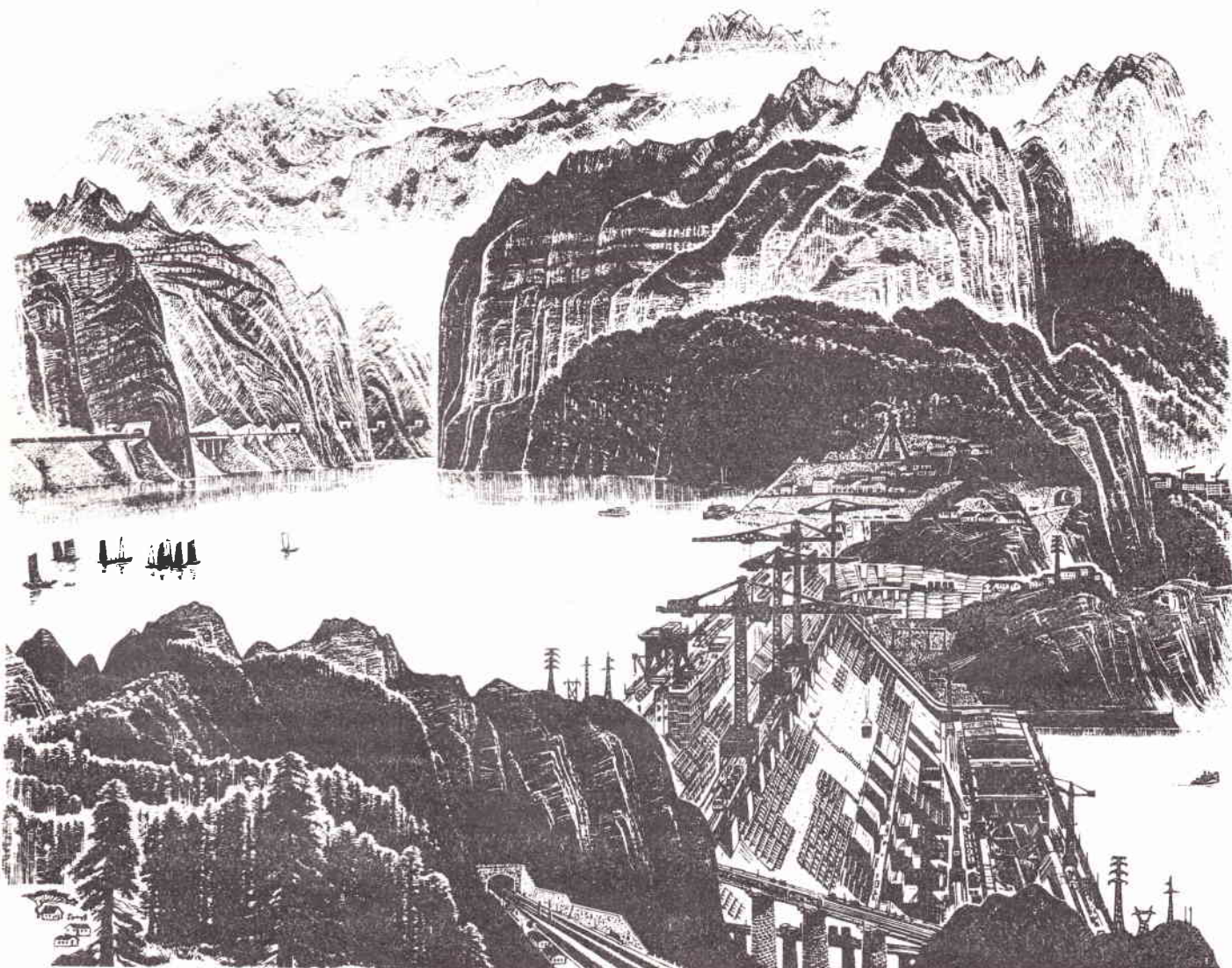


BEIJING REVIEW



A CHINESE WEEKLY OF
NEWS AND VIEWS

- National People's Congress in Session
- Correct Handling of Class Struggle in China
- *Building Hydropower Generation Centres*



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

NPC in Session

The 5th National People's Congress, the highest organ of state power in China, began its 5th session with a report by Peng Zhen and panel discussions on a revised Constitution which had been drafted to conform to China's present realities and meet the needs of its modernization drive.

The second major item on the agenda was a report on the 6th Five-Year Plan by Premier Zhao Ziyang (p. 5).

Correct Handling of Current Class Struggle

After correcting serious "Left" errors, the Party has set forth fundamental policies for the scientific handling of the current forms of class struggle in China. An in-depth analysis of this topic by Commentator of

Jiefangjun Bao, a national newspaper of the armed forces (p. 16).

Tapping China's Water Resources

China plans to build 10 hydropower generation centres to increase energy supply so as to ensure that the nation's total industrial and agricultural output value will be quadrupled by the end of this century (p. 7).

Changes in a Tibetan City

In his third of a series of five articles on Tibet, our correspondent gives a detailed report on the changes in Gyangze, one of the largest cities in this autonomous region (p. 21).

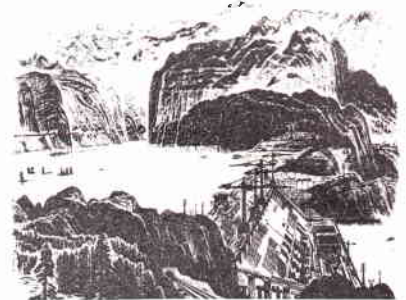
Support for Kampuchea

During Prime Minister Son Sann's visit to Beijing, Chinese

leaders reiterated China's firm support for the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression (p. 9).

Refuting Viet Nam's Illegal Claim

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman reaffirmed China's sovereignty over the Xisha and Nansha Islands, refuting the Vietnamese Government's assertion concerning the so-called boundary line in the Beibu Gulf (p. 10).



A hydropower station is under construction.
Woodcut by Feng Zhongtie

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About Intellectuals

How and why has China's policy towards intellectuals changed?

China's current policy towards intellectuals is quite different from the policy during the 60s and 70s. The major alterations are: "Left" mistakes that governed policy for a considerably long time have been corrected, intellectuals have regained their appropriate political and social positions, and the nation has recognized the importance of their role in the ongoing modernization drive.

To explain such changes, it is necessary to give a brief run-down of history.

The old society left New China in its infancy with about 2 million intellectuals. Most of them were of exploiting class origins, received a bourgeois education and served the old Chinese rulers. As they were attached to the bourgeoisie, their political stand, ideology and sentiments were different from those of the workers and peasants.

After coming to power, the Chinese Communist Party actively rallied these intellectuals in the service of New China and adopted the policy of "uniting, educating and remoulding" intellectuals, that is, unite them to carry out revolution and national construction, educate and help them to change their political stand and world outlook. In line with this policy, intellectuals throughout the nation were organized to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought; they were given jobs, and proper arrangements were made for them. Many participated in the land

reform and other movements to transform the society, which gave them the chance to educate and steel themselves.

At a national conference on intellectuals in 1956, Premier Zhou-Enlai proclaimed on behalf of the Party Central Committee that the overwhelming majority of intellectuals were employed in government organizations and enterprises and were serving the cause of socialism, and so they had become part of the working class. The conference stressed that in building socialism it was imperative to rely on the workers, peasants and intellectuals. This affirmed that the Party policy towards intellectuals had been successfully implemented and tremendous changes had taken place among China's intellectuals.

Unfortunately, in the ensuing years, especially in the 10-year "cultural revolution," the Party committed "Left" errors in its guiding thought, which included the discarding of its correct assessment of intellectuals and correct policy towards them. The upshot was they were again labelled as "bourgeois intellectuals." Many who had made outstanding accomplishments and contributions were discriminated against and some were even attacked and persecuted by the gang of four.

After the smashing of the gang of four in 1976 and particularly after the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee towards the end of 1978, the Party Central Committee reassessed the situation of China's intellectuals and devoted major efforts to correcting the "Left" deviationist mistakes

prevalent in the previous years, while repeatedly affirming that intellectuals are part of the working class.

This represented a major policy change, which required the society to rely on intellectuals and trust them as members of the revolutionary ranks and to give them full opportunities to play positive roles.

In the meantime, the Party redressed large numbers of false charges, frame-ups and wrong sentences of previous years, assigned appropriate jobs and promoted numerous competent intellectuals to leading posts.

Whenever and wherever possible, efforts have been made to improve intellectuals' working and living conditions. The change in the Party's policy and a series of related measures adopted in the last few years have catalysed tremendous changes in the mental outlook of China's intellectuals. They have become full participants in the modernization drive and the mainstay in such fields as science and technology, culture and education, medical service and public health.

China's renewed emphasis on the role and position of intellectuals worries some of our well-intentioned foreign friends who fear that this could engender "intellectual aristocrats" in China and give rise to class polarization between the "blue collars" and the "white collars." Such worry is unnecessary. In fact, sustained efforts will be necessary to ensure the implementation of the revamped Party policy before intellectuals can really be confident of their role as a force the nation relies on and treated as equals by workers, peasants and soldiers. We

LETTERS

On the 12th Party Congress

I've read carefully "A Chronicle of Major Events of the Party and State (Aug. 1977-Aug. 1982)" in your issue No. 35 and Hu Yaobang's report to the 12th National Congress of the CPC (issue No. 37). These articles reveal the concrete contents of the grand prospects and major policies in the coming years. To set up fresh structures it is necessary simultaneously to open up social and political roads and step up economic construction. New structures are necessary in order to achieve greater economic results and raise the people's living standard.

Jose Luis Diaz Mira
Madrid, Spain

Hu Yaobang's report to the 12th National Congress of the CPC, the new Party Constitution and the resume of the new members of CPC central organs were carried in issues No. 37 and 38. I appreciate your publishing of these documents for readers abroad.

The reports are concrete, informative and thought-provoking. The layout is adequate; style, pleasant; and print, clear.

It will be interesting to read excerpts from the Chinese press once a month.

Devincenti Jean
Geneva, Switzerland

China's Economic Goals

Those who love China sincerely should be pleased to see the grand goals of economic construction set

are still combating the erroneous tendency to discriminate against and look down upon intellectuals. It takes time to completely stamp out the remnant influences of the "Left" mistakes that were there for so long.

On the economic side, our current wage and housing systems do not provide any prerogatives for intellectuals. Many of China's intellectuals between 36 and 50 years of age — a staunch force in all fields of en-

forth by the General Secretary of the Communist Party of China. As a country with 1,000 million people, China has the right to design its future in accord with its immense potential. If the achievements are more than expected, nobody will say there was no need for the Chinese Communist Party leaders to stimulate the people's enthusiasm for fulfilling these noble and reasonable tasks.

I personally believe that China does not lack economic ability to realize the great goals, rather, it can achieve more. If there is any obstacle, it is man-made, i.e., political and organizational problems.

Here, I would like particularly to mention Xue Muqiao's opinion on capitalist countries (see p. 16, issue No. 40). In capitalist countries, the growth of production depends on the market. This problem can be solved in China.

The market problem takes other forms in China — under-utilization of human and material resources, unemployment in disguised form, surplus labour force in agriculture, a huge rural population. All these potentials should be fully utilized to develop mining, road building, house construction, metallurgical and machine-building industries, fishing, service and repairing trades as well as scientific research.

If these potentials cannot be tapped, it is not because of lack of materials but an organizational problem. If the mobilization of labour results in an insufficiency of funds, there must be problems in the organizing work, such as improper planning and financial errors.

The problems of sales existing in capitalist countries do not

deavour — get low wages and live in cramped rooms. It has come to national attention that many must stretch their meagre means to support their parents and children, as they are obligated by law and custom. This is a problem that will be gradually solved. Socialist China has never engendered "intellectual aristocrats" and is unlikely to do so in the future.

— *Cultural Editor Xin Xiangrong*

mean that the people enjoy too many consumer goods. It is caused by contradictions in commerce. In the third world countries, though the people's needs are generally far from being satisfied, they know more about the market. It is not because of its great population, but because of the superiority in its organization that China has solved the problem of sales better than other countries. As to theory, China should continue to study such problems as those raised in *A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy*.

Mandrara Eesdegs
Andanarivo, Madagascar

Prize-Winning "Crab City"

I have recently read the article in the composition section of your magazine, that being the essay written by Miss Fu Jie (issue No. 36).

I thought that the essay by her called "Crab City" was a good impression of what a city on another planet may be constructed out of, I also found that the children involved in her essay were from different backgrounds, races and religions but in "Crab City" they all lived in harmony. This is an adult idea coming from a young schoolgirl, which should be encouraged. I hope that all youngsters have such good ideas as Miss Fu Jie. Perhaps if we took a page from her essay, we could all live in harmony too.

I send my best wishes to Miss Fu Jie and hope that she will continue to write such good essays at the school in which she studies.

Graham Freestone
Rushden, England

I enjoy your column "Culture and Science." I read "Child's Science Fiction" (issue No. 36) and congratulate Fu Jie for winning first prize in the essay contest.

In our present times shrouded in darkness, in which wars, murders and brutalities are frequent, it is important for children to have visions of a beautiful future, including fantasies.

It dawns upon me that Begin as a Zionist is also dreaming about a brighter future of an everlasting Jerusalem, but it is people like Fu Jie with lofty ideals, not people like Begin with bloody hands, who will realize their goals.

Gert Weiershaus
Biedenkopf, FRG

POLITICAL

National People's Congress Opens

The 5th session of the 5th National People's Congress (NPC) of the People's Republic of China, currently meeting in Beijing's Great Hall of the People, began its agenda with discussion of the new draft Constitution.

Ye Jianying, executive chairman of the session and Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, declared the session open on the afternoon of November 26.

Peng Zhen, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, delivered a report on the draft of the revised Constitution on behalf of the committee.

He said that the Constitution currently in force was adopted by the 5th NPC at its first session in March 1978. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee held at the end of 1978, tremen-

dous changes have taken place in the country's political, economic and cultural life. The Constitution as it stands does not conform in many respects to present realities, nor does it suit the needs of the life of the state. Thus, an all-round revision is necessary.

Peng Zhen said that two years had been spent discussing and revising the Constitution conscientiously, carefully and meticulously. The unprecedented scale of the discussion of the revised Constitution, the large number of people participating in the discussions and the far-reaching influence so engendered all demonstrate the soaring political enthusiasm of the workers, peasants, intellectuals and people from other circles in managing state affairs.

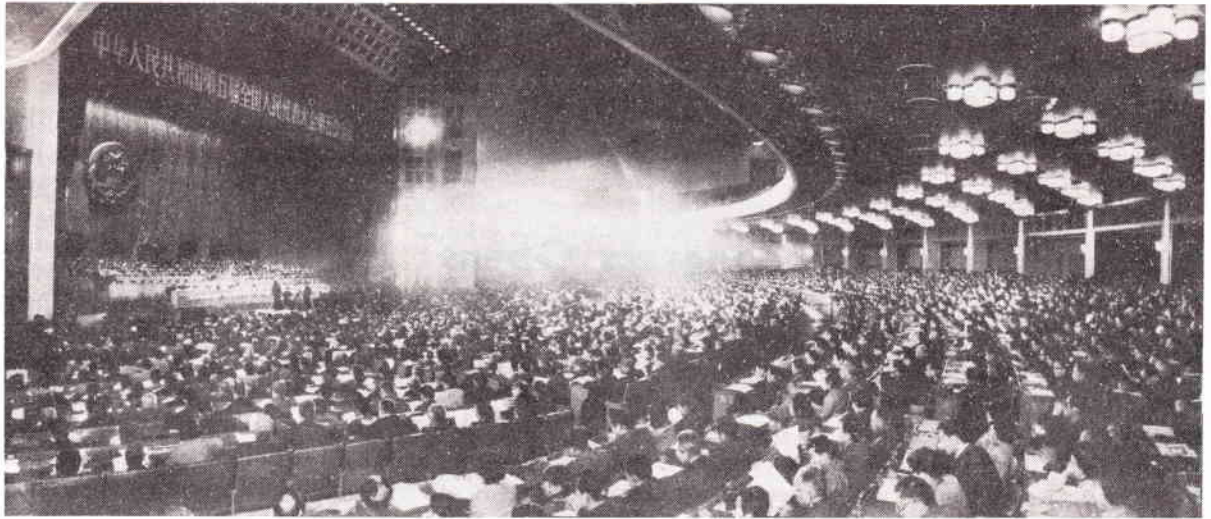
The discussions gave scope to democracy, thereby pooling the wisdom of the people.

The four cardinal principles — adherence to the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, the leadership of the Communist Party of China, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought — constituted the overall guidelines for drafting the revised Constitution. These cardinal principles form the common political basis for the united advance of the people of all nationalities in our country and are the basic guarantee for the smooth progress of our socialist modernization, Peng Zhen said.

He pointed out that the present draft has carried forward and developed the basic principles of the 1954 Constitution while incorporating a careful summary of the rich experience of China's socialist development and drawing on international experience. It also takes into account both the current situation and the prospects for development. It is distinctively Chinese, suits the needs of China's socialist modernization in the new historical period and will remain valid for a considerable period of time.



On the rostrum from left to right: Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao, Chairman Ye Jianying, Vice-Chairmen Peng Zhen and Yang Shangkun of the NPC Standing Committee.



The conference hall in the Great Hall of the People.

Peng Zhen then explained the basic contents of the draft of the revised Constitution in light of the opinions gathered during nationwide discussions.

On the People's Democratic Dictatorship. Peng Zhen pointed out that democracy is practised among the overwhelming majority of the people and that the target of dictatorship is only a very small number of people. The task of the state power under the people's democratic dictatorship is mainly to defend the socialist system and to lead and organize socialist construction. China's state system and social system provide de jure and de facto guarantees that Chinese citizens enjoy extensive and genuine freedoms and rights.

On China's Socialist Economic System. Peng Zhen said that the draft reaffirms socialist public ownership of the means of production as the foundation of China's economic system. While upholding the leading position of the state sectors of the economy, he noted, diverse economic forms must be developed so that the whole national economy will flourish.

On Socialist Spiritual Civilization. Peng Zhen pointed out

that efforts must be made to popularize education and at the same time improve its standard so as to raise the educational level of the workers, peasants and cadres, broaden the ranks of intellectuals and train all types of professionals. Modernization of science and technology is the key link in the country's modernization programme, he said. Speaking about ideological work, Peng Zhen said that Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought is the fundamental principles guiding ideological construction. Efforts should be made to imbue a greater number of citizens with high ideals, integrity, general education and a sense of discipline.

On the Structure of the State. Peng Zhen said that a number of new and important provisions about the state structure have been incorporated into the draft. They are mainly the following:

— Strengthening the system of people's congresses;

— Restoring the posts of chairman and vice-chairman of the state;

— Establishing a state central military commission to lead the

armed forces of the whole country;

— Putting overall responsibility for the State Council on the premier;

— Strengthening the local organs of state power under the unified leadership of the central authorities;

— Changing the system of the rural people's commune which now combines government administration with economic management, and establishing organs of political power at the township level. The people's commune will become solely an organizational form of the rural collective economy; and

— Stipulating that state leaders, including the chairman and vice-chairman of the state, the chairman and vice-chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee and the premier and vice-premiers of the State Council, shall not serve more than two consecutive terms.

On Unification of the Country and Unity of All Nationalities. Peng Zhen said that the draft points out the accomplishment of the great cause of reunifying the motherland is the sacred duty of all the Chinese people, including the compatriots in

Taiwan. The Communist Party of China and government follow the basic principle of working for the equality, unity and common prosperity of all nationalities in the country. The system of autonomy in regions inhabited by minority nationalities is a correct system which has proved in practice to be suited to China's conditions.

On China's Independent Foreign Policy. The draft stipulates that the basic principle for China's foreign policy is independence, Peng Zhen said. No matter what happens outside of China, China will adhere to an independent foreign policy. He also said that with the policy of independence as the premise, China will follow the policy of opening to the outside world, a policy which has been put into practice and will be continued in the future.

Peng Zhen's report drew warm applause.

The 5th NPC has 3,421 deputies and 3,055 of them attended the November 26 meeting.

Panel discussions began on November 27 on the draft of the revised Constitution and Peng Zhen's report.

At a meeting on November 30, Premier Zhao made a report on the 6th Five-Year Plan (1981-85). He announced the major targets for this five-year plan: Total output value of industry and agriculture will increase at an annual progressive rate of 4-5 per cent; the per-capita consumption level of the urban and rural people will increase at an annual progressive rate of 4.1 per cent; the total amount of investment in the nation's capital construction will be 230,000 million yuan, and 130,000 million yuan will be allocated for updating the equipment and for the technical

transformation of existing enterprises; the total amount of import and export trade will increase at an annual progressive rate of 8.7 per cent.

His 30,000-character report is divided into three parts:

— The fundamental tasks of the 6th Five-Year Plan;

— The implementation of the 6th Five-Year Plan during the first two years; and

— Chief measures for the all-round implementation of the 6th Five-Year Plan. (See our next issue for a brief account of the report.)

In accordance with practice, the 5th session of the 5th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), a united front organization of the Chinese people, was held at the same time. Members of the 5th National Committee of the CPPCC attended the NPC meeting as observers.

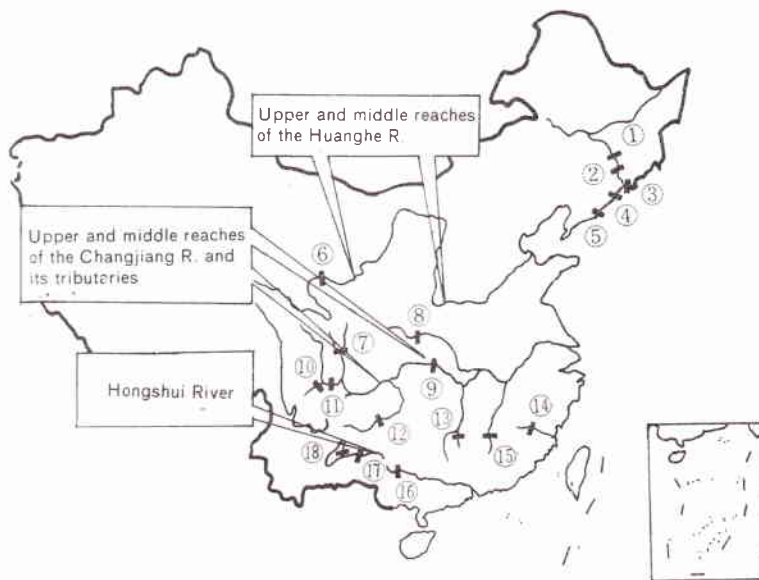
ECONOMIC

Ten Hydropower Generation Centres

China is now building 20 hydropower stations with a total generating capacity of 10 million kilowatts.

The largest are the 2.71 million-kilowatt Gezhouba station on the middle reaches of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River and the 1.3 million-kilowatt Longyang Gorge station on the upper reaches of the Huanghe (Yellow) River. The smaller ones will be able to generate between 400,000 and 900,000 kilowatts.

The Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power plans to speed up the construction of hydropower stations in order to provide sufficient electricity for the economic push that is expected to quadruple China's total industrial and agricultural



— Hydropower stations each with a generating capacity of over 100,000 kw now under construction:

- 1. Hongshi
- 2. Baishan
- 3. Laohushao
- 4. Shuifeng
- 5. Taipingwan
- 6. Longyang Gorge
- 7. Yuzixi
- 8. Ankang
- 9. Gezhouba
- 10. Nanyahe
- 11. Tongjiezi
- 12. Wujiang Ferry
- 13. Dongjiang
- 14. Shaxikou
- 15. Wanan
- 16. Dahua
- 17. Tianshengqiao
- 18. Lubuge

output value by the end of this century.

When all the projected dams are completed, some rivers will be "staircases" of reservoirs forming 10 centres of hydro-power generation. These centres are located on the upper and middle reaches of the Changjiang River and the Huanghe River, some tributaries of the Changjiang, the Hongshui River (a section of upper Pearl River) and the middle reaches of the Lancang River in southwest China. Plans are on the drawing board for hydropower stations with a total capacity of over 100 million kilowatts.

China has rich energy resources. Its known coal deposits come to 600,000 million tons, providing favourable conditions for thermal power generation. Its water resources rank first in the world. It is estimated that 380 million kilowatts of water power reserves can be utilized. Yet only 3.4 per cent of this has been used to generate electricity. Past failures to maximize energy and particularly water resource utilization have made the energy industry a weak link in China's national economy. In recent years, the state has increased its investments in the power industry, and China's energy supply can be expected to expand gradually to meet the needs of industry and agriculture.

SOCIAL

One-Fourth of the World Is Large Enough

As China's population is already one-fourth of humanity and still growing, the country is determined to curb its

growth rate, according to a family planning leader.

Qian Xinzong, Minister in Charge of the Family Planning Commission, also told reporters that a "family planning month" is slated for early next year.

The country's population now exceeds 1,000 million, and a baby boom is expected to continue for over a dozen years as 22 million young people will get married each year before the year 2000. That date is the target for limiting the population to 1,200 million, a goal that cannot be achieved if the natural growth rate (calculated by subtracting deaths from births) exceeds 11 million per year.

Given this, administrative measures as well as economic means are required to encourage family planning and control anarchism in child-bearing. Ideological education is crucial, Qian said.

The rural population, 79.4 per cent of the nation, is the major focus of the family planning programme. Because about 100 million women of child-bearing age live in the countryside, it is essential to show the peasants that birth control will help them raise their standard of living. Many production teams have introduced pension systems and have set up retirement homes to offset the traditional belief that "sons are old age insurance," Qian said. As a matter of course, the quality and supply of contraceptives must also be improved, he added.

The family planning programme is most successful in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai where 90 per cent of the births

were first borns. An average of 70 per cent of the births were first borns in provinces with large rural populations such as Liaoning, Shandong, Jilin, Heilongjiang and Jiangsu. If the 15 provinces that have more than 30 million residents each can achieve the 70 per cent rate, Qian pointed out, the national population can be kept within 1,200 million by the end of the century.

Qian also discussed the population's rate of aging. A large proportion of China's population is young. The recent census indicates that only 6 per cent of the population is over 65. By the year 2000, this age group is expected to grow to around 9 per cent. The aging of China's population does not pose a serious problem, he asserted.

SCIENTIFIC

Scientific Accomplishments

Satellite Telecommunications Ground Stations. For the first time in its history, China used a telecommunications satellite for communications services and television transmission.

Ten ground stations participated in the experiment, conducted between June 5 and October 5, with the service rented from the Intelsat's Satellite No. 5 located above the Indian Ocean.

Intelsat requires that a country's satellite telecommunications ground stations pass rigid examinations before being admitted to the organization's telecommunications satellite service network.

All five stations, which were designed, manufactured and in-

stalled through exclusively Chinese efforts, easily passed the examinations for technical standards. Located in Shanghai, Nanjing and Inner Mongolia with two in Shijiazhuang, they were approved for entrance into the Intelsat network together with four other stations outfitted with imported equipment.

New Nuclear Accelerators. New nuclear accelerators are being built in Beijing, Shanghai and Lanzhou, according to the Vice-President of the Chinese Society of Nuclear Research. Yang Chengzhong told correspondents in a recent interview that this would substantially increase the nation's nuclear physics research capabilities. The past few years have seen an expansion of accelerator design and construction unprecedented since 1949, he said. The new accelerators include a heavy ion cyclotron system and electron linear and proton accelerators. Research findings will promote the application of nuclear technology to industry, agriculture, medicine and other fields.

Chinese scientists have made notable achievements in the theoretical study and application of nuclear physics in the last few years. Nuclear technology has already been applied to economic construction projects, especially in nuclear power generation and in research such as the effects of radiation, nuclear analysis, and isotope use.

Chinese scientists also have made advances in theoretical work (for example, the study of the theory of nucleus, heavy ion nuclear physics and medium and high energy nuclear physics) and have established a nuclear data processing centre.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Chinese Leaders on Kampuchean Situation

General Secretary Hu Yaobang said that the Kampuchean people are now engaged in an arduous but great struggle on the outcome of which hinges the destiny of the Kampuchean nation, the future of the coming generations, and the peace and stability of Southeast Asia. He reiterated that the Chinese people would stand unswervingly on the side of the Kampuchean people.

This statement was made by Hu Yaobang during his meeting with Son Sann, Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Son Sann paid an official and friendship visit to China from November 20 to 26. During his stay in Beijing, Premier Zhao Ziyang held talks with him.

Zhao Ziyang said that China supports the three patriotic forces of Kampuchea now fighting against Vietnamese aggression, and will not favour one against another. He added that China has no intention to establish its sphere of influence in Kampuchea. He said: "We hope that the three forces of Kampuchea will place the national interests and their united struggle against Viet Nam above everything else, and cherish and strengthen their alliance. We wish to see an independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea and a national union government which unites with all the patriotic forces of Kampuchea."

Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out that for more than three years, the Vietnamese authorities, backed by the Soviet Union, have harboured the ambition to annex Kampuchea by armed force and realize the sinister goal of occupying Kampuchea for ever. But their aggression has met with the valiant resistance of the Kampuchean armed forces and people. The Vietnamese aggressors are now bogged down in a quagmire. He said that the Vietnamese authorities have not changed their policy of aggression and expansion and continue to refuse to carry out the UN resolutions calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Instead, they are preparing for a new offensive on the Kampuchean battlefield.

Zhao Ziyang noted that the Kampuchean people have won tremendous victories in their struggle against Vietnamese aggression. However, the struggle is a protracted and arduous one, and calls for vigilance. To develop the excellent situation in the Kampuchean people's struggle against Viet Nam, Zhao said, it is important to consolidate the alliance of the three patriotic forces of Kampuchea and strengthen their role in the anti-Vietnamese struggle.

China Reaffirms Support For Palestinians' Struggle

Premier Zhao Ziyang sent a message on November 28 to the New York meeting marking the International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People.

The message said: "On the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian people, I wish to ex-

tend, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, our high respects and cordial greetings to the Palestinian people.

"The situation in the Middle East has become increasingly turbulent over the past year. In particular, beginning from June 4 this year, Israeli troops launched an unscrupulous and massive invasion of Lebanon and massacred in cold blood large numbers of innocent Palestinian and Lebanese civilians in an attempt to eliminate the Palestinian armed forces and deny the Palestinian people their national rights. This has aroused strong condemnation by the just opinion of the world. The heroic Palestinian fighters, in defiance of brute force, have waged a valiant struggle, fully demonstrating the Palestinian people's spirit of dedication and their conviction that they will win victory. Their just cause has gained increasing sympathy and support from the international community.

"The Chinese Government and people have always sympathized with and supported the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle. Our firm position is that Israel must withdraw from the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, that the Palestinian people must regain their national rights, including the right to return to their homeland, the right of self-determination and the right to establish a state. I am convinced that under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization headed by Chairman Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian people who have stood the test of arduous struggle will close their ranks, strengthen their unity with Arab countries and all the other justice-upholding countries and peoples in the world and continue to win victories in

their just fight to regain their national rights."

Xisha and Nansha Islands Are China's Territory

A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry said in a statement issued on November 28 that the so-called boundary line in the Beibu Gulf as asserted by the Vietnamese Government is illegal and null and void, and reiterated that the "Xisha Islands and Nansha Islands are an inalienable part of China's sacred territory."

The statement said: "In its 'declaration on base line of Viet Nam's territorial waters' issued on 12 November 1982, the Vietnamese Government groundlessly declared that the boundary-delimitation convention signed between China and France in 1887 'had defined' the maritime boundary line in the Beibu Gulf, and even described China's Xisha Islands and Nansha Islands as Viet Nam's islands, announcing that base lines would be drawn for their territorial sea. This is a wilful distortion of the historical Sino-Vietnamese boundary-delimitation convention and a gross violation of China's sovereignty and territorial integrity."

The statement added: "It must be pointed out that the Sino-Vietnamese boundary delimitation convention signed between China and France in 1887 did not in any way delimit the maritime area in the Beibu Gulf. Therefore, no maritime boundary line has ever existed in the sea of the Beibu Gulf. On 26 December, 1973, the Vietnamese Government formally stated to the Chinese Government that 'owing to the fact that Viet Nam has been in a state of war, the maritime area of the Beibu Gulf has so

far not been delimited between the two countries.' This clearly indicated that originally the Vietnamese Government also recognized the fact that China and Viet Nam had not delimited the Beibu Gulf.

The statement stressed: "The Vietnamese Government's 'declaration on base line of Viet Nam's territorial waters' has fully revealed the expansionist designs of the Vietnamese authorities to appropriate a vast sea area of the Beibu Gulf and to encroach upon China's territory. It is also a deliberate new step to further aggravate Sino-Vietnamese relations. The Vietnamese authorities must bear full responsibility for all the serious consequences that may arise therefrom."

Sino-Omani Relations Grow

"Sultan Qabus and the Omani Government follow a peaceful, neutral and non-aligned policy. They oppose hegemonism and have developed wise policies to enhance the unity and strength of the Gulf countries and the unity among Arab countries. We always regard unity among the Arab countries as the crux in solving the Middle East question." Premier Zhao Ziyang said this to Fahr bin Taimur, Deputy Prime Minister for Defence and Security of the Sultanate of Oman, who paid a visit to China on November 21-26.

Zhao Ziyang also said that Sino-Omani diplomatic relations have since their establishment developed satisfactorily. Premier Zhao expressed the hope that the relations between the two countries would develop further. He added that the Chinese people rejoice at the great success the Omani people have achieved in defending their national independence and developing their national economy.

Japan's New Cabinet

THE composition of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's cabinet, formed on November 26, indicates that the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) is in a transition period.

Nakasone, who was elected government head at a special meeting of Japan's 97th Diet after his landslide victory in the LDP's presidential primary, apparently feels he needs support from elder statesmen and, at the same time, that he cannot afford to ignore the strength of the politicians of a new generation.

Cabinet Composition

The Nakasone cabinet includes representatives of all LDP factions. Among the 21 cabinet members, six belong to Tanaka's faction, four to Suzuki's, three to Nakasone's, three to Fukuda's, two to Komoto's, and one to Nakagawa's. The remaining two are non-affiliated.

The Tanaka and Suzuki factions hold powerful positions in the cabinet. Nakasone, as the leader of a small faction, could not have come to power without their full support, which is a symptom of both the strengths and weaknesses of the Nakasone cabinet. If anything goes wrong in the alliance among the three factions, it will shake the cabinet to its foundation.

Internal, External Policies

It is still too early to characterize the Nakasone cabinet, because there are a number of unknown factors shaping its policies. But the prime minister has already indicated some of his plans.

Speaking on November 25 at his first press conference after becoming LDP President, Nakasone said he would strive to develop a new type of politics that would facilitate dialogue with the citizenry.

He spoke highly of the present constitution, praising its historical significance and some



Yasuhiro Nakasone, 11th LDP's President.

of its principles, such as peace, freedom, respect for basic human rights and international harmony. However, the times and the national thought have changed, he said. Japan must analyse its postwar experience and in that light reconsider the constitution and work to formulate a better one, he said.

Nakasone said he would carry forward his predecessor Suzuki's policy of rebuilding the country's finances without increasing taxes. But he said it would be "very difficult" to realize Suzuki's goal of balancing the budget by 1984.

When questioned about foreign policy, Nakasone said he would attach the greatest importance to Japan-US ties. He said his government would give priority to strengthening relations of mutual trust to overcome frictions over trade and security issues. With Japan-US ties as an axis, Nakasone pledged that his cabinet would work to reduce East-West tensions, improve North-South relations, seek greater co-operation between Japan and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations as well as with neighbouring states, and contribute to world disarmament and peace.

Reactions

Reactions to Nakasone's cabinet appointments varied among Japanese economic circles, the opposition parties and the press. The president of Japan Federation of Economic Organizations, Yoshihiro Inayama, and the president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Shigeo Nagano, were hopeful about the new cabinet, according to Japanese newspapers. They called on the cabinet to take measures to cope with the economic slump and to help smaller enterprises.

Ichio Asukata, Chairman of Japan's Socialist Party, said he would like the new prime minister to strive to prevent Japan from becoming militarized.

Yoshikatsu Takeiri, Chairman of the Komei Party, said that he feared that the new cabinet would give up social wel-

fare programmes in the name of reconstructing the country's finances. The chairman of the New Liberal Club, Seiichi Tagawa, said he was concerned that Nakasone's cabinet might amend the constitution so that it increases military strength.

The Japanese press hoped that the new prime minister would establish new political ethics and that his cabinet would institute administrative

reforms. The press called on the cabinet to improve Japan's relations with the United States and European countries.

The Nakasone government cannot hope to avoid the mountain of unsolved problems it inherited from the Suzuki cabinet, particularly in the areas of financial reconstruction and administrative reform.

— *Chen Bowei and Sun Dongmin*

Obstacles to Mideast Peace

THREE months have elapsed since the renewed Middle East peace initiatives of the successful Arab Fez summit and of Reagan's eight-point proposal appeared in September. The current deadlock in the negotiations is the result of Israeli refusal to withdraw its forces from war-torn Lebanon.

Israeli Demands

Unless Israel agrees to withdraw from Lebanon the peace negotiations cannot progress. The Begin authorities have shown little interest in furthering the peace process. On the contrary, they continue to demand new concessions for their withdrawal.

- Israel insists that all remaining Palestinian fighters and all Syrian troops must leave north and east Lebanon simultaneously with any Israeli withdrawal.

- Israel demands that the Lebanese Government guarantee a 40- to 50-kilometre security zone in south Lebanon.

Reports that Israel wants its puppet Haddad to move his troops as far north as the city of Sur suggest further attempts to dismember the country.

Recently, seven new conditions for Israeli withdrawal have been proposed, including:

- supervision over Lebanon's air and sea space,
- retention of Israeli radar stations on Mt. Barouk in south Beirut, and
- opening all Lebanese markets to Israeli goods.

The presence of Palestinian fighters provided the pretext for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Now that the Palestinian fighters have left Beirut, the Israeli authorities are demanding a form of reparations that would seriously compromise Lebanese sovereignty over its own lands. The Lebanese

rejection of these demands is both reasonable and proper.

It is clear that Israel not only wishes to control its northern neighbour, but has broader hegemonist designs in the Middle East generally.

US Shuttle Mission

Peace in the Middle East is unattainable so long as Israel maintains its hegemonist posture. US special envoy Philip Habib's shuttle diplomacy is reportedly authorized by President Reagan to negotiate a withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon before the end of the year. If true, the deadline is drawing near.

The Arab nations are gradually losing confidence in US mediation because of the continued Israeli occupation of Lebanon. Washington has always supported Israel. If the United States continues to maintain its pro-Israel bias and capitulates to Begin's demands, Habib and the US will lose all credibility as mediators on the Lebanon question. This would also greatly weaken the US ability to mediate negotiations on a wider solution to the Middle East problem as a whole.

— *Yi Ming, "Beijing Review"*
news analyst

CARICOM Summit

THE Ocho Rios Declaration adopted at the third summit meeting of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) said that the integration movement was the only viable option available for the development of the region under current economic and political conditions, and that it was the only way to guarantee the independence, freedom and development of the CARICOM member states.

Heads of government from 12 member nations attended the third CARICOM summit on Nov. 16-18, in Ocho Rios, Jamaica. They discussed economic problems facing the region, the current global situation and regional security.

Common Agreement

The summit's final communique stressed the principles of non-use of force for settling

international disputes and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. It emphasized the need to seek peaceful solutions to international conflicts on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

Leaders at the summit meeting shared a concern for peace and security in the region and, in particular, for external threats to some member states. They are worried about big powers' military activities in the Caribbean.

The Caribbean leaders also expressed their deep concern over the current world economic crisis which they attributed to the economic policies and protectionism of the industrialized countries. They agreed to expand intra-regional trade and called for the establishment of a ministerial body to deal with economic issues, such as the trade imbalances and international credit payments defaults.

On the US-proposed Caribbean basin initiative, the heads of government agreed that while member states have an urgent need for external economic assistance, such assistance should be "given in consultation with fullest respect for the sovereign wishes of the recipient countries."

Prospects

Established in 1973, the Caribbean Community now consists of Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Antigua, Belize, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Commonwealth of Dominica, Montserrat and St. Kittes-Nevis.

Since its founding, CARICOM has achieved some success in

supporting regional national independence movements and in co-ordinating the stand of member states on the questions of the international law of the sea and on South Africa. Economically, CARICOM also promotes regional trade and economic integration. The total value of CARICOM member states' imports and exports increased from US\$235 million in 1973 to \$1 billion in 1981. Co-operation in such fields as culture, education, news, medicine also has developed.

However, political and ideological differences still exist. The CARICOM states have not reached full co-ordination of their foreign policies. Most of these countries are economically backward. Their old economic structures and traditional production methods are difficult to change. Economic adjustments

necessary for regional integration are sometimes resisted by member states concerned with their own immediate interests.

As superpower rivalry in the Caribbean gets more acute, this region is becoming one of the world's trouble spots. The Western economic recession has had an impact on the Caribbean region and the CARICOM member states have many economic problems.

CARICOM's third annual summit meeting was postponed for six years. The last summit was held in 1975. As Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica noted, the third CARICOM summit meeting is a good start of a new era, and shows that serious differences can be settled in really democratic ways.

—Zhong Tai

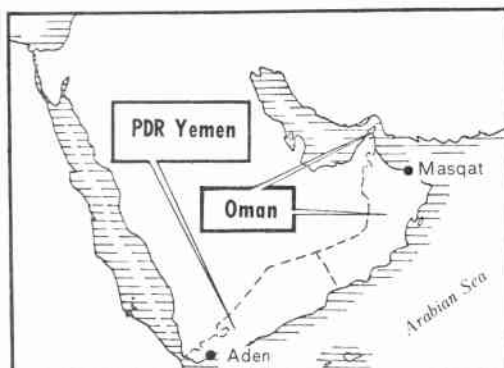
Oman and Democratic Yemen Agree to Normalize Relations

THE Sultanate of Oman and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen announced their intention to normalize relations in a declaration of principles issued on November 15.

The declaration was signed

late in October by the foreign ministers of the two countries after mediation by Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

The main points of the declaration are: to halt mutual hostilities; to normalize relations on the basis of non-interference in each other's internal affairs, respect for each other's sovereignty, good-neighbourliness and co-operation; to not allow any foreign power to use either country's territory for aggression or provocation against the other, and to establish diplomatic relations.



Oman and Democratic Yemen are neighbouring countries on the strategic southern tip of the Arabian Peninsula. This agreement opens a new page in the history of the relations between these two countries, ending 15 years of enmity and contributes to peace and stability in the region.

Mutual Understanding

Following soon after Israel's invasion of Lebanon, this agreement indicates that the two states share common views on current Middle East and the Gulf region issues, and on the pressing need to maintain peace and security in the region. Both countries had indicated their willingness to improve relations.

In recent years, Democratic Yemen has devoted its efforts to national construction, for which peaceful international

relations are essential. Improved relations with Oman will contribute directly to its economic development. Oman, too, is stressing national construction and peace in the Gulf region. In a broad sense, better relations between Oman and Democratic Yemen will have a positive effect on strengthening unity among the Arab nations.

The US and Soviet military presence in Oman and Democratic Yemen is a major cause of their long-standing hostility. This presence will continue for some time to come, but Oman and Democratic Yemen have agreed that this should not be an obstacle to the normalization of their relations.

A good start has been made in improving relations between the two states. Omani Foreign Minister al-Alawi said that the two governments look forward to expanded bilateral contacts.

— Zhu Mengkui

US Vice-President Finds African Tour Unsuccessful

THE visit of US Vice-President George Bush to Cape Verde, Senegal, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Kenya and Zaire, November 10-23, as President Reagan's private representative was unsuccessful.

Uneasy Relations

Bush's tour was conducted amid increasing uneasiness between the United States and African countries. Recent US decisions have soured its relations with African states. These included reducing restrictions on admitting Pretoria's military personnel to the United States, on exporting electronic equipment to South Africa for police and military use, and on providing Pretoria with ad-

vanced technology and equipment, as well as nuclear fuel. Washington's assistance in getting the International Monetary Fund to award South Africa a US\$1.07 billion loan, in particular, has exacerbated the situation.

The Reagan administration's purposes for the Bush tour were to preserve US interests there and to prevent another superpower from expanding and improving its relations with the African countries. Before Bush embarked, he said that the United States planned to provide aid to African countries and forge a "new partnership" with them. He also said that it was determined to "persevere" efforts for Namibian indepen-

dence and for the settlement of conflicts in southern Africa. The United States further pledged to promote mutual understanding with the African countries on major bilateral and regional problems.

Dispute Over Namibian Issue

Bush held talks with African leaders on issues ranging from a general assessment of the situation in the continent to international issues emerging from the North-South dialogue and from the Middle East conflicts.

They also discussed the Namibian issue. Despite widespread criticism from African leaders, Bush reiterated to each the United States' insistence on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a prerequisite for the independence of Namibia.

Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe criticized the United States, saying that it was wrong to link the Namibian question with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, because Namibia's right to independence and self-determination is inherent and inalienable.

Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi said, "This clearly should be seen as a delaying tactics to the eventual realization of independence for Namibia."

The leaders of Nigeria, Cape Verde and Senegal also strongly opposed US support for the racist regime in South Africa. They described the US role as an obstacle to the progress of the Namibian talks and to the end of racial segregation in South Africa.

Bush's long journey did not help solve the Namibian issue or help improve US-African relations. It left in its wake deep dissatisfaction and criticism towards the United States among African countries.

So long as the United States continues to support the racist regime in South Africa, the Namibian question cannot easily

be solved. Thus it is impossible to fundamentally improve US-African relations.

— Ren Yan

IMF's Unjust Treatment of Zambia

THE International Monetary Fund's differing loan policies for Zambia and South Africa have met worldwide disapproval.

During negotiations with the Zambian Government, the IMF demanded as a loan condition that the country close some of its money-losing copper mines and that it devalue its currency by more than 30 per cent, according to press reports. Zambian Finance Minister K.S. Musokotwane said the loan conditions were "tough."

Last year the IMF agreed to loan Zambia 800 million kwachas (one kwacha equals approximately US\$1.22) over a period of three years, beginning with 300 million kwachas in 1981. However, this year the organization has balked at delivering the second portion of the loan, another 200 million kwachas.

Talks between the Zambian Government and the IMF in both Washington and Lusaka since last May have yielded no results.

However, in defiance of strong international opposition, the IMF agreed to loan US\$1.07 billion on favourable terms to the racist South African regime last month. The organization did not require South Africa to devalue its currency nor to close down its money-losing gold mines.

The IMF claimed that it decided to give loans to South

Africa on "purely technical and economic grounds, without political considerations." The South African regime said that it needed IMF loans to "compensate for the drop in the price of gold" in the world market which had brought it economic difficulties. Such statements are hard to believe.

South Africa is an important economic power in Africa. Its exports of manufactured goods and farm products to other African states have increased annually. Its economic problems do not derive from lowered gold prices but from its increasing military budget.

The *Strategic Survey* (1981-82) published in London describ-

ed the cost of South Africa's export of war to its neighbours, especially its aggressive campaign in Angola, as "substantial." The South African defence budget rose 30 per cent to the record level of over US\$3 billion in 1981-82, it said.

Zambian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Musuka correctly called the IMF loan to South Africa "tantamount to providing the racist regime with carte blanche to terrorize frontline states."

The IMF's loan to South Africa despite strong opposition from the majority of the UN member states suggests that it was indeed granted out of "political considerations" under the pressure of a superpower.

The IMF should change its favouritism towards the South African regime and make a just decision to give the second-year loan to Zambia.

— Xinhua commentary

China International Tourism Conference 1983

Many tourists visit China knowing little about the country except the Great Wall. Foreign travel agencies asked for advice may be unfamiliar with Chinese travel arrangements and tourist attractions. Thus the Chinese tourism organizations will hold a conference on travel in China in order to improve co-operation with foreign tour operators.

The conference will begin on February 28, 1983 in Beijing. Both Chinese and foreigners will deliver presentations on tourism and its prospects in Asia and the world. In addition, lectures on

tour management and hotel administration will be held. An exhibition of 3,000 sq. metres will familiarize participants with China's diverse historic and scenic spots.

In the later days of the conference, opportunities will be provided for foreign tour operators to negotiate with China International Travel Service and China Travel Service for 1984 travel arrangements.

Sightseeing in the Beijing area will be arranged during the conference. After the conference concludes on March 4 the participants may visit other locations in China to familiarize themselves with travel opportunities. A 50 per cent discount will be offered on air tickets, accommodations and other services.

On the 12th Party Congress

Scientifically Understand and Handle Class Struggle in China

by "Jiefangjun Bao" Commentator

Serious "Left" errors were committed in understanding and handling class struggle after the socialist transformation was basically accomplished in China. On the basis of summing up historical lessons, Comrade Hu Yaobang's report to the 12th Party Congress scientifically elucidated the Party's fundamental viewpoints and policies regarding the class struggle in China at the present stage of historical development. The author probes further into this issue in the following article. — Ed.

THE correct understanding and handling of class struggle in our socialist society is an important condition for the stability of the state and society, the development of socialist democratic politics, the consolidation of the people's democratic dictatorship and the strengthening of the army's political construction. It is also an important political guarantee for the modernization drive and the socialist road.

"Taking Class Struggle as the Key Link" Proves Wrong

Fundamental changes have taken place in China's social classes and class struggle as a result of the overall establishment of the socialist system and the fundamental elimination of the bourgeoisie and other exploiters as classes following the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the means of production in 1956.

The Eighth Party Congress correctly pointed out: The socialist system had been basically established in China; the principal contradiction within the country was no longer that between the working class and the bourgeoisie, but be-

tween the demand of the people for rapid economic and cultural development and the existing state of China's economy and culture, which fell short of the needs of the people. The chief task confronting the nation at that time was to concentrate all efforts on developing the productive forces, industrializing the country and gradually meeting the people's incessantly growing material and cultural needs. The large-scale and turbulent class struggle of the masses has in the main come to an end. Although class struggle still existed and the people's democratic dictatorship has to be further strengthened, the basic task of the dictatorship was to protect and develop the productive forces in the context of the new relations of production. Comrade Mao Zedong, for his part, also unequivocally called on all Party members to correctly understand and handle the two essentially different social contradictions, and to shift the emphasis of the Party's work to economic construction. However, owing to complex social and political causes, the Party's guiding ideology rapidly drifted away from the policies and principles laid down by the Eighth Party Congress, while the principle of "taking class struggle as the key link" was subjectively set forth and given increasing emphasis.

The basic implication of the principle of "taking class struggle as the key link" was clear. It denied that the principal contradiction in society had changed after the socialist transformation was basically accomplished but continued to regard the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie as society's principal contradiction and held that the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie would exist throughout the historical period of socialism. Therefore, all economic and

social work should centre on and serve the class struggle.

Under this theory, outdated viewpoints on past stormy class struggle were dredged up to observe and explain all social phenomena and contradictions, and one after another political campaigns were launched in the Party and society. The result was that the scope of the class struggle was enlarged, and many social contradictions that had nothing to do with the class struggle were treated as manifestations of the class struggle. Many contradictions among the people were handled as if they were between the enemy and ourselves. This led to a drive to ferret out the so-called bourgeoisie from within the Party, culminating in the "cultural revolution," in which "one class overthrows another," a tragedy which dragged the political life of the Party and state and the entire social life into long years of turmoil and inflicted colossal losses and disaster on the socialist cause and the people's interests. History has fully proved that the theory and practice of "taking class struggle as the key link" under the socialist conditions went totally against the reality of the class struggle in the Chinese society, the objective laws of the development of the socialist society, the strong desire of the people of all nationalities to build China into a modern socialist country.

Contradictions in Chinese Society

History has taught the Party and the people a bitter lesson. After the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee convened in December 1978, the Party Central Committee resolutely liquidated the principle of "taking class struggle as the key link" and shifted the emphasis of the work of the Party and state to the socialist modernization drive. In the meantime, it adopted a series of important measures and did a huge amount of arduous work to correct the "Left" mistakes committed under the guidance of "taking class struggle as the key link." These actions helped correctly resolve many contradictions within the Party and among the people and vastly improved the social and political stability and unity.

The Resolution on Certain

Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China, adopted at the Sixth Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee in June 1981, pointed out, "Class struggle no longer constitutes the principal contradiction after the exploiters have been eliminated as classes. However, owing to certain domestic factors and influences from abroad, class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time to come and may even grow acute under certain conditions. It is necessary to oppose both the view that the scope of class struggle must be enlarged and the view that it has died out." This statement is our Party's fundamental conclusion on class struggle in China's socialist society, drawn scientifically on the basis of summing up historical experiences and lessons.

The contradictions that are class struggle in nature account for only a small part of the miscellaneous contradictions in our socialist society. Most of the economic, political, ideological, cultural and other social contradictions do not fall into the category of class struggle. They can roughly be divided into two groups: The first group is manifested as contradictions among the people in their different specific interests on the basis of their identical fundamental interests. These include contradictions between individuals and the state and society; between enterprises and the state; between enterprises; between the advanced and less advanced areas; between people of different nationalities; between workers,



Staff members of this frontier inspection station in Yunnan Province carefully checking transit articles as an important anti-smuggling measure.

peasants and intellectuals; between cadres and the masses; between leaders and those under them; between the army and the civilians; between the well-to-do and the relatively poor; between buyers and sellers; between servants and those served; between the specific interests of producers and of consumers. These contradictions abound and are ubiquitous in day-to-day social life.

The second group embraces contradictions between the advanced and the backward and between right and wrong in ideological understanding based on the general goal.

The emergence and existence of these two groups of contradictions are linked to the various forms of China's socialist ownership of the means of production and the principle of distribution according to work; to the division of labour left behind by history, first of all the division of labour between industrial and farm labour and between manual and mental labour; to the inadequate development of the social productive forces and the imbalanced economic and cultural development between different areas; to the influence of outdated ideas, traditions and habits; to the imperfections of China's socialist system and the shortcomings and mistakes in the leadership's work, and to the differences in the people's cultural and educational levels and cognitive abilities.

None of these social contradictions belong to the realm of class struggle. They should be handled with methods other than those used in class struggle and correctly resolved on their merits.

Main Content of the Class Struggle At the Present Stage of Development

In his report to the 12th Party Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "Hostile elements of different shades are still attempting to undermine or overthrow our socialist system in the economic, political, ideological, cultural and other social spheres. The class struggle at the present stage chiefly takes the form of struggle by the people against these hostile elements." Thus, the struggle by the people against hostile elements of every description is the main content of the class struggle that continues to exist within certain limits in China at the present stage of historical development.

On the Chinese mainland, the class struggle between antagonistic classes was eliminated

with the abolition of the system of exploitation and the elimination of the exploiting classes. This undoubtedly represented a major step of decisive significance towards accomplishing the historical task of eliminating class struggle from our social life.

But this does not in the least mean that we have already fulfilled this task. The people must continue to struggle relentlessly against hostile elements that are still very active and closely linked with the system of exploitation and with the exploiting classes.

These enemies mainly fall under the following five categories: First, counter-revolutionaries and enemy agents, including old ones left behind by the old system as well as newborn counter-revolutionaries and enemy agents sent in from outside. Second, remnant elements of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques. Third, criminals who have gravely upset the socialist order. These criminals are some of society's law-breakers but their activities are not ordinary criminal offences or ordinary anti-society behaviour but are aimed at sabotaging our social and political stability and unity and the socialist order of production and daily life (because of such difference, we do not regard all criminals as counter-revolutionaries). Fourth, new exploiters engaged in graft, embezzlement, speculation, swindling, smuggling and selling smuggled goods. These people resort to illegal means to appropriate the products of social labour; this is a special form of exploitation. Fifth, a tiny number of old exploiters who continue their sabotaging activities, such as unreformed landlords and rich peasants in the rural areas and urban reactionary capitalists who refuse to mend their ways.

All in all, these hostile elements will avail themselves of every opportunity to engage in criminal activities designed to scuttle the socialist system in the fields of economy, politics, culture and social life. Their interests are fundamentally opposed to those of the people and socialism. Therefore, the struggle waged against them by workers, peasants and intellectuals is a form of class struggle. We must never take the disruptive activities of these hostile elements lightly; instead we must heighten our vigilance and wage resolute struggle against them.

Drawing on past lessons, we wage such struggle not in the form of political and mass campaigns but in accordance with the principle



Lin Chunguan (centre), Party branch secretary of a production brigade in Fujian Province, telling fishermen the need to consciously guard against corrosive bourgeois influence.

sembly and association, bourgeois ultra-individualism and anarchism, money worship and the idea of putting profit-making first, as well as decadent bourgeois ways of life, bourgeois ethics and aesthetic standards. These kinds of ideological tendencies and actions contradict the socialist system, the Party's leadership of the socialist cause and the interests of the people as a whole. Contradictions thus formed obviously carry the nature of class struggle. But, generally speaking, they still belong to contradictions

of the socialist legal system, within the framework of state law and following legal procedures so that we can administer a telling blow at these hostile elements with the full force of the law. Of course, when we say we are not going to launch political and mass campaigns, we do not mean that we will not rely on the masses, follow the mass line and conduct education among the masses,

Is There Class Struggle Among the People?

The elimination of the national bourgeoisie as an exploiting class on the mainland ended the class struggle between the exploited and the exploiters — the labouring people and the national bourgeoisie. But, social contradictions characterized by class struggle remained.

Some of the current struggles against the influences of feudal remnant ideas and decadent bourgeois ideology are, to different degrees, characterized by class struggle. For instance, over the last few years, because of the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology, the tendency towards bourgeois liberalism has developed among some of our comrades. These people envy and pursue the freedoms of the bourgeoisie. They consciously or unconsciously propagate bourgeois views in an attempt to introduce into our society Western parliamentarism, the capitalist two-party system and election procedures, the bourgeois freedoms of speech, the press, as-

semblances among the people, and their resolutions are different from the method by which we struggle against hostile elements. Instead, criticism and active ideological struggle are employed in order to overcome these mistaken ideas and actions and thus resolve these contradictions correctly and effectively.

The struggle to oppose and overcome the influence of the exploiting classes' ideology is very complicated. We must distinguish between different circumstances and different natures. We must not indiscriminately include all contradictions in the category of class struggle. Exploitative ideology continues to exert influence among the people in the form of incorrect views and activities such as superstitions, concepts about patriarchal clans, patriarchal behaviour, bureaucracy and male chauvinism. These can only be overcome through persistent and patient education and help.

Characteristics of Hostile Elements' Activities

Since struggle by the people against hostile elements is the main content of our country's present class struggle, we must familiarize ourselves with these forces' activities.

First, compared with the past class struggle, the disruptive activities of these hostile elements are a mere remnant of class struggle. On the

mainland, because of the elimination of the exploiting system and exploiting classes and because of the establishment of the socialist system, the hostile elements have lost the economic, political and social basis on which the old exploiting classes relied for their existence as classes. Therefore, it is impossible for today's hostile elements to form a complete class. They exist only as economic and political fragments of historical exploiting classes. Within the general trend towards development, their numbers are dwindling gradually and they are becoming less influential. Nonetheless, under no circumstances should we slacken our vigilance and struggle against their disruptive activities, nor should we subjectively exaggerate them. We should have this firm faith — by relying on the development of our social productive forces and the strength of the socialist system itself, we will eventually be able to thoroughly eliminate the phenomena of class struggle through unremitting, correct and effective struggles.

Second, the social arena in which the hostile elements carry out their activities is extensive. When we say that class struggle still exists in our country to a certain extent, we mean that it has lost its dominant position in our social life as a whole and is no longer the principal contradiction. This, however, does not mean that it is only confined to certain social spheres. Facts have proved that hostile elements are conducting disruptive activities in all social spheres, ranging from the economic field to the political, ideological and cultural spheres.

Third, the activities and social make-up of these hostile elements are quite complicated. They are different from the exploiting classes that existed openly in the past class society. Their activities are always covert and they are good at disguising themselves, so it is difficult and complex to discover them. In addition, their social make-up and origins are very diverse — from families of workers, peasants, intellectuals and cadres. They betray the people and the socialist cause because of their degeneration. This requires us to improve our Marxist discernment and analytical ability. In the course of struggling against these hostile elements, we should not only observe the surface phenomena and their social origins, but see through appearances to get at the essence, and strive to gather evidence of their crimes in order to accurately and effectively expose and strike at these enemies.

Fourth, these hostile elements often take advantage of the shortcomings and weak links in our managerial systems, using these loopholes as their basic channels and manoeuvring means. This is a prominent characteristic of the class struggle under socialism, particularly during the early stage of socialism. Therefore, reforming and improving the management systems in our economic, political, cultural and other social spheres constitute a major guarantee for advancing socialist modernization and also an important condition for preventing the disruptive effect of hostile elements.

Fifth, it is not possible to eradicate the disruptive activities of these hostile elements within a short period of time. They will exist in our society for many years to come and, under certain circumstances, may even grow. Several factors support this conclusion: the remnant influences left in various fields by the historical exploiting classes and their systems cannot be eliminated at one stroke; our country has not accomplished the great cause of reunification and will continue to exist in a complicated international environment for a long time to come; and capitalist and other forces that are hostile to our country's socialism will corrode and undermine our social life by every means they can muster. Furthermore, our country's economy and culture are comparatively backward and our young socialist system is imperfect and immature in many respects. As a result, it is still impossible to prevent some members of society or of the Party from degenerating. Nor is it possible to obstruct the emergence of a small number of exploiters and other hostile elements. Therefore, we must be mentally prepared for a prolonged struggle and uphold the functions of the people's democratic dictatorship.

Currently, the nationwide struggle is growing against the newborn exploiting elements who smuggle, embezzle, corrupt, speculate, swindle and steal state and collective property. This is a major manifestation of the class struggle in the economic sphere under the new historical conditions in which China has introduced the policy of opening to the outside and stimulating the domestic economy.

The report to the 12th Party Congress stated: "In the new period of the development of our socialist cause, we must attend, both in ideology and in action, to two aspects. On the one hand, we must persist in the policy of opening to the outside, as well as in our policies for invigorating the economy domestically. On the

other, we must resolutely strike at the grave criminal activities in the economic, political and cultural spheres that endanger socialism. It would be wrong to attend only to the latter aspect and be skeptical about the former, and it would be dangerous to stress the former aspect to the neglect of the latter." The Party Central Committee put forward this important guideline after summing up our experiences in the modernization drive since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee.

History advances dialectically. Scientifically

recognizing and handling the present class struggle existing within certain limits in our country will clear the way for the construction of a socialist material and spiritual civilization. Such a civilization, in turn, will provide conditions for the final elimination of class struggle in our country. Our socialist system will continually move towards maturity and perfection in the course of these dialectical advances.

(An abridged translation of an article in "Jiefangjun Bao," October 9. Subheads are ours.)

Tibet: An Inside View (III)

—Changes in Gyangze

by Our Correspondent Jing Wei

This is the third part of a series on Tibet. Part one and part two appeared separately in issues No. 47 and 48. — Ed.

IS this Gyangze?" I felt quite disappointed when I first saw the "city," one of the largest in Tibet.

The difficulty of travelling more than 400 kilometres from Lhasa, winding over the 5,300-metre-high Xoggu La Mountain Pass and crossing the turbulent Yarlung Zangbu River, was rewarded only by the sight of a rural town without tall buildings, shopping centres or even a paved road! What met our eyes were fields dotted with houses and water rippling along in ditches lining gravel roads.

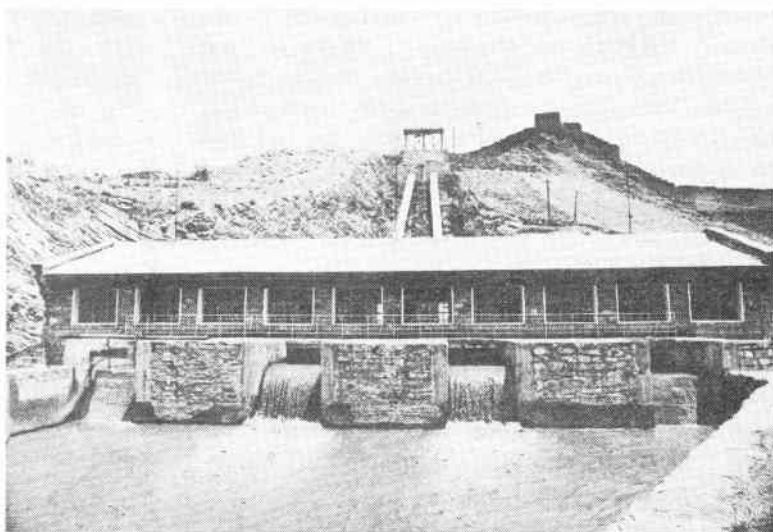
Several days later, however, my impression of Gyangze was totally changed. The achievements of the less than 50,000 Gyangze people living on the plateau 4,000 metres above sea level are remarkable.

Modern Conveniences

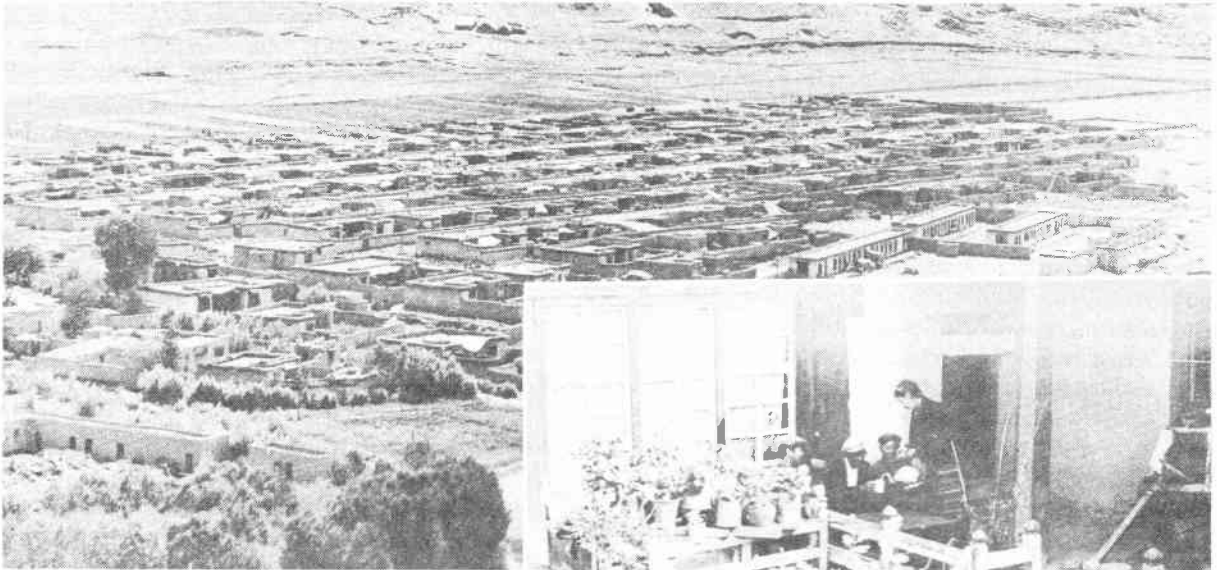
Running water and electric lights are musts for modern cities. But it was not until the year after the gang of four was overthrown that the

citizens of this ancient county town plugged in their first electric appliances. Before 1977 oil lamps or candles lit their homes.

Running water was not available until last year. Prior to obtaining this "luxury," people collected water from the roadside ditches or the few nearby wells. In winter, when the ditch water turned to solid ice, they had to carry water more than 2 kilometres from the Nyang River. Last year, the Gyangze county government spent 450,000 yuan in building a water works which now pipes purified water to every corner of the town.



The Gyangze hydropower station.



A new residential quarter and a resident's courtyard (lower right).

Three Big Projects

In the past few years, Gyangze has undertaken three capital construction projects—the building of a hydropower station and a canal and the utilization of the Nyang River. They might be ordinary projects to counties with a large population and ample material conditions. But, for this sparsely populated, poorly funded plateau town, they are extraordinary.

The hydropower station project includes a 10-plus kilometre ditch which diverts Nyang River water to the top of a mountain west of the town. The head of water thus formed is exploited to generate electricity. With a total installed capacity of 1,000 kw, the station is not only able to supply electricity to residences but also to the county's factories and hospital and to its farmland irrigation system. It has eased the previous fuel shortage. With electricity, Gyangze's industry, handicrafts and sidelines have surged ahead.

The 56-kilometre-long canal under construction will divert the hydropower station's tail waters to ease the chronic drought of the mountainous areas, where one-third of the county's population lives. A 31-kilometre section that winds through the precipitous mountains has been completed.

The rolling water of the Nyang River is firmly directed along a planned course, contained

between wide stone embankments. Although the old river bed is partially planted with highland barley or saplings, for the most part it remains blanketed with rocks and stones. According to the local senior citizens, in the past the river often overflowed, and the whole town of Gyangze was almost washed away in 1954. Now the embankments have stabilized the river's course and not a single patch of field or village has been flooded in recent years.

The 100-kilometre Nyang River is a tributary of the Yarlung Zangbu River. The county planning commission expects to reclaim 3,300 hectares of land from the old river bed which runs 39 kilometres through Gyangze County. Once planted with trees and forage grass, it will rapidly become the county's largest forest farm and a pastureland of a considerable acreage, according to the commission.

New Living Quarters

Like other parts of Tibet, Gyangze has experienced a house-building boom since 1980. During 1980 and 1981, a total of 8,168 new rooms were built, an average of one for each of the county's 8,149 households. This is unprecedented in Gyangze's history.

Ah Nan, 56, of the No. 2 production team of the Zongdui commune has a family of eight living in new quarters in the eastern section of

the town. Their main courtyard is lined with five spacious rooms with rows of glass windows looking out over a beautiful garden. The secondary courtyard serves as an animal shed for the family's milch cows and goats.

While his wife served highland barley wine, Ah Nan explained: "Our standard of living has improved a lot in the last few years, thanks to General Secretary Hu Yaobang's inspection tour of Tibet."

Dawaciren, 66, of the No. 3 team built his two-storied bungalow last year, with bedrooms on the second floor and animal sheds and poultry coops on the ground floor and in the courtyard. Offering his visitors buttered tea, he described his life as "vastly improved." "Last year the team paid me quite a sum for my work. Even after deductions for grain rations for the five of us and for the feed for two horses and three milch cows, I still made 200 yuan in cash. And my sideline business earned me another 500 yuan."

Rapid Changes in Two Years

Another sign of prosperity is that an increasing number of Gyangze people are buying new clothes and furniture. Bicycles, wrist-watches, cassette recorders and other goods considered luxuries in the past are sold out quickly after they arrive in the county's department store.

"The government's new policies have made people's lives easier and promoted the development of production," explained Cidun, deputy director of the general office under the county Party committee. County planning commission figures indicate that Gyangze's rapid development in the last two years is higher than the average rate for the Tibet Autonomous Region as a whole (see table).

Item	Year		Growth rate (per cent)
	1979	1981	
Gross output value (yuan)	9,991,000	18,014,000	80.3
Total grain and edible oil output (ton)	19,362	28,886	49
Average per-capita income of peasants and herdsmen (yuan)	127.2	241	89
Average per-capita grain ration for peasants and herdsmen (kilogramme)	250	457	80.3

The state has raised the purchasing price for grain. With increased output of grain, the peasants tremendously boosted their income. The government exempts Tibet from the agricultural tax. It also provides Tibet's peasants with free insecticides and low-priced chemical fertilizer and diesel oil for agricultural purposes. In 1981, the state spent 950,000 yuan on subsidies for these three items in Gyangze.

"Now our county has more than enough grain and the peasants actually lined up to sell their grain last year. But stock breeding has not grown as quickly, so we are still short of butter, meat and fur. Measures are being taken to stimulate stock breeding," said head of the county government's agriculture and livestock department.

Good Leadership

"Our county Party committee is pretty good," was a common sentiment among the people in connection with the improvement of the county's living standards.

The new county Party committee headed by Pingcuo (Tibetan nationality) was formed in 1980. Seven of its 10 standing committee members are Tibetan, and the rest include one deputy secretary and two members.

Party secretary Pingcuo, 40, is known as a "man of action." Before coming to Gyangze, he was a district Party secretary of a mountainous area which was once one of the most serious drought-plagued areas in the Xigaze region. A local saying describes it as a place where "rain made it a granary while drought drove people to flee from famine." After he was appointed district secretary in 1973, Pingcuo tramped over almost all the mountains in the district looking for water resources. Eventually, having drawn up a plan for a water conservancy project, he worked and lived with the peasants for two years to carry it out. They built or expanded five reservoirs and tapped 12 underground springs, thus increasing the district's irrigated area by 25 per cent.

After he was transferred to Gyangze in 1976, he took charge of its three big projects. His outstanding management abilities raised his prestige among the people.

He attributed Gyangze's fast development over the last two years mainly to the Party's policy "which, to the great satisfaction of the people, has mobilized their initiative." He also said, "The county Party committee has concentrated on two issues over the last few years. One is to conscientiously carry out the Party's policies for Tibet and the other is to spread scientific farming."

• **Functions of Policies.** In the last two years, the county has introduced different forms of production responsibility system on the basis of experiments and investigations and in accordance with the conditions in different communes and brigades. It also solicited opinions from the commune members. This has eliminated such absolute equalitarian practices as "everybody receiving the same remuneration irrespective of how much one does," and has thus effectively mobilized the peasants' and herdsmen's enthusiasm for production.

The county Party committee has carried out the Party Central Committee's policies on improving Tibetan people's living standards, such as exempting the people of Tibet from all taxes on agricultural production, stock breeding and handicrafts.

In line with the Central Committee directives, the county authorities also abolished all forms of assignments to production teams, encouraged the peasants to diversify their economy and develop family sideline occupations, expanded private plots and increased the number of animals owned by individual households. As a result, private plots now account for 20 per cent of the county's cultivated land, an 8-fold increase over 1979 (up from 221 to 1,764 hectares). The number of privately owned livestock increased from 17,321 to 50,544 head and is now 15 per cent of the county's livestock.

• **Scientific Farming.** Gyangze is one of the principal grain producing areas in Tibet. But, as it is 4,000 metres above sea level, its crops are greatly influenced by cold weather. "Without scientific farming," said 48-year-old Wang Yushan, head of the county agriculture and livestock department, "increasing agricultural production in this place would be out of the question."

Wang, a cadre of the Han nationality who came to Tibet in 1960, worked for many years at the Gyangze Agricultural Scientific Research Institute. He was later transferred to his



Secretary Pinguo (foreground).

present position to give scientific guidance to farming.

"Based on geographical conditions and years of practical experiences, we have developed eight guidelines for agricultural production which have already been spread throughout the county," he said.

These were: Determine the best planting time for each different crop; choose good strains suitable for Gyangze; use chemical fertilizer rationally and replace topdressing with ground fertilizer; weed regularly; encourage crop rotation; make full use of farm machinery; prevent and control plant diseases and insect pests; and strengthen field management.

The scientific determination of planting times has helped prevent crop loss due to frost. Scientific farming has also increased the amount of good strains in use from 30 per cent in 1979 to 70 per cent today and raised the efficiency of chemical fertilizer. Regular weeding contributed to increasing the locality's grain output by 5,000 tons a year.

Representatives to the agricultural and stock breeding work conference of the Tibet Autonomous Region last June were impressed with Gyangze's experience. Many expressed interest in using Gyangze's findings in combination with their local conditions. □

Chinese Studying Abroad

by Our Staff Writer Gong Yuan

Twelve thousand Chinese have studied abroad at state expense since 1978. They include undergraduates, postgraduates and visiting scholars who have gone to 54 different countries and regions. The majority major in natural sciences, but some specialize in languages and social sciences.

More than 3,500 of them have completed their courses and returned to China, including 100 who earned doctoral degrees in their field. — Ed.

DING GUANGGUI, a 42-year-old mathematician of Hui nationality, is an associate professor at Nankai University in Tianjin. His field, functional analysis, is a new branch of mathematics. In September 1979, he was sent to the Mittag-Leffler Institute of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences for advanced studies.

He wrote his doctoral thesis "Some Questions Concerning Functional Analysis" in just over one year under the guidance of Professor Enflo, an internationally known mathematician. This thesis included the delineation of a problem that has since the mid-50s attracted great interest in international mathematical circle, and remains unsolved. Ding's diligent work towards its solution earned him the institute's recommendation that he be granted a doctoral degree from Uppsala University in Sweden. He was invited to give lectures at several famous universities in the United States and Europe.

With Heart True to the Motherland

While he was abroad, Ding Guanggui received letters from his two elder sisters in the United States and Taiwan whom he had not seen for more than 32 years. They both advised him to emigrate to the United States. His sister in the United States even sent him an immigration

application form and regulations. He politely refused their advice, saying that he wanted to remain and join other Chinese people in their efforts to build the country.

While on a lecture tour of the United States, he stopped in San Francisco to visit his sister and her family. His other sister happened to be in the United States too. They again tried to persuade him to stay. Ding Guanggui described the tremendous changes the China mainland has witnessed in recent years. The chaos of the "cultural revolution" was over, he said. For instance, his elder brother, who was unjustly labelled a "Rightist," has been exonerated and now is the deputy director of a county bureau of electricity.

"When national construction is advancing full steam ahead, how can I shirk my duty to help in changing China's backwardness?" he asked. The sisters were impressed with his dedication and decided to send their sons and daughters to visit China.

Associate Professor Ding Guanggui, now back in China, has authored a 300,000 word mathematical essay entitled "The Banach Space Lemmas" soon to be published by the Science Press.

Study Hard

"Neither nation nor state fears backwardness as much as it fears low spirits," wrote Wei Qingding, a Beijing University lecturer who was studying in Japan.

The 43-year-old Wei Qingding has conducted research in hydromechanics since his graduation from Beijing University in 1964. He went to Japan in 1979 to do further research in an aspect of the field called "turbulent flow" under guidance of Professor Hiroshi Sato of the space research institute of Tokyo University.

When he first arrived in Japan, the unfamiliar surroundings and language barrier made it very difficult for him to study effectively. But he did not allow himself to be overwhelmed by circumstances. Instead, he reminded himself that every month the state was spending the equivalent of 3,800 yuan in foreign exchange for supporting him to study abroad. This money had been saved by the Chinese people, he thought, and no one had the right to waste it. His incentive to work hard grew. He wrote himself the motto, "If my achievement is inadequate even when I work incessantly, how can I take it easy?"

He threw himself into the work, utilizing all the available instruments and computers. In summer, he did not participate in the vacation activities arranged for the Chinese students abroad, but instead used the time to learn to make electric circuits, welding and debugging in the sultry laboratory. In winter, he sometimes conducted wind tunnel experiments all night in an unheated laboratory. For two years he left his dormitory early each morning and returned at 11 p.m.

While investigating the turbulent flow, Wei Qingding developed and successfully trial-manufactured nine pieces of electron test equipment for use in experiments, including an electronic calculator, and then used the equipment in his own research.

His hard work and intense concentration allowed him to achieve great success within a short period of time. A paper he presented at Japan's annual meeting on turbulent flow in June 1980 was well received by Japanese academic circles. At the end of last year, he earned a doctorate from Tokyo's College of Technology with a thesis entitled "The Detailed Structure of Separation Regions in the Turbulent Boundary Layer."

First Assistant

In January 1981, Mexico's National Research Centre on Heart Disease performed an operation to replace two faulty heart valves. The surgeon-in-charge was Professor Carpentier, a French heart specialist and one of the pioneers in the use of artificial valves. Ju Mingda, a Chinese surgeon who had been

pursuing advanced studies at the Centre since 1979, was recommended by the Centre to be the first assistant.

The trickiest part of the procedure was suturing the artificial valve into the heart. Professor Carpentier has developed a unique technique for the operation, which he required rapid co-ordination of tiny movements. Ju Mingda's attentive assistance was a necessary adjunct to the surgeon's efforts. Due to their close co-ordination, the whole operation was successfully completed in a little over three hours.

Ju Mingda repeatedly exhibited his competence. One day, during routine ward rounds, Professor Quijano, head of the surgical section, had the medical staff examine an old woman suffering from painful continuous hiccuping caused by bloating after an operation. But the doctors were unable to cure the hiccups despite repeated efforts.

Ju Mingda asked if he could treat the patient using acupoint massage. Rotating the thumb and forefinger of each hand, he kneaded acupuncture points on the patient's ears. Her hiccups which had lasted for a day were stopped in two minutes.

After observing Ju Mingda's technique, doctors from various countries studying at the



Ju Mingda.



Guenther Schoedel, FRG Ambassador to China, confers bachelor's degrees on Cai Zhifang and another returned Chinese student.

Centre requested him to teach them this aspect of Chinese traditional medicine.

Little Violinist

Violinist Jin Li is the youngest Chinese student abroad, born into a musical environment with his father a flutist in the Guangdong Song and Dance Ensemble. In 1979, he was admitted to the primary school affiliated with the Shanghai Conservatory of Music. His performance level rapidly improved. A year later, he was chosen by celebrated violin virtuoso Yehudi Menuhin to enter the Yehudi Menuhin Music School in Britain.

Jin Li is the first post-liberation pupil to be sent to study abroad at the age of 11. He knew no English at first and needed an interpreter when attending classes. He felt that this was not only awkward but was also an impediment to his ability to study well. So he made up his mind to learn English. At the beginning, his pronunciation often generated laughter from his schoolmates, but he did not become discouraged. A few months later, he could use English in conversation, could complete relatively presentable school assignments, and was able to follow the class without the help of an interpreter. Having overcome the language barrier, he made rapid advances in violin and other subjects.

Of course, Jin Li's advances would have been impossible without his teachers' enthusiastic and patient instructions.

Soon after his arrival at the school, he was interviewed by Menuhin himself who appraised the boy's performances and also showed concern for his health. Despite the pressure of work, Menuhin still finds time to tutor him four times a year, giving technical guidance and demonstrations. Impressed by Jin Li's remarkable progress in classical technique, Menuhin invited the boy to perform the "Duet Concerto in D Minor" with him for a record album. Later, the maestro conducted his Chinese protege in a performance of Beethoven's "Violin Concerto in D Major" with the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

In September, Menuhin brought teachers and students, including Jin Li, to China for a performance tour. He said he was proud to bring his Chinese student home to perform for his people. Jin Li's successful performances were an appropriate progress report of the work of students abroad whose conscientious study and intrinsic brilliance embody the nation's hope for the future. □



EDUCATION

Training of Artists

Art education is an integral part of China's educational agenda.

China has 27 art institutes, 81 art secondary schools, 2 music primary schools and 137 literature and art training classes. In 1949 there were only 15 art schools. Art departments are also part of teachers' colleges, universities and institutes for minority nationalities. Under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Education, millions of primary and secondary school students attend art courses and the best are admitted to advanced institutions. Already New China has graduated 23,000 students from its art institutes.

Art institutes have departments of music, dancing, drama, fine arts, arts and crafts and cinema. Most secondary art

schools and classes help train new talents in writing, directing and acting for China's 2,200 troupes of more than 400 local operas.

The art institutes and schools enrol students who are not only qualified professionally but also good morally and physically. In addition to art subjects, the students are required to study philosophy, politics and history. They learn about traditional Chinese arts and the cultures of other countries and take part in labour, thus deepening their appreciation of the working people's thinking and need for culture.

The government's educational plan for full-time primary and middle schools requires two music classes each week for primary pupils, two drawing classes each week for the first-grade to third-grade pupils and one music class and one painting class for junior middle school students.

Some schools have set up

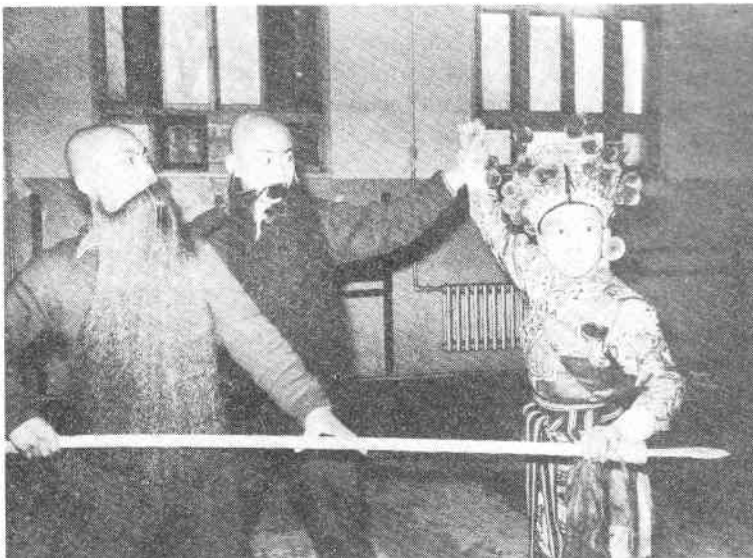
amateur orchestras, choruses and groups for drawing, handicrafts, calligraphy, drama and dance.

Pupils join if they are interested and teachers exert special effort to train these enthusiasts.

All students in the art institutes and schools are selected from ordinary primary or middle schools.

In China educators pay attention to the art education of disabled children. Schools for the blind provide music classes and handicraft classes in paper-cutting, clay modelling, and knitting. Schools for the deaf have classes in painting, dancing and gymnastics.

Every year, singing contests and group dancing competitions of primary and middle school students are run locally and nationally to encourage literary and art activities in the schools. Also theatrical festivals and painting, calligraphy and photo exhibitions are encouraged.



Left: Beijing opera students of the China Drama Institute. Right: Learning folk dances at the Beijing Dance Institute.

Worker Education Subsidies

Every morning, about 790,000 Chinese adults are glued to TV sets, watching university courses broadcast across the airwaves.

All but 4,000 of them receive salaries from their work-places while they are full-time TV university students for one to three years. Many special institutions of higher learning — all tuition-free — have been established for workers and staff members who are on full-pay leave from their jobs.

Vocational schools aimed at raising the political, cultural and technical levels of the labour force were first established in the 50s, but were suspended during the "cultural revolution" (1966-76).

Today these have been restored and adult education has been expanded to include the TV courses, correspondence schools and other training classes for workers and staff. Courses are offered in political theory, general knowledge and technical skills that aid production.

An increasing number of people who are already in the work-force are taking time off for full-time or part-time study. Twelve per cent of the workers (970,000 people) in northeast China's Liaoning Province, for example, are involved in some form of study.

The trend towards greater education among workers is in keeping with a provision in China's Constitution, guaranteeing the right to education. The state ensures that workers can exercise this right by requiring that work units continue to pay those accepted into educational programmes, as well as continuing to provide other benefits, such as health care. Some enter-

prises give bonuses or additional support for educational expenses to worker-students, with larger amounts to those who do well in their studies.

A small number of the workers who are accepted into educational programmes are unwilling to study or fail to take their studies seriously. Thus the state stipulates that only those who pass their courses will be considered for future promotions or pay increases. Those who do not study well may even lose their bonuses.

In old China, workers who left work to go to school received no wages and ran the risk of losing their jobs. Today, factories and enterprises are required by state regulations to maintain a fund for vocational studies, to be considered a segment of their cost of production, in addition to paying full wages to those on educational leave.

Although China is generally cutting back on expenditures, workers' educational funds — an average of 1.5 per cent of payroll — are not included in the items slated for lowered allotments. Enterprises can draw educational funds from several other sources, such as their enterprise fund (the portion of profits retained prior to calculating taxes) and their profits (calculated after paying taxes).

The state stresses funding workers' education as essential to developing intellectual resources for modernization. Workers, unworried about financial resources because of the wage and educational subsidies, are often enthusiastic and promising students.

One example comes from a radio parts factory in Shandong Province. For many years the factory produced expensive but poor quality products that could not be sold. In 1978 alone, it

was 300,000 yuan in the red.

Beginning in 1979, the factory allocated a certain amount of money for full-time cultural and technical classes. Two years later, the educational standard of the workers was higher than junior middle school graduates. All the workers were promoted one grade higher technically and a number of them became technicians. By 1981, not only were the deficits made up, but the factory handed in 380,000 yuan of profits to the state.

GEOLOGY

Granite Research

Scientists of Nanjing University have developed a theory and related methods of finding tungsten and other minerals through surveys and studies of granite.

Their achievements were acclaimed as "of great academic and practical value" by Professor Augustithis Stylianos-Sarvas, a noted Greek geologist. Research into granite, the main rock that forms the outer crust of the earth, is of significance because it is associated with deposits of tungsten, tin, beryllium, niobium, tantalum, uranium, iron, steel, aluminium, zinc, gold and copper.

Over the last two decades, Nanjing University professors and students have surveyed 200,000 square kilometres of granite formation in south China. They have concluded that granites in south China were formed in eight different periods from 1,400 million years to about 70 million years ago. This revises the former theory that granite formation in south China all took place 100 million years ago. Further, the granites in south China have been classified into three types: the transformation, the syntexis and the mantle derived types.

Scientists correlated granites of different periods with different ways of formation and mineral deposits.

These research findings were presented at a recent symposium sponsored by the Nanjing University and attended by 150 Chinese and foreign geologists. Sixty papers dealing with granite geology, the structure of the earth, petrology, isotopogeology, geochemistry and the theory of the formation of rocks and minerals were delivered.

MEDICINE

Heart Disease in Tibet

Results of a 21 year study of the epidemiology of heart disease in Tibet found the frequencies of different types of heart disease radically different from those in China's interior.

The Tibet Research Institute of Medical Sciences released the results of the investigation conducted between 1959 and 1980 among 2,627 patients of various nationalities and ages, living at 2,500 metres to 4,500 metres above sea level.

Researchers found that hypertension accounts for 27.7 per cent; rheumatic heart disease, 19.03 per cent; altitude heart disease, 15 per cent; coronary heart disease, 13.65 per cent; pulmonary heart diseases, 9.63 per cent. But in China's interior, rheumatic heart disease is the most common, accounting for 30.4 to 67.36 per cent.

According to the study, men are slightly more susceptible to heart problems than women, and incidence among Han people who have come from elsewhere to work in Tibet is lower than

native-born residents. Moreover, incidence increases with age for people above 12 years old, and winter is the season of highest occurrence and autumn the lowest.

The most common contributing factor of pulmonary heart disease is tuberculosis, as opposed to chronic bronchitis and asthma elsewhere.

Mortality rate from heart diseases on the Tibetan Plateau is 13.89 per cent, and the above-mentioned five heart diseases account for more than 90 per cent of these deaths. Deaths due to heart disease are often accompanied by heart failure, respiratory tract infection, pulmonary edema and embolism.

The researchers are of the opinion that the causes of heart disease in Tibet are: shortage of oxygen at high altitudes, smoking, drinking, hereditary predisposition and excessively fatty diets.

Future research will focus on prevention and treatment of hypertension heart disease among adults and altitude-related heart problems among children, especially infants.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Fossils With a Bite

Five fossil teeth, three upper molars and two lower molars, were found in a recent excavation in east China's Jiangsu Province conducted by the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Estimated to be between 12 and 15 million years old, each upper molar of the "Yangtze-Huai River Plain Ape Fossils"

was surrounded by "cingulum" (a differentiated band) and had shared features with teeth from the African "proconsul" ape; both apes belong to the same genus, *dryopithecus* (oak ape). Proconsul, estimated to be from the early miocene epoch (20 million years ago) is thought to be the common ancestor of great apes (chimpanzees, orangoutangs and gorillas) and humans.

The fossils were found in sandy conglomerate rocks on the bank of Tiangang Lake near Songlin village, more than 20 kilometres southwest of Sihong County, in the autumn of 1981 and the spring of 1982.

This was the first discovery of ape fossils on the Yangtze-Huai Plain, 50 metres below sea level. The only previous Chinese findings were in Kaiyuan and Lufeng Counties, Yunnan Province, on the western plateau, 1,500 metres above sea level.

The recent discoveries were at 33.5 degrees north latitude and 118.2 degrees east longitude. The African proconsul was located near the equator, around 34 degrees east longitude.

Although geographically at a great distance from the ape fossils unearthed in Kenya and Uganda in east Africa in the early 20th century, the new findings indicate a limited faunal exchange between Asia and Africa during the miocene epoch. Thus they provide data for the study of present-day apes and the origins of human beings.

The Chinese site also yielded fossils of nearly 30 species, including fish, crocodile, tortoise, turtle and other reptiles, birds and mammals. These fossils were the basis for determining the age of the ape teeth.



The noodle-making workshop of a production team.

Woodcuts by Cao Wenhan

A 45-year-old Beijing native, Cao Wenhan now teaches at the Art Department of the Northeast Teachers University in Jilin Province.

He is keenly perceptive about the beauty of everyday life of the people of Korean nationality in the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture in Jilin, and makes it the subject-matter for most of his works. The rustic simplicity of his style and the nuances of his presentation are devoid of the banality that often accompanies similar works.



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