama *Separate Bath House* made a great impact

upon the audience.

Separate Bath House, written by Chen Daming and Yao Mingde, directed by Yao Mingde and performed by Wei Zongwan, is very simple in respect to its plot.

A sophisticated and shrewd attendant contracts a bath house from which he must turn out 100,000 yuan a year as profits to the state. Although this is a prohibitively large sum, he lives leisurely and carefree because he knows how to shift all the pressures to his customers.

Behind his hospitality and warmth, he racks his brains to find ways and means to put in as little work as possible. Shrewd though he is, he is defrauded by

one of his customers. But not coming to realize his error the attendant repeats the same old trick whenever he sees newcomer.

As a resentful and pitiful nobody, the attendant is self-abased, but also holds himself in self-esteem. For example, he looks down upon his neighbours since they, members of the modern drama troupe, suffer in constant depression and are not even able to draw a salary from their work.

It was a smart move for the director to make up the attendant's facial features with comical characteristics in light of the unfavourable protagonist situation.

Poverty and money temptation are used in the drama to show how social conditions influence human nature. We witness a transformation of humanity that shifts from deep irritation to bitter irony, all of which is peppered with a sense of absurdity and loss.

Without pretension or exaggeration, the drama presents a series of cartoon-like scenes reflective of the feelings of some people in the daily life, especially their psyche before money.

Separate Bath House is unique in its style since it manages to integrate modern drama with comedy and marries that with the local story telling and ballad singing of Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces.

With a stage that seems to be empty, lacking both decor and intricate lighting, the actor still manage to pull it off, to make the stage a lively and believable forum with his skilled acting.

The production of *Separate Bath House* embodies the characteristics of a small theatre drama that can widely reflect life and bring in close contact the cast and the audience through their capable performance.

Wei Zongwan, the only actor

of this drama, is extremely talented. His facial expressions, actions and lines through the whole performance are superb. When he trims the toenails of his customers for instance, he stands fixedly with only a few changes in body actions.

However, his plain monologue is fraught with grievance, mockery and self-mockery that shows he really has no other choice. In massaging his customer's back,

Ancient 'Rock-Porn' Found in Ningxia

It's a good thing the ancients didn't have laws against "pornography" since life back then was already tough enough. If they did, some rock artists over in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, in China's northwest, would have been facing the law for their graphic sexual illustrations that have recently turned up scattered over the Helan Mountain.

The rock paintings that date back to the centuries from the Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 BC) to the Western Xia Kingdom period (1038 AD) are greatly varied in content. Some have scenes of people engaged in sex while others show the vehicles of that age.

At Kouzimen site, a rock painting shows a city wall's gate with its jagged top, giving a new dimension to the period's history.

Other rock paintings depict heated battle scenes with mounted warriors zapping each other with arrows. There are also depictions of plant patterns which are rarely seen in other places.

Records show that during the Qin (221-206 BC) and Han (202BC-220AD) dynasties there was a nomadic tribe called the Qifu (one branch of the Xianbei nationality in north China) lived in the area north of Helan Mountain.

Experts say that the rock paintings date to the time when the Qifu lived there and that pin-

Wei moves his hands up and down, fast and shoddily, exposing his contradictory attitude towards work and life.

Although Wei plays only the role of an attendant, he succeeds in making the whole drama alive. And, because his movements and facial expressions are reflective of his customers' words and deeds, he brings all his customers to real life.

by Lin Kehuan

ning down the source of the art is complicated since there are three areas near the Helan Mountain where inscriptions are in the style of the Western Xia written language that greatly resembles Han Chinese and surrounded by a great number of rock paintings.

Could it be that they have dug a Western Xia art exhibition of the Qifu tribe? Archaeologists aren't saying. Their research shows that the inscriptions complement the rock paintings in both style and content and that quite a number of the paintings were created by the Dangxiang nationality during the Western Xia.

What stumps the experts is that many of the rock paintings are carved with metal tools while others, a very small number they say, were wrought with other kinds of tools after being carved with metal instruments. What they do know is that the northern tribes began using metal tools as early as the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period going back 2,000 years. They also know that some of the pieces were created as late as 1038 AD.

Since the rock paintings of Helan Mountain provide valuable views of ancient life, sex and all, of the nomadic northern tribes, they have been given a very important rating both for their quality and quantity.

by Wei Liming.

New Convenience for Commercial Travellers

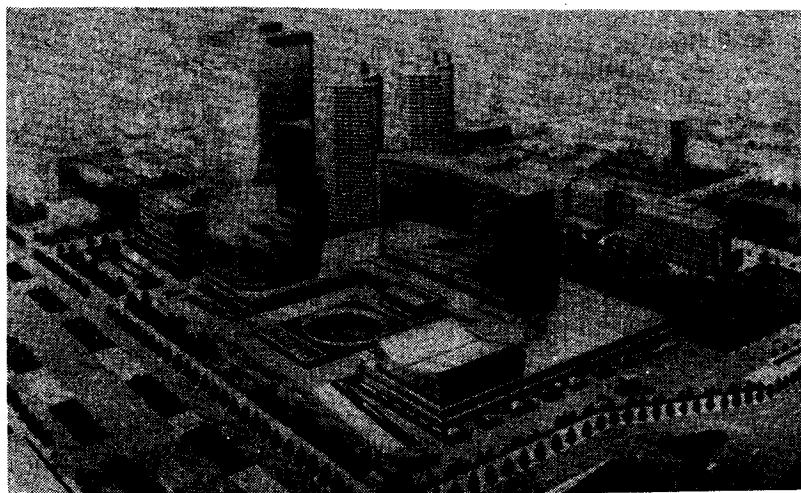
After three years of construction, the China World Trade Centre (CWTC), with an investment of US\$400 million, will gradually go into operation from mid-November. Located near the embassy quarters and 4 kilometres east of Tiananmen Square, the trade centre will offer numerous facilities for commerce, retail, conventions and exhibitions while offering the best in accommodation for foreigners.

The Traders Hotel, under the CWTC, will be open before the end of this year while yet another five-star China World Hotel is scheduled to open around next spring. These two hotels will offer 298 and 743 guest rooms respectively.

In order to fully meet the needs of commercial travellers, in addition to offering ordinary standard service, the two hotels will have commercial centres operating round the clock. That means guests will have such services as secretaries, interpreters, translators, duplicators, telexes, fax facilities, express delivery service, conference rooms, and staff, if necessary, a commercial reference room, including software hire, desk top computers and data conveyer lines. The guests can also conveniently arrange international trips, finance, aviation and shipping services.

The China World Hotel possesses partitioned small meeting rooms and conference halls which can hold 2,000 people, with a press conference room with simultaneous interpretation facilities. Microphones are available in these rooms to allow members of the audience to ask the chairman questions.

There is also an electronic vot-



Model of China World Trade Centre.

ing system, programme-controlled light system, movable rostrum, closed circuit television and electric projection screen. In addition, it also has 38 multi-function private conference rooms.

The main building of the CWTC also includes an exhibition centre equipped with advanced technical equipment. Its total area is 7,300 square metres composed of three main exhibition halls. The ceiling of the 2,000-square-metre, pillarless hall reaches 19 metres in height. In order to ensure the safety of exhibits, the centre has installed advanced fire- and burglar-proof equipment, such as closed circuit TV monitoring cameras, door-monitor and super sensitive heat and smoke monitors. The exhibition area also has a Customs Office to handle the paper work for storage of exhibition goods.

Besides feasting at the banquet halls and restaurants of the China World Hotel, you can try the exhibition centre's 14 other food and drink pavilions that serve savoury food and drinks taken from the best menus from around the world.

The whole centre has international direct-dial long-distance telephones.

The CWTC is a joint venture financed by China Foreign Economic Consultants and Kerry Industrial Company and run by the managing department of Shangri-la International.

The superintendent, Mr. Scott Swank, in charge of marketing, said, "Although the scale of the China World Trade Centre is not the biggest in Asia, its function, equipment and quality are first-rate."

Although the riot that occurred at the beginning of June in Beijing has brought some serious damage to China's tourism, Mr. Swank is still full of confidence that it won't delay the opening of CWTC.

He said, "The main effect of the Beijing turmoil is on tourism, but I think the commercial business will soon be back to normal. Already 17 international exhibitions to be held in the centre have been agreed upon and some are still in the discussion stage before its official opening. □

ART PAGE



Fish and Lotuses.

by Lu Fengmao



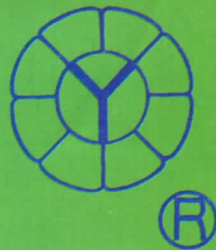
Song of the Motherland.

by Qing Zulin and Zhang Xiaojin

Papercuts From Anhui Province

These papercuts from Anhui Province express the beautiful and tasteful style of south China. They contain rich, delicate features and give much food for thought. Among them, "A Hundred Birds Greet the Phoenix" was made by a folk artist, and "Song of the Motherland" tries to convey aspects of modern life by means of folk papercuts.

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