

Vol. 25, No. 18

May 3, 1982

# BEIJING REVIEW

A CHINESE WEEKLY OF  
NEWS AND VIEWS

**Revising the  
Constitution**



**Revamping  
China's Industry**



## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

### Revising China's Constitution

The draft of the revised Constitution of China has been made public for discussion by the people of the whole country. Some major changes have been proposed (p. 5).

The deputy secretary-general of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution answers questions put by our correspondents (p. 15).

A brief summary of the draft (p. 18).

### Revamping the Industry

Huge sums of money have been allocated by the government to revamp China's industry with up-to-date technology and equipment in order to boost production, raise the quality and increase the variety of products (p. 8).

### Urban Construction

Urban construction has made much progress in the last few years. A notable example is Beijing where top priority is given to projects that will upgrade living standards (p. 9).

### Egypt Recovers Sinai

The Egyptian flag is flying once again over the Sinai Peninsula after 15 years of Israeli occupation. The road to peace and stability in the Middle East, however, is still long and tortuous, as the central issue of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination remains to be solved (p. 11).

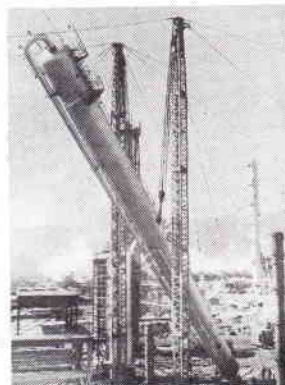
### Japan's Integrated Security Policy

An analysis of the strategy for the national security and development of Japan which, increasingly threatened by the

Soviet Union, is moving towards adopting a comprehensive policy and linking its own defence with global security (p. 21).

### Iranian-Soviet Relations

Economic, trade and military relations between Iran and the Soviet Union are growing. But the Iranians, for historical and other reasons, are wary of Soviet designs in that part of the world (p. 12).



The integral hoisting of a project in the Yanshan General Petrochemical Company in Beijing.

Photo by Sun Yi

## BEIJING REVIEW

Published every Monday by  
BEIJING REVIEW  
24 Baiwanzhuang Road, Beijing  
The People's Republic of China

Vol. 25, No. 18 May 3, 1982

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Published in English, French, Spanish, Japanese and German editions

Distributed by China Publications Centre (GUOJI SHUDIAN),  
P. O. Box 399, Beijing, China

Subscription prices (1 year):

Australia.....A. \$12.50	USA...US\$13.50
New Zealand...NZ. \$14.50	UK.....£6.80
Canada.....Can. \$15.60	

### Guiding Ideology for Literature and Art

**Do the "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" still provide the guiding ideology for literature and art in China?**

This year marks the 40th anniversary of the publication of Comrade Mao Zedong's *Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art*. The *Talks* played an important role and provided the guideline for the development of literary and artistic creation at that time and after the founding of the People's Republic. The fundamental spirit and essence of the *Talks* are still the guiding ideology for Chinese literature and art today.

The *Talks* pointed out that literature and art are reflections of man's social life, which is the only source of literary and artistic creation. Writers of the proletariat and the people should reflect life from the standpoint of the proletariat and the people, and should prove their standpoint in deeds, not in words. They should go and live among the people and, first of all, go among the workers, peasants and soldiers who constitute the overwhelming majority of the people. Writers should use their works to unite, educate and inspire the people to oppose the enemy, transform the old society and build up the new. All these are quite correct.

In the socialist era, "literature and art should serve the people and socialism." This is an application and development of Comrade Mao Zedong's ideology on literature and art under socialist conditions. "Serving the people" is the same as "serving the workers, peasants and soldiers," for the workers, peasants and

soldiers make up the great majority of the people. In socialist society, intellectuals are also part of the labouring people.

"Serving socialism" is a broad concept. Any idea or trend that inspires and fosters the ideals of socialist new people is regarded as serving socialism. This concept is, therefore, more accurate than the formulation of "serving politics."

We do not treat the *Talks* with the attitude that "every sentence is the truth."

Some formulations in the *Talks* are not correctly and clearly stated, and have exerted harmful influence on the development of China's literature and art. We have now corrected them. The incorrect formulations include: Literature and art

are subordinate to politics; regarding the ideological contents of literary and artistic works dealing with politics, society, philosophy and historical viewpoints all as political points of view and political inclinations and taking the political criterion as the primary criterion in judging the merits of literary and artistic works; regarding human nature which has a social character entirely as man's class character; placing those writers who went to Yanan because they opposed reactionary Kuomintang rule and who still had petty-bourgeois habits on a par with the big landlords and capitalists.

It conforms with materialism and dialectics to adopt an analytical attitude towards Comrade Mao Zedong's literary and artistic thought.

— *Literary Editor*  
Xin Xiangrong

### Chemical Weapons

**What is your view towards President Reagan's decision to resume the production of chemical weapons?**

President Reagan's decision is against the will of the people and we oppose it.

The renewed production of chemical weapons by the United States opens up another field of competition in the arms race between the two superpowers.

Under the cloak of "detente" and "arms reduction," the Soviet Union is energetically developing its nuclear and conventional weapons; it is also stepping up the production of chemical weapons which are being used in Afghanistan and in the Southeast Asian region.

This has been universally condemned. The United States' resumption of chemical weapons production is obviously a manoeuvre to strengthen its ability to compete with the Soviet Union.

The Chinese Government has always opposed the arms race between the two superpowers and the production of weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons. We favour the signing of an international agreement to completely prohibit and destroy chemical weapons by putting a ban on the use, production, development, deployment and stockpiling of chemical weapons of any kind.

— *International Editor*  
Guo Ji

# LETTERS

## Economic Crimes

I read your articles "Fighting Economic Crimes" in "Notes From the Editors," and "Prosecuting Economic Criminals" in "Events and Trends" in *Beijing Review* issue No. 8.

Chairman Mao Zedong was quite right when he said in 1949 that the cadres must not fall to the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie.

I believe the bourgeoisie will continuously try to penetrate China with its corruption. However I have faith there will always be honest proletarians to take the place of those who become corrupted by bourgeois ideology, and the cause of communism will continue.

I don't want capitalists from the reactionary Western countries to destroy the "people's paradise" of China with their modern bourgeois civilization.

I hope China will not be transformed into a police country because of these criminal activities. I think Marxism-Leninism, revolution and Mao Zedong Thought are the ways to fight these problems.

**Victor Cesenfur**  
Portugal

## Comprehensive Comments

The cover and inside back cover are better than before. The paintings and papercuts and their explanations of the Art Page make your predominantly political magazine more lively.

The column "Notes From the Editors" should remain as it is. It informs about China's economy and economic policies, which are not meticulously reported in my country's press.

The "Culture and Science" as well as "Events and Trends" provide useful supplementary material for my teaching. I do not always agree with all the conclusions and appraisals of these articles but this is insignificant as compared with the knowledge I

gathered about China through *Beijing Review*. If a person lives far away from China and has interest in the country, its people and many problems, he must first learn the basic facts. The factual material in *Beijing Review* helps me develop a better understanding of your country's history, the "cultural revolution" and its consequences.

The column "Articles and Documents" helps the readers picture China's domestic scene and economic situation and understand another road to socialism.

I have a prejudice against Marxism-Leninism. Your country has to try to produce evidence that anyone, no matter who he is, has the freedom to oppose or support socialism. Otherwise the authoritarianism of socialism will prevail. This will eliminate personal freedom and will lead to not regarding foreigners as equals. For instance, you cover South Africa from a single angle and so with my country — the Federal Republic of Germany. I feel perplexed by your point of view but, presenting views for discussion is better than alleging all truth is in your hands. I commend your efforts in this respect and your "Articles and Documents" column.

As to the international coverage, I have previewed my opinion in the above paragraph. Here I'd like to repeat: You write about things as you see them and I know how you think after reading them. I am not a friend of the Soviet Union, therefore, how you, as socialists and Communists, treat international politics is important to me. You draw an objective picture of Western Europe. This is done undoubtedly by relying on your outstanding diplomats and their assistants. They have a better understanding of Europe than our German diplomats have of China and its problems. I think if the Federal Republic of Germany shows some interest in the People's Republic of China, that is, to seek closer economic co-operation with China, this is better than to pursue a lopsided eastern policy which is to the advantage of Moscow.

As a teacher of history and politics, I am very interested in those books and magazines I can purchase. As I want to present

my students with all I know, I am full of curiosity. Guo Fengmin's article "Basic Ideas Behind the Foreign Policies of West European Countries" in issue No. 4 is one of the best articles that I have read in the foreign press.

I regret there is little coverage of sports and no addresses to write to in German. Hope my remarks are not too many.

In conclusion, *Beijing Review* provides me with valuable information about your country.

**Helmut Deckert**  
Wutoschingen, FRG

## "A Letter Asking to Adopt A Daughter"

Recently the *Beijing Review* has improved a lot and the change is welcome to the readers. Today I am writing about an article "A Letter Asking to Adopt a Daughter" published in your magazine's issue No. 4, 1982.

If you include one or two such articles touching human emotions, every reader would welcome such human-interest stories in your magazine.

**Zamir Siddiqi**  
Karachi, Pakistan

## Understanding China Through "Beijing Review"

*Beijing Review* continues to please me greatly. It covers so many important topics, it shows new developments, reflects the thinking of China in world affairs, and indicates that China is aware of continuing problems without giving a picture that nothing more need be done for its people. Perhaps something about Poland needs to be further expressed.

I am called upon many times to speak to groups about my five visits to China since 1979 and there are two items I continually stress: not whether China is up to developed nations, such as the United States but how far China has gone since 1949; also, the great friendliness of the Chinese people towards tourists from America and other countries.

**Irving R. Stone**  
Irvine, Calif., USA

## POLITICAL

## Draft of Revised Constitution Made Public

The Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress decided at its 23rd session, which opened on April 22 in Beijing, to make public the draft of the revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China for discussion by the people of all nationalities in the country. (A brief summary of the draft is on p. 18 of this issue and the full text will be published in our next issue.) The Committee for the Revision of the Constitution will, in the light of the opinions and suggestions from the nationwide discussions, make further revisions and then submit the draft to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress for examination and approval.

The greatest proposed changes in the draft of the revised Constitution are: the reinstatement of the post of Chairman of the

People's Republic and the establishment of a central military council to lead the nation's armed forces; the expansion of the functions and powers of the NPC Standing Committee, so that it has the power to enact certain laws and decrees and supervise the implementation of the Constitution; the re-establishment of state power at the township level while retaining the people's commune as an economic organization, thereby changing the present system of integrating government administration with commune management.

At a recent meeting of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, Vice-Chairman Peng Zhen of the Committee explained the principal points of the revised draft. He said that some provisions of the draft concerning the structure of the

state embody important reforms and new developments in China's state system.

China has had three Constitutions since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. The 1954 document was comprehensive in content, Peng Zhen said, but the 1975 and 1978 documents, restricted by the historical conditions under which they were drawn up, had serious drawbacks.

Tremendous changes have taken place since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee held at the end of 1978, Peng Zhen said. The 1978 Constitution, therefore, no longer suits the needs of the current situation, and this calls for some big changes in the Constitution.

Peng Zhen listed the main contents of the revised draft:

— China adheres to the four fundamental principles — socialism, the people's democratic dictatorship, Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and the leadership of the Communist Party of China;

— China is a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance;

— The socialist system is the fundamental system of China and the basic task of the Chinese people is to concentrate their efforts on socialist modernization;

— While working for socialist material development, promote socialist ethics and culture. This includes conducting ideological and ethical education among the people and developing education, science and culture;



NPC Standing Committee discussing the draft of the revised Constitution.

— The fundamental rights of the citizens are provided for according to socialist democracy and the socialist legal system;

— The system of people's congress will be strengthened, and the functions and powers of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress expanded. The State Council will follow the system of decision by the Premier, and the standing committee of the State Council will consist of the Premier, Vice-Premiers, State Councillors and Secretary-General;

— Regional national autonomy will be upheld and the national autonomous areas will have more autonomy;

— Political power at the grassroots level will be strengthened.

At the session, Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a report on the progress in streamlining the structure of the State Council and explanations on three related proposals. Zhao Ziyang said that the work has proceeded smoothly and the restructuring of the ministries and commissions under the State Council has been completed.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

### Chairman Vieira Visits China

Joao Bernardo Vieira, Head of State and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau, paid an official visit to China (April 17-24).

During his stay in Beijing, he met with Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang. Vice-Chairman Deng stressed that the co-operation and exchanges between third

## Zhao Ziyang on China's Foreign Policy

During his talks with Chairman Vieira, Premier Zhao Ziyang explained China's foreign policy. He said:

● China always belongs to the third world. It will firmly stand on the side of the third world countries and strengthen unity and co-operation with them. It will support the other third world countries' just cause of developing their economies and of consolidating their political independence on the basis of economic independence; at the same time it will make positive efforts to develop economic and technical co-operation with them in accordance with China's capabilities and conditions. China will work with them for changing the unjust international economic order and for establishing a new international economic order.

● China firmly supports the people of all countries in the world in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, and racial discrimination and in their other just struggles.

● China follows an independent foreign policy and firmly opposes hegemonism. China holds that the cause of the current tension and turbulence in the world lies in the scramble between the two superpowers. China stands for the strengthening of unity among the third world countries and will never sow dissension among them.

● China will make its efforts to help maintain world peace. Like all other third world countries, China faces the heavy task of building up the country. To raise the standard of the Chinese people's cultural and material well-being, China needs a long period of peaceful international environment.

world countries should be confronted with problems and strengthened. He added that tasks of developing the economy, safeguarding national independence and state sov-



Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping meets Chairman Joao Bernardo Vieira.

ereignty, building up the country and raising the living standards of the people.

Chairman Vieira gave an account of the domestic situation in Guinea-Bissau. He said that his country is forging ahead by overcoming many difficulties.

Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished guests from Guinea-Bissau and held talks with Chairman Vieira.

During the talks, both sides expressed the desire to strengthen their friendly co-operation in the political, economic, scientific and technological fields; and they exchanged views on the international situation and some major international issues. The exchange of views between the leaders of the two countries has helped promote their mutual understanding and friendship and will strengthen bilateral co-operation.

A cultural agreement between the two countries was signed, and a protocol under which China will send a medical team to work in Guinea-Bissau was also signed.

### Somali Second Vice-President's Visit

Major General Hussein Kulmie Afrah, Second Vice-President of the Somali Democratic Republic, paid a visit to China from April 18 to 23.

Chairman Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang met with him on separate occasions. Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei held talks with him.

Hu Yaobang said that the Chinese people are filled with



Premier Zhao Ziyang meets Second Vice-President Hussein Kulmie Afrah.

sincere and friendly hopes for Africa. He added that China hopes that the African countries will live in harmony, guard against aggression and subversion from outside forces and not let themselves be defeated one by one. The old and new colonialists and hegemonists who have ulterior motives wish to achieve their aim of "divide and rule." He expressed the hope that the African countries will strengthen their unity and build themselves up into democratic, independent and increasingly prosperous countries, and added that China will strengthen its co-operation with Somalia and other African countries.

At the banquet he gave in honour of the Somali guests, Premier Zhao Ziyang said: "Since independence, the Somali people have carried forward their glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism, opposing power politics and foreign interference and vigorously safeguarding

state sovereignty and surmounting various kinds of difficulties." He praised them for their successes in developing their national economy and culture and expressed the wish that the Somali people, led by President Siad, will achieve new victories on their road to progress.

Premier Zhao stressed that since China and Somalia established diplomatic relations, their friendship has developed vigorously on a new basis. He said that the Chinese Government and people will work untiringly for the development of such friendship.

In his speech, Vice-President Hussein Kulmie Afrah spoke highly of the traditional friendship between Somalia and China. He said: "The development of Sino-Somali relations, since the independence of Somalia, is characterized by two decades of intensive co-operation." He said that in international affairs Somalia and China share identical views on many questions.

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## Statements by Foreign Ministry Spokesman

**On the Tension in Malvinas.** A spokesman of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, in an interview with Xinhua on April 27, made the following statement:

"The Chinese Government expresses its concern over the current tension in the area of the Malvinas Islands. Various sessions of the non-aligned conference have indicated to whom the sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands belongs. It is regrettable that, owing to the action taken against South Georgia, new obstacles have occurred in the course of the negotiations between the two parties concerned. The Chinese Government hopes that both Britain and Argentina will exercise restraint and settle their dispute over the Malvinas Islands reasonably and peacefully through diplomatic channels."

**On Egypt's Recovery of Sinai.** In another interview, the spokesman said:

"Egypt's recovery of the Sinai Peninsula is a major achievement scored by the Egyptian people through protracted struggle. However, Israel is still occupying some other Arab territories and, moreover, the Palestinian question, the core of the Middle East question, remains unresolved. China hopes that the Arab countries will strengthen their unity to strive for a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East question."

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## Sino-Pakistan Friendship

"Sino-Pakistan relations have always been good. Our friendship has stood the test of time. Our mutual support on the basis of mutual trust is praiseworthy. We have co-operated very well also in international affairs. This close relationship will be further consolidated and remain so in the future." This statement was made by Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping when he met with Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan on April 23.

The Pakistan Foreign Minister arrived in Beijing on a visit on April 21. During his stay in the capital, he also met and had discussions with other Chinese leaders.

At the banquet he gave in honour of Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua reiterated that no matter how stormy and unstable the international situation may

be, the Chinese Government and people will always stand together with the Pakistan Government and people in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and oppose threats and interference from outside.

Referring to the international situation, the Vice-Premier said that the Soviet authorities, in disregard of the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly and strong condemnation by the people of the world, have over the past two years been obstinately hanging on in Afghanistan and have thus far refused to withdraw their troops, their purpose being to realize their ambition of a southward drive. This has seriously jeopardized peace in Southwest Asia and the world as a whole.

Huang Hua said that the Chinese people admire Pakistan for upholding the four principles regarding a just settlement of the Afghan issue and for providing generous humani-

tarian assistance to the 2 million and more Afghan refugees. This just action on the part of the Pakistan Government and people has won universal praise and support.

In his speech, Yaqub Khan said: "The great Chinese people share our perceptions and goals on major regional and international issues. This identity of views exists because our two countries base their policies on the universally respected principles of inter-state relations."

Yaqub Khan added: "Pakistan is committed to finding a political solution to the crisis in Afghanistan in accordance with the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states and non-interference in their internal affairs as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. It is imperative that the foreign forces leave Afghanistan so that conditions are created that would facilitate the return of the Afghan refugees to their homeland in safety and honour."

## ECONOMIC

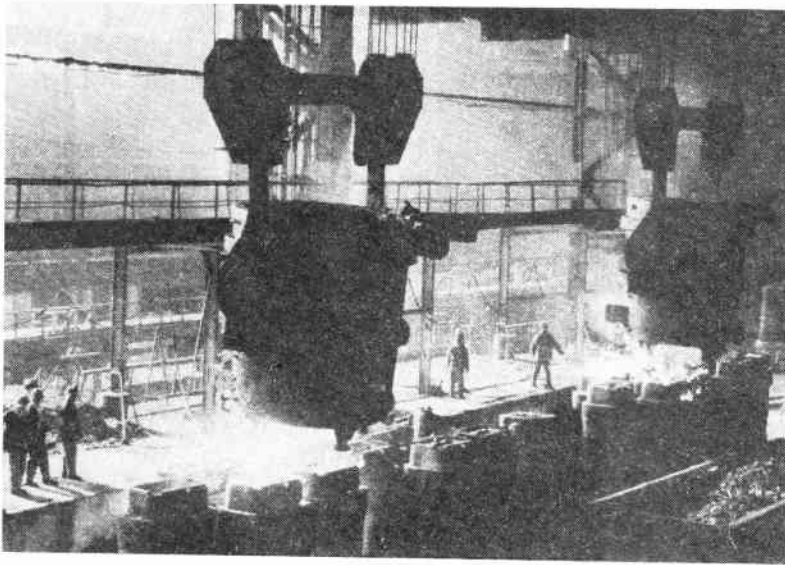
### Industrial Technical Transformation

A plan has been approved by the government to technically transform China's leading steel centre, the Anshan Iron and Steel Complex, by the end of 1985.

When the plan is completed, Anshan's annual output of steel will increase from 6 million tons in 1980 to 7 million tons, and rolled steel from 4.21 million tons to 4.53 million tons. The quality and variety of its products will also be increased and the environment improved.

The complex was built in 1917 and its production ca-





New technology introduced in the Anshan Iron and Steel Complex in casting steel ingots has helped increase economic results.

capacity has been greatly expanded in the 32 years since the founding of the People's Republic. In line with the current economic readjustment programme, the government has decided to revamp it with up-to-date technology and equipment.

The 159 projects to be carried out in the technical transformation include iron smelting, steel making, steel rolling, energy saving and environmental protection, with a total cost of 1,246 million yuan (about 700 million US dollars). The emphasis will be on upgrading the rolling mills to raise the quality and mechanical properties of the rolled steel.

The current policy is to use the limited available funds mainly on industrial transformation in the big cities and key projects. Departments concerned have also approved the 1982 technical transformation plans for 915 projects in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai. The total investment will amount to 1,860 million yuan, plus additional

imports of equipment and technology worth 272 million US dollars.

When these projects are completed, production is expected to greatly increase for some light industrial, textile, food and electronic products needed for both domestic and international markets. Export commodities worth 310 million US dollars will be produced. The boosted productivity will yield an annual average of 1,210 million yuan in profit. These projects' improved efficiency is also expected to reduce oil and coal consumption.

### Beijing's Urban Construction

Capital residents can look forward to better homes, more beer and more spacious parks in the near future. This year, Beijing will begin a series of construction projects to improve daily life, according to Zhang Baifa, the newly promoted deputy mayor of Beijing and director of the municipal construction committee.

A total of 18 million square metres in floorspace will be constructed in 1982, with top priority assigned to projects that will upgrade living standards, he said. These include the construction of a beer brewery with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons, a 50,000-ton beer workshop added to an old brewery, a gas pipeline from the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company on the western outskirts to the downtown area and a stadium in the city's centre. The city will also dredge five rivers and lay two trunk sewer pipelines, one in the southern district and one on the western outskirts of the capital.

Over the last few years, Beijing has increased its investments in urban construction annually. Last year the city spent 1,520 million yuan for such projects, 9.5 per cent more than in 1980.

In the period from 1977 to 1981, the capital built eight apartment complexes with a floorspace of 13.58 million square metres, equivalent to the total area of residential quarters just before liberation in

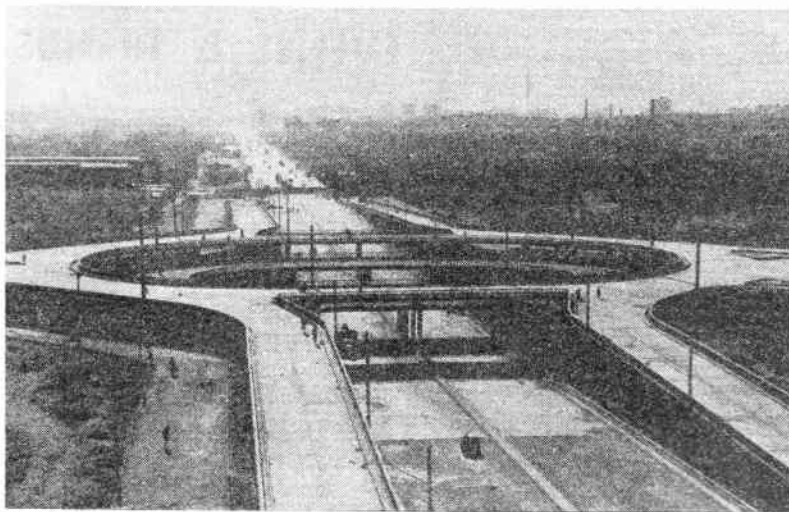
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### Urban Housing Construction (1979-81)

From 1979 to 1981, China built 229.56 million square metres of housing for 18 million urban dwellers, and improved the living conditions for another 24 million. These figures are equal to the combined total population living in the city proper of Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou, Wuhan and Shenyang.

In these three years, the state (including the central and local authorities and enterprises) allocated 30,200 million yuan for housing construction.

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A three-tiered overpass in Beijing.

1949. The construction of other apartment complexes is under way. In the same period, a number of municipal projects, schools, hospitals, recreational centres and commercial and service facilities were completed.

To ease traffic congestion, Beijing built and widened many thoroughfares, including two round-the-city roads. Several overpasses were built at some traffic-heavy intersections.

Beijing added a 16-kilometre subway section on to the 23.6 kilometres built in 1969. The second section is more sophisticated than the first. It has a control centre with two computers and 12 stations with automatically controlled escalators.

Beijing is now constructing 14 new parks in the city and on the outskirts. The largest will cover 121 hectares and the smallest two hectares. For both cosmetic and ecological reasons, Beijing planted 880,000 trees and 680,000 square metres of lawns last year.

To boost tourism, a number of new hotels are being built. The 20-storey Yanjing Hotel built last year has a floorspace of 40,600 square metres, so far the largest of Beijing's first-rate hotels.

This year, another 5.5 million square metres of housing will be completed.

## SOCIAL

### Support and Respect The Elderly

Riding in 10 buses and sedans, 55 elderly people were treated to a day of sightseeing in south China's city of Guangzhou recently. They visited the museum, the railway station square, the Dongfeng (Orient) Hotel and the site of the export commodities fair. Liang Lingguang, mayor and first secretary of the municipal Party committee, then accompanied the group to dinner at the famous Panxi Restaurant for a specially prepared meal including *baisui* wine (long life wine), *taiye* chicken (roast chicken for great grandfathers), *changshou* noodles (longevity noodles) and *zhushou* cake (birthday cake). While they dined, they were entertained to theatrical performances.

The sightseeing tour was co-sponsored by the city's civil administration bureau and the *Yangcheng Evening News*, as a

measure to publicize the importance of support and respect for the elderly. The participants, averaging 78 years old, the oldest being 101, are childless and are supported by the local government. They are retired workers, peasants and returned overseas Chinese. One woman, Na Hengxiang, used to be a maid-in-waiting of the Empress Dowager Ci Xi during the late years of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911).

The fine Chinese tradition of support and respect for the elderly has developed under the socialist system. Eloquent proof of this can be found in Chinese news items.

- During holidays, nearly 10 thousand young people in the northeast city of Harbin often spend their time together with childless old people.

- Young people in Shanghai often organize themselves into groups to help needy families with household chores — mending, washing and cleaning and attending the sick. Their services are invaluable to childless elderly people, revolutionary martyrs' families and the families of men in the armed services.

- The Shuguang Production Brigade in Tailai County, Heilongjiang Province, has designated June 20 as the "elderly people's festival," in order to give its members an opportunity to put respect for the elderly people into practice.

In socialist China, a few people still do not support their parents or their parents-in-law and, in some cases, even maltreat or forsake them. Such poor behaviour has aroused condemnation from the newspapers and the public. Particularly serious offenders have been punished by law.

## Korean Army's 50th Anniversary

**T**HE Korean people welcome the 50th anniversary of the Korean People's Army as they energetically build socialism.

The heroic Korean People's Army is led by the Workers' Party of Korea. For the past half century the army has traversed a brilliant course in the fight against imperialist aggression and for national independence.

On April 25, 1932, Korea's first anti-Japanese armed force — the Korean People's Revolutionary Army — was founded under the leadership of Kim Il Sung. After struggling for over a decade, Korea won its liberation in 1945. On February 8, 1948, the revolutionary army was transformed into the Korean People's Army. During the war against US imperialist aggression, the army fought fearlessly in support of the Korean revolution. It smashed the enemy's offensives and won the victory after a three-year struggle.

After the Korean war, the army carried out the policy of self-defence and repeatedly smashed the military provocations of the puppet regime in south Korea, effectively defending the northern half of the country. In building the fatherland, it has carried on the tradition of unity with civilians and taken an active part in socialist construction. As a result, it has won the support and love of the whole Korean people.

The independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is the common aspiration of the 50 million Korean people. The Korean Workers' Party and

Government have persisted in their efforts to realize this aspiration. However, the Chun Du Hwan clique has intensified the situation against the will of the Korean people to reunify the fatherland. Not long ago, the US and Chun Du Hwan armies conducted a large-scale military exercise, "team spirit-82," near the 38th Parallel. This clique has also increased its military expenditure to over 5,000 million US dollars. By so doing its purpose is very clear.

The south Korean puppet regime is now pursuing the

policy of "two Koreas" and engaging in war preparations. The Korean people and army are now on high alert. If the aggressors dare to play with fire, they will be destroyed.

The peoples and armies of China and Korea are close comrades-in-arms and brothers who once fought shoulder to shoulder against outside aggressors. China sincerely wishes the Korean people and army new successes in the construction and defence of their fatherland.

— "Renmin Ribao" Commentator (April 25)

## Egypt Recovers the Sinai Peninsula

**E**GYPT has finally recovered the Sinai Peninsula after 15 years of painstaking effort. The Egyptian flag was raised over Sinai on April 25, an act which symbolizes a great achievement by the Egyptian people.

### The Palestinian Problem Remains

Egypt's recovery of the Sinai will bring some changes in the Middle East situation. However, the Palestinian problem — the crux of the region's turmoil — has not been solved and the road to regional peace continues to be long and tortuous. Israel still occupies a large part of Arab territory and maintains an antagonistic attitude towards the Palestine Liberation Organization by refusing to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. Moreover, the Begin administration has accelerated annexation of occupied territories such as eastern part of Jerusalem and the Golan

Heights. The Begin government also recently dissolved the administrative councils of some cities on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip to establish its "civil administration," a move designed to maintain Israeli occupation and obstruct the national rights of the Palestinian people. The massive bombing of southern Lebanon by Israeli aircraft several days ago is another provocation. All these Israeli actions have generated criticism from those concerned about the Middle East. They realize that ending Israeli aggression and devising a just, reasonable solution to the Palestinian problem are still necessary for the realization of peace in the Middle East.

Israel's expansionist activities are directly related to the rivalry between the two superpowers over the Middle East for their strategic interests. It also results from US support for Israel. The US Government

still refuses to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The United States also vetoed the UN Security Council's condemnations of Israel's recent aggression. US bias clearly encourages Israeli recklessness.

### Strengthening Arab Unity

Increased unity among Arab nations is crucial to the struggle to end Israeli aggression. We are glad to see that Egypt and other Arab nations are at-

tempting to eliminate their differences and restore unity. The Chinese people always support the Palestinian and Arab people. We also hope that the Arab nations will eliminate their disputes and close ranks. We believe that so long as the Arab people act in unison, get worldwide support, and persist in their struggle, they are bound to recover all occupied territories, restore the Palestinian people's right to national self-determination, and win final victory.

—“Renmin Ribao” Commentator (April 26)

## Deteriorating Relations Between Syria and Iraq

SYRIA has closed its border with Iraq as a result of discovering secret transports of weapons and ammunition. The announcement was made on April 8 and two days later Syria decided to close the oil pipeline from Iraq through Syria to a Mediterranean port in Lebanon. Syria has also announced a suspension of all relations with Iraq.

### Killing Two Birds With One Stone

Some commentators claim Syria adopted the above measures to safeguard its internal security and to support Iran.

During recent years, Syria has been repeatedly shaken by anti-governmental activities, explosions and demonstrations. After the most serious disorder in the last 15 years took place recently in Hama, (a city of northern Syria), President Assad accused Iraq of involvement. Given the present character of the Iran-Iraq war, Syria's closing of the oil pipeline and its borders with Iraq has helped Iran. Four

days after the border closure, 62 freight trains from 13 European countries were reportedly stopped at the border of Syria and Turkey. Such actions will create problems for Iraq.

### Sources of the Discord

There are many reasons for these problems between Iraq and Syria. Both are led by the Arab Baath Socialist Party, a pan-Arabian organization whose headquarters was in Damascus. Since the mid-1960s, the Party's leadership has been divided. Iraq has established a

leading body in Baghdad and the two sides of the Party do not recognize each other. At the end of 1978, plans were announced for a merger between the two countries and the unification of the Party's leadership. The plans subsequently collapsed because Iraq charged the Syrian Embassy in Baghdad with hiding weapons. Struggles over leadership of the Party have produced political strains between the two countries.

Contradictions among religious sects have also sharpened the tense relations between Syria and Iraq. The Sunnites are the majority in Syria, but the Alawites, who belong to the Shiite sect, control the government. The Shiites are the majority in Iraq, but the Sunnites have the power. After Iran's Islamic revolution Syria has strengthened its ties with Iran, relations between Syria and Iraq have become more tense. Each country has reportedly been criticizing the other's internal problems. Each country has also been supporting the other's opposition factions.

The present discord between Syria and Iraq is both unfortunate and counter-productive. Moreover, it provides an unnecessary opportunity for the two superpowers to further infiltrate the area.

— Zhou Guoming

## Iranian-Soviet Relations

IRANIAN criticism of the Soviet Union has noticeably decreased recently and Iranian officials are being more friendly to their superpower neighbour.

“We have not observed any hostility from the Soviet Union,” said Iranian Prime Minister Hussein Musavi. His

Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Vellayati has also announced that Iran does not have any restrictions on developing relations with the Soviet Union. Iranian government officials and delegations are visiting the Soviet Union in increasing numbers and the number of Soviet

diplomats in Iran has also increased.

**Economic and Trade Relations.** Soviet-aid projects suspended some time ago have been resumed and in February an agreement for more Soviet economic co-operation was concluded. The Soviets are operating more than 150 aid projects in Iran, which are staffed by approximately 2,000 Soviet technicians.

The volume of Iranian-Soviet trade rose from 900 million in 1978 to 1,100 million US dollars last year. Oil exports to the Soviet Union came to 2.2 million tons last year and talks are under way to resume exports of natural gas. The volume of goods reaching Iran via the Soviet Union has been increased. It is estimated that a third of all Iranian imports last year came through this channel.

**Closer Military Ties.** Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani has suggested that Iran is gradually replacing American with Soviet-made weapons. The Soviet Union has also been supplying arms to both sides in the Iran-Iraq war and reportedly has military advisers in the Iranian army and the Islamic revolutionary guards. Close to 1,000 Soviet military advisers have visited Iran and KGB agents are helping to set up an intelligence network, train agents and secret police.

### **For Historical and Practical Reasons**

Although Iran's official foreign policy is "neither East nor West," it regards the United States as its principal enemy. There are historical and practical reasons for this. Anti-Americanism provides the two

countries with the political basis for closer relations. Moreover, Iran has few friends in Western Europe. Several Arab and Islamic countries are supporting Iraq in its war with Iran and this has left Iran rather isolated. Iran's movement towards the Soviet Union is obviously an attempt to end this isolation.

Originally, 80 per cent of all raw materials and spare parts for Iranian industry came from the West. This has dwindled drastically and the exodus of foreign and Iranian technicians has resulted in the country's industry running at only a third of each capacity. The war has added to Iran's difficulties and it is also influencing the country to turn to the Soviet Union and East European countries for help.

The Soviet Union is wooing Iran because of their common border. Moreover, an amenable Iran could facilitate its thrust south to improve its position in the Middle East confrontation with the United States. The Soviet Union is believed to have decided that a gradual takeover of Iran is more consistent with its interest than direct military occupation.

### **Delicate Situation**

Although Iran and the Soviet Union can benefit from closer relations, they are faced with some obstacles.

First, there are 24 divisions of Soviet troops deployed on the Soviet side of their common border. This threat is accompanied by possible Soviet-inspired subversion. The Iranians are aware of this and are understandably wary.

Western press reports say that the Soviet Union is doubtful about the viability of the present Iranian Government. The Soviet Union is keeping an eye on what lies ahead. Nevertheless, it is cautious in handling relations with anti-government organizations such as the Mujahedeen Khalq and the Kurdistan Democratic Party. It either avoids criticizing them or gives them tacit sympathy. The Soviet Union is not above using contradictions between Iran's national minorities and the Government of Iran. At present the Soviet Union covertly supplies weapons and gives aid to some anti-government organizations. It has also helped the pro-Soviet Tudeh Party expand and used its members to infiltrate the government, the ruling party and even anti-government organizations. The Soviets are obviously keeping all options open.

Ayatollah Khomeini's government is not blind to Soviet designs, even though it is moving to improve relations with the Soviet Union. It has stressed that Iranian independence and sovereignty must be upheld.

Iran has been invaded from the north many times in the past and Russia once had carved out a sphere of influence in the country. The Iranians remember this and are not well disposed towards the new tsars in the Kremlin.

Furthermore, Iran and the Soviet Union are deeply divided over the issue of Afghanistan. After the Soviet Union sent armed forces into Afghanistan, the Iranians felt their own security gravely threatened. They denounced the invasion as im-

perialist aggression and have refused to recognize the Soviet-installed Karmal regime. They are also giving assistance to the Afghan resistance forces.

Iran is also linked by many economic ties to the West, ties which the Soviet Union cannot entirely replace. As a result, it is very improbable that Iran will totally accept the Soviet Union.

A fourth point is that Iran's leaders are divided over this

question of relations with the Soviet Union.

Relations between Iran and the Soviet Union at this point are very sensitive. Each is making use of the other even though many contradictions divide them. Whatever Iran does vis-a-vis the Soviet Union will affect the Middle East situation and the Soviet-American global confrontation. It deserves to be closely watched.

— Yuan Jizhi

vourable balance of international trade.

### Protectionist Measures

In an attempt to cope with its imbalance of trade, the French Government has adopted trade protectionism by limiting imports of certain Japanese products. It is also supporting efforts by the United States and other West European countries to pressure Japan to remove its trade barriers, especially those which restrict Japanese imports of expensive goods such as firearms, aircrafts, space navigation equipment and telecommunications devices.

Meetings have been held between US, West European and Japanese Trade Commission officials to discuss trade matters. French Minister of Overseas Trade Jobert visited Japan in mid-March to discuss trade disputes between his country and Japan. He told Japan's government leaders they should change their trade strategy as soon as possible to avoid an escalation of trade protectionism.

Japan is becoming increasingly isolated. The EEC foreign ministers agreed unanimously at a February Council meeting that "all countries should form a united front to cope with Japan's trade infiltration." If Japan refuses to make concessions, it will probably be strongly condemned at the summit meeting of the seven industrialized countries to be held at Versailles in early June. Moreover, the United States and West European countries can be expected to enact additional protectionist measures. Tense economic relations between the US, West European countries and Japan will certainly be detrimental to all their best interests. They are seeking to solve their problems through compromise.

— Zhai Xiangqian

## Trade Issues Between France and Japan

**P**RESIDENT Francois Mitterrand is the first French head of state to officially visit Japan since the end of World War II.

During his five-day (April 14-18) stay in Tokyo, he held talks with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki in which they exchanged views on international problems and discussed trade issues between France and Japan. President Mitterrand told Prime Minister Suzuki Western Europe is deeply concerned about US high interest rates and Japan's exports.

Although France and Japan have expressed desires to strengthen friendship and cooperation and to eliminate economic friction through friendly negotiations, this will take time because the necessary solutions involve the fundamental common interests of both sides.

### French Trade Deficit

During recent years, trade friction between France and Japan has sharpened. Conflicts produced by trade issues between Japan, the United States and EEC nations primarily

result from Japan's huge trade surplus.

Although France is the world's fourth largest exporter and third largest importer, its industrial goods are chiefly exported to developing countries. France is rather weak in trade competition with the West, including Japan.

France's 1981 trade deficit with Japan was 9.3 billion francs. Japan exported top-grade goods such as cars, motorbikes, television sets, etc., to France, and imported traditional French products such as clothing, perfume and brandies. Japanese electronic products accounted for more than one-third of France's trade deficit with Japan. French exports of electronic products to Japan constitute only 6 per cent Japan's exports to France.

French products, finished goods in particular, are proving extremely difficult to export because of strong competition from Japan and other industrialized countries. As a result, France is experiencing problems with economic recovery and an unfavourable

# On the Revision of the Constitution

— Hu Sheng, Deputy Secretary-General of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, answers questions raised by "Beijing Review" correspondents



**Question:** Would you please tell us in brief the reasons and process of revising the constitution?

**Answer:** Certainly. As you know, China has entered a new period of historical development since October 1976 when the Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique was smashed and especially since December 1978 when the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee was held. In March 1978, that is, prior to the Third Plenary Session, the First Session of the Fifth National People's Congress adopted a Constitution of the People's Republic of China. It was adopted in a hurry. And at that time the political and ideological confusions caused by the 10-year "cultural revolution" had not been eliminated and the experiences and lessons of the socialist revolution and construction over the past 30 years since the founding of New China had not been thoroughly summed up. Even though some of the provisions of the 1978 Constitution were revised later, in general the document remains far from perfect. It does not conform to the conditions and needs of the current new period of historical development. It has thus become utterly necessary to revise the Constitution in an all-round way as soon as conditions become ripe.

The Committee for the Revision of the Constitution was established in September 1980 in accordance with a decision of the Third Session

of the Fifth National People's Congress. Over the past one and a half years, the committee has solicited opinions from many localities, departments and persons in different fields. After serious and detailed discussions, it formulated the draft of the revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China which is being submitted by the NPC Standing Committee to the people of various nationalities for discussion. The committee will make necessary revisions on the basis of the four months of national discussion, and then the revised draft will be submitted to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress for examination and discussion.

Here I want to mention the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China adopted in June 1981 by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. It summed up the basic experience of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction, and clarified many major theoretical and practical questions. The resolution has won the support of the people of the whole country. The present draft of the revised Constitution takes this resolution as its guiding principle. Our political, economic and cultural life have all been full of vigour and made advances during the more than three years since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. This proves the correctness of the principles and policies of the Party and state in various fields. The conditions for formulating a constitution suitable to the new historical period have become ripe since we now have the resolution as well as the experience gained over the past three years.

**Q:** Why has the power of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress been enlarged? Why is it stipulated that the members of the NPC Standing Committee should not hold posts in executive or judicial and procuratorial organs?

**A:** According to the draft of the revised Constitution, the power of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has been enlarged. The National People's Congress adopts only criminal and civil laws, laws governing state organs and other basic laws. All other laws will be adopted by its Standing Committee. In the future, on the basis of the new constitution, many laws will be enacted to cover various fields. The National People's Congress is composed of a large number of people and holds its session only once a year. The session cannot be very long and cannot seriously study and discuss many laws in detail. Therefore it is unrealistic for it to enact all the laws. To enlarge the legislative power of the NPC Standing Committee will obviously spur the progress of a great deal of the legislative work.

According to our customary practice, no State Council members are concurrently members of the NPC Standing Committee. Neither are the principal leading members of the judicial and procuratorial organs. This is confirmed in the draft of revised Constitution which stipulates that "members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress shall not hold posts in organs of state administration and the judicial and procuratorial organs." With enlarged functions and powers, the NPC Standing Committee will take up fairly heavy work. In order to complete legislative work and other work of the Standing Committee, a considerable number of its members will have to work full time. Therefore, the above-mentioned stipulation is essential.

**Q:** Why reinstate the post of Chairman of the People's Republic of China? How many vice-chairmen will there be? Is there any difference between the present draft of the revised Constitution and the 1954 Constitution with regard to the functions and powers of the chairman?

**A:** The 1954 Constitution included a provision for the post of the chairman of the state. Comrade Mao Zedong held the post until 1959 when Comrade Liu Shaoqi succeeded him. The existence of a chairmanship conforms with the customs and aspirations of the Chinese people. A chairman of state elected by the National People's Congress to represent a country in domestic and foreign affairs will have an important and positive influence on the political life of the nation. Reinstatement of the post shows that China's political system has become as stable and sound as in the years before the "cultural revolution."

As stated in the draft of the revised Constitution, there is only one vice-chairman. Article 84 stipulates: "Should the office of the Chairman of the People's Republic of China fall vacant, the Vice-Chairman succeeds to the office of the Chairman."

With regard to the functions and powers of the chairman of the state, the present draft is basically the same as the 1954 Constitution. The only difference is that the 1954 Constitution stipulated that the chairman commanded the armed forces of the country, was Chairman of the Council of National Defence and had the power to convene the Supreme State Conference. The present draft, however, does not have such stipulations. It transfers policy-making power with respect to the national defence to the Chairman of the Central Military Commission. As to the Supreme State Conference, history has proved it to be not necessary in the political life of our country.

**Q:** Why establish the Central Military Commission? What are its functions? Will the State Council continue to set up a Ministry of National Defence?

**A:** The Chinese People's Liberation Army is the people's army founded and led by the Communist Party of China. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, it is the army of the state. As the fundamental law of a country, the constitution should have an explicit stipulation concerning the position of the army in the state. Both the 1975 and 1978 Constitutions state that the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China commands the armed forces of the People's Republic of China. This confused the functions of the Party and those of the state, which are obviously different in nature. This also obscured the status of the armed forces in the state organs. That stipulation is thus not appropriate. The draft of the revised Constitution not only confirms the leading role of the Chinese Communist Party in state political life but also stipulates that the Party must carry out activities within the extent of the Constitution and the law. This explains in explicit terms the relationship between the Party and the state. Therefore, the Party's leadership over the armed forces could not be taken to mean that the armed forces do not belong to the state. The present draft of the revised Constitution stipulates establishing the Central Military Commission to perform the function of leading the armed forces of the



country. The Central Military Commission applies the system of decision by its chairman, and its chairman is to be elected by the National People's Congress and responsible to the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee. Thus, the position of the supreme policy-making organ of the armed forces in the state system is correctly stipulated.

Like former constitutions, the draft of the revised Constitution does not specifically prescribe the ministries under the State Council. However, it stipulates that among its functions and powers the State Council is entrusted to "direct the building of the armed forces." Therefore, the State Council will have a ministry to perform this function, that is, the existing Ministry of National Defence.

**Q:** What are the new stipulations for the democratic rights of the people in the draft of the revised Constitution? Why isn't the "freedom to strike" included among the "fundamental rights of citizens"?

**A:** In the draft, the democratic rights of the people are not only listed in the chapter of the fundamental rights and duties of citizens, but are also expressed in the chapter of general principles. We can see from the general principles that people enjoy broad democratic rights in their political and economic life.

In the chapter of the fundamental rights and duties of citizens, the current draft reinstates the stipulation that all citizens of the People's Republic of the China are equal before the law, as stipulated in the 1954 Constitution. Clear and specific stipulations provide for citizens' inviolable freedoms of person, personal dignity and homes. Their freedom and privacy of correspondence are protected by the law. In the article on citizens' freedom of religion, "no one may use religion to carry out counter-revolutionary activities or activities that disrupt social order, harm the health of citizens or obstruct the educational system of the state" and "no religious affairs may be dominated by any foreign country" have been added to the draft. These stipulations reflect the will of the broad masses of the people, including those who believe in various religions. The aim of it is to provide better state protection of religious activities.

As for the freedom to strike, it was included in the 1975 and 1978 Constitutions. But experiences in the past few years have proved that the democratic management of enterprises

can be improved and strengthened by various means under a socialist system. In order to safeguard their own rights and interests, prevent the damage caused by the bureaucratic style of work on the part of enterprise leadership and promote the sound development of enterprises, working people can utilize means other than striking to express their demands and to achieve their aims. In socialist society, striking is not only disadvantageous to the state, but also harmful to the interests of the workers. Therefore, the right to strike has not been included in the draft of the revised Constitution.

**Q:** Why do you reinstate the organizational system of the townships? Why do you want to change the system of "integrating government administration with commune management" of the people's communes?

**A:** The system of "integrating government administration with commune management" is one in which the leading body of a rural people's commune is both the organ of state power at the primary level and the leading body of the collective economy. Experiences over the past years indicate that this system, while proving to be positive in certain ways, has produced many negative effects. Its main drawbacks are: On the one hand, while mainly engaging in economic work, the leading body of the people's commune neglects its functions of the organ of state power at the primary level. On the other hand, some compulsory methods of administrative management are often inappropriately applied to economic work, which is disadvantageous to the development of the collective economy. The overconcentration of power in the people's communes is disadvantageous to the democratic management and supervision of organs of state power and collective economic organizations at the primary level. In recent years, many provinces have successfully experimented with separating government administration from commune management. The stipulation in the draft of the revised Constitution is based on those successful experiments.

According to the draft, people's congresses and people's governments will be set up at the township level in the rural areas. These will be the rural organs of state power at the primary level. The people's communes will continue to be collective economic organizations. With the practice of various forms of the responsibility system in production and the development of production in the rural areas, various forms of co-operative organizations have emerg-

ed and developed. Therefore the draft also recognizes other forms of the collective economy in the rural areas.

In short, altering the system of integrating government administration with commune

management is advantageous to the improvement and strengthening of the work of the organs of state power at the primary level as well as to the development of the collective economy in the rural areas. □

## Brief Summary of the Draft of the Revised Constitution

**I**N addition to the preamble, the new draft of the revised Constitution with 140 articles consists of four chapters. They are: General principles, the fundamental rights and duties of citizens, the structure of the state, and the national flag, the national emblem and the capital.

### Preamble

The draft stipulates clearly in its preamble that the basic task of the Chinese people in the coming years is to concentrate their effort on socialist modernization.

The preamble briefly recalls the modern history of China and records achievements made by the Chinese people since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. It gives a brief account of the fundamental principles and policies followed by China in its international affairs.

The preamble stresses:

— Led by the Communist Party of China and guided by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, the Chinese people will continue to uphold the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist road, continuously improve the socialist system in all fields, develop socialist democracy, perfect socialist legality and work to turn China step by step into a socialist country with modern industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology and with a high level of democracy and culture.

— Taiwan is part of the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China. To accomplish the great task of reunifying the motherland is the sacred duty of the entire Chinese people, including our compatriots in Taiwan.

— The People's Republic of China is a unitary multinational country created in common by its various nationalities. Socialist relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance

have been established among these nationalities and will continue to be strengthened.

— In the long years of revolution and construction, an extensive united front has been formed, led by the Communist Party of China, participated in by various democratic parties and people's organizations and embracing all socialist working people, all patriots who support socialism and all patriots who stand for the reunification of the motherland. This united front will continue to become firmer and grow.

The preamble points out that, as the fundamental law of our state, the Constitution has the supreme legal authority.

### General Principles

The general principles of the draft, which consists of 31 articles, stipulate that the People's Republic of China is a socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. The socialist system is the basic system of the People's Republic of China. All power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people. The state institutions of the People's Republic of China apply the principle of democratic centralism.

The general principles emphasize that the state upholds the uniformity and dignity of the socialist legal system. No organization or individual shall enjoy privileges that transcend the Constitution and the law.

The general principles point out that the basis of the socialist economic system of the People's Republic of China is socialist public ownership of the means of production, that is, ownership by the whole people, and collective ownership by working people. The socialist economic system has abolished the system of exploitation of man by man; it applies the prin-

principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

There are three kinds of economic forms in China. They are: The state sector of the economy; the socialist sector of the economy collectively owned by the working people; and the individual economy of the urban and rural working people. The state sector of the economy, that is, the socialist sector owned by the whole people, is the dominant force in the national economy. The socialist sector of the economy collectively owned by the working people includes rural people's communes, agricultural producers' co-operatives and other forms of the rural co-operative economy; it also includes the various forms of co-operative economy in the cities and towns, such as those in the handicraft, industrial, building, transport, commercial and service trades. Their lawful rights and interests are protected by the state.

According to the stipulations of the general principles, land in the cities is the property of the state. Land in villages, towns and the suburban areas is the property of the collectives except for the portion which belongs to the state according to provisions of the law. No organization or individual shall seize, buy, sell or lease land.

The People's Republic of China permits foreign enterprises, other foreign economic organizations or foreign individuals to invest in China or to undertake various forms of economic co-operation. They must abide by the laws of the People's Republic of China. Their lawful rights and interests are protected by Chinese law.

The general principles emphasize that the state promotes the virtues of love for the motherland, the people, labour, science and socialism; it educates the people in the ideas and ethics of patriotism, collectivism, internationalism and communism; and it opposes the influence of capitalist ideas, the remaining feudal ideas and other decadent ideology.

The general principles also stipulate that the state may, where necessary, establish special administrative regions. The rules and regulations in force in special administrative regions shall be stipulated by the law according to specific conditions.

### **Fundamental Rights and Duties Of Citizens**

There are 22 articles in the fundamental rights and duties of citizens as against 16 articles

in the 1978 Constitution. The newly added contents emphasize the fundamental rights of citizens. They include:

— All citizens of the People's Republic of China are equal before the law;

— The personal dignity of citizens of the People's Republic of China is inviolable; insult or slander against citizens in any form is prohibited;

— Extra-legal detention of citizens, or extra-legal deprivation or restriction of citizens' freedom of person by other means, is prohibited;

— The freedom and privacy of correspondence of citizens of the People's Republic of China are protected by law.

The draft stresses that the rights of citizens are inseparable from their duties. Every citizen enjoys the rights prescribed by the Constitution and the law and at the same time has the duty to abide by the Constitution and the law.

### **Structure of the State**

In the chapter "structure of the state," the important changes are the enlargement of the functions and powers of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC). The draft stipulates that the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee exercise legislative authority in the country and enact laws and decrees. In addition to exercising legislative authority, the functions and powers of the NPC include: Elect the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China; decide on the choice of the Premier of the State Council upon the recommendation of the Chairman of the People's Republic of China; decide on the choice of the Vice-Premiers, Commissioners of State, Ministers, Chairmen of Commissions, Chief Auditor and Secretary-General of the State Council upon the recommendation of the Premier; elect the Chairman of the Central Military Commission and, upon his recommendation, decide on the choice of other members of the Central Military Commission. The NPC has the power to recall or remove from office the above-mentioned personnel.

Apart from exercising its legislative authority, the Standing Committee of the NPC supervises the enforcement of the Constitution; it examines and approves, when the NPC is not in session, partial adjustments that are deemed necessary to plans of national economic and social development and to the state budget in the

course of their implementation; and institutes military and other special titles and ranks.

Members of the Standing Committee of the NPC shall not hold posts in organs of state administration and the judicial and procuratorial organs. No deputy to the NPC may be arrested or placed on trial without the consent of the Standing Committee of the NPC when the NPC is not in session. Deputies to the NPC shall not be subjected to legal investigation for speeches or votes at its meetings.

The NPC is elected for a term of five years.

The draft reinstates the post of the Chairman of the People's Republic of China. The Vice-Chairman assists the Chairman in his work.

The draft also stipulates that the People's Republic of China has a Central Military Commission to lead the armed forces of the country.

On the term of office of the state leaders, the draft stipulates:

— The term of office of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, the Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the NPC, the Chairman of the Central Military Commission, the President of the Supreme People's Court and the Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate is five years. They may be re-elected but shall not serve more than two consecutive terms;

— The term of office of the Premier and the Vice-Premiers is five years. They may be re-appointed but shall not serve more than two consecutive terms;

— The term of office of the people's congresses of provinces, municipalities directly under the Central Government, and cities divided into districts is five years. The term of office of the people's congresses of counties, cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, townships, nationality townships and towns is three years.

The State Council of the People's Republic of China applies the system of decision by the Premier. The Premier, two to four Vice-Premiers, the Commissioners of State and Secretary-General of the State Council are the participants in its regular meetings.

The State Council has an auditing body to audit and supervise the financial work, the revenues and expenditures of the governments at

various levels independently, according to provisions of the law.

China will reinstate the organizational system of township political power in its rural areas. The people's communes are the collective economic organizations. The existing system of integrating government administration with commune management will be changed. The draft Constitution stipulates that townships and nationality townships are the organizations of political power at the grass-roots level in the rural areas. People's congresses and people's governments are to be established there. Neighbourhood committees and villagers' committees are established in urban and rural residential districts as mass organizations of self-government at the primary level.

According to the stipulations of the draft Constitution, the organs of self-government of national autonomous areas have autonomous powers in administering the finances of their areas. Under the guidance of the state plans, the organs of self-government of national autonomous areas independently administer economic construction, education, science, culture, public health and physical culture in their respective areas, take charge of and protect the national cultural heritage, develop the good cultures of the nationalities and help them to flourish.

The state safeguards the right of national autonomy of the organs of self-government of national autonomous areas and gives financial, material and technical assistance to minority nationalities to accelerate their economic and cultural development. The state helps the national autonomous areas to train cadres, specialized personnel and skilled workers from among the nationality or nationalities in the given area.

The chairmen of autonomous regions, heads of autonomous prefectures and heads of autonomous counties shall be persons of the nationality or nationalities exercising regional autonomy in those areas.

### **National Flag, National Emblem And Capital**

The fourth chapter of the draft Constitution stipulates that the national flag of the People's Republic of China has five stars on a field of red. The national emblem is: Tian An Men in the centre, illuminated by five stars and encircled by ears of grain and a cogwheel. The capital of the People's Republic of China is Beijing. □

# Japan's Security and Development Strategy

by Di Ershi

CONFRONTING a turbulent world situation, Japanese leaders have proposed the "Integrated Security Policy" as their strategy for national security and development. Moreover, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki expressed his hope during his visit to the United States in 1981 and at the summit meeting of the seven Western industrialized countries that this policy would become the "common strategy of the entire Western alliance."

## Characteristics

As early as the mid-70s, political, financial and academic circles in Japan began discussing matters of vital importance for the 21st century and a number of concrete proposals were put forward. Thanks to the efforts and attention of former Prime Minister Ohira, the concept of an "integrated security policy" was gradually concretized. His advisers deliberated the issues at length, summed up the proposals and compiled a detailed outline. Their conclusions were issued in July 1980 as the "Report on the Integrated Security Policy." In developing this report, the policy-makers considered the threats to Japan and delineated numerous factors in guaranteeing security.

After becoming Prime Minister, Suzuki stated: "The problem of guaranteeing security should not only proceed from the point of reorganizing and better outfitting defence units, but also should advance the integrated strategic concept, including diplomatic relations, economic co-operation, energy counter-measures and food guarantees."

At the Cancun Conference, Suzuki expounded his view on the "common global destiny" and called on every country to exert itself, in the spirit of interdependence and solidarity, to strive for world peace and stability as well as solve the problem of exploitation and co-operation.

The conceptualization of this policy is unparalleled in scope and depth in post-war Japan. Its characteristics are as follows:

1) Objective situation. For a long period after World War II, Japan extricated itself step by step from the occupation. It emphasized that Japan wanted to be independent, and to be integrated into the community of nations. However, Japan lacked an overall long-term strategy and blindly followed the United States while seeking immediate economic benefits. For this, it was ridiculed as an "economic monster."

Japan's policy-makers now recognize that Japan cannot solely pursue its own economic interests. The thrust of the report is clear though there are ambiguities, and vacillation will probably occur in its implementation. Since Soviet hegemony threatens the world, Japan must link its own defence with global security. As a leading member of the Japanese Government put it, Japan has to work out its policy with the Soviet Union as its focus of attention. It has to rely on and utilize international strength and combine this with its own measures to guard against the menace of aggression. It must keep the whole world in mind.

2) Economic priority. As the factors of what constitutes a threat to Japan are diverse, the adoption of a comprehensive policy is necessary. Military defence is an important aspect of security, but economics is also emphasized. Ohira has already raised this concern, but Suzuki expressed it more explicitly. He said: "The question of guaranteed security cannot be rest on the point of military defence," but "should be based on an economic and diplomatic point of view." According to Yoshihiro Inayama, President of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations, "economic co-operation should be viewed as the main component of Japan's security." Numerous defence theorists in political and financial circles advocate taking economic strength as a weapon and propose a policy that gives prominence to economic factors. The press calls their "policy," which lays particular emphasis on economics and diplomacy and evades military question, a "moderate one."

3) Tactical aid. According to this view, in the nuclear age, countries are closely inter-re-

liant, and therefore collective efforts are needed to guarantee security. It stresses that no country can go without others' help. By drawing more support from the international collective strength, Japan itself can reduce as much money as possible for its defence. This policy both reflects Japan's urgent need to enhance international co-operation and its unwillingness to expend the necessary funds to attain co-operation.

### **Background and Intentions**

The "Integrated Security Policy" which is derived from Japan's pre- and post-war experiences seeks a way out for Japan in the changing global situation.

Japanese leaders recognize that before World War II, Japan wantonly engaged in military aggression and expeditions and therefore suffered a crushing defeat. After the war, under the protection of the United States, it immersed itself in economic development, amassed great fortunes and leaped to the rank of the No. 2 economic power in the capitalist world. Japanese leaders have concluded that shying away from war and promoting economic growth are the best policies for assuring prosperity.

However, since the 1970s, the international environment has undergone great changes. The Soviet Union, a superpower, has continuously expanded its military strength and sought world domination. It has reinforced its armed forces in the Far East, and transformed Japanese territories, the four northern islands, into a permanent military bastion. The USSR engaged in military manoeuvres around Japan, presenting a serious threat to Japan. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, support of Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and other expansionist actions in the Middle East and Southeast Asia threaten the vital interests of the West and endanger the supply of energy and other natural resources as well as sea routes that Japan relies on for existence (Japan imports more than 99 per cent of its oil, three-fourths from the Middle East). Compared to the overbearing posture of the Soviet Union, US strength and influence are declining.

Japan realizes that the time for relying on the US will and deterrent is over. Security and



Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki (second from left) inspects the four northern islands from a helicopter.

national defence cannot be guaranteed by relying solely on US strength. US military officials concede that if a full-scale conflict broke out between the United States and the Soviet Union, it would be impossible for the United States to dispatch forces to support Japan. A concerned Japanese government official also stated: "In order to strike a deal with the USSR, the USA, whose capabilities fall short of its wishes, might sacrifice Japan like a lizard shedding its tail."

Japan recognizes that Western Europe's increasing independence from the United States, third world's rise and China's greater role in the world profoundly influence the world situation. Japanese views on security and defence have been changing rapidly. The view that Japan must strengthen its defence and develop unity with the United States, Western Europe and China in order to cope with the Soviet threat is becoming more prevalent. This sentiment will influence the ruling party and the government and will be reflected to some degree in official documents.

The Japanese Government's annual defence white papers from 1976 to 1980 show the progressive changes in their analysis. The 1976 white paper declares: The "international situation is experiencing a reduction of tension. A large-scale armed invasion of Japan is out of the question. The primary task is to avoid sharp US-Soviet conflict and a nuclear war through negotiations." The "Outline of the Defence Plan" adopted at that time declared: "There is no military threat to or tension around Japan." The white paper in 1977 pointed out the changing balance of power between the United States and the Soviet Union and in 1978 it noted the "strengthening of Soviet naval and air forces in the Far East cannot be disregard-

ed." The 1979 white paper explicitly stated: "Soviet military activities around Japan affect the security of Japan's sea lanes." By 1980 it declared: "As a result of the Soviet Union's consistent reinforcement of its military strength, an increased threat to Japan's security has occurred." "With military might as its backing, Soviet expansion in the third world has given rise to more instability in this region and the world as a whole." It concludes: "The important task for the West is to strengthen its defence forces and restore the military balance." The energy crisis, the scramble for raw resources and the increasing trade protectionism since the oil crisis of 1973 — all these distress Japan which is vulnerable. For many years, Japan has been the importer of natural resources in the world. It annually imports more than 600 million tons of raw materials, fuel and goods which are shipped over routes totalling 12,000 nautical miles. Of every four merchant ships in the world, one serves Japan.

In view of this, Japan must consider its security in the context of the entire international situation. Japan must adapt its valuable post-war experience to the new situation. It must attempt to adopt complementary policies, utilize its strength and avoid its disadvantages in order to maintain a peaceful international environment and guarantee its security. Concretely, it is expected that Japan will cope with the Soviet threat by strengthening US-Japan relations, coordinating its plans with Western Europe and promoting China-Japan friendship and co-operation. It will seek to bring about "sharing a common fate" between the West and some

third world countries through so-called "interdependence" as a way of coping with international crises. At the same time, Japan intends to consolidate its economic position, interests and advantages and strive for further growth. It wants US leadership to be replaced by joint Japanese, US and European leadership in "an era of shouldering the responsibilities by co-operation." Japan plans to play a greater role appropriate to its national strength so that it may turn from an economic power into a political power and its influence on the world arena may be enlarged.

### **Role and Question**

The main objective of this policy, which to a certain extent acknowledges the necessity of containing Soviet expansion, is to establish a peaceful international environment. After the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Japan co-operated in the effort to enforce sanctions against the Soviet Union. Moreover, it decided to support the US priorities for international economic assistance, and in particular increased its aid to Thailand, Pakistan, Turkey and Somalia. In the summit of the leaders of the seven Western giants held in Ottawa, Japan put forward three principles to deal with the Soviet Union: counter Soviet increases of military strength and its expansion in the third world; enhance Western economic prosperity and maintain economic superiority; improve relations with the third world and help stabilize the political situation in these countries to prevent Soviet meddling. However, on the question of what constitutes the main threat, although the policy acknow-

ledges the rising Soviet menace, it also views the threat to Japan as coming from all sides. At the Japan-US Shimoda Conference held last September, Japanese delegates put forth the opinion that "the problem of the world economy and the third world was more serious than the Soviet threat." On the question of strengthening Japan's defence strength, the policy holds that "defence expenditures must be increased and Japan must bear the responsibility of defence." However, Japan only plans to raise its defence expenditures to 1.1 per cent of its GNP and no concrete practicable measures have been articulated. The contradiction between Japan and the United States over the question of strengthening defence is difficult to resolve. A sovereign state needs to possess a solid, inde-



pendent self-defence force, and has no need to suit the requirements of other countries. If Japan falls short of this score, the United States will not be able to take up the slack and the consequences will be dreadful. This does not mean that Japan should develop its military beyond its needs, thus heading towards militarism which is opposed by the Japanese and other Asian people. In regard to setting up and developing a "US-Japan-Korea military system," this runs counter to historical trends, and will certainly aggravate the tense situation on the Korean Peninsula, endanger the region's peace and stability, and be condemned by the people of this region. In addition, on the question of what role economic means may play on the whole situation of strategy, it is necessary for Japan to utilize its economic strength to safeguard world peace and promote international economic co-operation. But some of the people who formulated this policy maintain that militarily Japan is no match for the Soviet Union. In coping with the Soviet Union, Japan can only use economic and diplomatic means. These people hope to coax and mollify the Soviet Union through economic means. History has repeatedly proved that the development of economic relations does not change the nature of an aggressive country. If one is not sufficiently vigilant,

one can easily fall into an opponent's trap. Appeasement brings disaster.

The policy stresses that in establishing the system of economic security, Japan has to strengthen its connection with the third world countries. The north-south problem is rather important for Japan, because the raw materials and energy resources it needs come mainly from the developing countries, and the proportion of Japanese imports from the third world has increased year by year, reaching 64 per cent in 1980. The policy indicates that Japan will seek stability through strengthening economic co-operation with the developing countries. The Japanese Government has also declared recently that it will improve north-south relations at all costs and will substantially increase official assistance to developing countries, doubling the sum in the next five years. However, Japan regards these countries' demand of establishing a new international economic order as "unrealistic." It thinks that its aid will limit the developing countries' struggles for establishing a new economic order. Thus the policy falls short of strategic foresight in this respect.

*(An abridged translation of an article in "Journal of International Studies," issue No. 1, 1982.)*

## Rewi Alley Honoured

**R**EWI ALLEY, born in New Zealand, left his native country for China more than half a century ago and has since made tremendous contributions to China's revolution and construction. He was honoured in Beijing on April 21.

At a meeting to celebrate the 55th anniversary of Alley's arrival in China, his contributions were eulogized by Wang Bingnan, President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. On this occasion, Wang said, we are celebrating the profound friendship Comrade Alley has made in serving the Chinese people.

### Contributions to China's Revolution

From Alley's arrival in 1927 at the age of 30, he always sympathized with and supported China's revolutionary struggle. For 55 years he

has lived and fought together with the Chinese people, sharing their hardships and joys.

Under extremely difficult conditions and at great personal risk in the early stage of China's revolution, Alley undertook to get urgently needed medical supplies and telecommunication equipment into the revolutionary base area in Jiangxi Province and he also provided constant protection and assistance for the Communist Party's underground work. Simultaneously he did many things to improve the miserable conditions of the people in the Kuomintang-ruled areas. His humanitarianism led him to adopt many homeless orphans.

After the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan, Alley, together with Edgar Snow and Snow's first wife Nym Wales, started the Gong Ho (Indusco) Movement which provided support for the Eighth Route Army and the New





A scroll presented to Rewi Alley by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Fourth Army and contributed to the victory of the Anti-Japanese War.

In the same period, Comrade Alley set up the Bailie School which not only trained a good number of qualified personnel for China's oil and other industries, but also provided material support to the People's Liberation Army during the liberation of northwest China.

After the founding of New China, Alley began to take an active part in the movement to oppose wars of aggression and safeguard world peace. He also put pen to paper and has had 63 books and translated works published, familiarizing the people of the world with the achievements of New China's revolution and construction and winning their sympathy and support for the Chinese people.

Even today, he still busies himself for China's revolution and construction. He could have returned to New Zealand and lived more comfortably. But he chose to pursue a higher goal in life. He said that to have a place in the ranks of the advancing millions and fight for a great cause were in themselves the highest reward he expected.

### Fine Qualities

Comrade Alley not only has a high ideological consciousness and deep insight into things, but also exemplifies such fine qualities as cour-

age, tenaciousness, quest for truth and boldness in practice. Among all the multitude of his works there is not a single article extolling the gang of four. When he received a request to write such an article against his better judgment, he rejected it in disgust.

Alley is a true friend and comrade of the Chinese people. His great contributions to the Chinese revolution and construction have won him respect from Chinese and progressive people the world over.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping once said: "It was no easy thing for Comrade Rewi Alley to have done so much for the Chinese people for 50 years on end, whether in the years when we experienced untold difficulty, or when we were fighting for the victory of the revolution, or in the post-victory years."

Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai met with Comrade Alley many times during their lives.

At the meeting, 85-year-old Comrade Alley said that it had been his privilege to have lived and worked in China over the years, and to have been able to learn about it. He said that he had come increasingly to realize that as the people of China go on working together to maintain their advances, almost everything is possible for them. The success of the Chinese revolution as it enters its new stages is filled with hope for all peoples, he said. These statements of his love for the Chinese people showed his confidence in and hope for the Chinese revolution.

*Renmin Ribao* carried a long feature on the day of the celebration, recalling Alley's glorious career as an old comrade and friend of the Chinese people. The article conveyed to Alley the wish that he would continue to enjoy good health and a long life. It expressed hope that Alley would enter the 21st century with the Chinese people. The article concluded by quoting Deng Xiaoping, who praised Alley as "an activist, revolutionary and a true friend of the Chinese people whose life may well span three centuries." □

OPINION

*Medicine and Literature*

LITERATURE and medicine may seem to be unrelated disciplines but history proves otherwise.

In pre-liberation China, many far-sighted individuals devoted themselves to medicine, believing that this was a way to save the country. But this patriotic ideal was always foiled, and this made them realize that a body without a soul meant nothing no matter how strong and healthy it was. What was important was to have a healthy and noble soul. They gave up medicine and began writing,

using their pens to influence their people. Lu Xun, Guo Moruo, Xie Bingxin and some other Chinese writers share this heritage.

A.P. Chekov, the Russian realist writer, practised medicine. His *No. 6 Ward* deeply touched young Lenin. Engels admired J.C.F. Schiller, the noted German poet and dramatist, who was also a physician.

According to some accounts, the poet Su Shi (1037-1101) of the Song Dynasty saved thousands of people by offering

them a secret prescription to cure the plague when he took up his post as the prefect of Hangzhou.

Han Suyin, a contemporary writer, studied medicine in her youth and has applied the serious approach of medicine to her literary creation.

The personal histories of these writers show that medicine and literature can complement each other, with medicine treating the body and literature, the soul. The joint efforts of doctors and writers can help our people be physically strong and spiritually noble.

—“*Jiankang Bao*”  
(*Health Paper*)

*New Exploiters*

A CAPITALIST is a man who seizes the surplus value by employing workers and buying their labour power as a commodity. In socialist China, it is very difficult for one to run a factory with hired labourers, therefore it is fairly hard for new capitalists to emerge.

However, there are indeed many cases of graft and embezzlement, smuggling and speculation, or evasion of taxation. These are practised by some people who take advantage of the imperfections of the state management system and of the weaknesses in the work of various trades and professions. Therefore, it is suitable to call these people “new exploiters” instead of “new capitalists.”

—“*Hongqi*”

COMMENT

*Essence of the “Democratization Of Capital”*

AFTER World War II, many monopoly corporations in capitalist countries adopted the method of reducing the value of stock. They pressed ahead with their “workers’ stock” plan. Some even sold small-value stock to primary school children. With the multiplication of stock rights, the number of shareholders rapidly increased. For example, the number of stockholders in US monopoly stock enterprises exceeded 35 million in the 1970s. These were described as the concrete manifestations of the “democratization of capital.”

However, only the numbers of medium and small shareholders substantially increased. In reality, this expansion did not “democratize” capital, but

instead widened the exploitation of medium and small shareholders by the big ones.

Issuance of small-value stocks is a method used to soak up the society’s idle capital funds in order to increase the companies’ capital accumulation. This fund-raising method proved to be more beneficial than applying for long-term bank loans or issuing company bonds, because it did not need to pay interest.

Secondly, expanding stock rights is a means employed by big shareholders to strengthen their effective control of stock values, because the company’s decision-makers are the members of the board of directors, who are elected by these same big shareholders.

Thirdly, the spread of stock rights is an instrument to cover up monopoly domination; it actually converts part of the workers' consumption funds into capital accumulation funds,

while trying to mislead the workers into regarding the stock enterprises as in their own interests.

— "Shijie Jingji" (*World Economy*)

## Open Personnel Recruitment

CHONGQING's Public Utilities Bureau in October 1980 advertised through the mass media for a manager, a deputy manager and engineers and accountants for its subsidiary taxi company.

This experimental method drew 216 applicants. After a thorough examination, six were selected for a six-month probationary period. They were told that if they proved competent, they would get formal company appointments. The original manager kept his position in that period.

However, once their work began, they met with resistance from some cadres, headed by the manager. These cadres disliked the new recruitment system for fear it would affect their personal interests.

They deliberately made things difficult for the new candidates and openly mocked them. In spite of this, the six candidates did not lose confidence.

However, this good reform failed to get the support of the Chongqing Municipal Construction Commission, which is above the Public Utilities Bureau. After six months, when these candidates had proved themselves, the bureau applied to the commission for approval and formal appointments in July 1981. The commission rejected the candidates and selected others, forcing the six recruits to leave.

There was nothing wrong with the reform. During the

six-month probationary period, the company's income increased by 144 per cent, and the loss of cars through wear and tear was only 8.52 per cent.

After the six recruits left the company, its income dropped by 11.3 per cent in the second half of the year compared with the first six months, and its wear-

and-tear loss rose to 19.54 per cent.

This spring, a member of the central authorities heard of the reform and instructed that it be carried through. This helped the six regain their posts.

This incident shows that although our reforms will encounter difficulties, they will succeed. This is because our Party Central Committee has worked out policies and measures to encourage reforms. It is also because that the reforms reflect our people's demands, stand for their interests and have their support.

— "Zhong Guo Qingnian Bao" (*China Youth News*)

## LIFE

## Youth Returns TV Sets

IN Shijiazhuang an anonymous youth turned in to the city's security bureau 11 TV sets he bought with a stolen check.

The televisions were discovered by two women cleaners at 4 a.m. on March 4 in a pile of boxes at the bureau's gate. The two women immediately reported this to the bureau. Bureau staff members investigated and found 11 12-inch black and white TV sets and a letter with 200 yuan enclosed. The letter was signed "a young criminal."

This youth wrote in the letter that the cash was to compensate for the losses he caused the state. He confessed that the televisions were bought with a check he stole last August from the No. 7 Textile Mill.

He wrote: "As I thought about the legal questions involved, these TV sets began tormenting me day and night. I decided to throw them away but I was afraid that I would receive a more severe sentence if my crime was discovered."

"I hate myself and hate the ultra egoism that ruined me. I also regret that I didn't think about the state in the first place."

He concluded that he has made up his mind to be a law-abiding citizen.

The Shijiazhuang People's Procuratorate has decided that this youth will not be charged.

— "Renmin Ribao"



**EDUCATION**

***Agricultural Middle Schools***

Agricultural middle schools in Guangxi Zhang Autonomous Region are contributing much to rural development.

At present, there are 181 such schools in the region with a total enrolment of 17,000. These schools are open to junior middle graduates for two- or three-year courses. In addition to a basic curriculum of ordinary senior middle school, the students take agricultural subjects. The two required courses are hybrid paddy rice raising and farm machinery. Other horticulture courses include cultivation of fruits, tea and sugar cane. Instructions in forestry, fishery, pig breeding, poultry and rabbit raising, carpentry, bricklaying, hydroelectric power generation, bamboo weaving and plaiting, medicine and tailoring are offered in some of the schools.

The regular middle school curriculum still dominates, with a ratio of three standard curriculum courses to one technical course. In addition, the students have two half days of practical work each week where they experiment with newly learnt techniques and receive some pay for this work. The graduates are forming a new generation of peasants with education and technical skill.

The agricultural middle schools are also centres for experimental farming and stations to popularize new techniques. They play an important part in increasing grain output and diversifying agricultural production.

Before 1977 the rice output of Yunbiao People's Commune in Hengxian County was about 4,500 kilogrammes per hectare (with double cropping of rice). In 1977, the agricultural middle school there opened a special course on hybrid rice cultivation. One year later when the students returned home the acreage to the hybrid rice varieties expanded to 1,066 hectares. The 1978 output of rice was 1.825 million kilogrammes more than 1977, and another 3.06 million kilogrammes was added in 1979. In recognition of the achievement, the commune was rewarded a truck, a medium-sized tractor and 68 walking-tractors by the regional government. These machines helped the commune produce another good rice harvest in 1980. For the first time, the average per-hectare output surpassed 7,500 kilogrammes. Now, 90 per cent of ploughing in the commune is done by tractors and almost all the tractor drivers are agricultural school graduates.

Agricultural school graduates have contributed to diversifying the economy. The Fuwang commune in Pubei County traditionally did not grow tea. The commune set up an agricultural school in 1964 and trained its first group of technicians in tea cultivation, picking and processing. A tea farm and a tea-processing workshop were subsequently established. The commune now has 533 hectares of tea and tea is one of the main crops of the county.

Agricultural school graduates have more technical skills and practical experience than ordinary middle school graduates. The latter may have studied the principles of power

generating in their physics class but few could assemble small power stations. However at the Liuwanshan Agricultural Middle School, students hear lectures on hydroelectric power generation including how to measure water velocity, flow and drop, assemble equipment and connect electric wiring. Then the students and their teachers assemble small hydroelectric power stations for local production teams.

**ECOLOGY**

***Ecosystem Research in The Capital***

Beijing is conducting its first ecosystem research project in its history of over 3,000 years in order to build the capital into a first-rate modern city. The project will centre on the distribution of industry and agriculture, urban construction, energy supplies, water resources, food supplies and waste treatment.

Beijing has become an industrial metropolis due to excessive development of heavy industry and the overextension of capital construction. Up to 1978, of the total investment appropriated for industrial projects in the city 87.9 per cent was allocated for heavy industry. As a result heavy industry accounted for 63.7 per cent of Beijing's total industrial output value in 1979. This does not accord with the development of the capital or the principles for municipal growth.

Beijing has also experienced a population explosion which compounds the problems. Its urban population has grown from 1.2 million in 1949 to



Scientists in the Beijing Research Institute of Horticulture have successfully cultivated polyploid tawny daylily for the capital.

9 million today. Population density has increased from 5,000 per square kilometre in 1949 to 12,000 per square kilometre in 1980. Land area covered with vegetation is only 5.1 square metres per capita, including two square metres of water surface. This detrimentally effects the environment in Beijing.

In 1981, Beijing suffered its worst water shortage in 32 years. Excessive use of underground water in Beijing lowered the underground water table by two to three metres in 1981 and created a hollow of about 1,000 square kilometres under the city proper and the outskirts. As a result, nitric acid content in water is up and water purity has become a serious question. The city planning department predicts that by the year 2,000, the city will need 5,100 million cubic metres of water. The water shortage will become more serious at that time.

Beijing ecosystem research project began last October and

will be completed in 1985. The project is divided into three stages:

— In the first stage, which is to be completed by the end of this year, researchers will make comprehensive studies of natural conditions, population trends, urban construction, land usage, economic development and environmental quality. They will outline urban ecological divisions, the social economy and the overall environment.

— The second stage of the research, to be completed at the end of 1983, will centre on the city's needs and available supplies of energy, water resources and vegetables. This stage will

also study waste treatment and the management of vegetation and water areas.

— The last stage, to be finished in 1985, will concentrate on systematic study, evaluation and calculation. This will provide the government with scientific information and plans for Beijing.

## ENERGY

### "Solar Village"

The Eighth Team of Tanhe Brigade has become famous in China as all its 30 households use solar stoves.

This Jiangsu village which used to be like any other in east China now has a row of solar stoves which look like upside down umbrellas in front of its houses. The umbrella-like reflectors are composed of numerous small mirrors. The mirrors focus sunrays into hot

spots at the bottom of aluminium pots in which water can be boiled.

This type of solar stove is effective and can produce temperatures as high as 500 degrees centigrade. It is economical to manufacture with readily accessible materials. The operation is also simple and it is suited to rural use.

The Eighth Team used to be short of fuel. The peasants devoted a lot of time to gathering dry twigs, leaves and roots for their stoves. Solar energy has freed them from this labour, so they can now spend their spare time developing sideline production. Last year they raised 105 pigs, an average of three per household. They also saved 25,000 kilogrammes of stalks which previously would have been burnt as fuel, composting them and returning them to the fields. The organic content of the soil has improved and output has risen.

During the past years, Hai'an County, where the small village is located, has paid much attention to solar energy research and to utilizing solar energy in production and people's daily lives. The county's research institute has successfully designed and produced solar stoves, furnaces, heaters, germinating boxes, etc. They have also built bathhouses, greenhouses and air-conditioned rooms that utilize solar energy. Their research on solar furnace, which started in 1976, has succeeded after many efforts to produce a furnace that heats to 2,000 degrees centigrade and can be adapted for generating electricity. Experiments with solar germinating boxes prove that wheat, rice, corn and cotton which are started in their concentrated sunlight environment will grow faster and will have increased output.

### **A Comprehensive Guide to the Study Of Qinghai-Xizang (Tibet) Plateau**

**Geological and Ecological Studies of Qinghai-Xizang Plateau**

Published by Science Press, Beijing,

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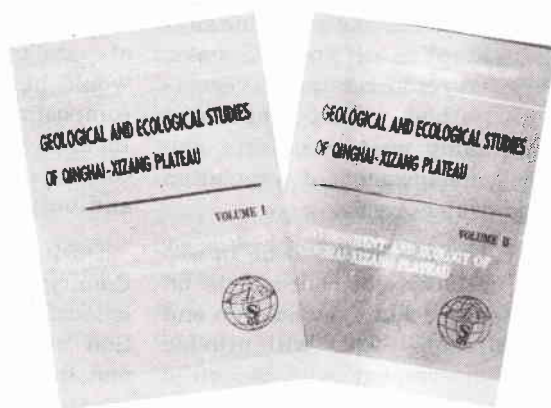
Pages: 2,138.

The Qinghai-Xizang (Tibet) Plateau, known as the "world's roof," is a treasury of information on natural sciences. Yet, over the long years this plateau was approached by only a few scientists and it remained enshrouded in mystery. Not content with what has been known, scientists both in China and abroad have long cherished the desire to explore into the unknown and to bring this hidden treasury of information to light.

A serious effort was started in China in the early 50s to study the plateau, and in the years that followed altogether seven large-scale scientific expeditions to Tibet were organized by the Chinese Academy of Sciences, with more than 1,400 scientific workers participating. The effort was amply rewarded. Not only were many significant findings made but research on

a wide range of disciplines was done. As a result, knowledge about the plateau attained a new level.

It was against this background that the International Symposium on Qinghai-Xizang (Tibet) Plateau was held in Beijing from May 25 to June 1, 1980, under the sponsorship of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. More than 240 scientists attended the symposium, including 160 Chinese specialists and 80 foreign scholars from 18 countries. The 250 papers read at the symposium covering



aspects of geology, geophysics, biology and geography were later compiled into the two-volume *Geological and Ecological Studies of Qinghai-Xizang Plateau* (in English).

Volume I consists of 113 papers that together give an overall description of the geology, geological history and origin of the plateau. Volume II concerns the environment and ecology of the plateau and includes 141 papers about plants, animals, geomorphology, meteorology and hydrology.

The presentations range from the tectonic evolution of the

plateau to the formation and evolution of its fauna and flora, and the characteristics, evolution and differentiation of the plateau's geographic environment. The book has nearly 1,000 illustrations.

Among the Chinese writers are Profs. Zhang Wenyong, Tu Guangchi, Chen Zongji, Zheng Zuoxin, Wu Zhengyi, Shi Yafeng, Ye Duzheng, Yu Dejun, Wang Yunzhang, Xu Ren, Li Xinxue and Hu Xuchu.

Among the noted foreign scholars are Profs. A. Desio of Italy, A. Gansser of Switzerland, S.D. Ripley of USA, H. Hara of Japan, R.M. Shackleton of UK, A. Marussi of Italy, H. Craig and L. Knopoff of USA.

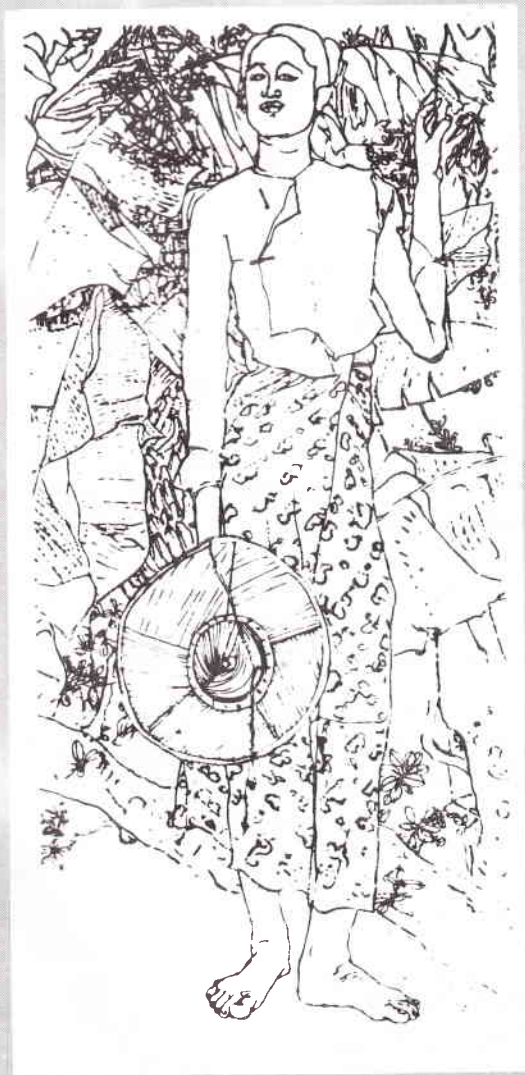
Symposium participants described the meeting as a milestone in the history of studying the Qinghai-Xizang Plateau, and see the book as a masterpiece in research about the plateau. The book not only includes precious data, but also well-founded, clear-cut theories and their derivation—an indication of the level of research on this topic. Many scientists believe the plateau is the key area for studying such major topics as crust movement and origins of fauna and flora. This book, although mainly oriented to plateau specialists, will also enjoy a wider readership. The abundant data never before published are not only of great significance to research into the rise of the plateau but also to research on ecology, environment and world climate. It is believed this work will serve as a useful reference for scientists studying the plateau as well as for those concerned with other high mountainous regions.

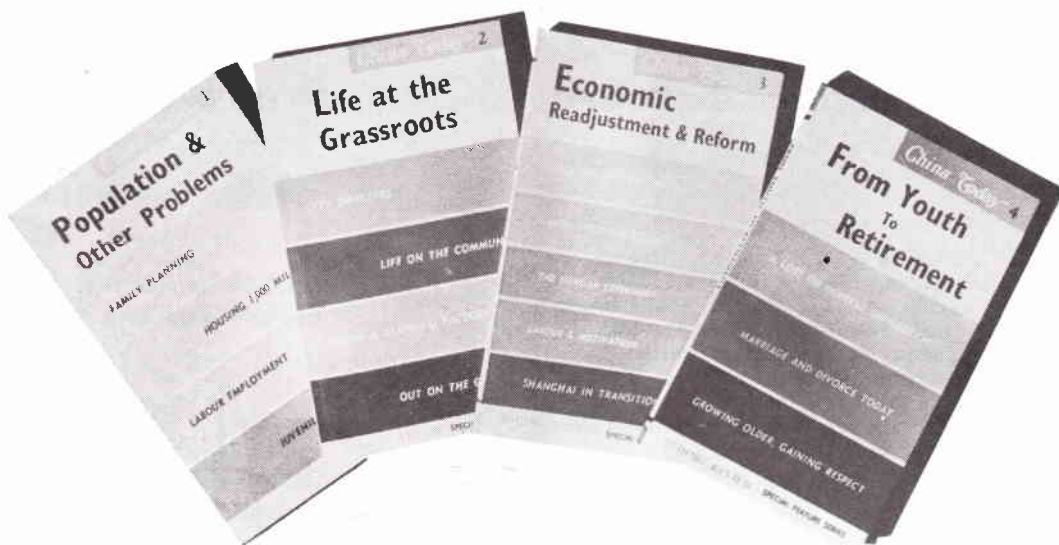
—Shi Yongtai, an editor of Science Press

## ART PAGE

### Yuan Yunsheng's Line Drawings

Born in 1937 in Nantong, Jiangsu Province, Yuan Yunsheng now teaches at the Department of Mural Painting of the Central Academy of Fine Arts. Presented here are his sketches from Xi-shuangbanna of Yunnan Province done with the traditional Chinese method of line drawing.





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Published by **BEIJING REVIEW**  
24 Baiwanzhuang Road, Beijing, China

Distributed by **CHINA PUBLICATIONS CENTRE**  
(Guoji Shudian) P.O. Box 399, Beijing, China