

# BEIJING REVIEW

北京周報

A CHINESE WEEKLY  
OF  
NEWS AND VIEWS

Raising China's GNP

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Is China Exporting  
Labour?

U.S.A.....US\$0.30  
Canada.....Can.\$0.36  
Australia.....A.\$0.29  
New Zealand...NZ.\$0.34  
U.K.....£0.15



## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

### Raising China's GNP

Can China with a huge population and a poor economic foundation raise its per-capita GNP to 1,000 U.S. dollars by the year 2000? The whole nation is pushing ahead with plans to reach this goal which, in a socialist society without class polarization, will mean a significant improvement in the people's living standards (p. 16).

### How to Handle Literature And Art

How should the Party and government improve their leadership so as to ensure the flourishing of socialist literature and art? Shouldn't literary and art organizations have a greater say in their own affairs? These and other ques-

tions have been raised, and the discussion is going on (p. 4).

### China's Employment Problem

An associate professor probes into the various aspects of this problem — the employment and ownership systems, economic structure, population growth, etc. (p. 18).

### Is China Exporting Labour?

Is China exporting labour? What's the difference between sending workers abroad today and the indentured coolies of the past? These questions are answered by a deputy managing director of the China Construction Engineering Corporation (p. 21).

### Clouds Over the Gulf Region

The Iran-Iraq conflict is causing worldwide concern. If the war were to spread, it would be inimical to the interests of both countries and endanger world peace as well (p. 9).

### Kampuchea's U.N. Seat

Countries upholding justice have once again frustrated the Soviet-Vietnamese attempt to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its legitimate seat in the U.N. (p. 11).



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**COVER:** The Chinese Government attaches great importance to solving the problem of employment. In the past three years, 20 million people were assigned jobs. Picture shows Wen Qiumei (left) and Zhang Yacai, both senior middle school graduates, returning to their hometown to do their bit in building up their fishing village.

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## FOREIGN RELATIONS

### French President's Visit To China

President of the Republic of France Giscard d'Estaing and his party recently paid a week-long official visit to China. Since he became President in 1974, he has always paid attention to the development of the friendly relations between France and China. In recent years, frequent contacts between the two peoples, exchange of visits between leaders of the two countries and Premier Hua Guofeng's visit to France last year all have helped strengthen the basis of friendly co-operation and made new contributions to the development of Sino-French relations. The President's current visit has further promoted the development of these relations.

During his stay in Beijing (October 15-18), Chairman Hua Guofeng, Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Deng Yingchao met with the French President. Premier Zhao Ziyang held talks with him and discussed a wide range of international issues as well as bilateral relations. Both sides held common or similar views on many important questions, and decided to hold ministerial consultations whenever necessary as well as regular exchange of views on major international issues.

The two sides expressed uneasiness about the further deterioration of the international situation during the past

year, particularly over the state of affairs in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and the Middle East. They appealed for efforts by the parties concerned and the Islamic countries to help achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict between Iran and Iraq at the earliest possible date.

The Chinese side paid tribute to France for its efforts to safeguard national independence, strengthen its defence capabilities and promote the construction of Europe, and expressed appreciation of the aspiration and the position of France and the European Community in seeking a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East issue. The French Government attaches importance to developing and strengthening its relations and co-operation with the third world countries on the basis of equality, and favours the reform of the existing international economic order. This stand is wise and farsighted. The Chinese side expressed the hope that France and the other West European countries will continue to bring into play their initiative and active role in international affairs.

The French side expressed the belief that a stronger Europe and a stronger China will be conducive to world peace. The French side also hoped that China will further display its positive role in international affairs in general and among the third world countries in particular. A just peace resulting from a multipolar world would prevent a clash between the superpowers.

In the economic field, the two sides reviewed the satisfactory growth of economic relations

and trade between China and France over the years and stressed that the two governments should continue to work to improve these relations.

An agreement was reached in principle between the two governments on China's import of complete sets of equipment for atomic power plants from France and technical co-operation in this regard.

An agreement between the two countries on the establishment of consulates in Shanghai and Marseille was signed in Beijing on October 17.

The distinguished French guests were warmly welcomed in Beijing, Xian, Lhasa and Shanghai.

### Protest Against Vietnamese Armed Provocations

The Chinese Foreign Ministry on October 16 lodged a strong protest with the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing against Viet Nam's repeated armed provocations in the border areas of Maguan County in Yunnan and Fangcheng and Napo Counties in Guangxi since last September. Such provocations which killed and wounded Chinese frontier guards and border inhabitants could not but arouse the intense indignation of the Chinese Government and people.

The note said: "Should the Vietnamese authorities continue to ignore the protests and warnings from the Chinese side, and keep on violating China's sovereignty and territorial integrity and provoking incidents, it will be absolutely impossible for them to escape from the consequences arising therefrom."

The note pointed out: "The Vietnamese authorities' repeated armed provocations and creation of tension along the Chinese border at a time when the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly is going on are clearly designed to divert the attention of world public opinion, to resist the strong demand of numerous U.N. member states and the people of the world for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, and to cover up their acts of intensified aggression of Kampuchea and their threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. However, they will never succeed in their scheme."

## Message of Condolences on Longo's Death

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China cabled a message on October 17 to the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, extending condolences on the death of Luigi Longo, Chairman of the Italian Communist Party.

The message said: "Comrade Luigi Longo dedicated his whole life to the socialist cause of the Italian people. He was a distinguished leader of the Italian Communist Party and a famous activist in the international workers' movement, and he made outstanding contributions to the fight against fascism and to the struggle for democratic renovation in Italy and the defence of world peace. His death is a heavy loss to the Italian Communist Party, the Italian people and the international workers' movement."

## News in Brief

**Zimbabwean Prime Minister in Beijing.** After visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Prime Minister Robert

G. Mugabe of the Republic of Zimbabwe arrived in Beijing on October 13 for a short visit. During his meeting with the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Chairman Hua Guofeng praised the correct internal and foreign policies adopted by the Zimbabwean Government since independence. These policies have helped stabilize the domestic situation and rehabilitate and develop the country's economy.

In his talks with the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Premier Zhao Ziyang reiterated China's support for the just struggle of the Zimbabwean people and other African peoples.

**Note of Protest.** Vice-Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin on October 15 summoned U.S. Ambassador to China Leonard Woodcock and formally handed to the U.S. side a note of protest against the U.S. Government's endorsement of the agreement signed between two unofficial organizations of the U.S. and Taiwan, the "American Institute in Taiwan" and the Taiwan "Co-ordination Council for North American Affairs," under which their staffs will enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

**City-to-City Relations Between Guangzhou and Los Angeles Ineffective.** Yang Shangkun, Chairman of the Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee, on October 14 sent a cable to Mayor Thomas Bradley of Los Angeles saying that the preliminary agreement concluded last May on friendly city-to-city relations between Guangzhou and Los Angeles is now null and void, owing to disruption from the U.S. side.

On October 10, President John Ferraro of the City Council of Los Angeles presided over a ceremony during which the so-called "national flag" of

the Taiwan authorities was hoisted and that day was declared "the day of the republic of China." This was in complete disregard of strong opposition and previous warning from the Chinese Government and people. The cable added that this action on the part of the City Council of Los Angeles was "an unfriendly action against the People's Republic of China and was in violation of the principles set forth in the Communiqué on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and the United States." So the preliminary agreement is now ineffective and it will be impossible to continue consultations on this matter in the near future.

## CULTURAL

### Discussion on Leadership Over Literature and Art

The current system of giving leadership to literature and art in China must be reformed, otherwise there can be no progress. This was the view expressed in a letter to *Renmin Ribao* by two readers in Beijing. Since the publication of this letter, there have been extensive discussions on this subject in the literary and art circles.

Fu You and Ma Xiuqing, who wrote the letter, stressed that literature and art involve the creative activity of individuals and that there should be more variety for different tastes. So, they asked, how can the method of high concentration be used in the production of literary and art works, with only a few people making decisions for millions on what is fit and what is not fit for them to read?

They held that since the smashing of the gang of four, literature and art have become more lively than before and that leadership in this field has improved. But the problems of over-concentration of power and over-rigid restrictions still remain, and there have been cases of wanton interference in literary and art works recently.

They put forward in their letter a number of questions for further discussion. Among them are: What is the proper way for the Party and the government to strengthen and improve their leadership over literature and art? How should the Party and government departments in charge of literature and art establish proper relations with the writers and artists? Should or should not literary and art organizations and institutions have a greater say in deciding their own affairs? Should there be a legislation on literary and art work? And should or should not the leading bodies in charge of literature and art need younger, more knowledgeable and professional cadres?

*Renmin Ribao* published the letter together with an editor's note which said that improve-

ment of Party leadership is the key to the flourishing of socialist literature and art. It expressed the hope that discussions on this subject would be unfolded among people with differing views.

The letter aroused widespread interest. *Renmin Ribao* devoted a whole page on October 4 to publishing the summaries of speeches at a forum attended by writers, artists, dramatists and film workers.

Huang Zongjiang, a scenarist of the "August 1" Film Studio, said that bureaucracy in the field of literature and art should not be tolerated.

Lan Guang, deputy director of the China Experimental Modern Drama Theatre, stressed that, as in the economic field, reforms should also be carried out in the field of literature and art.

Lu Jun, editor-in-chief of the magazine *Dianying Chuangzuo* (Script-Writing) proposed that a law be enacted, defining the rights and interests of the writers and artists and ensuring the implementation of the policy "Let a hundred flowers

blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend."

Lin Shan, a member of the secretariat of the Chinese Film Artists' Association, reviewed what had happened over the past 30 years, noting how literature and art flourished when the policy "Let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" was upheld and how literature and art ceased to make progress when that policy was undermined.

Gu Yuan, deputy president of the Central Institute of Fine Arts, spoke against manifestations of commercialism prevailing in the literary and art circles at present. For instance, because traditional Chinese paintings are a good export item, they are favoured and encouraged to the neglect of other art forms.

Other speakers attached importance to the improvement of the style of leadership, and demanded that leading cadres in the field of literature and art learn from the late Premier Zhou Enlai, go among the literary and art workers, watch their performances, have heart-to-heart talks with them and get a clear understanding of their creative activities.

This discussion is still going on.

## Radio and TV Broadcasts

Zhang Xiangshan, director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, urged that the modern media of radio and television broadcasting be fully used to help raise the scientific and cultural level of the whole nation and accomplish the four mod-



Minister of Culture Huang Zhen (2nd from left) at the exhibition of woodcuts and paintings by Gu Yuan (1st from left).

ernizations. He made this statement at a recent national conference on broadcasting attended by nearly 200 representatives.

He said that radio and TV broadcasting had made much progress over the past 30 years in China and a nationwide network has been formed. China now has 99 central and local broadcasting stations. Radio Peking broadcasts in 38 languages to various parts of the



The TV Station in Harbin in northeast China's Heilongjiang Province.

world. Television started in China in 1958, and there are now 38 TV stations, in all the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions on the mainland with the exception of Tibet where a station is being built. More and more TV stations have programmes in colour.

In the countryside, rediffusion stations have been set up in the 2,300-odd counties and banners (administrative divisions at the county level in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region). Most peasants and herdsmen

can now listen to the radio broadcasts.

After the smashing of the gang of four, the principle of truthfulness in news reports has been upheld and improvements have been made in newscasts. In addition, programmes providing service information and knowledge have been restored and programmes on education, art and literature have been expanded.

Director Zhang stressed that the central task of radio and TV broadcasting in the new period is to serve economic construction and the four modernizations. Newscasts and comments should give priority to economic affairs, answer questions of common interest and publicize socialist democracy and the legal system. International news coverage should take into consideration the time factor.

With the development and popularization of radio and TV broadcasting, more time will be given to theatrical performances. To meet the demands of the people and for their enjoyment, excellent works of different forms, styles and schools of thought of all ages, both Chinese and foreign, will be broadcasted, with due consideration given to Chinese works with contemporary themes.

The radio and TV universities already have more than 400,000 regular students, and a TV educational network has been formed. This form of education will be expanded throughout the country to train personnel in specialized knowledge. Radio and TV broadcasting stations should expand their contacts with the listeners and viewers, and more coverage should be given to programmes on everyday life and conditions on the market.

## POLITICAL

### Reform in Welcoming State Guests Acclaimed

Since the conclusion of the Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress in September this year, welcoming ceremonies in honour of foreign state guests has been held in the square in front of the Great Hall of the People instead of at Beijing Airport, which is far away from the city. This is part of the protocol reform and has won the approval of the people.

*Renmin Ribao* recently published a letter from one of its readers hailing the choice of this site, saying that the magnificent Great Hall of the People is a symbol of China's political centre, thus making the ceremony more solemn and splendid. It is also convenient for the people to gather spontaneously at Tian An Men Square to watch the ceremony and show the cordial feelings of the Chinese people for the foreign guests. This reform also saves a lot of time travelling in cars to and from the airport.

It is said that the present way of welcoming foreign state guests is only temporary and that the government plans to spend several million yuan to build a new welcoming site at the State Guest House of Diaoyutai. Taking exception to this, the letter said that China is not rich and that money should not be spent in this way.

In an editor's note, *Renmin Ribao* said that many readers had written letters in support of this reform. It added that the State Council had already decided to drop the plan to build a new site. This, said the paper, shows that the leaders and the people are of one mind.

## Electing Director of Forestry Bureau

At the congress of workers and staff members of the Dafeng Forestry Bureau in the Yichun forestry area of Heilongjiang Province, a bureau director was elected by secret ballot for a term of three years. The congress, held in July this year, decided that the workers and staff members have the right to propose to the congress for his removal at any time if he should prove unqualified for the job. This practice, which is a big step forward in reforming the present cadre system, has achieved initial success.

For a long time in the past, leading members of enterprises in China have all been appointed by higher authorities for an indefinite period. This actually means they can hold these posts as long as they wish. The disadvantages of this system are obvious: It is apt to give rise to bureaucracy, for the workers cannot exercise supervision over the leading members; moreover, the initiative of the workers and staff members cannot be brought into play.

The Dafeng Forestry Bureau has more than 7,000 workers and staff members. During the election last July, 5,350 workers first took part in nominating the candidates, followed by the workers' congress during which 338 representatives elected the director from among 15 candidates. Mao Jingchun, former bureau director and a man in the prime of life, won 335 of the 338 votes and was elected director because of his ability and experience in production and management. Then on his recommendation, five deputy

directors were elected, thereby forming the new leadership.

The members of the new leading body, whose average age is 45, are all experts in their respective fields. Since they assumed office, they have actively carried out reforms in the management system, combined forestry with industry, agriculture and commerce, and practised strict economic accounting, thereby bringing about a new look, to the satisfaction of one and all.

*Renmin Ribao* frontpaged the news together with an editor's note which said: "Workers and staff members are masters of the enterprises. The workers' congress directly elected by them should be their supreme organ of power in discussing, examining and deciding on issues of major importance in production and management. It should also have the power to supervise the work of the cadres and to elect or remove leading cadres including factory or bureau directors and managers. This will be conducive to the promo-

tion of socialist democracy, the improvement of enterprise management, and the stimulation of the enthusiasm of the workers and staff members."

## ECONOMIC

### New Cement Works

Twenty-five big and medium-sized cement works are being built in various parts of the country, with a total production capacity of 9.6 million tons a year. Most of these works will be completed and put into operation in 1983.

The building materials industry is one of the weak links which will be strengthened without delay in the present readjustment of the national economy. The production of cement, in particular, falls far short of demand.

State investment in the cement industry this year is 305 million yuan, accounting for nearly half



The newly built Xizhuozishan Cement Works in Inner Mongolia.

of the total investments in the building materials industry.

China now has 49 big and medium-sized cement works in addition to 3,400 smaller ones. The production target for this year is 24.5 million tons for the big and medium-sized works and 41.78 million tons for the smaller ones. It is estimated that the annual plans will be over-fulfilled.

"To boost China's cement output," said Minister of Building Materials Song Yangchu, "it is necessary to build more locally run small cement works in the countryside to meet the needs of the villages and towns, while building at the same time a number of large and medium-sized works for the needs of capital construction. Small works require less investment and time to build and their coal consumption is less than the average amount for the large and medium-sized ones."

Limestone is the most important calcium material for making cement in China, and only a few works use marble or marl. To date, more than 500 limestone deposits have been discovered with an estimated reserve of 20,000 million tons.

## **SOCIAL**

### **Freedom of Divorce Affirmed**

Beginning in January next year, a divorce will be granted if there is complete alienation of affections and if one party insists on it in spite of mediation efforts. According to the present marriage law (adopted in 1950), a divorce may or may not be granted.

This revision, as stipulated in China's new marriage law which comes into effect on January 1,

1981, reflects the improved status of Chinese women economically and in the family. This statement was made by Li Cheng, head of the civil court of the Beijing Higher People's Court.

Li anticipated that there would be a rise in divorce cases in the city once the new marriage law comes into force. At present, he said, the situation is as follows:

In the first seven months of this year, of the 2,131 applications for divorce handled by the judicial departments at different levels in Beijing, 1,208 were granted a divorce while the rest were withdrawn after court mediation.

He cited the reasons for divorces on the basis of an analysis by the Chaoyang district court in Beijing. Among the 397 divorce suits handled last year, 50 were cases of maltreatment, 66 cited fickleness in affection, 77 lack of mutual understanding before marriage, 31 out of political reasons, 48 for mental disorders or physiological defects, and 115 resulted from constant quarrels between mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law or over financial matters, and 10 cases for various other reasons. Altogether, 221 couples were granted divorces after efforts at mediation had failed.

In general, court mediation is appreciated, but there are also complaints that mediation makes divorce "difficult."

Li held that since marriage is based on mutual affection, freedom of marriage also implies freedom of divorce, and only when this is ensured can the two parties to an unhappy marriage be relieved of their suffering through the procedure of law.

Mediation is aimed at helping husband and wife reach a better understanding of each other's troubles and find a solution that is best for themselves, the children and the family. Our society has the responsibility to protect the rights and interests of women, children and the aged, but questions of affection cannot be solved by force.

To break the bonds of the old feudal marriage system, the marriage law adopted in 1950 gives legal protection to women's freedom of choice in marriage for the first time in Chinese history, Li explained. Between 1950 when the law was promulgated and 1953, there was a remarkable rise in divorce in Beijing, but the rate dropped steadily in the following decade. It rose again during the "cultural revolution."

Li Cheng expressed his disapproval of the frivolous and irresponsible attitude towards love and matrimony among some of the young people.

The new marriage law, like the old one adopted in 1950, guarantees the interests of women and children. It stipulates that the husband is not allowed to apply for a divorce when his wife is pregnant, and that the blood ties between parents and children do not end with the divorce of the parents, who have the duty to rear and educate the children.



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## Iran-Iraq Conflict

### Cause for Anxiety

**T**HE month-long undeclared war between the two oil-producing Gulf states shows no sign of coming to an end. Fighting is taking place on a broad front, and not confined to border clashes.

The four features about the conflict are: Both sides are using their ground, naval and air forces and concentrating attacks on each other's military bases, industrial cities and oil installations, including those around the two capitals. The fiercest fighting is in the major oil-producing areas about the Shatt al Arab waterway, particularly in Iran's Khuzistan Province. The war will not be a quick, decisive war.

The belligerents have already sustained heavy losses. The oil industry, the pillar of their national economies, has been severely damaged, with economic losses running into hundreds of millions of U.S. dollars. The Kirkuk oilfield, Iraq's largest, and the Abadan oil refinery, Iran's biggest, were both bombed. The two countries' oil exports were suspended soon after the war broke out.

The war in this vital area supplying oil to the industrial West threatens more than the two countries. Some estimate that world oil output has gone down by 3.5 million barrels a day. The West fear their oil interests in the Gulf region will be threatened if the war continues and spreads. Western Europe and Japan are anxious about keeping the Strait of Hormuz open, because 60 to 70

per cent of their oil supply passes through this strait.

The Iran-Iraq war has added a new complicating factor to the already unstable political situation in the Gulf region. Many countries are worried that the conflict would spread,

destabilize the political situation of the two countries and touch off a chain reaction among neighbouring countries, which would court outside interference. Another cause for anxiety is the possible relegation of the Palestinian question, the major issue in the Middle East, to a secondary position and thus make a peaceful settlement even more difficult. The conflict has



Gas pipelines burning in Khuzistan Province after an Iraqi bombing.



Oil installations in Basra, Iraq, bombed by Iranian aircraft.

already weakened world condemnation of the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan. The Iran-Iraq conflict further splitting the Arab countries and embroiling them in superpower rivalry could bring greater turmoil and instability to the Gulf region. This too is causing grave concern to many.

It must be noted that soon after the outbreak of hostilities between Iraq and Iran, Soviet leaders obliquely accused the United States of making capital out of the conflict. The American President on his part warned against trouble stemming out of Soviet in-

volvement in the internal affairs of Iran and Iraq. Moreover, the Soviet Union ignored the Iranian demand to halt arms supply to Iraq, but expressed its willingness to provide military hardware to Iran, if asked.

It seems that if the conflict is not checked and peacefully settled, the war will spread. If this happens and the superpowers become involved, the situation could take a turn inimical to the national interests of both Iraq and Iran and endanger world peace as well.

—“*Beijing Review*” news analyst Yu Pang

## Clouds Over Gulf of Oman

### Report From Muscat

**W**ILL the war between Iran and Iraq spread to block free passage through the Strait of Hormuz and the Gulf of Oman? Not yet, Xinhua's correspondent Zhang Jinglei replied, after visiting Kuwait and Oman.

On his way to Muscat from Damascus, he stopped over in Kuwait where he found the country in a state of alert. The hotels were filled with large numbers of refugees and the government had stopped issuing entry visas. Demobilized officers and soldiers were asked to register and medical teams were formed. Artillery lined the shore and many people were laying in a supply of drinking water and food.

In Oman, on October 6, naval commander Kenneth Kemp of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Omani Armed Forces spoke to a group of correspondents about the situation in the Strait of Hormuz and the Gulf of Oman.

The war has not affected the Strait of Hormuz or the Gulf of Oman, he said. The situation there was more or less normal and some 70 tankers and other vessels instead of 80 now pass daily through the strait, but this was mainly because the world has enough oil to use.

“Our Russian friends are active around there,” the naval commander added, pointing to a spot on the map of the Gulf of Oman.

Analysing the possibility of closing the strait, he pointed out that it was well-nigh impossible to close it by sinking a few ships there, as the main lane of the strait was seven nautical miles wide and 70 to 100 metres deep. “Even if a 500,000-ton supertanker were sunk there, the ships could still pass easily.”

However, the strait could be made unnavigable if it were mined or if an aggressor state decided to close it by military means. “In either case, ship

captains and owners would be most reluctant to take the risk,” he said.

Before the interview, Zhang Jinglei saw General David Jones, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, at the Continental Hotel, but he refused to say anything about the purpose of his visit to the sultanate. He was reported to be on his way to inspect the U.S. naval force in the Indian Ocean and military installations on Masira Island off the coast of Oman.

From his itinerary and steps taken by his government, it was not difficult to guess why this high-ranking American officer was making this tour of the Middle East and the Gulf.

After the Iran-Iraq war broke out, U.S. President Carter called for a special fleet of ships from the main Western oil-importing countries to keep the oil supply lanes through the Gulf open.

On September 30, the day after General Jones arrived in Saudi Arabia, Washington announced the dispatch of four Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes to help protect the vital Saudi oilfields. Then, the U.S. aircraft carrier *Midway* and five escort ships were ordered to sail to the Gulf of Oman to join the U.S. task force formed by aircraft carrier *Eisenhower* and other warships, bringing the total to more than 30.

On the afternoon of October 7, Zhang took a helicopter trip out from Muscat and sighted about 30 giant tankers at anchor.

Mr. Awadh Salim, General Director of Caboos Port, told the Xinhua correspondent that the number of tankers at anchor now was higher than

usual. But this had nothing to do with the war at the head of the Persian Gulf. It was because insurance charges had risen 300 per cent and the ship owners wanted their vessels to wait in the Gulf of Oman for their turn to load before sailing into the Persian Gulf. They leave the Gulf as soon as they finish loading.

With public anxiety mounting over the development of the Iran-Iraq war, the Omani Government has proclaimed strict

neutrality in the conflict. Deputy Minister of Defence Salem Abdullah Al-Ghazali told the press that in case of a Soviet invasion, "we might ask for foreign aid. I suppose a country like the United States is capable of dealing with such an invasion."

The Omani Navy has mounted a patrol in the Strait of Hormuz, but the protection it gives is limited. However, it would do what it can to keep the shipping lanes open.

### *Kampuchea's U.N. Seat*

## **Justice Upheld**

**T**HE United Nations General Assembly on October 13 turned down the Soviet-Vietnamese amendment and accepted the credentials of the Democratic Kampuchean representatives. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 35 in favour, 74 against and 32 abstentions. This is the latest of a series of defeats administered by the world to the two countries trying to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its lawful seat in the United Nations and to get the Heng Samrin regime into this and other international organizations.

The issue of Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations is not a simple and isolated one. It is a major issue of principle, of abiding by and defending the principles of the U.N. Charter and basic norms governing international relations. Democratic Kampuchea, an independent, neutral

and non-aligned sovereign state, has long been a member of the United Nations. Kampuchea's seat in the U.N. naturally belongs to Democratic Kampuchea, whereas the Heng Samrin regime is merely a puppet installed by Viet Nam after its invasion of the country and has never been accepted by the Kampuchean people. The puppet regime has no right to claim that it represents Kampuchea. As permanent representative of Singapore to the United Nations, T.T.B. Koh, said, Heng Samrin is nothing more than a puppet.

Moscow and Hanoi going to such trouble to try and get the Heng Samrin regime into the U.N. presents the U.N. and the world with a disturbing question. Is it permissible for a member of the United Nations to overthrow the legitimate government of another U.N. member through the use of force and install a puppet regime of its own? Representa-

### **Anti-Viet Nam Front Set Up in Laos**

Four anti-Vietnamese movements merged on September 15 in the southern Laotian province of Champassak to form the Lao People's National Liberation United Front (L.P.N.L.U.F.). In a recent statement, the L.P.N.L.U.F. welcomed the U.N. decision to uphold Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations and charged that Hanoi was "Vietnamizing" Laos and virtually eliminating the Lao-Vietnamese border.

The L.P.N.L.U.F. statement also expressed the hope that the issue of Laos would be raised during discussions at the United Nations on prospects for an international conference on Kampuchea. "The Kampuchean and Laotian problems are similar. We are fighting for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, the disbanding of the Vietnamese colonial administration and for U.N. supervised general elections," it said.

The establishment of the L.P.N.L.U.F. is aimed at building up a more effective struggle against the Vietnamese occupationists in Laos. The organization has declared it was ready to co-operate with any organization inside and outside Indochina fighting to free the oppressed Indochinese peoples.

tives of many countries pointed out at the U.N. that if this were permitted, then the U.N. Charter would be meaningless and aggressors could be rewarded in the name of the United Nations. Of course, countries which uphold justice and the U.N. Charter cannot let this happen.

Unfortunately, the Vietnamese authorities are still obstinately sticking to their indefensible attitude and are refusing to implement the resolution adopted at the 34th U.N. General Assembly session, which calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea. Furthermore, they are heaping calumny on this U.N. resolution and trying to legitimize their invasion of Kampuchea.

One can see that the fight to retain Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the U.N. General Assembly has tremendous import for the defence of world peace.

Upholding Democratic Kampuchea's right to its seat in the United Nations is actually

struggling against hegemonism and fighting to defend peace in Southeast Asia and the world at large. At present Democratic Kampuchea is waging a heroic fight against the Vietnamese aggressors and has blunted the Soviet-Vietnamese drive in Southeast Asia. This has helped to safeguard the security of nations in Southeast Asia.

No one knows this better than the ASEAN countries, which have worked energetically to uphold the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations. Their position is laudatory and has widespread support.

— *"Beijing Review"* news analyst Guo Fen

## Why Karmal Was Called to the Kremlin

THE Kremlin on October 16 summoned Babrak Karmal, leader of the Moscow-installed Kabul regime, to Moscow, and accorded him a ceremonious reception. Brezhnev himself was at the airport to greet Karmal as one head of state greeting another. They hugged each other and reviewed an honour guard. What is behind all this theatrics?

Of late, the Soviet media has been running a propaganda campaign designed to persuade people that the situation in Afghanistan has been "readjusted and put on the right track" and tranquillity now reigns. The Kremlin wants to create the illusion that since Karmal has the situation in hand and is leading a "lawful government" like an "equal partner" of the Soviet Union,

the international community should treat the Karmal regime on an equal footing and give it the respect and recognition due a legitimate government.

With the Iran-Iraq conflict diverting attention from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Kremlin has brought Karmal to Moscow to work out steps to intensify the suppression of the Afghan patriotic armed forces and people, to stabilize the Kabul regime and thus consolidate the Soviet Union's forward position east of the Gulf.

Foreign news agencies report that talks between Brezhnev and Karmal centred on the military issue, with Brezhnev promising more military assistance to the Kabul regime.

At a dinner given for Karmal the same day, Brezhnev said

that the Soviet Union would "firmly guard the security interests of both of our states and do our internationalist duty to the Afghan people and their government." In other words, the Soviet army of occupation would stand pat in Afghanistan.

At the current U.N. General Assembly session the Soviet Union faced widespread opposition to its occupation of Afghanistan. Prevaricating, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko quibbled that "the U.S.S.R. would withdraw the Soviet military contingent by agreement with the government of Afghanistan as soon as the reasons for which the introduction of such a contingent became necessary are removed, but not before." Now, one of the Soviet-fabricated "reasons" for sending its military contingent to Afghanistan was so-called "outside incursions," which everyone knows were made by none other than the Soviet Union itself.

At the same time, the Soviet Union has instructed the Afghan authorities to put forward a so-called "seven-point proposal," which calls for a "polit-



The King of Kings.  
Cartoon by Zhu Genhua

ical solution" through bilateral talks between the Kabul regime and some of its neighbours. This is what Moscow would like to see happen.

If this does take place as the Soviet Union hopes, then it obtains international recognition for the puppet regime in Kabul while evading the vital issue of Soviet armed invasion of Afghanistan. The issue would not then be a question of Soviet aggression, but merely a problem of Afghanistan's relations with its neighbouring countries.

The Soviet Union's adamant refusal to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan while pressing for a "political settlement" to the Afghan issue is designed to bring the international community to acknowledge as a fact what it has gained by aggression. Calling Karmal to the Kremlin is part of the Soviet manoeuvre to enmesh the issue in endless talk and win time to crush the Afghan people's resistance and stabilize the puppet regime.

— Guo Ping

## For a United Korea

— Kim Il Sung's new proposal

**K**IM Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on October 10 proposed reuniting the north and the south through the establishment of a "Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo" (D.C.R.K.). He also put forward a ten-point policy for the proposed unified national government of the D.C.R.K.

The ten-point policy is as follows:

First, the D.C.R.K. shall adhere to an independent policy in all its state activities and shall be a fully independent and sovereign state and a non-aligned nation which is not a satellite of any other nation and does not depend on any foreign forces.

Second, the D.C.R.K. shall effect democracy throughout the country and in all spheres of society, promote great na-

tional unity and defend and protect the freedom and rights of the people.

Third, the D.C.R.K. shall bring about economic co-operation and exchange between north and south and ensure the development of an independent national economy, and recognize and protect state, co-operative and private property in the north and the south as well as personal effects.

Fourth, the D.C.R.K. shall realize north-south exchange and co-operation in the spheres of science, culture and education and ensure uniform progress in the country's science and technology and in national culture, arts and education.

Fifth, the D.C.R.K. shall reopen the suspended traffic and communications between north and south, realize free traffic between the north and

the south, open telegraph and telephone services and ensure unrestricted postal exchange between all areas of the north and the south.

Sixth, the D.C.R.K. shall see to the stability of livelihood for the entire people, including the workers, peasants and other working masses and promote their welfare systematically.

Seventh, the D.C.R.K. shall remove military confrontation between north and south, cut the military strength of the north and south to 100,000-150,000 respectively, amalgamate the Korean People's Army and the "national army" of south Korea and form a single combined national army to defend the nation against invasion from outside.

Eighth, the D.C.R.K. shall defend and protect the national rights and interests of all the overseas Koreans.

Ninth, the D.C.R.K. shall deal properly with the foreign relations established by the north and the south prior to reunification, co-ordinate the foreign activities of the two regional governments in a unified way, repeal all treaties and agreements with other countries detrimental to national amity, including military treaties concluded separately by the north and the south prior to reunification. Of the foreign relations formed by the north and the south, those relations including economic relations not inimical to the common interests of the nation should be maintained continuously.

Tenth, the D.C.R.K. shall, as a unified state representing the whole nation, develop friendly relations with all countries of the world, pursue a peaceful

foreign policy, stick to the line of neutrality and follow the policy of non-alignment. A reunified Korea shall prohibit the presence of foreign troops

and the establishment of foreign military bases in its territory and make the Korean Peninsula a permanent peace zone and nuclear-free zone.

democratic movement in Latin America gathered momentum, pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes fell apart one after another, in Colombia, Venezuela, Cuba and elsewhere.

## Israel Wants the Golan Heights

**I**SRAELI Prime Minister Begin recently told UPI reporters that a draft resolution on annexing the Golan Heights awaits the Israeli parliament when it is called into session before the end of the year. This is another grave Israeli provocation against the Arab people and world opinion following the illegal annexation of all Jerusalem.

The Golan Heights in west Syria has been under Israeli military rule since the 1967 war and the Israeli authorities have been building settlements there as they have done elsewhere in occupied Arab territories. There are already 40 Jewish settlements there, but the Israeli expansionists are clamouring for more. A leading member of the Israeli immigration department in a radio broadcast on July 12 urged the authorities to declare the Golan Heights Israeli territory and to treat the

6,000 Syrians there as Israeli citizens. Eight days later the Israeli cabinet began discussing this topic.

The Begin authorities started up a propaganda campaign to pave the way to annexing the Golan Heights. An extreme Right-wing member of the Israeli parliament announced that she would move for legislation annexing the Golan Heights and an "action committee" announced in mid-August the results of a poll claiming that 77.5 per cent of the Israelis favour annexation. Furthermore, 44 members of the Israeli parliament, who support the annexation, flew on August 16 to the Golan Heights to promote the annexation scheme.

Observers who follow the Middle East developments are of the opinion that Begin's scheme to annex the Golan Heights will ultimately hurt Israel itself.

In the 60s, the United States adopted a two-pronged policy of military interference and economic placation to counter the national-democratic movement in Latin America, but the demand of the Latin American countries for political and economic independence and national liberation grew more insistent.

In the late 60s, there was a new surge of the national-democratic movement, marked by nationalization of economic sectors and the growth of nationalist political forces. Nationalization of economic sectors weakened U.S. control of the continent and gave a big boost to economic integration among Latin American countries. In the 60s and the 70s, many inter-government organizations were established, such as the Andean Pact Organization, the River Plate Basin Treaty, the Amazon Co-operation Treaty, the Caribbean Community and Common Market and the Latin American Economic System. These organizations played a positive role in promoting regional economic co-operation and combating outside exploitation and manipulation. The Latin American countries backed Panama to successfully regain sovereignty over the Panama Canal. They took steps in concert to protect their 200-nautical-mile maritime zones, established organizations of agricultural and raw material exporting countries and went about establishing a new international economic order. The Organization of American States also underwent a change. It no longer is

### Latin America

## Crumbling U.S. Image

**O**VER the last few years U.S. prestige in Latin America has slipped several notches. Latin American countries today no longer hold so much respect for the United States as they once did. U.S. influence in these countries peaked after

World War II and has been on the decline ever since. It is part of the overall downward slide of the United States' position in the world.

**Latin American Developments.** In the late 50s, as the national-

an organization manipulated by the United States.

In the 60s, as the economies of the West European countries and Japan developed, they made their way into the continent. Total U.S. investments in Latin America rose 65 per cent in 1970 as against that in 1960, while Japanese investments rose 502 per cent and West German investments increased 330 per cent in the same period. This trend was continued in the 1970s. As more and more Latin American countries have begun diversifying their foreign trade in the last few years, economic relations with West European countries and Japan have become increasingly more important. Trade developments between some Latin American countries and the European Economic Community has grown more quickly than that of the United States.

**Soviet Foothold.** After Brezhnev assumed power, the Soviet Union exploited the United States' decline to challenge it everywhere for supremacy, even in Latin America, which the "colossus of the north" had once considered its "backyard." U.S.S.R.-U.S.A. rivalry has grown much fiercer over the last decade and this is apparent also in the southern half of the Western hemisphere.

Cuba, throwing in its lot with the Soviet Union, has helped Moscow get one foot inside the door of the Latin American continent. In early 1975, the Soviet Union took advantage of the economic crisis in the capitalist countries to step up its offensive strategy in Latin America. Moscow called two

conferences in Latin America in 1975 and 1977, at which strategies and tactics were worked out after careful studies to expand into the continent, using Cuba as the Soviet bridgehead. The Soviet Union and Cuba have since been working together closely towards this end. They have tried to form an anti-U.S. front in Latin America by using the contradictions between the Latin American countries and the United States and the Latin American people's desire for a change. This has been accompanied by efforts to expand Soviet-Cuban influence inside the Latin American continent through strengthening economic, trade, military and cultural exchanges with Latin American countries having diplomatic relations with them. Reports say the value of Moscow's trade with the continent in 1979 was ten times greater than in 1970. At the same time a large number of Soviet military personnel, including some combat forces, was dispatched to Cuba and many military bases were set up there to train personnel and agents to infiltrate the Caribbean and other Central American countries.

Despite its decline, U.S. influence in Latin America remains deep-rooted and very strong. No other outside power comes near it. Direct U.S. private investments went up by 17.5 per cent in 1977 and 15.6 per cent in 1978, reaching a total of 32,500 million U.S. dollars. In the last few years, the Latin American countries have achieved much in their struggle for national independence and against U.S. control, but they are still not

completely freed from economic dependence. West European and Japanese interests clash with the United States' as these countries push ahead to develop political and economic relations with the Latin American countries, but they have not yet developed to the stage of confrontation. At present, they complement and supplement each other. With Moscow pushing a very aggressive and ambitious plan in Latin America over the past few years, the United States has been keeping a wary eye on Soviet expansion and infiltration in the continent and the Latin American countries themselves have also been very much on their guard against the Soviet Union. But there is no denying that the Soviets plan to expand their presence in Latin America and this is a very grave menace to the United States.

The United States has been forced to face the fact that its position in Latin America has declined. It is readjusting policies and trying to recreate its image with the Latin American people to cope with its Soviet rival and to hold on to its dominant position in the continent. To mitigate the national-democratic struggles, the United States has declared it will respect the sovereignty of the Latin American countries and has "a new policy" which encourages some Latin American countries to effect internal changes and stabilize their economies. However, it remains to be seen just how effective this new U.S. policy is.

— Yan Jiu

# U.S. \$ 1,000 by the Year 2000

by Yu Youhai

*Where will Chinese modernization be by the turn of the century? Deng Xiaoping sees China's per capita GNP as reaching 1,000 U.S. dollars.*

*Yu Youhai, a Xinhua correspondent who covered the recent N.P.C. session in Beijing, talked with deputies nationwide on this question. His report follows. — Ed.*

THE year 2000 will be especially significant in the history of the Chinese people's national construction. Where will that year find Chinese modernization? This is a question of popular concern. Party Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping has expressed the opinion that by the year 2000 China's per capita GNP will reach 1,000 U.S. dollars.

## Encouraging

This concept has aroused widespread discussion and interest among people of all circles throughout the country. Per capita GNP is an indicator of the production level and living standard of a country in the contemporary world. A per capita GNP valued at 1,000 U.S. dollars as a yardstick for China's modernization is a goal towards which every province, county and organization down to the rural grass roots (communes, production brigades and teams) can work for according to plans mapped out in the light of local conditions. It enables them to give full play to their strong points, tap potentials and overcome weaknesses. The 1,000-dollar goal is realistic. This goal ties in closely with the people's personal interests and can therefore be acted upon easily and sensibly. Valued in terms of U.S. dollars, it can readily be compared with goals in other countries and give encouragement.

GNP is calculated worldwide as being composed of three parts: 1) the national income, i.e., the net output value produced by industry, agriculture, construction, communica-

tions and transportation, and commerce; 2) depreciation on fixed assets; 3) the net income of non-material production departments. Many countries have for some time calculated their GNP in terms of U.S. dollars as an indicator of the nation's modernization and economic development level.

China's per capita GNP at present is relatively low due to the country being vast, populous, and having a poor economic foundation and limited arable land. Statistics compiled by the state planning departments show China's per capita GNP for 1979 to be 253 U.S. dollars. This must quadruple to reach the target of 1,000 dollars in 20 years.

## How to Proceed

Will this 1,000-dollar goal be reached?

This question was the main concern of deputies at the recent N.P.C. session and also the one most discussed. The answer by many deputies was that there were many difficulties but that there were also a number of ways of achieving the goal, and so there was great hope.

Economic development in various parts of the country is uneven, the three municipalities of Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin, which are under the direct jurisdiction of the Central Government, being the most economically advanced. Shanghai's per capita GNP in 1979 far exceeded 1,000 dollars while that of Beijing and Tianjin approximated the mark. And these three cities are bound to forge ahead as the year 2000 approaches, carrying great weight in this national endeavour. Other places have a long way to go to reach this 1,000-dollar objective.

Governor Han Ningfu of Hubei in central China calculated that his province in 1979 with a GNP of 18,400 million yuan and a population of 46 million had an average yuan-equivalent of 258 dollars per person, assuming the exchange rate to be 1.55 yuan to the dollar.



If the industrial and agricultural output value in the next 20 years grew at an annual rate of 7.7 per cent (the annual average of the last 30 years) and the rate of natural population growth was kept within 11 per thousand, the per capita GNP for the province would be 1,050 dollars by the year 2000. "If we succeed in doing our work even better," said Governor Han, "if we can arouse the positive factors all over the province and give full play to Hubei's strong points, it is possible that we can reach the goal even a bit earlier."

What about the nation's most populous province of Sichuan in the southwest? In 1979 the per capita GNP of Sichuan (pop. 97 million) was only the equivalent of 200 dollars, lower than the national average. Deputies from Sichuan mentioned that their preliminary programme was to raise the present figure to some 820 dollars by 2000 and to reach the target of 1,000 dollars in two to three years later. Energy deficiency was holding back development in industrial and agricultural production. Sichuan, however, is rich in water resources, more than 95 per cent of which are still unused. When this latent energy is developed, the rate of industrial and agricultural development will be speeded up. Light industry contributes a comparatively small share to Sichuan's economy, while heavy industry in the province, especially machine-building, has not been operating to full capacity. The province has 26.66 million hectares of grassland, grassy slopes, forest and water areas that are not yet well used. When these resources are tapped, the 1,000-dollar mark will be within reach.

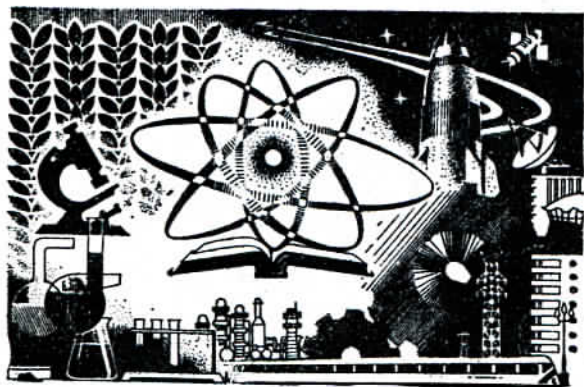
The 1979 per capita GNP in Heilongjiang, a northeastern province situated in the northern part of the temperate zone, was the yuan-equivalent of 366 dollars. There, the urban and rural population are talking a great deal about the year 2000 and the 1,000-dollar goal. Fa-

vourable conditions are the Daqing Oilfield and a vast expanse of fertile land suitable for establishing marketable grain-producing bases. But it has the unfavourable condition of a short frost-free period in the year. Heilongjiang's reaching the 1,000-dollar mark depends on its economic policy. Maize and soybeans had been the only permitted crops in the western part of the province where there are large tracts of land with light alkaline soil. It was said that the "correct line" meant to grow staple food crops only. Today, things are different — more practical, and taking local conditions into account — as importance is placed on economic results. Sugar beets and sunflowers are grown in some places, and these have greatly boosted the province's income. And if such resources as forests, milk, hides, reeds and medicinal herbs are fully used, the 1,000-dollar mark can be reached by 1995, with a leeway of five years.

This writer called on deputies from other provinces and autonomous regions and found that whether in the north or the south, in coastal areas or the hinterland, practically every area had a programme for reaching the 1,000-dollar target. The plans included goals in separate phases, principles to be followed, and measures for overcoming possible difficulties ahead.

### Living Standard

What will the people's living standards be when the per capita GNP has reached the 1,000-dollar mark? This projected picture is of interest to one and all. Yet the picture necessarily lacks detail, as it can fall into place only in the course of modernization. Some see the people's living standard then as similar to that of the Japanese people in 1966 when the per capita GNP had reached 1,028 dollars. Others hold that it will be higher because of certain specific conditions in China such as the absence of class exploitation and an exploitative system. The entire national income thus goes to society as a whole, with a considerable part going directly into the people's purses. Further, prices for consumer goods are generally low. Though these predictions can only be conjectures, the 1,000-dollar per capita GNP in the year 2000 will mean a significant change and marked improvement in the people's clothing, food, housing and transport. It will usher in a great flowering of education and culture. TV sets, washing machines, refrigerators and other durable goods will be quite common in Chinese homes, while the diet will contain





past three years. A great deal still remains to be done to solve this problem.

### Unified Allocation of Jobs and Its Defects

What is meant by labour employment? It means that a worker does a gainful job using the means of production in order to support himself. When labour power becomes proportionately more than the means of production, a part of the labour force will be unemployed. Contrarily, when the means of production are relatively more plentiful than the labour force, jobs will be unfilled.

In the 1950s in China, a unified system of allocating jobs in urban areas was instituted. From 1966 this system developed further, to the point where all urban workers were employed by the state. In other words, the state, through highly concentrated procedures, arbitrarily assigns people to various posts. In addition to being arbitrary, the assignment is permanent, so that the assignee feels secure all his life. Nothing can happen to his job whether he does it satisfactorily or not. This system has come to be known as the "iron rice bowl" under which units seeking people to fill jobs cannot do so by themselves, nor can people seeking employment have any choice to make.

Such a system has serious defects—it impairs management and labour efficiency; it becomes an enormous waste of talent; it fosters



In Wuxi, east China, more people get work in eating establishments like this one run by a neighbourhood organization.

the mentality among job-seekers of sitting and waiting for the state to place them in a job.

Circumscribing and misinterpreting the scientific concept of labour employment, the system is untenable in theory and harmful in practice. The conditions should be created for reforming the "iron rice bowl" employment system of unified job allocation. A new system is needed so that, under an overall state plan, employment may be had either through labour departments or joint endeavours organized on a voluntary basis, or through one's own efforts. The needs of the state, the requirements of units in employing labourers, and the employees' professional skills should be integrated in a rational way. Only thus can China's labour employment system become flexible and the problem be solved.

### Population

Full employment demands that the labour force fit the means of production. As the volume of the means of production is fairly fixed and the labour force is determined by the size of the population and age distribution, rational control must be exercised over the population.

For a period in the past there prevailed the one-sided view that "it is a good thing to have a huge population." This ignored the relationship between population growth and production of material wealth—the very mechanism that governs man's social life. The result was a runaway population growth, especially in the years 1966-76. By the end of 1979, China's population had increased from 540 million in 1949 to 970 million, the annual average rate of population growth in the last 30 years having exceeded 20 per thousand, although the growth of the national economy has been slow since 1958. This is the root cause of the present serious problem in labour employment.

The population problem has been a focus of Party and government attention in recent years, and much has been achieved in controlling population growth. But this work must continue in all seriousness, for with a population base already too large, the slightest increase would mean a tremendous net gain, bringing difficulties in future employment. If success is achieved in curbing population growth there will be funds for investment—funds which would otherwise be used to support a much

larger population. This will increase job opportunities.

### Structure of the Ownership System

The share the various types of ownership of the means of production have in the national economy must be in suitable proportion to the level of the overall productive forces and the different levels of development in regions, departments and enterprises. For many years, however, emphasis has been incorrectly placed on the transition from collective ownership to ownership by the whole people, and a policy of restricting or wiping out individual economy in towns and cities was adopted. While 23.9 per cent of the nation's total number of employed worked in collectively owned enterprises in 1965, this percentage was reduced to 20.9 in 1976, further aggravating the problem of labour employment.

With China's productive forces at the present level, collective ownership still has great merit. This is because in collectively owned enterprises, which are responsible for their own profits and losses, the personal interests of the workers and staff members are closely tied with the interests of the enterprises, and labour enthusiasm is no big problem. As many of these enterprises are small or medium-sized and in many cases require hand labour, more jobs are available there. And since less investment is needed there than in enterprises owned by the whole people, funds are at hand to provide relatively more jobs.

Urban individual economy is another form of ownership that cannot be ignored. This will exist for a long time as a necessary supplement to economies under collective ownership and

**In Chengdu, southwest China, private individuals engage in tailoring at a roadside.**



ownership by the whole people. It will be a vital part in the overall national economy and help the people's livelihood. In 1953 the 9 million individual labourers in urban area made up half of the nation's total employed. After the elimination of individual economy (considered as a form of capitalism) between 1958 and 1966 only 150,000 individual labourers remained in the cities and towns. A form of ownership providing many job opportunities was nearly wiped out.

To provide more jobs and promote national economic growth, collectively owned economy should be allowed to develop considerably, and urban individual economy to some extent, so long as these economies involve no exploitation of man by man.

### Economic Structure

When we speak of economic structure here, we are referring to the proportions between the various branches of the national economy. A rational or irrational economic structure makes a great difference in labour employment. A rational economic structure harmonizes with the level of development of the productive forces, helps to expand employment and improves the people's livelihood.

For some time such principles as "taking steel as the key link" and "giving priority to the development of heavy industry" have held sway and culminated in an irrational economic structure in which heavy industry kept expanding while light industry, commerce and service trades shrank. Heavy industry generally provides less jobs than light industry, commerce and service trades. A statistical survey shows that one million yuan in fixed assets in heavy industry means jobs for about 90 people, while the same fixed assets in light industry means jobs for some 250 people. It means even more jobs in commerce and service trades. The gradual readjustment being made in China's economic structure will provide more people with jobs.

China has a huge population and manpower while its material resources are limited. It is unable to make heavy investments. These conditions dictate the development of certain branches and enterprises using advanced technology and high labour productivity. At the same

time they even more strongly dictate the development of branches and enterprises that are not highly technological but require a large amount of manpower. The latter will provide wide job opportunities.

### Quality of Labour Power

With the development of science, technology and the productive forces, education becomes an increasingly important factor in economic development.

Quantity and quality are two different concepts in labour power. Quantity refers to the number of persons who are of working age. Quality refers to morale, and the intellectual and physical levels of the workers. Labour power (manpower) resources usually means both the quantity and quality of the work force. The total labour power resource of a country is the product of the number of its labourers and their average technical and vocational level. China's labour power is abundant but generally of a rather poor quality. An industrial and transportation department reports that 80 per cent of its 20.75 million workers and staff members received no more than a junior middle-school education. Only by raising the general standard of China's labourers can the potential benefit of labour abundance become a substan-

tive one. Education is the ingredient needed to improve the quality of China's labour force.

Viewed from the angle of solving China's employment problem, the urgent task is to raise the quality of the labour force through education as a subjective condition for increasing job opportunities. The scientific and cultural level of its young people seeking employment is very low; most have no professional skill. This creates a situation of joblessness amidst unfilled jobs, as the jobless and the jobs do not match. This state of affairs is quite commonplace in China.

In solving the employment problem it is necessary also to keep the structure of the labour power (the proportion of labourers of different regions, branches, trades, technical levels, and skills in the total number of the labour force) in harmony with the economic structure. To this end, it is necessary to introduce educational reforms that will result in the educational structure fitting in with the economic structure and the educational system with the employment system. For this educational reform to help solve the employment problem, intermediate education must be improved and the proportion of vocational and technical education increased. These measures are of decisive importance. □

## Answering Our Readers

# Does China Export Labour?

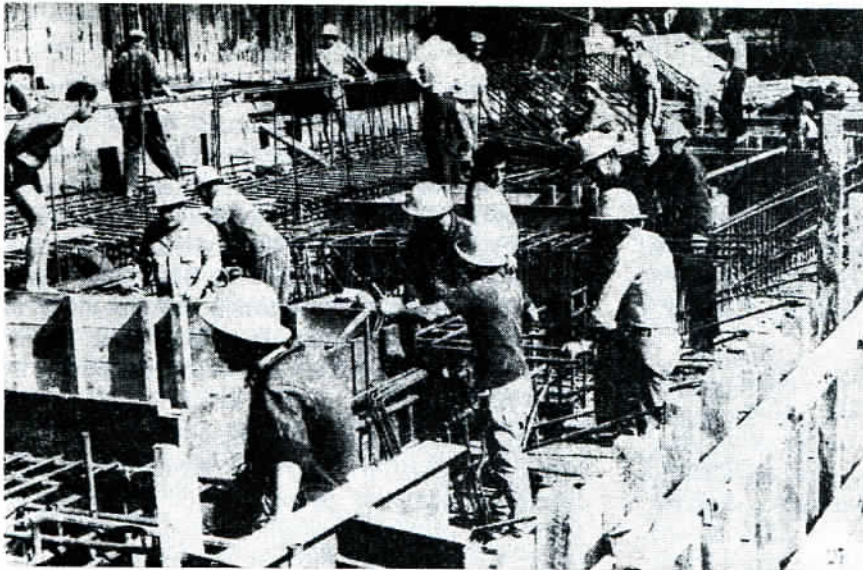
*Readers from West Germany and Denmark have inquired: Why does socialist China export labour? Is it meant to solve unemployment or earn foreign currency? How does it differ from Chinese coolies working abroad in the 19th century?*

*Recently a "Beijing Review" correspondent interviewed Zhang Enshu, Deputy Managing Director of the China Construction Engineering Corporation. He gave the following account to these questions.—Ed.*

**T**HE China Construction Engineering Corporation (CCEC) is a state enterprise which was set up in 1957. Its task is to survey, design and build economic and technical co-operation projects which the Chinese Government arranges



with foreign countries and other regions. Up to 1978, it completed 500 engineering projects in more than 50 countries and regions. These include public buildings like the International Conference Hall in Sri Lanka, the Exhibition Hall in Algeria, the People's Palace in Guinea, the People's Palace in Zaire, the Friendship Hall in the Sudan and the Somali National Stadium; and industrial projects such as the Conakry Cigarette and Match Factory in Gui-



Chinese and Maltese workers constructing a dry dock, which is being built with Chinese aid.

nea, the Hama Textile Mill in Syria, the Kathmandu Brick and Tile Making Plant in Nepal, a sugar refinery in Mali and the Friendship Textile Mill in Tanzania. Some of these economic assistance projects are gifts from China while others are built with low-interest or interest-free loans provided by China.

Beginning in February 1979, the CCEC decided that it would undertake complete projects, including surveying, designing and construction, under a single contract, or undertake any of these items individually or undertake joint contracts with foreign countries and other regions. It also provides manpower and technical services. By the end of last September, China had signed 72 contracts with organizations in foreign countries and other regions. Only eight were related to providing manpower and technical services.

The purpose of providing manpower and technical services to foreign countries and other regions is to develop economic co-operation and exchange technical experiences with other countries as well as to promote friendship between the peoples of China and other parts of the world. A certain amount of foreign exchange is also earned, thereby accumulating funds for our modernization programme.

Some say that we send workers abroad in order to find work for those who are waiting for employment, a situation which developed during the ten tumultuous years (1966-76). This is not the case. Our corporation only sends a

few thousand abroad a year to build projects. How can this have any significant impact on employment? China has a population of close to 1,000 million and our government has to find jobs for millions of young people every year. The employment problem can be solved only by economic development and control of population growth.

Moreover the young people awaiting jobs are mostly recent middle school graduates, and are not qualified to be dispatched abroad by our corporation. Our personnel

working in foreign countries include experienced engineers and technicians, managers and skilled workers who have volunteered to work overseas.

The CCEC enjoys a good reputation. Last year we signed a contract with the Arab Republic of Yemen to design and construct an international conference centre in its capital. The Yemeni authorities came straight to our corporation because they had worked with us before and known the quality of our engineering.

The workers we send abroad are fundamentally different from those who were forced to flee their homes and work overseas in the 19th century. In those days, working people were oppressed and exploited by the imperialists, feudal bureaucrats and landlords. Sometimes they had to sell themselves to traders in human flesh or to capitalists to work as coolies abroad in exchange for a very low pay.

Today when the working people are masters of the country, those working abroad are organized workers of state enterprises. They work for less than two years in a foreign country, and receive the same holidays which they would get in China or have the holidays of the country they are working in. They also receive one month's paid vacation every year and free trips to China. If someone has to postpone his vacation because of work, he will be compensated appropriately.

The aims of their going abroad are: (1) To make contributions to the construction of those countries according to the agreements signed

with China; (2) enhance the friendship between the peoples of China and other countries; (3) exchange architectural knowledge with other countries and learn about their advanced experiences; (4) accumulate foreign exchange for our national construction. Thus, exploitation is out of the question.

While abroad, they pay nothing for their room and medical services while receiving four or five times their original pay, which covers both their expenses and those of their family

members in China. They work a 48-hour week, the same as in China. To ensure their on-the-job safety and health, they are provided with the necessary equipment and overalls. Those working under high temperatures or in very difficult situations are given health subsidies.

Foreign companies and entrepreneurs who co-operate with us get a certain amount of profit for the manpower and technical service we supply in accordance with international practice. □

## How Major Municipalities and Provinces Give Play to Their Strong Points

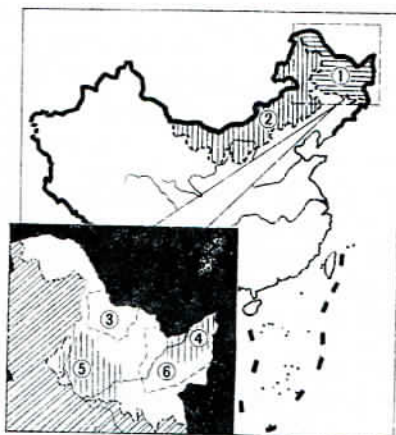
*In Nos. 41 and 42, we published the first six articles of a series covering developments in the various municipalities and provinces. Following are the last two articles on this topic. — Ed.*

### Heilongjiang — A Mechanized Granary

**H**EILONGJIANG Province is known as the "Great Northern Wilderness." Lying in the northeastern corner of China, it is sparsely populated and there are vast expanses of plains dotted with marshlands (Songhua-Nenjiang plain and the Sanjiang plain). The Greater and Lesser Hinggan Mountains and the Wanda Mountains are covered with primeval forests.

After New China was founded in 1949, great changes occurred in this province with an area of 720,000 square kilometres. The world-famous Daqing Oilfield was built, millions of hectares of wasteland were reclaimed and many new cities constructed. Still, vast tracts of fertile wasteland remain to be reclaimed, especially on the plains.

As Heilongjiang abounds in natural resources for developing agriculture, the state has decided to bring the strong points of the border province into play and turn it into a mechanized marketable grain base. It has mapped out a programme for realizing mechanization and a special plan for reclaiming the wastelands for the next year and the coming five years.



1. Heilongjiang Province
2. Inner Mongolia
3. Heihe area
4. Sanjiang plain
5. Songhua-Nenjiang plain
6. Hejiang area

The provincial leadership summarized previous experience in agricultural production and made a survey of the soil, climate and water resources, then decided to divide the whole province into six crop-growing areas. The Heihe area and the Sanjiang plain in the northernmost part of the province, where the temperature is low, are to be cultivated with wheat and soybeans. The Songhua-Nenjiang plain and the Hejiang area (excluding the Sanjiang plain) are for growing maize, soybeans and rice. Zhaodong, Anda and 22 other counties will grow sugar beets. Measures have also been adopted for

mechanizing farm production. Many tractors and farming machines have been brought into the wilderness to reclaim the wastelands.

Last year, the province built 86 mechanized reclamation centres and reclaimed 96,000 hectares of wasteland. This year, it built another 69 centres and plans to reclaim 46,000 hectares. Seven centres have already fulfilled their reclamation aims for the year and have sown crops on an area twice as large as planned.

As the province is vast, complicated geographically and varied in climate, the provincial government has decided to realize mechanization step by step, depending on the local actual conditions. In the Heihe area, for instance, 200,000 hectares of wasteland are to be reclaimed. As the temperature there is low and the frost-free period short, the best way to secure a good harvest in this vast area is to mechanize. This year, 1,500 tractors and 200 combine harvesters were bought for the 200 production brigades in the area. Half the 24,000 hectares of wasteland planned to be opened this year have already been tilled.

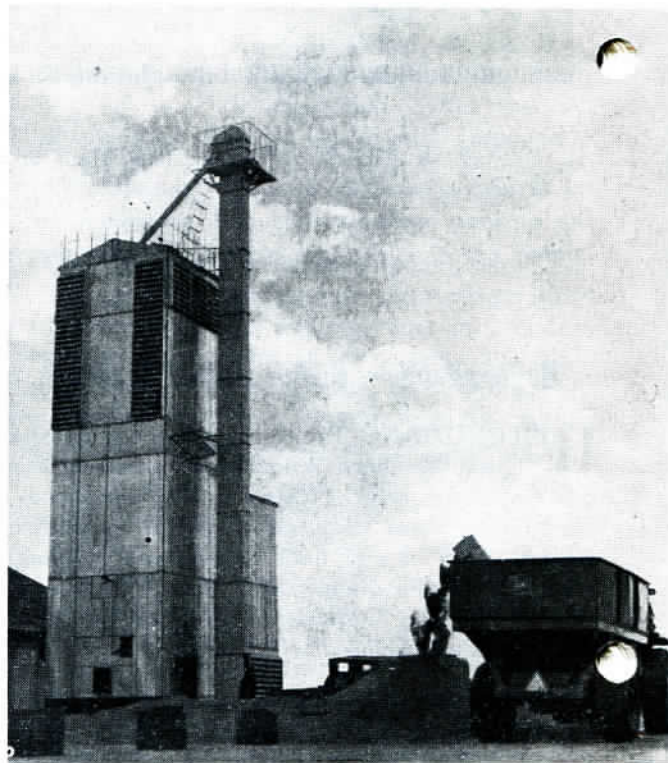
Almost two-fifths of the 2,216 brigades on the Nenjiang River plain have been given the signal to mechanize first because they grow wheat and soybeans. Another 1,100 brigades which raise other grains will gradually be mechanized at a later date.

Where mechanization has been realized, the manpower saved is being used for other projects. In Aihui County, for instance, 30 per cent of the manpower was released from agriculture by mechanization and then assigned to work in forestry, stock-breeding, sideline occupations, fishery and industry. In 1979, 20 per cent of the county's total income came from these undertakings.

The Sanjiang plain in the east where the Heilong, Songhua and Wusuli Rivers meet is a major area which needs to be developed. So far only 20 per cent of its 100,000 square kilometres of fertile wasteland have been reclaimed. To speed up the area's development, 220 scientists, technicians and experts conducted an on-the-spot investigation from September to December last year. They concluded the area had ten strong points, including: 1) 60 per cent of the 10 million hectares of arable land have long stretches of flat plains which are suited to mechanized farming; 2) the soil is fer-

tile, with 20 cm. of black topsoil; 3) water is plentiful because the three main rivers—the Songhua, Heilong and Wusuli—and their 20 tributaries and many streams crisscross the area, and rainfall averages 550 mm. each year; 4) large tracts of forests cover an area of 2.47 million hectares.

The scientists also suggested that attention be paid to a rational layout of agriculture so as to maintain the ecological equilibrium. Failure to observe the ecological equilibrium as well as unscrupulous felling of forests had resulted in a decrease of river water. Thus, when the area received less rainfall, droughts occurred.



Mechanized farming at the Friendship Farm in Heilongjiang Province.

The scientists proposed that 35 per cent of the Sanjiang plain should be covered with trees, 11 per cent more than today; 15 per cent be marked out for animal breeding; 35-40 per cent be tilled; and the areas for aquatic products be enlarged.

Earlier this year a joint venture with Japan and the United States was started on the Sanjiang plain for growing soybeans.



## Inner Mongolia — A Stock-Raising Base

**T**HE Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region is one of China's five major pastoral areas. Lying in the northern border region of China, it boasts nearly one-third of the nation's grasslands, abounds in sheep, goats, cattle and horses and leads the nation in the number of livestock.

In Inner Mongolia before liberation, a small nobility and some herd-owners possessed most of the grazing land as well as the livestock, while the herdsmen, who accounted for over 90 per cent of the population, were subjected to exploitation and led a nomadic life.

With the birth of New China in 1949, the nomadic herdsmen took over control of the pastureland, and settled down gradually. They built irrigation works, planted grass and trees and repaired livestock sheds. The production of animal husbandry grew dramatically.

But Inner Mongolia has not completely got rid of its backwardness. Herdsmen there are still far from well-off. And their efforts to improve their lives were set back by the ten years of turmoil starting in 1966. Natural laws were violated when the pastoral areas attempted to implement the policy of "taking grain as the key link." Large tracts of forests and grassland were forcibly turned into cultivated land. Consequently the ecological equilibrium was upset and the yield was extremely low, with the 5,330,000 hectares of crop fields in the region unable to feed its 18 million people.

Ejin Banner (county) in the westernmost part of the autonomous region is covered with large tracts of grassland and natural forestry. The area was prosperous up to 1965 as a result of developing the local resources. But when ultra-Left ideas dominated policies after 1966, animal husbandry was abandoned for crop raising, and livestock were cut by 74 per cent. The economy in Ejin Banner was not restored until 1978 when this line for agriculture was repudiated, the proportion of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry was corrected and a series of economic policies were enacted.

For the people of Inner Mongolia, who had accumulated a host of positive and negative experiences, it was clear that the advantageous aspects of their economy would have to be built upon in order to achieve greater pros-

perity. They have now worked out a policy of engaging mainly in animal husbandry, combining agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, developing a diversified economy and ensuring an all-round development.

The first thing on their agenda is to develop animal husbandry. In Inner Mongolia, grasslands cover more than half of the total area, providing a plentiful supply of lush grass-fodder. And people there are veteran stock raisers. In places where grasslands and forests were destroyed, people have stopped growing crops in favour of planting trees and taking up stock-raising.

In agricultural and semi-agricultural zones, the area of grain cultivation has also been cut. A typical case is the Huangyanggou Brigade in Ulanqab League where the expansion of grassland and forests in 1979 improved the ecological equilibrium and raised the total grain output by 150 per cent.

To develop animal husbandry as the main link, the quality of livestock must also be raised. In the past, quantity was overemphasized. Communes and brigades were thus reluctant to kill or sell livestock, leading to overgrazing and a deterioration of the pastureland with

Inner Mongolian herdsmen shearing their sheep.



each passing year. When a natural disaster occurred, large numbers of animals died, with the number of dead animals in some areas equal to what the state wanted to purchase. At most the state could purchase 10 per cent of what it planned to. The autonomous region has decided to make a change in the production target for animal husbandry in the coming years. Particular attention is to be paid to raising the selling rate of livestock, the commodity rate of animal products and labour productivity.

Developing a diversified economy means growing more oil-bearing crops, such as castors and sunflowers which can be grown everywhere in the region, as well as sugar beets which are suitable for the Great Bend of the Huanghe River and the plain. Meanwhile, light and textile industries that chiefly process animal products will be given priority; this includes woollen-, leather- and milk-processing, sugar-refining and paper-making industries. Cash crops and light and textile industries need small investment and yield quick results. Their

development can stimulate markets and increase revenue.

Appropriate policies have now been enacted to give full play to the initiative of the peasants and herdsman. For instance, more livestock are allowed to be held privately without any restrictions. Communes and brigades also have allotted land for this purpose. Rural fairs with national ethnic restaurants have also been opened. As long as state quotas are met, the price of the surplus livestock sold to the state will be raised.

A brisk atmosphere has returned to the pastureland of Inner Mongolia since 1979. Compared with 1978, the total income of the 289 stock-raising communes in the region increased 13.5 per cent; the number of animals, 10.9 per cent; and the labour productivity, 13.6 per cent. Tangible results have already been obtained in the 32 base areas of marketable cattle established two years ago in 32 banners and counties in the eastern part of the autonomous region. To date they have delivered 300,000 head of farm and beef cattle to the state and 80,000 tons of milk. □

## How to Pronounce the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet

Following is the Chinese phonetic alphabet showing the pronunciation with approximate English equivalents. Spelling in the Wade system is in parentheses for reference.

"a"	(a),	a vowel, as in far;	"l"	(l),	a consonant, as in land;
"b"	(p),	a consonant, as in be;	"m"	(m),	a consonant, as in me;
"c"	(ts),	a consonant, as "ts" in its; and	"n"	(n),	a consonant, as in no;
"ch"	(ch),	a consonant, as "ch" in church, strongly aspirated;	"o"	(o),	a vowel, as "aw" in law;
"d"	(t),	a consonant, as in do;	"p"	(p),	a consonant, as in par, strongly aspirated;
"e"	(e),	a vowel, as "er" in her, the "r" being silent; but "ie", a diphthong, as in yes and "ei", a diphthong, as in way;	"q"	(ch),	a consonant, as "ch" in cheek;
"f"	(f),	a consonant, as in foot;	"r"	(j),	a consonant pronounced as "r" in azure;
"g"	(k),	a consonant, as in go;	"s"	(s, ss, sz),	a consonant, as in sister; and
"h"	(h),	a consonant, as in her, strongly aspirated;	"sh"	(sh),	a consonant, as "sh" in shore;
"i"	(i),	a vowel, two pronunciations:	"t"	(t),	a consonant, as in top, strongly aspirated;
	1)	as in eat	"u"	(u),	a vowel, as in too, also as in the French "u" in "tu" or the German unlauded "u" in "Muenchen";
	2)	as in sir in syllables beginning with the consonants c, ch, r, s, sh, z and zh;	"v"	(v),	is used only to produce foreign and national minority words, and local dialects;
"j"	(ch),	a consonant, as in jeep;	"w"	(w),	used as a semi-vowel in syllables beginning with "u" when not preceded by consonants, pronounced as in want;
"k"	(k),	a consonant, as in kind, strongly aspirated;	"x"	(hs),	a consonant, as "sh" in she;
			"y"		used as a semi-vowel in syllables beginning with "i" or "u" when not preceded by consonants, pronounced as in yet;
			"z"	(ts, tz),	a consonant, as in zero; and
			"zh"	(ch),	a consonant, as "j" in jump.

## SPORTS

**Beijing International Track and Field Meet**

The first large-scale international track and field meet ever to be held in New China took place in Beijing on September 26 and 27. Eight nations sent 264 athletes to participate. The British team captured 12 gold medals in the 35 events; the United States, eight; West Germany and Italy, five each; China, two; and Finland, France and Romania each earned one.

Italian sprinter Pietro Mennea was clocked at 20.03 seconds in the men's 200 metres, beating his earlier performance of 20.19 seconds this year. He set a world record of 19.72 seconds in September 1979.

Sprinter Harvey Glance from the United States turned in a time of 10.27 seconds and captured the men's 100-metre event from a field of 15 contestants.

The British team won eight of the ten women's events. In the women's 100 metres, 21-year-old Heather Hunte sprint-

ed to a finish in 11.20 seconds, 0.04 of a second less than the best record she had set earlier this year.

Eight athletes from seven countries took part in the men's 110-metre hurdles. The 30-year-old French athlete Guy Drut finished with 13.85 seconds. Wilbert Greaves from Britain came in second with a time of 13.93 seconds.

In the men's javelin, the 25-year-old West German athlete Helmut Scareiber surpassed the Moscow Olympic Games gold medal throw of 91.20 metres with a 92.62-metre throw, the best of the meet.

The spectators' attention was caught by the excellent performance of Italy's Sara Simeoni in the women's high jump event. She captured the title by clearing 1.95 metres with a beautiful back style jump.

Former world record holder Karl Hans Riehm of West Germany captured the gold medal of the men's hammer with a throw of 76.52 metres in an exhibition event held on the first day of the meet.

Finnish athlete Markku Tuokko turned a mediocre performance in the men's discus throw into a victory with his last throw of 62.58 metres which brought him the title.

Florenta Tacu, one of the three Romanian athletes competing in the meet, came in first in the women's discus event with a throw of 63.98 metres. The other two Romanian contenders also placed well.

The 22-year-old Chinese athlete Shen Lijuan captured the women's shot put title with a throw of 17.74 metres, an Asian record. She had held her national record of 17.70 metres for two years. Asian record holder Zhou Zhenxian finished first in the triple jump with a 16.80-metre leap.

Chinese athletes broke two national records, equalled one and set two Asian records, but the competition revealed that the level of Chinese athletes generally is lower than the world's best.

## SCIENTIFIC SURVEY

**Surveying Xinjiang**

• Scientists recently discovered that there are reserves of 350,000 million cubic metres of snow and ice over the 2,700 square kilometres of glaciers on Mount Tomur. This important discovery was made by a scientific surveying expedition organized by the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Mount Tomur is the highest peak in the Tianshan Mountains in Xinjiang and rises 7,443.8 metres above sea level. Its total volume of ice and snow is greater than the aggregate amount on Mount Qomolangma and the



— Helmut Scareiber (first from left) talking to newsmen.



Surveyors on Mount Tomur.

Qilian Mountains. It supplies the surrounding areas with 3,500 million cubic metres of water annually — enough to meet the needs of the local industry, agriculture and livestock breeding.

Scientists found rock core samples on the southern slope near a coal mine which provide important clues to the history of glaciation in that area. On the basis of these samples, they have hypothesized that there were four Ice Ages during the Quaternary Period in that area.

Scientists have been able to use the wealth of meteorological data collected on Mount Tomur to describe the regulating role of Mount Tomur and the Tianshan Mountains on the atmosphere. They also collected a lot of data on high altitude meteorology.

During the expedition geologists made a systematic study of magmatic and metamorphic rocks in the Tomur area and came to understand their

characteristics, formation and growth. They are now able to explain why the Tianshan Mountains are divided into northern and southern parts. Furthermore, paleobiological fossils have helped them to ascertain the geological age of the area.

Biologists collected 20,000 specimens of plants and animals on Mount Tomur. They found 46 new species of insects and dozens of areas covered with lichens and fungus. One interesting find was a plant that only grows in East Asia; it shows that higher plant life in the Tomur area is related to that of East Asia.

- One hundred Chinese scientists have finished surveying Harnes, a natural reserve at the foot of the highest peak of the Altay Mountains in Xinjiang, northwest China.

As Xinjiang is at the crossroads of Europe and Asia in respect to various flora and has undergone great changes in its natural geographical conditions, the features of the flora are very complicated and have transitional characteristics.

This particular reserve was picked because it is rich in primeval coniferous trees, the only type of tree in China which is similar to the north European and Siberian species. It also contains many rare plants because of its abundant rainfall.

During their survey the scientists discovered several new species of wild plant life, many of which are closely related to the cultivated plants of beans, alfalfa, garlic and chives. These finds provided new data for the compilation of the books *Flora in Xinjiang* and *Flora in China*.

The scientists also found that this area provides the only natural habitat in China for the

grey squirrel, the grouse and the flying squirrel.

The sickle-shaped Harnes Lake was also of interest to the surveyors because it was created by ancient glaciers. Over 1,370 metres above sea level, it is 25 kilometres long, 2 kilometres wide and 90 metres deep.

The scientists surveyed the vegetation, plants, plant ecology, forestry, birds and animals, insects, aquatic products, soil, geology, and meteorology. They collected more than 300 specimens of plants, 80 of birds and animals and 400 of insects while drawing maps showing the distribution of trees and animals and the types of vegetation and soil.

## PUBLISHING

### *Encyclopaedia Britannica In Chinese*

A Chinese version of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* will be published in China, according to a recent announcement by representatives of *Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.*, and the *Greater Encyclopaedia of China Publishing House*.

It is estimated that the project will take four years to complete. The eight-volume encyclopaedia composed of 8 million Chinese words will be edited and translated under the guidance of a joint editing committee of Chinese and American scholars. The entries will be short and concise, each containing 750 to 1,000 words.

This is the first time that China has decided to introduce Western culture and scientific knowledge in the form of a modern encyclopaedia. It is a significant cultural exchange between China and the United States.

## BOOKS

### *Liu Shaoqi's Theoretical Legacy*

#### On the Party

« 论党 »

Written by Liu Shaoqi,

Published by People's Publishing House,

Renminbi 0.32 yuan.

The new edition of *On the Party* came off the press recently. It contains three important essays on Party-building by Liu Shaoqi, the late Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The three essays are: "On the Party" (the report on revising the Party Constitution delivered by Liu Shaoqi in 1945 to the Party's Seventh National Congress), "On Inner-Party Struggle" and "Be a Good Communist, Build a Good Party."

Of the theoretical articles written by Liu Shaoqi during his lifetime, "On the Party" became one of the most important. When it was first published, the Chinese Communist Party had developed into a strong Party of 1.21 million members while engaging in fierce combat against the Japanese aggressors. Under its leadership were 910,000 army men and 95 million people in vast liberated base areas. Still, the Party was facing numerous difficulties and had to adapt itself to the new situation and new tasks so that it could constantly strengthen and expand itself and further develop its organizational and leadership role among the masses.

"On the Party" helped meet the needs of the situation effectively and became an important guide in Party-building. The contents clearly reflect Liu Shaoqi's integration

of Marxist theory with the actual practice of the Chinese revolution. They include a systematic exposition of the Party's character, its guiding ideology and organizational principles, the need to strengthen Party-building and a series of measures for carrying out this principle.

"On the Party" provided the first scientific account of Mao Zedong Thought. In it, Liu Shaoqi pointed out: Mao Zedong Thought is the theory that unites Marxist-Leninist theories with the actual practice of the Chinese revolution; it has grown and developed in the long revolutionary struggles of the Chinese nation and people against domestic and foreign enemies and also in the course of the struggle of principle against various erroneous opportunist ideas within the Party. Mao Zedong Thought is the guiding theory of all the work of the Party. It is opposed to any dogmatic or empiricist deviations, hereby pointing out the correct road for the political and ideological construction of the Party.

"On the Party" contains a relatively profound and thorough explanation of the Party's mass line and the organizational principle of democratic centralism. It also emphasizes that each Party member must conscientiously fulfil the rights and duties set forth in the Party Constitution. Liu Shaoqi sharply criticized those Party members who did not try to serve the people and sought their own interests at the expense of the masses. He also foresaw that with the approaching victory of the revolution, the Party's tasks would become heavier and the tendency of some Party members to divorce themselves from the masses would arise. Therefore, he

called on the whole Party to put up a constant fight on that score.

After its publication, "On the Party" was popular among Communist Party members and other revolutionaries. Beginning in the mid-1940s, it became required reading for both the older and younger members of the Party. But then during the "cultural revolution" it was attacked and banned by Lin Biao and the gang of four. Now Comrade Liu Shaoqi has been exonerated and his "On the Party" and other works have again become instructive writings for people studying the theory of Party-building.

Two of the articles in *On the Party*, which is in Chinese, have been included in an English edition of Liu Shaoqi's writings. This book, which is entitled *Three Essays on Party-Building*, was recently published by Foreign Languages Press. His *How To Be a Good Communist* has also been published in French and will soon be published in Bengali and Hindi by the same press. We hope these books will help readers abroad better understand Liu Shaoqi's theory of Party-building.

— Ye Duchu of the Teaching Group of Party-Building of the Party School of the C.P.C. Central Committee



### ● **Exhibition of Li Minority Costumes**

An exhibition of the costumes of Hainan Island's Li minority people was recently held at the Nationalities Palace of Culture in Beijing. On display were more than 1,000 different samples of costumes, pattern designs and silver jewelry, made by the Li people, and photographs of their daily life on tropical Hainan Island in the South China Sea.

One of the major attractions of the exhibition was the display of the traditional skirts of the Li women, all characteristically adorned with colourful woven patterns of human figures, animals, cereal crops, flowers and trees. Many of the elabo-



Costumes of the Li women of Hainan Island.

rate designs reflected traditions and customs in the Li people's ancient culture concerning such events as marriage, death, harvesting, hunting and prayers for peace and happiness. Dresses like these are still made and worn today by Li women during traditional festivals and dances, and the experienced old weavers of every village are held in high esteem by all.

The textile industry of the Li people is over 2,000 years now. As early as the Qin and Han Dynasties (221 B.C.-220 A.D.), the cotton cloth of Hainan Island was well known throughout China. A woman weaver of the Yuan Dynasty (1279-1368) introduced the Li people's textile techniques to her native county in Jiangsu Province. This promoted the local development of cotton textiles.

### ● **Peasant Keeps Diary For 50 Years**

Yu Rubin, a 75-year-old peasant from Dazu County in Sichuan Province, has kept a written diary for 50 years. Now millions of Chinese characters in length, the diary is rich with detail on rural daily life and local economic conditions both before liberation and after.

Some of the historical information in the diary has proved useful to local government organizations as well. The Dazu County Water Conservancy Bureau, for example, examined Yu's record of the historical rise and ebb of the local Laixi River, while the County Meteorological Bureau was able to find useful data in the diary about the storms, floods and droughts in that area over the last half century.

Though he has had little formal education, Yu studied clas-

sical Chinese with a tutor for a few years when he was young. He later worked as a porter and a pedlar before becoming a commune member after liberation. He began his diary in 1931 and has written in it diligently ever since.

### ● **Unusual Concert**

Beijing reform school (reformatory) students recently staged a citywide concert at the Sanlihe Workers' Club, part of a new effort being made to stimulate more recreational activities in these schools and draw attention to the importance of the education and reform of young delinquents. (See *Beijing Review*, No. 44, 1979 for detailed report about a reform school in Beijing.)

This was their first citywide concert since the reformatories reopened in 1978, and more than 200 teenage delinquents participated in the performance. In a lively programme of singing, dancing and recitals the students depicted life in the reformatories and reflected the successful remoulding they have undergone over the past two years. Most of the acts and individual performances were created by the teachers and students themselves and received round after round of applause throughout the two-and-a-half-hour show.

One of the most warmly received presentations of the evening was a poetry recital by 17-year-old Zhao Xiaochun from the Shijingshan District Reform School. The poem was entitled *A Letter to My Mother*. It recalled how her mother's defence of the girl's misdeeds had finally resulted in Zhao Xiaochun's entrance into reform school. With tears rolling down

## People in the News

In early 1978 a production team in Hunan Province did something quite novel—it posted a job advertisement for the position of team leader. The 16 families belonging to this No. 5 production team lived in a mountainous area and only possessed 70 *mu* of arable land. They were quite poor; their daily work-points when converted into cash were roughly equivalent to the price of a packet of cigarettes. Each member of the team received an average of 412 *jin* of grain a year. These families wanted a leader who could up their take home pay to 60 yuan a year and the food grain to 600 *jin*.



Li Huaiyu, a young peasant in the same commune, answered the ad. After signing a contract in which he agreed to meet their conditions, he reorganized the work in the team so that the advantages of the area could be more fully exploited. Ditches were dug, banks reinforced and manure collected in an effort to transform 25 *mu* of land which had previously been prone to fertilizer and water loss. Li also closely supervised the crop arrangement and insect prevention as well as increased the number of plants planted to a row. His efforts succeeded. In the fall of 1978 the per-*mu* grain yield increased by more than a third. Each team member earned a net income of 70 yuan and had 600 *jin* of food grain.

The next year the No. 5 team posted a wanted ad. for a team leader who could guarantee an income of 120 yuan and a total grain increase of 10,000 *jin*. The ad. further stipulated the extra rewards and penalties when the leader fulfilled or failed to fulfil their goals. Again Li Huaiyu answered the ad. and by the end of 1979 each peasant in the team was earning 125 yuan and the per-capita food grain increased to 652 *jin*. The team's total grain target was fulfilled. Li was given a bonus of 100 yuan for his services.

Word of this successful method spread to the No. 7 production team in that commune. Early this year it advertised for a leader who could raise the average net income of every team member from 70 to 120 yuan. They promised a bicycle (worth about 150 yuan) in return.

As the No. 5 team was doing quite well, Li Huaiyu decided to apply for the job. Before going into action, he solicited everyone's opinion. Then he decided to only plant one rice crop this year instead of two because of the poor condition of the land. He reopened the brick and tile kiln and arranged craftsmen according to their skills. While the crops are still not in yet, everyone is quite hopeful that their target will be met.

her cheeks, Zhao Xiaochun appealed to her mother at the end of the poem not to treat her younger brothers and sisters in the same way.

The concert ended with a short play presented by the Chaoyang District Reform School, entitled *Two Daggers*. The play revealed how reform school students often find only contempt and rejection from the

rest of society and how, with the help of their teachers, the students became determined to overcome this disappointment and change society's attitudes through their own good actions.

There are now 10 reform schools in Beijing with a total enrolment of 1,300 students. Students at these schools spend at least 24 hours a week attending classes in language study,

mathematics and various other subjects and 14 hours a week doing manual labour. The rest of their time is devoted to recreation and political education.

The overwhelming majority of these teenage delinquents can be successfully rehabilitated. This year alone, more than 300 have ended their study at Beijing's reform schools and returned home. Some of the students since have been given jobs, while others have gone to regular school to continue their studies.

## Humanities-Studies Company Begins Work

The state-owned China Humanities-Studies Company was founded early last month in Beijing to develop China's cultural and academic exchanges with foreign countries.

The company is set up to export books and magazines published by the various institutes of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, as well as works of art, replicas of ancient artifacts, scientific and educational films, documentaries, slides and microfilms of various books of value to academic study.

The new corporation will also handle foreign and domestic advertisements printed in books and periodicals published by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Foreign scholars and experts wanting to tour or lecture in China on a self-paid basis should also contact this organization.

Work at the new company is now well under way. A book covering the 1,000-year history of religion in Tibet, *Pictures and Photos of Chinese History* and *Paintings by Chinese Minority Nationalities* are three publications now being compiled and edited.

China's First Comprehensive Yearbook

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