

BEIJING REVIEW

- Premier Hua's Successful Visit to Western Europe
- Notes on Human Rights



BRITAIN

F. R. G.



ITALY



FRANCE



BEIJING REVIEW

北京周報

Vol. 22, No. 45 November 9, 1979

CONTENTS

CHRONICLE 2

EVENTS & TRENDS 3

Vice-Premier Deng on Literature and Art
Increasing Wages
Non-Staple Food Prices Raised
Higher Purchasing Prices Bring Good Results
Accelerating Farm Production
Opinion Polls In a Factory
Embezzler Sentenced to Death

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

Premier Hua's Visit to Britain:
New Impetus for Closer Co-operation 8
Huang Hua Answers Reporters' Questions 10

Premier Hua Visits Italy:
Building a Bridge of Friendship 12
Rome: Premier Hua's Airport Statement 13

South Korea in Turmoil 14

Vietnamese "Guarantee" and Reality —
Fang Yuan 16

Notes on the Human Rights Question —
"Guangming Ribao" Commentator 17

Modernization: The Chinese Way — Sun
Shangqing 21

China's First Environmental Protection Law 24

ROUND THE WORLD 25

ON THE HOME FRONT 27

CULTURE & SCIENCE 29

COVER: Premier Hua Guofeng's visit to
four West European countries.

Left (top): At Rolls Royce's testing room
in Derby.

(bottom): At the National Museum of
Versailles.

Right (top): In Hamburg.

(bottom): At St. Mark's Square in
Venice.

Published every Friday by BEIJING REVIEW,
Beijing (37), China
Post Office Registration No. 2-922
Printed in the People's Republic of China

CHRONICLE

October 29

● Vice-Premier Wang Renzhong met with Mr. Roland Hsu, an American specialist in chicken-raising. Mr. Hsu has helped set up a mechanized chicken farm in Guangzhou and trained a number of technical and managerial personnel for Guangdong Province and Beijing.

October 30

● The Chinese Football Association, in its reply to the International Football Federation, accepted the resolution taken by its executive committee on the question of China's representation. The resolution decided to re-admit the Football Association of the People's Republic of China into the International Football Federation, while retaining the membership of the football association based in Taipei (Taipei) on the condition that it would change its name into "the Chinese Taipei Football Association," and not use its original symbol.

October 31

● Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met with former French Prime Minister Edgar Faure.

November 1

● The Academy of Sciences of China held a tea party marking the 30th anniversary of its founding. Party and state leaders Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and Fang Yi attended.

● *Renmin Ribao* reported that the Hairag-Delingha section of the Qinghai-Tibet Railway is open to passenger traffic.

● President Hu Qiaomu of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences left Beijing for a visit to Romania and Yugoslavia.

November 2

● At the third plenary meeting of the Sino-Soviet negotiations held in Moscow, Wang Youping, Head of the Chinese Government Delegation, made a further clarification of China's proposals.

● The Chinese city of Nanjing and the U.S. city of St. Louis became sister cities. At a ceremony marking the occasion, a protocol linking the two cities was signed. They will conduct exchanges and co-operation in the fields of economics, culture, science and technology, city management and municipal construction.

November 4

● Ben Djedid Chadli, President of Algeria, received Qian Xinzhong, special envoy of the Chinese Government sent to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of Algerian Revolutionary Day.



Vice-Premier Deng on Literature and Art

Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping called on Chinese writers and artists to make positive contributions to building a highly developed socialist civilization which, he said, is an important part of China's socialist modernization programme.

Deng made the call on October 30 in a speech at the opening ceremony of the Fourth National Congress of Writers and Artists in Beijing on behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council.

Taking part in the current congress 19 years after the third congress was convened are 3,200

veteran and new writers and artists from various parts of the country. Items on the agenda include the summing up of experiences gained in literary and art work over the past 30 years and discussions on ways of promoting the flourishing of literature and art in the new historical period of socialist modernization.

Highlights of Vice-Premier Deng's speech are:

- Writers and artists should portray "pioneers in the modernization drive." They should vividly depict the inner and essential qualities of people in their social relations, give expression to the trend of historical development and the people's desire for progress, educate them in socialist ideology and inspire them with the aspiration and spirit to build a powerful and prosperous country.

- Literary and art workers who are responsible to the people should take into consideration the social effects of their works. All creative works should give the people education

and enlightenment and at the same time provide them with entertainment and aesthetic enjoyment. Works done on a grand or small scale, written in a serious or humorous vein and in a lyrical or philosophical style all have a place. Literary and art works can depict the deeds of heroic people or the work, struggles, joys and sorrows of the ordinary people, the life of people today and of the past. In addition, the best of all ages and all lands should be critically assimilated.

- Writers and artists should carry out protracted and effective struggles against ideas and forces of habits that obstruct the four modernizations. They should criticize the ideology of the exploiting classes and the influences of conservative and narrow-minded small-producer mentality, anarchism, extreme individualism and bureaucracy. At present, it is necessary to arouse the people's consciousness to fight against various erroneous tendencies and "Left" or Right deviations that undermine unity and stability.

- It is imperative to continue to adhere to the orientation set forth by Comrade Mao Zedong that art and literature should serve the masses, particularly the workers, peasants and soldiers, and uphold the principles of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," "making



Left: Ballerina Bai Shuxiang makes a comeback.

Bottom (from left to right): Well-known writers Ye Shengtao and Ding Ling; Composer He Luding gives a talk to music teachers of middle and primary schools; Tang Xiaoming, a young artist, doing an oil painting of the famous geologist Li Siguang.



the past serve the present and foreign things serve China" and "weeding through the old to bring forth the new." The unhampered development of different forms and styles in creative work and free discussion of different viewpoints and schools of thought in literary and art theories should be encouraged.

• The people should judge for themselves whether the ideological content and artistic expression of a literary work are successful. The Party's leadership over literary and art work should not be realized by issuing administrative orders; deviations in this respect should be eliminated. The question of what to write and how to write can only be solved gradually by the artists themselves through practice.

Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping affirmed in his speech that the line in literature and art was correct and the achievements were great in the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution. He commended the writers and artists for their contributions in the struggle against Lin Biao and the gang of four. He pointed out that since the smashing of the gang of four in 1976, many good novels, poems, plays, films, musical compositions and works of the fine arts have been produced and they have played a positive role in emancipating the people's mind and in helping promote unity among the people to work for the four modernizations. He added: "The Party and people are very happy to have such a contingent of writers and artists." He expressed the hope that all socialist and patriotic writers and artists would help and learn

from each other and unite closely so as to produce more and better works for the people.

Increasing Wages

Starting from November this year, 40 per cent of China's workers and government employees will get promotion and a wage increase. This was announced in a joint circular issued by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council.

This is the third wage increase after the overthrow of the gang of four. The year before last, 46 per cent of the personnel got an increase, and last year it was 2 per cent.

In raising the wages, the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" will be upheld, taking into consideration one's contributions, attitude towards work and technical ability, with the emphasis on contributions.

The circular calls on the local authorities and departments concerned to do this work well so as to promote production and fulfil state plans.

Non-Staple Food Prices Raised

The prices of pork, beef, mutton, poultry, eggs, vegetables, aquatic products and milk have been raised since November 1 this year, according to another joint circular issued by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council.

To ensure that the living standards of the workers and urban residents will not be affected by the rise in prices, the state grants a 5-yuan monthly

subsidy to each worker and government employee, including those who have retired and apprentices, totalling 100 million in all. Those in the pastoral regions get an 8-yuan monthly subsidy since they consume more meat. It is estimated that the price hikes will bring in about 5,000 million yuan for the state each year while the subsidy given by the state amounts to more than 6,000 million yuan.

Compared with the 1978 prices, the increases in the prices are: pork 33 per cent; eggs 32 per cent; aquatic products 33 per cent; beef and mutton roughly the same as pork; prices of vegetables will be slightly raised or not raised, and the prices of poultry and milk will be appropriately readjusted under strict control.

In the 30 years since the founding of People's China, commodity prices have been by and large stable. The main reason for the present price hikes is: When the State Council raised the purchasing prices of 18 agricultural products last March, no corresponding readjustments were made in the marketing prices of the major non-staple foods. With the marketing prices lower than the purchasing prices, the more these non-staple foods were sold, the greater was the loss; moreover, this gives rise to speculation and disorder on the market. Thus, acting in accordance with the objective economic laws and to boost production and the circulation of commodities and keep the market stable, the present measure is adopted.

The circular announced that no change will be made in the prices of commodities that are closely connected with the people's livelihood. These include

food grain, edible oils, cotton cloth, sugar and coal. This is aimed at ensuring the basic stability of prices on the market. The losses incurred in selling these commodities will be covered mainly by the state. Rent, charges for water and electricity supply, transport fares and tuition fees will remain unchanged.

The circular urged all local authorities to pay due attention to the conditions on the market and the people's daily life. Unauthorized or disguised forms of increases in prices are strictly forbidden. Serious cases of violations of law and regulations will be dealt with according to law and Party discipline.

Higher Purchasing Prices Bring Good Results

As mentioned in the last item, the State Council has since March this year raised the purchasing prices of 18 major agricultural products. These are grain, fats and oils, cotton, pigs, beef cattle, sheep and goats, eggs, aquatic products, sugar beet, sugar cane, hemp, ramie, castor oil, silkworm cocoons, timber of south China, bamboo, ox hide and buffalo hide.

The purchasing prices for these products have been raised by a wide margin:

— 20 per cent rise for grain (another 50 per cent rise on top of the 20 per cent for purchases above the purchase quota);

— 25 per cent increase for fats and oils (50 per cent for purchases above the purchase quota);

— 15 per cent for cotton (30 per cent rise for purchases above the purchase quota);

— 26 per cent rise for pigs;

— 20 to 50 per cent rise for the other 14 products;

Why was this measure taken? After the founding of New China, the purchasing prices for agricultural products were raised several times. But the prices of agricultural products on the whole were much too low as compared with those of industrial products. The vast price differences of course adversely affected the improvement of the peasants' livelihood. Moreover, the prices of some industrial products for farm use were too high, thereby adding to the cost of agricultural production. As a result agriculture itself could achieve little accumulation, which was one of the important reasons for its tardy expansion. Unless this situation is changed, the development of the entire national economy will be affected and the modernization of agriculture and other sectors will be out of the question.

According to the estimates of the State Bureau for Commodity Prices, China's 800 million peasants will this year receive an additional income of more than 7,000 million yuan from the increase in the purchasing prices of agricultural products. Thus, purchasing power in the rural areas has been increased markedly and the peasants' livelihood improved.

This year the country reaped rich summer harvests of grain and oil-bearing crops and the peasants overfulfilled by a wide margin the quotas of grain they delivered and sold to the state, both creating a record high. The amount of pigs and eggs purchased by the state was also unprecedented. This accounted for a marked improvement in the supply of non-staple

foods to the cities. All this abundantly shows that raising the purchasing prices of agricultural products has greatly stimulated the peasants' enthusiasm and speeded agricultural development.

Accelerating Farm Production

To expedite the development of agriculture which is still backward today, the recent Fourth Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party adopted and put into force the Decisions on Some Questions Concerning the Acceleration of Agricultural Development (Draft) worked out at its Third Plenary Session held towards the end of last year.

Reviewing the ups and downs of agricultural development over the past 29 years, the decisions point out that the sluggish expansion of agriculture in the past 20 years or so was due to the following reasons: the absence of a stable social and political environment after the completion of socialist transformation; the adoption of some policies and measures which were unfavourable to arousing the peasants' enthusiasm for production; inadequate and ineffective state aid; neglect of technical innovation and agricultural research and education; and inefficient implementation of the principle of all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fishery.

On the basis of the experience and lessons gained over the years, the decisions stress the importance of political stability in the countryside and of



Walking-tractors produced in Beijing for the farms.

bringing the peasants' enthusiasm into full play. Twenty-five policies and measures have been put forward to boost the productive forces. They include: safeguard in real earnest the right of ownership of the people's communes, production brigades and production teams and their right to self-management; overcome egalitarianism and carry out the principle of "to each according to his work"; allow the peasants to cultivate private plots and engage in side-lines and open rural fairs.

The decisions state in particular that in the next three to five years state investment in agriculture will be gradually increased to around 18 per cent of the total investment in capital construction, and the operating expenses for agriculture and state outlay in aid of the communes and production brigades and teams will be gradually increased to 8 per cent of the state's total expenditure. Local revenues will chiefly be spent on developing agriculture and industries serving agriculture. From now on till 1985, state

loans for agriculture will be more than doubled.

To achieve agricultural modernization, the decisions set forth the following tasks:

(1) Raise the scientific, technical and cultural level of the peasants, and train specialized cadres and agro-technicians;

(2) Import, manufacture and popularize advanced farm machinery so as to raise labour productivity by a wide margin;

(3) Organize step by step specialized farm production zones and at the same time do a good job in promoting a diversified economy combining farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery;

(4) Build a number of key marketable grain and cash crop producing centres and animal husbandry, fishery and forestry bases;

(5) Step up the building of industries and communication lines that serve agriculture, so that by 1985 all counties and communes will be accessible by motor vehicles;

(6) Build processing industries for farm and animal products in areas where they are produced in large quantities;

(7) Build satellite towns in the countryside around major cities and develop industry, communications, commerce and scientific and cultural undertakings there;

(8) Regarding the use of farm machinery, give priority to areas with the necessary conditions so that they will achieve modernization first and be models in helping promote mechanization in other parts of the country.

Opinion Polls in a Factory

To improve management and extend the workers' rights, experiments are being carried out in China's enterprises. The appointment and removal of administrative cadres with the help of opinion polls in a Beijing factory is an example.

In socialist society, workers who are masters of the enterprises should have their say in management. But in the past there was no satisfactory solution to this question. At the 9th National Trade Union Congress in October 1978, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping made the call that the heads of workshops and shifts in factories should be elected directly by the workers. Since then this has been carried out in many places on a trial basis with good results, and competent and experienced people have been elected to leading positions. Since these cadres are elected by the masses and are placed under mass supervision, they have a stronger sense of responsibility. All this serves as an admonition to

those cadres who are used to whiling away their time.

The said factory is the Shou-du Cement Works. Opinion polls were conducted there prior to the appointment of chiefs of planning, production, designing and finance sections. Taking part in the polls were the staff of these sections and workers' representatives from the various workshops, and on the basis of the results of the polls the works' leadership decided on the appointment or removal of the section chiefs. Four of the 21 cadres were removed from office because they failed to win a majority vote. One of them was the deputy chief of the planning and designing section, who practised factionalism, sought personal interests and secretly retaliated against those who dared to criticize him.

Why are opinion polls used instead of direct election of section chiefs in this cement works? This is because generally there are only four or five persons in each of these administrative sections, so elections by them only cannot be representative. The workers, 3,100 in all, have little daily contact with the section chiefs, so only their representatives take part in the polls.

The question of giving scope to democracy in socialist enterprises was discussed in an October 9 article in the national paper *Gongren Ribao* (Workers' Daily). As early as in 1956, it said, it was clearly defined at the 8th Party Congress that the system of conferences of representatives of workers and staff was the basic form of democratic management of enterprises. These conferences which were held at regular in-

tervals could discuss major issues in the enterprises and work out and put into practice resolutions relating to production plans, management regulations, labour organizations, financial expenditures, welfare and labour protection. This system is now being restored in many places. The article emphasized the need to do a good job in holding such conferences.

The article pointed out that the basic guarantee for workers to participate in the management of an enterprise is to ensure their right to elect and remove leading cadres at the grass-roots level. It added that to realize the four modernizations, the people must enhance their sense of responsibility and bring their creativeness and initiative into play. And only when the workers realize that their democratic rights are really guaranteed will they dedicate themselves to the great cause of modernizing the country.

Embezzler Sentenced To Death

The intermediate people's court of Songhuajiang Prefecture in northeast China's Heilongjiang Province, in an open trial last month, sentenced to death Wang Shouxin, former manager of the Fuel Company of Binxian County, who embezzled more than 500,000 yuan of state property. Several others involved in the case were also punished according to law.

Taking advantage of the turmoil during the Cultural Revolution in the 60s, Wang climbed to power by "rebellious" against capitalist-roaders." She became manager in 1969 and, abusing the power in her hands, had

since 1972 purloined a huge sum of money through embezzlement and graft. When her crimes were uncovered, she and her cohorts entered into an agreement not to admit their guilt, destroyed evidence and moved their booty to a place of safety. Towards the end of last year, however, everything became clear. The guilt of Wang Shouxin was proved to the hilt, and a sum of 413,000 yuan in cash and booty worth about 70,000 yuan were seized by the authorities. (See *Beijing Review* issue No. 20, 1979.)

The newspapers have recently published reports about local people's courts meting out punishment to culprits for their criminal offences. The Yangpu district people's court in Shanghai called a meeting attended by more than 4,000 people to pronounce judgment against five hooligans for creating disturbances, violating traffic regulations, assaulting women and robbing people's property. The intermediate people's court in Tianjin, in an open trial, meted out appropriate punishment to five culprits who stole cars and violated the law and social order.



Premier Hua's Visit to Britain

New Impetus for Closer Co-operation

HEADS of the Government of China and Britain spoke highly of Premier Hua Guofeng's visit to Britain (from October 28 to November 3). At the return banquet given by Premier Hua on November 2, British Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher stressed that the visit, "which one can truly describe as historic, has raised the interests we have in common to a new high level." Premier Hua said his visit had been a complete success as expected and "will contribute to a more extensive development of the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Britain in the years to come."

Warm Hospitality

It was the first time in history that a Chinese premier visited London.

Premier Hua with Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher in front of 10 Downing Street.



Premier Hua and his party were accorded a warm welcome by the host country. When he arrived at Claridges Hotel on the day of his arrival in London, some 3,000 British friends as well as overseas Chinese gave him a rousing welcome. Some of them came from Scotland, some from China's Taiwan Province and some from Xianggang (Hongkong). In the ensuing days in Britain, wherever they went, Premier Hua and his party were welcomed by the masses.

The British Government and the royal family attached great importance to the visit. British Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher went personally to the airport to welcome Premier Hua. She hosted or attended banquets and receptions on three occasions. This is unusual in Britain. The mayor of London hosted a grand banquet amid medieval grandeur, pomp and ceremony with some 700 people taking part. Those attending the banquet were in swallow-tails and wore medals and other decorations. It was indeed pleasant to the eye.

Queen Elizabeth II and her husband Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, greeted the Premier at the entrance of Buckingham Palace. In the company of Prince Philip, he reviewed a guard of honour. The Queen and the Prince played host at a luncheon at the palace in his honour. After the luncheon, the Premier was shown round the state rooms of the palace personally by Her Majesty.

During his stay in Britain, Premier Hua also met with some

Cabinet members of the British Government, party leaders, Members of Parliament and personages of the industrial, commercial and financial circles. Apart from London, he also toured Derby, an industrial city, and Oxford. Foreign Minister Huang Hua was authorized by Premier Hua to hold a press conference. On October 31, the Chinese Premier and his party laid a wreath at the grave of Karl Marx, the great teacher of the proletariat of the world, and stood in silent tribute before the grave.



At the British Petroleum Company.

Fruitful Visit

Sincere, detailed and fruitful talks on international issues of common concern and on bilateral relations were held between Premier Hua and Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher.

Concern for World Peace and Stability. In the turbulent and volatile international situation which now prevails, the fundamental interests of the people of all countries are closely linked. Although China and Britain are far apart geographically and have different social systems, there is no conflict of fundamental interests between them. In the past both went through the sufferings of World War II and now they face the challenge of safeguarding their independence and security and opposing the threat of war. Leaders of the two countries naturally show concern for world peace and stability.

During the talks, both sides had a wide-ranging and intensive exchange of views on international issues of mutual concern, including assessments of the international situation and its developments, universal problems concerning the preservation of world peace and the situation in certain regions. They reached a broad identity of views on many issues and both maintained that a united and strong Western Europe and a prosperous and strong China are important factors for the maintenance of world peace and stability.

Mrs. Thatcher stressed that a necessary condition for peace and stability between NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries is the maintenance of a military balance. She said Britain is committed to taking the necessary action to ensure the restoration of that balance.

Premier Hua said that peace cannot be got by begging; war cannot be averted by yielding. The threat posed by the hegemonists is a global one. To safeguard world peace and stability, it is necessary to check the expansion and aggression of the hegemonists. He added that China is not against detente, but it must be a genuine detente that truly helps to defend the independence and security of all nations, and not a sham detente for camouflaging expansion and aggression. The Premier reiterated that a key objective of China's foreign policy is to combat hegemonism, defend world peace, delay as long as possible the outbreak of a new world war and secure a fairly long period of peace. He expressed his appreciation of the political insight and frankness of Mrs. Thatcher, who has unequivocally identified the source of the war danger and called for effective countermeasures.

Promotion of Friendship and Co-operation. China and Britain share many interests which require, as world peace does, that both handle and develop bilateral relations from a global point of view. The steady expansion of friendly relations and co-operation will help promote national construction in the two countries, and moreover will be a powerful factor in the defence of world peace.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with their co-operation in political, economic and cultural fields. They held that it is beneficial to both to strengthen further their economic and technological co-operation and expand trade between them.

China and Britain signed in the past year an agreement on scientific and technological

co-operation and another on economic co-operation. During Premier Hua's visit to Britain, the two countries on November 1 signed agreements on education, culture and civil air transport.

• The five-year agreement on educational and cultural co-operation provides measures to promote co-operation in the fields of education, culture and arts, publication, public health and medicine, press, activities of youth and sports. The two countries will promote direct contacts and exchanges between universities and other institutions of higher education, and facilitate visits and exchanges of university professors, lecturers, specialists and teachers for the purpose of exchanging ideas and experience and giving lectures and teaching.

They will also grant scholarships to each other's students, post-graduates and scholars. They will encourage and support the exchange of visits of writers, composers, artists, film-makers and other individuals engaged in the creative and performing arts. The two countries pledge to facilitate co-operation between their press, radio and television organizations as well as visits of journalists and reporters.

• Under the agreement on civil air transport, the two sides have agreed to establish and operate scheduled air services between and beyond their respective territories in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefits as well as friendly co-operation. Each side will also take all necessary steps to facilitate and assist the setting up and operation of the representative offices.

The signing of the agreements opens up new channels for expanded co-operation.

Broad Prospects

Both China and Britain treasure their independence and security and wish to develop their economies, and both call for a peaceful and tranquil international environment. These constant factors provide a solid basis for the development of friendship and co-operation.

During their stay in Britain, Premier Hua and his party met with many old friends and made new acquaintances. Facts show that the relations between the two countries have become closer, exchanges more frequent and co-operation broader.

When Premier Hua visited a North Sea offshore oil exhibition, he expressed satisfaction with Sino-British co-operation in offshore oil development and was sure that this would increase in the future. He also toured the British Railway Technical Centre in Derby and Rolls Royce Engine Division. The technical adviser to the Rolls Royce chairman said that over 700 Chinese have received training in one field or another in the aero-division in the past three years. He was glad that China had succeeded in trial-producing two of the Spey engines. Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli toured Merseyside, a major industrial area, where he saw the Cowley Hill Glass Works belonging to the Pilkington Company. The company is now negotiating with China on exporting its float glass technology.

There has been gratifying development in trade between China and Britain and the prospect is broad. In the course of achieving its socialist modernization, China depends mainly on its people's hard work and frugality to accumulate the funds it needs. At the same time, it is prepared to receive foreign funds. During his meetings with British personages in the economic and financial fields, Premier Hua explained China's economic and trade policies and expressed the wish that the British financial community would play a greater role in providing China with credits and investments, thus producing bigger results in financial co-operation.

Leaders of the two countries place great hopes on the growth of Sino-British co-operation. Mrs. Thatcher said that both the British Government and industry are enthusiastic about the prospect of working together to the mutual benefit of both the economy and people. Premier Hua expressed the wish that the ship of friendly co-operation between our two countries would steam ahead at full speed.

Huang Hua Answers Reporters' Questions

ENTRUSTED by Premier Hua Guofeng, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua held a press conference on November 2 at Claridges Hotel in London, during which he answered questions from the press.

Asked if Premier Hua intended to conclude an "alliance against the Soviet Union" during his West European tour, the Foreign Minister said the Chinese Premier had not undertaken his current tour with the intention of forging an alliance. However, he added, an exchange of views on problems of common concern and a better mutual understanding and co-operation were conducive to the preservation of world peace and security.

In reply to a question about the Sino-Soviet talks, he explained that various issues existed between China and the Soviet Union and that the crux of the matter was the pursuit of hegemonism by the Soviet Union. He, therefore, pointed out that whether the present negotiations would yield any results depended on whether the Soviet Government would change its position.

Answering another question about China's relations with East European countries, Huang Hua said that China maintained normal diplomatic relations with these countries and wished to develop them on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression and non-interference in each other's domestic affairs.

Asked about China's attitude towards Vietnamese expansion in Indochina, the Foreign Minister pointed out that the Vietnamese aggression in Indochina is obviously not a local and isolated event, but a key link in the Soviet strategic design. Viet Nam has been so unrestrained in its aggression and expansion because it has the backing of the Soviet Union, he said. The Vietnamese ambition for expansion dovetails with the Soviet strategic design for a southward push into the Pacific area and its actions serve this strategic design of the Soviet Union's. Vietnamese aggression and expansion have posed a threat to Thailand, Malaysia and the whole of Southeast Asia. If Viet Nam attacks Southeast Asian countries, China will stand on the side of the latter, he stressed.

The Chinese Foreign Minister denounced the Soviet use of Cuban mercenaries to carry out acts of infiltration, subversion, aggression and expansion in Africa. He reaffirmed China's consistent stand that it supports the African countries against all forms of foreign aggression and that African problems must be solved by the African countries and peoples themselves.

When asked to comment on the London conference on Rhodesia, he said that the Zimbabwean problem could only be solved by respecting the just desire of the Zimbabwean people and the frontline countries. Only such a settlement can be beneficial to the stability of that part of the world. He hoped the parties taking part in the Rhodesian conference in London would make continued efforts to achieve further progress and a settlement satisfactory to all sides. He reaffirmed that China supports the Zimbabwean people's aspiration for winning national independence, putting an end to the racist rule and achieving a Black majority rule.

On the Middle East question, he noted that this question could only be settled when Israel withdrew from the occupied Arab lands, recognized the national rights of the Palestinian people and strove for a comprehensive settlement. He expressed the hope that the Arab countries would strengthen their mutual understanding and unity and guard against interference by outside forces.

Referring to the recent developments in Afghanistan, he expressed concern over the upheaval which had occurred in that country recently. China hopes, he said, that Afghanistan can maintain its independence, stability and development.

Dealing with prospects for co-operation between China and Britain in the energy development, the Foreign Minister said that in the period of China's three-year economic readjustment, stress would be laid on the development of energy, fuel and power. China is already co-operating with the United Kingdom and the other countries in such fields as the development of Chinese coal mines and surveying possible oil fields. The British are experienced in the petrochemical and synthetic fibre industries and the prospects for co-operation in such fields are bright, he said.

Asked about China's attitude towards investments in Xianggang (Hongkong), he said: "The lease for the new territories is due to expire in 1997 and there is still time ahead. China's basic approach is that when the time comes for solving the problem, it will give due consideration to and will not hurt the interests of the investors there. The subject was brought up in the talks between China and the United Kingdom yesterday and both sides agreed to maintain their contacts on the matter."

Building a Bridge of Friendship

PREMIER Hua Guofeng arrived in Italy on November 3 for a three-day visit, the last leg of his West European tour which had taken him to France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Britain. Although the visit was brief, its impact will be long felt. The road of friendship between China and Italy has been broadened and the friendly ties between Beijing and Rome have been made firmer. Italian President Alessandro Pertini said that the visit "goes beyond a normal diplomatic event and is of real historic significance."

During his visit the Chinese Premier met with Italian President Alessandro Pertini and held two rounds of talks with Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga, met with some Italian government ministers and well-known personalities and made extensive contacts with business circles in Italy. He also visited the lovely

city of Venice. On this visit, Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli toured the industrial city of Turin, while Foreign Minister Huang Hua paid a visit to the Republic of San Marino.

Although this was the first time that the Chinese Premier and the Italian Prime Minister met, they had cordial and friendly talks and an exchange of views on strengthening friendly co-operation between the two countries, on the international situation and the question of safeguarding world peace. The two sides reached extensive unanimity. Prime Minister Cossiga said that the discussions were "cordial and successful" and that Italy would work to consolidate and extend the areas of agreement. Premier Hua said he was convinced that new horizons for friendly co-operation would emerge as a result of the joint efforts of the two governments and people.

International Issues. Although China and Italy are continents apart geographically, the independence and security of all countries is a shared concern because of the hegemonist expansion on a global scale today. China and Italy, each proceeding from its own position and increasing their co-operation and acting in co-ordination on the world stage, would help uphold the common goal of safeguarding world peace.

Premier Hua said that the people of China and Italy cherish peace, but the hegemonists have provoked conflicts and caused turmoil in many regions, from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean and the Pacific. In fact, Europe was not very tranquil either. In the grave military confrontation, the balance of forces was tilting against the cause of peace. The people of all countries, Premier Hua stressed, face the pressing task of preserving peace, security and stability in the world.

Prime Minister Cossiga said that tension could still be observed in many areas of the world and that all states, particularly those having major world responsibilities, should face the consequences of threatening, destabilizing factors and acute tension.



Premier Hua Guofeng with Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga at state banquet.

Rome

Premier Hua's Airport Statement

PREMIER Hua Guofeng delivered a prepared statement at Rome Airport before leaving Italy on the afternoon of November 6. He said that his tour of four West European countries had been a "complete success." "We are going home with a feeling of satisfaction."

He said: "We have had amicable, deep-going and fruitful talks separately with the leaders of the four countries and reached broad agreement of views on the further development of bilateral relations and greater co-ordination and co-operation in international affairs. I am very pleased to have forged a personal friendship with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher and Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga.

"We entered into contact with our old friends of all circles and made new ones, saw what had been attained in different fields in these four countries and have thus acquired much useful knowledge.

"We undertook this visit to Western Europe with the aim of increasing understanding, promoting friendship, developing co-operation and jointly safeguarding peace. I believe that we have accomplished what we intended to accomplish.

A strong and united Europe and a prosperous and strong China are important factors to safeguard world peace. Premier Hua said that China and the Chinese people appreciate the Italian Government's efforts to strengthen her defence capabilities and to promote European unity. Prime Minister Cossiga expressed the conviction that China's increasing participation in the life of the international community would lead to the strengthening of world peace and stability. Both sides also expressed their appreciation of the non-aligned movement.

Bilateral Relations. Difference in social systems does not hinder amiable Sino-Italian co-operation. Actively promoting Sino-Italian relations

"China has always paid the utmost attention to developing its relations with the West European countries as it affects the interests of both sides as well as the larger interests of world peace and stability. We have all along considered that Western Europe, which cherishes independence and security and is equipped with a developed economy and advanced science and technology, is a vital factor in preserving world peace and stability. China wishes to see a powerful and united Europe and the West European countries wish to see a strong and prosperous China. After this visit, we are more than ever convinced that new horizons will definitely emerge for friendly co-operation between China and Western Europe in political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural fields."

The Premier said that while bidding farewell to Europe, he wished to thank once again the Italian Government and people as well as that of France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom for their warm hospitality. "For more than three weeks," he said, "we have deeply felt the sincere friendship the West European people have for the Chinese people. This we shall never forget."

Premier Hua concluded his statement by saying: "I have come with the heartfelt friendship of the 900 million Chinese people for the West European people. And now I am returning to China with the profound, cordial feelings of the West European people for the Chinese people. I earnestly wish that this highly valued friendship between us will grow with each passing day and I sincerely wish the people of the West European countries new success."

is in the interest of the people of the two countries as well as in the interest of world peace.

In April this year, China and Italy signed an accord on economic co-operation and later, in October, the two countries on the basis of the cultural and scientific-technological co-operation agreement signed in 1978, drafted and signed a cultural, scientific and technological co-operation plan for 1980-81.

China and Italy will increase co-operation in the fields of economy, commerce, culture and technology under two declarations of intent signed by Premier Hua Guofeng and Prime

Minister Francesco Cossiga. Both sides stressed further strengthening Sino-Italian co-operation. The Premier and the Prime Minister pledged to work for the promotion and expansion of all forms of co-operation in economy, trade, industry and technology between their two countries. On the basis of what has been accomplished, the Premier and the Prime Minister expressed the common desire of their respective governments to further expand and strengthen cultural and scientific-technological co-operation through a number of specific proposals.

At the first meeting ever held between the heads of the two governments, Premier Hua said that following the sincere and deep-going discussions, Sino-Italian friendly relations and co-operation would take a big step forward in every field. He paid tribute to the Italian Government for disregarding external pressure and adhering to her policy of developing friendly relations and co-operation with China. Prime Minister Cossiga recalled that contact between the two countries had been established as long ago as at the time of Marco Polo. He wished China progress and realization of all her magnificent programmes and said that this wish was "the wish of Europe to the age-old yet young China."

Strengthening bilateral economic co-operation featured largely in the talks. Premier Hua said that both countries could complement each other and Prime Minister Cossiga said that Italy was willing to make her contribution to the four modernizations of China.

Traditional Friendship's New Blossoms. There has been a long history of friendship between China and Italy. Some 700 years ago in the

Middle Ages, the intrepid explorer and traveller Marco Polo left his native Venice for China, where he stayed for 17 years. On returning home he wrote *Travels of Marco Polo*, which was one of the earliest books about China to appear in Europe and which subsequently became known throughout the world. From then on the names of Marco Polo, Venice and China have become firmly linked, and is today symbolic of the friendship between the two countries.

When Premier Hua Guofeng visited Venice, his special plane landed, appropriately enough, at Marco Polo Airport. The mayor of Venice, on welcoming Premier Hua, compared his visit as a return visit. When Premier Hua went by launch through the Grand Canal, people lined the banks to cheer him. People gathered near the hotel Premier Hua was staying to catch a glimpse of the visitor and there were dense crowds to greet Premier Hua when visited the Doges' Palace and St. Mark's Square.

Earlier in June this year, Milan and Shanghai became sister cities, and during Premier Hua's visit, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Italian Foreign Minister Franco Maria Malfatti signed a protocol on the establishment of a Chinese consulate-general in Milan and an Italian consulate-general in Shanghai. The famous city of Venice with its lacework of canals and the canal-crossed Chinese city of Suzhou were also joined together as sister cities recently. This is symbolic of the developing friendship between the two countries, and further cements the ties of friendship between the Chinese and the Italian people.

South Korea in Turmoil

THE "power vacuum" created by Pak Jung Hi's death has thrown south Korea into an uneasy quandary. Although the puppet prime minister Choe Gyu Ha took over the role of "acting president" and formed a "provisional government" composed of army and government heads, instability and uncertainty still loom large in Seoul.

In a special report from Seoul the *New York Times* said that the office of the "acting president" was almost deserted, while an

endless stream of people flowed in and out of the "ministry of national defence." According to the report, the "acting president" is merely a "caretaker" without much actual power. The army and government chiefs headed by Chung Sung Hwa, commander of the military control, are fiercely "debating" "who is to fill the vacancy of president."

In addition to the political paralysis, economic stagnancy could very well set in, too. Inflation is skyrocketing and the stock exchange

market has undergone violent fluctuations. Shin Hyon Ho, the "deputy prime minister who is in charge of economics," declared: We cannot afford to have the least confusion in our economic life, however slightest. He hurriedly formed a "special ministerial committee" in an attempt to maintain economic order and prevent any possible rioting. Foreign investors and big bankers are very agitated.

Tyrannical Rule

After the fall of the puppet president Syngman Rhee, Pak Jung Hi had staged a coup d'etat in 1961 to capture the "presidency." Since then, he has suppressed the people more cruelly than Syngman Rhee. He concocted the fascist "anti-communist law," the "political party law," the "national public security law" and so forth and at the same time set up a secret agency of some 30,000 men and an "extraordinary military court" to persecute the people.

He also persisted in splitting up the nation. He obstructed the north-south dialogue and undermined the Korean people's cause of peaceful reunification of their country. In July 1972, north and south Korea issued a joint statement opening the way to contacts, but less than three months later, the Pak clique passed the so-called "Yusin constitution" and on several occasions proclaimed extraordinary martial law and garrison law and engineered many major political incidents to crack down on patriotic democratic personages.

Fearing exposure of his tyranny by progressive journalists, Pak Jung Hi clamped down a tight censorship to block all access to news. Newspapers, news agencies and publishing houses compelled to close down numbered more than 2,000, and several hundred journalists and other members of the media were arrested or thrown out of work.

In addition, Pak Jung Hi also concocted a so-called "invasion threat from the north" to engage in arms expansion and war preparations and aggravate tension on the Korean Peninsula. He stepped up the "military modernization" plan to "maintain superiority." In 1974, a new military industrial base was set up in a place near Masan, west of Pusan, to produce large-calibre artillery, armoured cars, mines and other weapons. He boasted that south Korea would soon "become the ninth tank-producing country in the free world."

Pak had tried to distract the attention of the south Korean people by a so-called "invasion threat from the north" and to maintain his dictatorial rule by bloody suppression. His acts naturally aroused the greatest indignation of the Korean people in the north and south and fuelled their struggle against the dictatorship, which finally led to his own downfall.

The Truth Behind Pak's Death. On October 28, the third day after the event, a spokesman of the south Korean authorities published the "results of a preliminary investigation and interrogation" which stated that the fatal shooting of Pak Jung Hi was a "premeditated assassination."

The spokesman described the event as a "planned assassination" decided upon and carried out alone by Kim Chai Gyu, the director of the central intelligence agency. The spokesman merely said that before shooting Pak, Kim had had a "fierce dispute" with Pak's chief bodyguard, in which the latter had "arrogantly criticized" Kim as "incompetent." Nothing specific about the "dispute" and "criticism" was offered. Foreign reports claimed that the dispute was related to differences over policy. For some months past, Kim Chai Gyu had been blamed and criticized by Pak for misjudging several incidents involving public protests and the political opposition and that Kim was at odds with the powerful and influential chief bodyguard and was not trusted by Pak.

The spokesman also said that because Kim "was afraid of being stripped of his post" and because the chief bodyguard had on several occasions blocked his reports and suggestions to Pak, Kim thereupon decided to kill Pak. Thus the event was reduced to purely a personal power struggle.

The Korean paper *Rodong Sinmun's* commentator said on October 29: "The shooting of Pak Jung Hi by his confidant could be a step taken by certain forces behind the scenes to pre-empt the total overthrow of the Yusin fascist rule." Many foreign journalists have reported that this event was a "palace coup" with international implications and reflected a profound political crisis. As some well-informed international authorities and foreign journalists saw it, that Kim Chai Gyu could go about the whole thing calmly and unhurriedly showed that it was not at all like the usual seizure of power. It had a bigger backdrop and more far-reaching aims. The event was not accidental, but the outcome of the grave social and political crises and a sharpening strife inside the ruling clique of south Korea.

Vietnamese "Guarantee" and Reality

ON October 23, 100 fully armed Vietnamese infantrymen were driven back by Thai frontier troops when they intruded into a Thai village in Aranya Parathet District. The following day, another armed clash flared up between Vietnamese and Thai soldiers in the district. This led Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomanan to cancel his planned visit to Indonesia and the Philippines and, on October 25, he abruptly flew back to Bangkok from Kuala Lumpur, capital of Malaysia. The intensified armed Vietnamese provocations against Thailand are bringing the situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border to an explosive point.

Intimidation Fails. On October 19 when Vietnamese Secretary of State Without-Portfolio (assisting Premier in foreign affairs) Nguyen Co Thach arrived in Bangkok, he reiterated to Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomanan the "guarantee" given by Brezhnev in September to Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn: "Vietnamese armed forces will in no way enter Thailand." He had scarcely finished speaking when their "guarantee" proved to be a trick.

Nguyen's reiteration was actually another trick of Hanoi's after it had failed to intimidate the ASEAN countries with Moscow's backing. Because all five ASEAN countries and other justice-upholding countries had openly opposed Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, Hanoi found itself very much isolated, especially after the two stinging blows it received: the U.N. resolution admitting the representative of Democratic Kampuchea as the Kampuchean legitimate representative to the United Nations General Assembly, and the placing on the agenda of the question of "the situation in Kampuchea." Enraged, Hanoi decided to send a minor official to Thailand instead of the Vietnamese Prime Minister who had been scheduled to visit the country in September, and then to postpone Nguyen's scheduled visit indefinitely. And the Vietnamese press and radio launched a propaganda barrage aimed at intimidating Thailand and other ASEAN countries. They warned Thailand

against "playing with fire," saying Viet Nam would "resolutely adopt tough countermeasures" if the warning was ignored.

But the ASEAN countries refused to be browbeaten. They continued to condemn Vietnamese aggression and demand a Vietnamese military withdrawal from Kampuchea. Since October 18, Thai armed forces have been placed on the full alert against increasing Vietnamese military provocations along the Kampuchean-Thai border. Other ASEAN countries announced more than once that any attack against any ASEAN member would be regarded as an attack against all ASEAN members.

Hanoi's scare tactics failed to work against resolute Thai military and civilian readiness and growing ASEAN unity. Thereupon, Hanoi decided to use the opportunity of attending a meeting of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) to dispatch Nguyen Co Thach to Bangkok with a letter from Pham Van Dong averring that Viet Nam would stand by its "guarantee" given to Thailand.

ASEAN Countries Demand Vietnamese Troop Withdrawal. The ASEAN countries are well aware that Vietnamese aggression is not merely a question concerning Kampuchea; it affects every Southeast Asian country. If Viet Nam is allowed to invade Kampuchea in violation of all principles governing international relations, it could do so against other member nations of ASEAN one after another.

The realities along the Kampuchean-Thai border lead ASEAN countries to realize that a takeover of Kampuchea will not satisfy Hanoi's expansionist ambitions and that Moscow's drive south will not stop in Kampuchea. If peace and security in Southeast Asia are to be ensured, it is imperative to check Viet Nam's regional hegemonist ambitions, and a withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea is the first step. Nothing short of ceasing to commit aggression would have any meaning, no matter what Hanoi might say.

— Fang Yuan

Notes on the Human Rights Question

"Guangming Ribao" Commentator (Excerpts)

THE question of human rights is an important topic in contemporary international political activities. How should we look at this question? How should we deal with it? We can draw appropriate conclusions only by making a historical and concrete analysis of it from the Marxist standpoint.

Outcome of History

Historically, the slogan of human rights was first raised by the bourgeoisie, with its ideological basis derived from the theory of "natural rights of man." This was a theory of revolutionary character at that time as it categorically rejected the autocracy of the feudal monarchs and spurned the advocacy of theology that all was for the god and man should dedicate his all to the god.

The theory of "natural rights of man" was a powerful ideological weapon of the rising bourgeoisie in its revolution against feudalism. Human rights became their main slogan and the basic content of the bourgeois political programme.

Human rights as advocated by the bourgeoisie are universal only in form, as it is claimed that they are meant for all men. But in essence they cannot involve all men. They are only the rights of the bourgeoisie. In the capitalist society, as the bourgeoisie owns the means of production, it has the right to exploit and enslave the proletariat. On the other hand, the proletariat, being deprived of the means of production, has in fact only one basic right to its name, the right to sell its own labour on a free and equal footing.

Though human rights are ostentatiously written into bourgeois constitutions as citizens' rights, in the real life of the capitalist society only the bourgeoisie fully enjoys human rights. The bourgeoisie has only substituted privileges accruing from money for privileges accruing from feudal rank and the hereditary system. Human rights won by the bourgeoisie were a step forward in history over feudal privileges. But such human rights are very limited and, so far as the proletariat and the labouring

people are concerned, they are even false in large measure.

A Weapon in Contemporary International Political Struggle

Over the past two to three hundred years the slogan of human rights advocated by the bourgeoisie has exerted far-reaching influence in the capitalist countries. Human rights, however, have all along been a principle in their domestic political life and legislation. It was during World War II that human rights became a weapon in the international political struggle and a criterion in international law.

During World War II, the atrocities of the German, Italian and Japanese fascists brought tremendous calamities to humanity and provoked strong indignation from the people throughout the world who appealed widely for safeguarding human rights. The provisions on human rights in the United Nations Charter are a reflection of such demands and wishes of the people and have an anti-fascist progressive significance.

In recent years many third world countries have raised new demands based on the question of human rights. They are opposed to the monopolized interpretation of the concept of human rights by anyone, and to the fact that the United Nations' activities related to human rights are governed by European standards. They claim that human rights not only mean the rights and basic freedoms of the individual but should also include the rights of nations, and that human rights mean not only political rights but also social, economic and cultural rights.

They stress that the collective rights of the nations and the people should be protected in the light of international relations and that the struggle to safeguard human rights should be linked with the struggle to oppose aggression, win national independence, oppose international exploitation and develop the national economy. Obviously, human rights as interpreted by them partake of the nature of opposing imperialism,

colonialism and hegemonism and have a positive significance.

Any nation that pursues, either on a world-wide scale or in a certain region, a hegemonist policy calculated to oppress the people of other nations, must inevitably at the same time oppress its own people. Large-scale violation of the people's rights often results in or creates large numbers of refugees. The current refugee problem of Indochina, which has resulted in the death of tens of thousands of people at sea, is a case of large-scale violation of human rights. Naturally it is severely condemned by world public opinion.

"Human rights" is also a slogan with which imperialism and the bourgeoisie attack our proletarian dictatorship and socialist system. Looking at socialist democracy, which combines centralism with democracy and discipline with freedom, from the viewpoint of bourgeois individualist freedom, they attack socialist countries as granting no human rights to its people. They slander measures under the dictatorship of the proletariat (such as the suppression of counter-revolutionaries) as violations of human rights. We must resolutely refute all these attacks and slanders.

We have brought about the public ownership of the means of production and abolished the system of exploitation of man by man. Our Constitution guarantees extensive democratic rights for the citizens. Even though our system needs to be further perfected and there are shortcomings in our work, it is a fact which everyone can see for himself that the socialist system most definitely guarantees all the basic rights for the masses of labouring people.

We can still remember that in the old China there was a sign bearing the words "No admittance for dogs and Chinese" hung at the gate of a park in Shanghai. It was in such a barbaric and shameless way that the foreign aggressors insulted the Chinese people and completely denied their human rights. Only by defying such injustices, especially by overthrowing imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, have the Chinese people once and for all swept away such disgraceful things from our land and acquired the basic rights to live as decent human beings with heads lifted and backs straight. How can the imperialists have the effrontery to prate about the so-called human rights question in China?

It should be pointed out that the concept of human rights is abstract, indefinite and susceptible to different interpretations and may be given different contents from various angles. At the present time human rights seem to have become an all-embracing concept of rights in the world, with each person offering his own interpretations. Moreover, as the countries are different in political system and specific conditions, their statutes concerning the rights of their citizens also differ. This is something within the sphere of their internal affairs. On this account, with regard to the question of human rights, we should make our analysis in accordance with concrete conditions and adopt an appropriate attitude and a flexible policy rather than deal with it in a summary way.

The Proletariat's Fundamental Slogan Is Abolition of Classes

How should the proletariat approach the slogan of human rights? In his *Contribution to the Critique of Hegel's Philosophy of Law, Introduction*, written between late 1843 and January 1844, Marx pointed out: The proletariat "can no longer invoke a *historical* but only a *human* title." But in the same article he added that the proletariat "cannot emancipate itself without emancipating itself from all other spheres of society and thereby emancipating all other spheres of society."

Obviously, the human rights Marx referred to in this article meant the abolition of private property, the abolition of classes, the emancipation of all mankind and the realization of communism. At that time, Marx had effected a switch from idealism to materialism, from revolutionary democratism to communism. But the influence and vestiges of the former could still be found in the elaboration of theoretical viewpoints and the usage of words. Later on, Marx and Engels expressed their clear-cut opposition to human rights. The slogan of human rights was not mentioned in the *Poverty of Philosophy* and *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, which were described by Lenin as early works of mature Marxism. Not mentioning the slogan of human rights in the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, the programmatic document of communism, cannot of course be regarded as a result of negligence or an omission.

The historical mission of the proletariat is to eliminate the system of exploitation of man by man and completely emancipate mankind. In their *Manifesto of the Communist Party*,

Marx and Engels made a profound exposition of this idea, pointing out: "The theory of the Communists may be summed up in the single sentence: Abolition of private property." The manifesto refuted the allegation that abolition of private ownership meant abolition of personality, independence and freedom, and it exposed the class nature of personality and freedom. The fundamental slogan of the proletariat is abolition of classes.

Lenin pointed out explicitly: "The abolition of capitalism and its vestiges, and the establishment of the fundamentals of the communist order comprise the content of the new era of world history that has set in. It is inevitable that the slogans of our era are and must be: the abolition of classes; the dictatorship of the proletariat for the purpose of achieving that aim; the ruthless exposure of petty-bourgeois democratic prejudices concerning freedom and equality and ruthless war on these prejudices." (Lenin: *On the Struggle Within the Italian Socialist Party.*)

Then should the proletariat not raise the slogan of human rights at all? Certainly not. The principle of human rights (such as liberty and equality) put forth by the bourgeoisie is, to the proletariat, essentially hypocritical. The proletariat should make use of this principle to demand that the bourgeoisie itself put it into practice. In this way, the proletariat can use the slogan as a weapon against the bourgeoisie. So the proletariat does not negate it in general.

However, it must be made clear that rights like liberty and equality are after all, as Engels put it, "purely democratic demands," and that the proletariat cannot restrict itself to such slogans and demands. It should put forth its own, even higher demand and goal, that is, the realization of socialism and communism. For this reason, proletarian democratic dictatorship must be put into effect. Any rights of man, liberty and equality included, can only be something deceptive if they deviate from this end.

In criticizing the Gotha Programme, Engels said: "The idea of socialist society as the realm of equality is a one-sided French idea resting upon the old 'liberty, equality, fraternity,' an idea which was justified as a *stage of development* in its own time and place but which, like all the one-sided ideas of the earlier socialist schools, should now be overcome, for they only produce confusion in people's heads and more precise modes of presentation of the matter have been found."

Exercising the democratic dictatorship of the proletariat, eliminating private ownership and classes, emancipating all mankind and realizing communism — these comprise the accurate Marxist exposition of the question. Only after communism is realized can ample material wealth be guaranteed for all members of the society and real equality be achieved. Only then can man's strength and intellect be fully and freely developed and put to use. Only then can man truly become master of nature and society. If the slogan of human rights is put forth in abstract terms and in deviation from our fundamental slogan, especially under the circumstances when extremely complicated content has been infused into this slogan, it will only dim our objective and cause confusion in our minds.

In leading the democratic revolution, our Party raised the slogan of human rights. We did this in order to mobilize the people against imperialism and feudalism. It is a concrete democratic policy (mainly for protecting freedom of the person). However, even in the period of democratic revolution, "human rights" is not the major slogan of our Party. Since China entered the socialist period, the slogan of human rights has seldom appeared in our Party's documents, in our state laws and in our political life. And this is not difficult to understand because the Chinese revolution has entered a new historical period of direct elimination of private ownership and classes. Our programmes, slogans and theoretical articles should use more accurate Marxist formulations rather than stress such slogans as human rights.

Socialist System Ensures Full Exercise of People's Rights

The Chinese Constitution provides that the citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy basic rights in political, economic, cultural and other fields. These citizens' rights laid down in the Constitution are human rights in a specific sense. But compared with those in capitalist countries, these rights in a socialist country with a different social system have at least two fundamental characteristics. One is that, in capitalist countries, the sacredness and inviolability of private property are the most basic rights of the citizen, while the Chinese Constitution stipulates that "socialist public property shall be inviolable" and "citizens must take care of and protect public property." The other is that citizens' rights in China are actual and not nominal or hypocritical for every citizen,

especially the working class and other working people who comprise the overwhelming majority of the Chinese population.

This is because we have eliminated the private ownership of the means of production and the members of society own the means of production equally. The vast majority of people have become masters of their own country. Only those targets of the dictatorship—the hostile elements, the counter-revolutionaries and other criminals who make up a very small minority of the population—are deprived of their political rights (part of the citizens' rights) for a definite period according to law.

In capitalist countries, human rights, though written into their constitutions and recognized in their laws as something to be enjoyed by all citizens, are in fact fully enjoyed only by the bourgeoisie who accounts for a small part of the population. As for the proletariat and other working people who constitute the overwhelming majority, they enjoy only fragmentary and pitifully limited rights. Although certain changes have taken place in the conditions in capitalist countries today, the essence of the question remains unchanged. There is no common language between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie on the question of human rights.

When we say that the socialist system fundamentally ensures that every citizen actually enjoys all the rights according to law, we do not mean that under socialist conditions, people can naturally, fully and without hindrance enjoy all citizens' rights. The socialist superstructure is not yet perfect, bureaucratism still exists, there are defects in some links of our state system, and the legal system is not yet complete,—all these explain why sometimes the people have no reliable guarantee for their democratic rights, freedom of the person, and legitimate economic rights and interests.

In a given period and under definite conditions, the reactionary forces left over from the old society may bring disaster to the people and this must not be ignored. In a bid to usurp Party and state leadership, Lin Biao and the gang of four trampled upon the legal system and seriously encroached upon the rights of the citizens. It is clear, however, that such situations are not caused by the dictatorship of the proletariat or the socialist system itself. On the contrary, they are the result of the distortion and sabotage of them. Therefore, to avert rep-

etition of such situations by no means calls for a change in the basic system, but rather means to restore, uphold, and continually perfect our socialist system, promote democracy, strengthen the legal system and consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We should make a concrete analysis of the talk about human rights some time ago in our society. With ulterior motives, a very few individuals raised demagogic slogans which in fact uglify the socialist system, prettify capital-imperialism and make use of "human rights" to oppose the four fundamental principles, namely, the upholding of the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Therefore, it is necessary to firmly expose and criticize such people.

Others, however, demand effective guarantees for the people's basic rights, perfection and full practice of socialist democracy in view of the bitter lesson drawn from the trampling of the legal system and the serious encroachment of these rights by Lin Biao and the gang of four when they were on the rampage, and in view of the fact that democracy is suppressed and the laws and the people's basic rights are violated in real life in some places. Many of their demands are reasonable and justified, despite the fact that the expressions and formulations they use are not appropriate. They should be helped to do away with their muddled understanding, and to draw a clear distinction between bourgeois democracy and proletarian democracy.

At present, we must make conscientious efforts to ensure the practice of democracy as recognized by our system and law, and be sure to give play to socialist democracy and adopt effective measures to ensure the basic rights of the citizens.

However, all rights are restricted by certain material conditions and cultural levels. Without a relatively developed economy, it is difficult for every citizen to fully enjoy his rights to have work and rest and other economic rights and interests. In the absence of a necessary cultural level, the citizen cannot fully enjoy the different kinds of cultural rights. Citizens' rights to freedom and democracy too can be more and more fully realized as the economic and cultural levels rise. This is the historical materialist view held by Marxists on the question of rights.

(October 26)

Modernization: The Chinese Way

by Sun Shangqing

CHINA expects to complete its modernization by the turn of the century. The Chinese people wish to carry out modernization in their own way, the Chinese way, which means doing it in line with the specific conditions in this country.

As conditions differ from country to country, each must carry out its modernization in the light of its own characteristics. Otherwise, it cannot go ahead successfully. What, then, are the main characteristics that should be taken into account in the course of China's modernization?

Socialist Public Ownership

To begin with, China is a socialist country where public ownership has come to stay. The modernization of industry and agriculture means the application of modern science and technology in production. It means using modern methods of production and management, greatly raising the productive forces and continually augmenting man's ability to conquer nature. But, at all times, the productive forces are being developed under the economic system of a given society. Our purpose in importing advanced science and technology and management methods from the developed capitalist countries is to modernize our social productive forces, which will help strengthen and develop our socialist system. Under no circumstances are we going to reinstate the capitalist relations of production thrown overboard by the Chinese revolution.

In capitalist countries, with the development of the contradictions inherent in the capitalist system, namely, contradictions between socialized production and the private ownership of the means of production, modernization is invariably accompanied by such abuses in the process as economic crises, polarization, unemployment, inflation and the damaging of the environment, abuses which originate from the capitalist system rather than from modernization itself.

Under socialism, it is possible to avoid the various problems that appear in a capitalist society in the course of modernization, because economic development in a socialist society is conducted under the guidance of a unified national plan. Of course, to achieve this, we should work out a series of policies that correctly reflect the laws of the socialist economy.

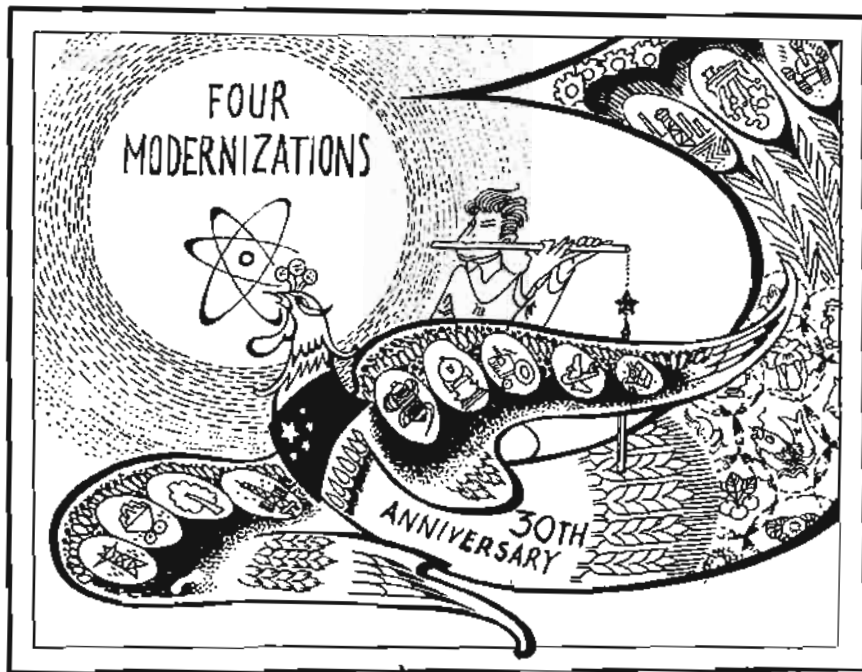
For instance, we should try to bring about a comprehensive balance in the various branches of the national economy through better planning. In a planned economy, a co-ordinated proportional relationship within the national economy can be maintained if the law of value is applied to make it play the role of regulating production, and if production is regulated by both planning and the market. This will also help strike, in the main, a balance between the amount of money issued and the amount of money needed by commodity circulation, and between purchasing power and the supply of consumer goods. At the same time, correct implementation of the principle "to each according to his work" may result in differences between personal incomes — but not a big yawning gap between the rich and the poor leading to polarization. So the superiority of the socialist system can be brought into further play.

We are now readjusting our plan for the development of the national economy, consolidating the existing enterprises and restructuring the economic management step by step. This will help us quickly get rid of the serious imbalance in our economy resulting from sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four and gradually bring our economy into the orbit of healthy development.

Population and Employment

Secondly, one main feature of our country is its huge population. This means that we have

The author is deputy director of the Institute of Economics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.



which more than half of the land masses are mountains and the grasslands are twice as large in size as the arable land. A tremendous labour force is needed to open up the vast expanses in the countryside, exploit our natural resources, develop farming, animal husbandry and industries to process all kinds of farm and animal products. The all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries will provide conditions for full employ-

a work force so big that we do not have to worry about a shortage of labour reserves. But, on the other hand, being still economically underdeveloped, we are temporarily faced with difficulties in providing food, clothing, housing and jobs for such a huge population. Therefore, simultaneously with energetic development of production, we are promoting family planning to bring down the natural rate of population growth in an effort to keep it in concert with the development of the national economy.

In the course of modernization, we also pay attention to increasing employment in a planned way. Modernized production in an enterprise saves manpower, but more workers are needed in the nation's modernization as a whole. From a long-term point of view, a huge work force is needed in the departments of industry, agriculture, building, communications and transport; the development of commerce, service trades, tourism, and cultural, scientific, educational and health undertakings will also provide many job opportunities.

Because our economy is not yet well developed, job opportunities are also limited. But this can be solved step by step in the course of modernization.

Compared with the huge population, our cultivated land is not adequate: 1,600 million mu against a rural population close to 800 million. However, we have a vast territory on

ment in both the urban and rural districts. There will be more and more job opportunities and more and more people will be employed.

Starting From a Low Level

The third main feature is our economic backwardness stemming from a weak foundation. We took over an economy which on the eve of liberation was extremely weak under reactionary Kuomintang rule. Farm implements were hand-operated. Labour productivity was extremely low. Modern industry made up only 17 per cent of the total output value of the national economy whereas in industries owned by national capital, about 80 per cent of the factories were workshops making things by hand.

We set up towards the end of the 1970s a number of giant modern industrial enterprises, developed a number of new emerging industrial branches, founded a relatively complete industrial system and continually developed agriculture. But compared with the developed countries, we are still lagging behind economically, technologically and in management. To date, in terms of our output, steel ranks fifth in the world; coal, third; grain, second; cotton, third; and cotton cloth, first. But in terms of per-capita output, our production is very low indeed.

As we engage in modernization, we must consider the fact that we are starting from a rather low level. Modernization calls for a tremendous amount of funds but accumulation is limited by our low production level. Our engineers, technicians and skilled workers are relatively few in number, our technical level is rather low and we also lack business management personnel. Our economic structure does not answer the needs of modernization.

We will have to do a really good job in renovating and transforming the existing enterprises and tapping their potentials to make the most of the existing foundation. We need to import some giant and complete sets of equipment, but we must see to it that these imports serve the needs of technical transformation and modernization of the existing enterprises. The scale and tempo of these imports will have to be in proportion to our economic strength. When importing advanced technology, great efforts should be made to train managerial personnel and skilled workers.

In making these imports, besides keeping an eye on the long-term needs of modernizing the national economy, a proper emphasis should be given to the speedy development of the weaker branches in the national economy, such as agriculture, fuel, motive power, raw and other materials industries, transport, and light industry. This will help us get rid of the economic aftermath of imbalance fairly quickly, improve the people's livelihood to a reasonable extent and put our work in modernization on a more stable and sound basis.

For modernization in a big country like ours, populous and economically backward, we must not only establish a number of giant enterprises using the world's advanced technology as the foundation for raising the scientific and technological level of the national economy as a whole. At the same time we must develop medium-sized and small enterprises, and make rational arrangements to form a technological structure including automation, semi-automation, mechanization, semi-mechanization and even manual labour. We must also develop local industries, enterprises run by communes and production brigades as well as urban co-operatives which do not compete for raw materials and power needed by the advanced big enterprises. The degree of automation in these places may not be high,

but, by making improvements in their management and carrying out technical innovations, their labour productivity can also be multiplied. This will help us lift ourselves by our own bootstraps and speed up the tempo of modernization.

The environment is exposed to pollution when industrial development reaches a certain stage. Under socialism, the social conditions for solution of this problem are much better than under capitalism. At present, because our funds and technical resources are limited, work in this field is backward. Our social system demands that there should be overall planning and that we take preventive measures, both economic and technical, to solve the problem of pollution in the course of modernization.

Rich Resources

Lastly, another feature of our country is its vast size and rich resources. According to incomplete data on the prospecting of the resources, our country has practically all the basic resources needed for industrial development and they are in great abundance. With our socialist system, sufficient manpower, plus our Party's correct policies, we will be able to exploit these rich resources step by step for the people's well-being.

For modernization in a big socialist country like ours, which has abundant resources but is economically underdeveloped, we must keep in mind the building of an independent, comprehensive industrial and national economic systems, not lop-sided modernization or modernization by relying on other countries as is the case in some countries.

Maintaining independence, self-reliance, hard struggle and building the country industriously and frugally — this is our principle for socialist construction and also the principle for bringing about the four modernizations.

In carrying out this principle, we certainly do not reject the advanced science and technology and management in capitalist countries. On the contrary, we need to learn from them assiduously and import foreign technology, equipment and funds.

The Chinese people, who have started a new Long March, are probing their way ahead in practice. We shall continue to sum up our experience and blaze the trail of modernization suited to the conditions in China.

China's First Environmental Protection Law

CHINA'S first environmental protection law was passed and promulgated in September by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The Law on Environmental Protection is based on Article 11 of the Constitution which stipulates that "the state protects the environment and natural resources and prevents and eliminates pollution and other hazards to the public."

The environmental protection law undertakes to rationally utilize the natural environment and to control and prevent pollution and damage to the local ecology so as to create a clean and salubrious environment for people to live and work in.

The law uses the term environment to encompass the air, water, land, mineral resources, forests, grasslands, wild plants and animals, aquatic life, places of historical interest, scenic spots, hot springs, resorts and natural areas under special protection as well as inhabited areas of the country.

The law stipulates that, while developing the economy according to a national plan, it is necessary for the state to adopt measures to protect and improve the environment, to entrust the implementation of these measures to certain units, and to control and eliminate existing pollution and other public hazards step by step in a planned way.

More efforts, the law stresses, must be made to control and prevent pollution from liquid and gaseous wastes, slag, dust, sewage, radioactive material and other harmful matter as well as pollution from noise, vibration and toxic odours.

The law stipulates that no enterprise or institution which might pollute the environment can be built near residential areas in cities and towns or beside protected water areas, places of historical interest, scenic spots, hot springs, resorts or natural areas under protection. Those already existing should adopt measures to control their pollution or be moved to other places within a specified period.

As pollutants from industrial enterprises are the main cause of public hazards, it is therefore

necessary strictly to keep this source of pollution under control. The law requires the adoption of a series of measures to control and prevent pollution, including developing new technology and methods of processing as well as new products which will be totally or practically pollution-free. It calls for multi-purpose use of gaseous wastes, liquid and slag. Effective measures will be taken to deal with smoke and dust, devices will be installed to reduce noise and vibration, cleaner energy sources such as coal gas, liquefied petroleum gas, natural gas, methane gas and solar energy will be developed, the dumping of rubbish and slag into rivers, lakes or the sea will be strictly forbidden, more highly effective insecticides with low residual toxicity will be produced and industrial dust and toxic gases in working areas will be reduced to standards set by the state.

Since China has had serious ecological damage, the law provides that land must be used rationally according to local conditions, soil improved and conserved, vegetation increased, soil erosion prevented and land kept from being turned into deserts. It also stipulates that rivers, lakes, seas and reservoirs must be protected and a good quality of water maintained. Forest and grassland resources and certain wild animals and plants are to be protected and developed, and great care is to be taken in exploring and utilizing mineral resources.

To ensure efficient implementation of the environmental protection law, the state will give official recognition to collectives and individuals that have a good record in environmental protection. The government will criticize enterprises which pollute and harm the environment, levy fines or order them to stop production where necessary. Serious cases will be dealt with by administrative or economic sanction or handled by the court.

The environmental protection law stipulates that citizens have the right to keep watch over the environment, report to the authorities and file charges against individuals or units which are damaging the environment.

CHINA IN THE U.N.

Draft Resolution Against Hegemonism

The Chinese Delegation to the 34th Session of the United Nations General Assembly on November 2 formally presented a draft resolution on the "inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations" to the chairman of the first committee. The draft resolution reads as follows:

"The General Assembly

"Noting that relying on their political, economic and particularly military strength, the states which pursue the policies of global hegemonism trample upon the sovereignty of other states, occupy their territories and interfere in their internal affairs in an attempt to control, dominate or rule other states, regions and even the whole world,

"Seriously concerned over the fact that global hegemonism and regional hegemonism supported by it violate the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of other states, thus menacing international peace and security,

"Convinced that it is the common desire of the people of the world to oppose hegemonism in defence of national independence and state sovereignty and for the maintenance of the security of all states and world peace,

"1. Condemns hegemonism, superpower global hegemonism in particular;

"2. Demands that the states which pursue the policies of global hegemonism and regional hegemonism immediately withdraw all their invading forces back to their own territories,

and their military occupation of other states, so as to enable the people of these states to determine and administer their own affairs;

"3. Demands that the states which pursue the policies of global hegemonism cease and undertake not to carry out infiltration, interference, subversion and aggression against other states, including the imposition of 'limited sovereignty' upon other states, the dispatch of mercenaries, the subversion of legal governments, the setting up of puppet regimes and the waging of wars by proxies;

"4. Calls upon the superpowers to halt an arms build-up and war preparations, reduce substantially their nuclear and conventional armaments and stop their export of military equipment to countries which are carrying out aggression and expansion;

"5. Solemnly declares that all states should, in their international relations, strictly abide by the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter and the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence, that all states have the right to participate in international affairs on an equal footing, and that it is impermissible for any big country to bully the small, for the strong to oppress the weak, or for any state to impose its will upon others, to subject other states to political control, economic plunder and military aggression or to occupy the territories of other states."

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Independence Celebrated

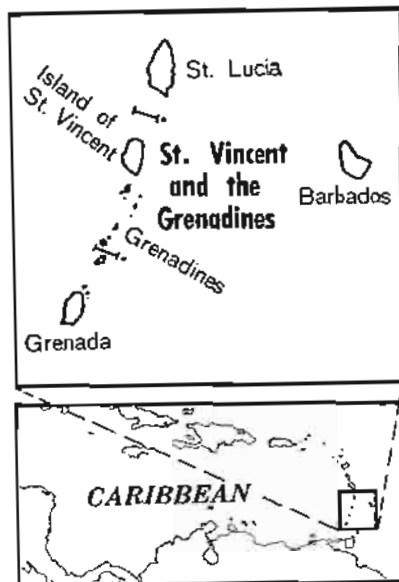
St. Vincent, a pear-shaped island in the eastern Caribbean, and the Grenadines, a string of minor islands lying to its south, became the youngest nation in the world on October 27.

At midnight on October 26, the British flag was lowered and the tricolour flag of this newborn nation was hoisted to the tune of her national anthem. Guns boomed, people cheered and trumpets blared.

The celebration lasted for three days beginning on October 26. In Kingstown, the capital, thousands of gaily-dressed people took to the streets, singing, dancing and rejoicing at the termination of over 350 years of European colonial rule.

Sydney Douglas Gun-Munroe was sworn in as Governor-General and Milton Cato, a lawyer, as Prime Minister.

Addressing a youth rally in Victoria Park, Milton Cato called



on the young people to keep the country free so that their countrymen can guide their own destiny and be able to choose their friends "without becoming the satellite of any country." "The way ahead will not be an easy one. The building of the nation will call for sacrifices from every citizen," he said.

The country with a population of 110,000 is the ninth in the Caribbean to win its independence from Britain. It relies on agriculture for 94 per cent of its export earnings.

BOLIVIA

Military Coup

A military coup toppled the Bolivian Government of President Walter Guevara on November 1 and on the following day Colonel Alberto Natusch announced the formation of a new government with himself as president.

It was reported the military coup had won the support of two major garrisons, the air force and the police. But the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, David Padilla, was reportedly fired by Natusch because he condemned the coup.

In a nationwide broadcast on November 1, Natusch, the former commander of the La Paz Military School, said that the new government would "continue the democratic process in an all-round way" and would "respect unreservedly the constitution and the laws of the nation." But during an extraordinary session of the Parliament on the same day, 77 MPs of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement and the Democratic People's Union,

which control the majority of seats in the Parliament, condemned the coup, and members of the Nationalist Democratic Action led by ex-President Banzer were absent from the session. The coup was also opposed by the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, the Democratic Christian Party, the Socialist Party and the Bolivian Communist Party (M-L).

The Central Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Workers staged a 24-hour general strike protesting the military coup. Students and workers took to the streets in the capital and clashed with the troops supporting the coup.

It was reported that President Walter Guevara and some of his ministers are still working clandestinely in La Paz, claiming that they are still "exercising powers" and will rally a nationwide resistance to the coup.

Bolivia has had about 200 coups in the 154 years since its independence. The latest coup was the fourth in the past 18 months.

VIET NAM-KAMPUCHEA

"Sister Provinces"

The Vietnamese press has announced that Vietnamese provinces are entering into "sister province" relations with certain Kampuchean provinces by providing "assistance," "agricultural technicians" and "doctors." Such relationships have been established between Vietnamese Cou Long, Tay Ninh, Long An and An Giang Provinces and Kampuchean Kompong Speu, Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang and Takeo Provinces.

According to Radio Democratic Kampuchea, Vietnamese

"doctors" and "agricultural technicians" from Long An Province have occupied 350 hectares of banana and cassava plantations in Kampuchea's Rolea Pair District, Kompong Chhnang Province. At the end of September Vietnamese from Viet Nam's An Giang Province gathered crops on some 300 hectares of paddies and scores of hectares of side crops in Kampuchea's Takeo Province.

Under the banner of "sister province" relations, the Vietnamese authorities have sent massive numbers of emigrants to Kampuchea. Once in Kampuchea, they enclose land and erect lodgings in banana, orange and pineapple plantations, taking possession of them as though they were their own. Should the rightful owners come into the plantations, they are detained and classed as "thieves," and will never be released until they pay ransoms in gold or cattle. As a result of such "assistance," large numbers of Kampuchean have been forced to leave their native places.

The Vietnamese authorities are adept at practising colonialism, which they disguise under a variety of fine sounding labels. Last January, Hanoi tried to justify its invasion and occupation of Kampuchea by asserting the existence of a "particular relation" and "particular friendship" between Viet Nam and Kampuchea. At present, Viet Nam is bringing Kampuchean provinces under the jurisdiction of Vietnamese provinces and calling this action a token of a "sister province" relationship. The true character of Viet Nam's "sister province" relationship is colonization, plunder and annexation.

● **Using Geothermal Resources**

China has achieved initial successes in utilizing thermal springs for generating power, industrial and agricultural production and household use. The work first started in 1970.

Small experimental geothermal power stations with a total capacity of over 2,200 kilowatts have been built in Guangdong, Jiangxi, Shandong, Liaoning and Tibet.

Rich in geothermal resources, China has so far discovered 2,300 spots where ground hot water comes to the surface.

With a capacity of 1,000 kilowatts, the Yangbajing Experimental Geothermal Power Station in Tibet is China's first to use steam direct from ground hot water to propel its generator. (Other stations of the same kind use steam produced from subterranean hot water through an intermediate medium with a low boiling point.) Work has been going on there to install two new generators.

The 300-kilowatt experimental geothermal power station in Ningxiang County, Hunan Province, has run smoothly since it went into operation five years ago and is now connected with the local power grid.

Some cities have used subterranean hot water in industrial production, thus reducing the consumption of coal and improving the environment.

According to incomplete statistics, more than 50 boilers in the industrial city of Tianjin use ground hot water. The Beijing No. 3 Cotton Mill pumps subterranean hot water to its air conditioners to control the temperature and humidity of its workshops. As a result, labour conditions have been improved and consumption of coal has been reduced.

Some rural areas in Hubei Province and on the outskirts of Tianjin heat their greenhouses with ground hot water to raise early rice seedlings and grow winter vegetables.

Some public bathhouses and hotels in several cities avail

themselves of hot water from thermal springs.

Some departments have set up research institutes to study the exploitation and utilization of geothermal resources. In places where there are underground heat resources, prospecting teams have been formed.

● **Company Handling Mail Orders From Abroad**

The Shanghai International Trust and Service Company has been established to handle orders by mail from foreign businessmen, tourists, overseas Chinese or compatriots in Xianggang (Hongkong) and Aomen (Macao).

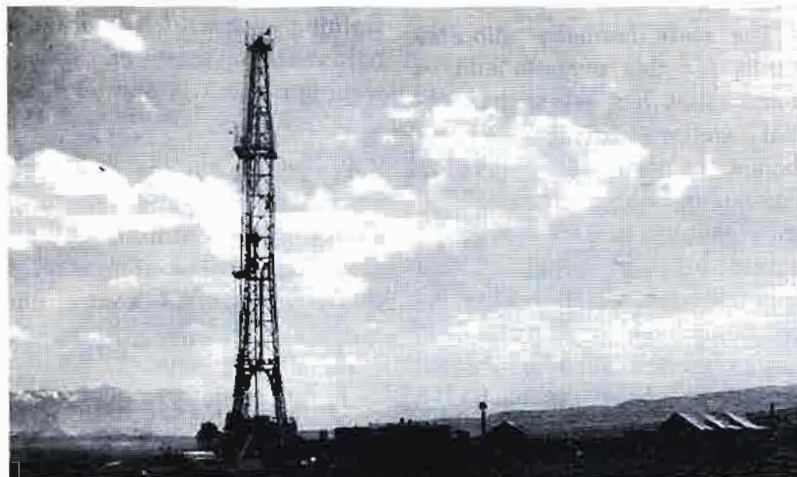
Orders from 20 countries and regions have already been received.

The company caters mainly to people abroad wanting to buy Chinese artworks, consumer goods and certain means of production. People abroad can order things directly by post or cable. The company also undertakes orders to process and produce goods with materials supplied.

Chinese overseas and compatriots in Taiwan, Xianggang and Aomen who want to build houses in their native places may entrust the company with the purchase of building materials and their delivery to the site.

● **Improved Yaks**

A yak research group to improve the species by cross-breeding was set up recently in



A drilling tower at the Yangbajing geothermal field.



Herding yaks.

Xining, capital of northwest China's Qinghai Province.

Eighty-five per cent of all the yaks in the world live on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. This population of 12.3 million yaks can live in cold climates at high altitudes, but they have certain defects. An adult bullock only weighs 300 to 400 kilogrammes. A milch cow annually produces only 200-400 kilogrammes of milk during her milk-producing years.

Veterinarians in Sichuan and Qinghai have succeeded in recent years in crossbreeding by artificial insemination. British bull semen is one of the types used. The improved yaks are heavier, mature faster and are adaptable to harsher conditions.

● **New Sports Facilities In Harbin**

A gymnasium and an artificial ice rink have recently been completed in the northeastern city of Harbin.

The 5,200-seat gymnasium has facilities for basketball, volleyball, table tennis, gymnastics, weightlifting and traditional Chinese boxing and wrestling. It adjoins the workers' rowing club and aquatic sports centre on the Songhua River to form a workers' sports complex.

Run by the Harbin Trade Union Council, the gymnasium

has a staff of 32 coaches and sports organizers. They pay regular visits to local factories to help them organize sports and train spare-time teams, coaches and umpires.

The new ice rink is 5,700 square metres. Its existence has lengthened the skating season in Harbin by five and a half months. Now people can skate from mid-September till the end of April instead of from mid-November to mid-January.

Harbin is one of the skating centres in China.

● **Social Welfare Institutions**

China's aged, orphans, deaf-mutes, blind, and disabled or mentally retarded who have no one to fall back on are supported by social welfare benefits provided by the state.

The state annually allocates funds for this purpose and in some cities has established social welfare institutions and homes for the aged. People's communes set aside money from their public welfare funds to subsidize such people. Now there are 500 social welfare institutions and as many as 200 homes for the aged in Chinese cities caring for some 60,000 people.

The Changzhi welfare centre in north China's Shanxi Prov-

ince is an example. Set up in 1954 by the city's civil affairs bureau, it cares for more than 50 deaf-mutes, orphans, blind, disabled and mentally ill people who have no one to support them. (Those with relatives to take care of them do not live in the centre. Instead, they are entitled to an allowance which is set according to their relatives' income.)

Their food, clothing, shelter and medical care are all free. There are special attendants for those who cannot take care of themselves. The orphans can stay there until they have work and can support themselves.

The residents' lives in the centre are well-organized. They enjoy themselves, reading papers and books in the reading room and watching TV in the recreation room. They are often entertained by the centre's art troupe made up of blind people.

As for the children of those being taken care of, orphans, and some handicapped people who have a capability to study and work, the centre provides them with opportunities for studying. Li Guisheng, a 42-year-old blind man, lost his sight due to illness before liberation. After attending a training course for three and a half years, he mastered massage techniques and is now working in a hospital.

The centre has continually received support and assistance from other organizations. On holidays, leading comrades of the city visit the centre and theatrical troupes give special performances.

At present, there are 12 centres of this kind in Shanxi Province caring for some 500 people.



ASTRONOMY

Ancient Observatory Under Repair

The eastern side of an ancient Beijing observatory collapsed in a heavy rainfall last August because it had fallen into disrepair. The government has sent in a corps of engineers to renovate the historical ruins. Upon completion, it will be reopened to visitors.

Beijing began using astronomical instruments and an observatory as early as in the Jin Dynasty (1115-1234). During the Yuan Dynasty (1279-1368), the Chinese astronomer, Guo Shoujing, established an office in southeast Beijing (named Dadu during the Yuan Dynasty)

in charge of astronomy and built an observatory near the site of the existing ancient observatory, though the exact site still has to be positively identified. At that time the observatory was equipped with some of the most advanced astronomical instruments in the world, which had been designed and made by Guo Shoujing and others. These instruments were shipped to the new capital of Nanjing at the beginning of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) and the observatory was abandoned.

After the Ming capital was transferred back to Beijing in 1406, it was decided to make replicas of the astronomical equipment to bring back to the capital. A party was sent to Nanjing in 1437 to make wooden copies of the armillary sphere made in the Song Dynasty (960-1279) and the abridged armilla and the sundial from the Yuan Dynasty. After they were shipped back to Beijing, moulds were made from these for casting bronze replicas. At the same time, another observatory was built in Beijing along with the Zi Wei Hall and Gui

Ying Hall located on its west side. These buildings were very similar in layout and scale to the existing ones.

According to reliable documents, the present observatory started functioning in the Ming Dynasty and was renovated on a large scale later. During the Ming Dynasty, the observatory had an armillary sphere, an abridged armilla and a celestial globe. Beside the observatory there were a clepsydra and a sundial used for measuring the length of the year and 24 solar terms.

In 1673, the 12th year of the reign of Emperor Kangxi of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), six large bronze astronomical instruments similar to those produced in the Western countries were installed at the observatory. They are: a celestial globe, an equatorial armilla, an ecliptic armilla, an altazimuth, a quadrant and a sextant. The instruments of the Ming Dynasty were moved down.

In 1705, the east side of the observatory was enlarged about five metres to install a theodolite decorated with patterns



Left: The partly ruined Beijing observatory. Right: The astronomical instruments being moved to a safe place.

after the style of the period of Louis XIV of France. The eighth and the last bronze instrument installed at the observatory was the new armilla made in 1744, during the reign of Emperor Qianlong.

After the Revolution of 1911, the observatory became part of the central observatory of the northern warlord government.

At the end of the Ming Dynasty, many foreign missionaries came to China and the observatory became a centre for the dissemination of Western religions. Starting from the beginning of the Qing Dynasty to 1820, foreign clergymen were appointed as heads of the observatory. A Belgian missionary, F. Verdiest, improved the astronomical instruments.

The observatory adopted the system of dividing celestial bodies into 360 degrees at the beginning of the Qing Dynasty.

Though much of the history of the ancient observatory is known and its buildings and 15 astronomical instruments (7 of which are in Nanjing) have been preserved, some difficult problems have not yet been resolved. In order to carry on this work, an archaeological group has been set up by the Beijing Planetarium, the Archaeological Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Beijing Municipal Cultural Relic Bureau.

The ancient observatory attests to the fairly high level of ancient Chinese astronomy. It is important to the study of China's astronomical development, the cultural intercourse between China and Western countries, the history of the dissemination of Western religions in China and the development of Beijing city.

ART

Exhibition of Kathe Kollwitz's Works

An exhibition of woodcuts, sketches and sculpture by the famous German graphic artist Kathe Kollwitz (1867-1945) was held at the Working People's Palace of Culture from September 29 to October 12. After closing in Beijing, it is now being displayed in Chengdu and will be on show in Wuhan and Nanjing.

Kathe Kollwitz was well known among Chinese intellectuals. Lu Xun, the revolutionary man of letters, introduced her graphic art in progressive journals and published a collection of her works in the early 30s. It was a time when China, subjected to imperialist aggression and ruled by a corrupt regime, was plunged in misery, and revolutionary struggles were gaining momentum. Works by this German artist had strong repercussions in China.

Her socialist tendency and realism was a great inspiration to the oppressed Chinese artists. Captivated by her skill and talent, many progressive artists took her as their example. Her works had a deep impact on the rising modern woodcut movement in China. They impelled a large number of woodcut artists to speak out on behalf of the working masses through creations and to support revolutionary struggles.

In the ensuing half a century, China underwent tremendous changes. Today, this exhibition has afforded us a rare opportunity to see and appreciate 109 of Kollwitz's original works.



克特·柯勒惠支

1867-1945

版画·素描·雕塑

1979/80

Unemployed workers, grief-stricken mothers, children on the verge of starvation, women in the grip of death's tentacles, peasants and workers taking up arms, people rising in rebellion, ranks of proletarians on the march . . . all these blend into a heroic symphony that moves the hearts of the viewers.

Kollwitz spent most of her life among ordinary industrial workers. Two world wars within her lifetime brought her direct experience of misery and distress. From the day she created her first set of prints, *Revolt of the Weavers*, she made it her lifelong mission to present the life of workers and the surging people's movement.

She said: "Whenever I became aware of the misery and sorrow of the proletarians, when I came across women who sought help from my husband (a physician) and me, I made up my mind to express in the most

pungent and powerful terms the sad plight of the proletariat."

It was only natural that Kollwitz's life as an artist was not an easy one. Her first set of prints offended the German emperor William II as soon as it came out. When Hitler came to power in 1933, she resigned from her post as a member of the Prussian Academy of the Arts in protest. Later she was forbidden to exhibit her works. But Kollwitz, undaunted, stood unswervingly on the side of the people.

Kollwitz was a master of art who won high esteem throughout the world by her personality and works. Lu Xun said: "Among the modern women artists who have shaken art circles, few have excelled Kathe Kollwitz."

LITERATURE

Recently off the Press

In the last two years the People's Literature Publishing House published 490 titles with a total press run of 58 million copies. The largest publisher of literature in China, it plans to put out 60 new books in the near future.

Now available in bookstores are a number of Chinese and foreign works which were proscribed during the Cultural Revolution. They include: *War and Peace* by L. Tolstoy and *Eugenie Grandet* by Balzac; the Chinese classics *Romance of the Three Kingdoms* and *Flowers in the Mirror*; the Qing Dynasty work *Strange Events of the Last Twenty Years*; and the modern novels *Camel Xiangzi* (also known as *Rickshaw Boy*) by Lao

She and *Dashing Through the Waves* by Cao Ming.

Some translations have never appeared in New China, such as Alexandre Dumas' *The Count of Monte Cristo*, *The Complete Works of William Shakespeare* in 11 volumes, *Conversations With Goethe* and *White Beem With a Black Ear*, a story about the dog Beem by the modern Soviet writer Troepolsky.

Heroic figures are drawn from revolutionary history and actual life in dozens of novels, as is evidenced by Wei Wei's *The East*, Liang Bin's *The Story of Emancipation* and the third volume of *Morning in Shanghai* by Zhou Erfu.

The latest publications, which came off the press around October 1, are *On the Eve and Fathers and Sons* by Turgenev, *Novels Classical and Modern* compiled by Feng Menglong and *The Road to Life* by Zhu Lin.

ON THE STAGE AND SCREEN

National Theatrical Festival

The 14th series of items selected for the national theatrical festival celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of New China includes:

• *The Power and the Law* is a new play by the China Youth Art Theatre of Beijing extolling people who fight for socialist legality.

• *Chinatown Story*, a play, delineates the friendship between overseas Chinese and the American people. By Tianjin artists.

• *Song of the Pi-Pa*, an opera by army artists of the Fuzhou unit. A pi-pa (4-stringed lute) player and his daughter do what they can for the revolution. Intelligence about enemy moves transmitted to our side through her music ensures victory in a battle.

• *Twin Swords*, a typical local opera of Taiwan, staged for the

first time in Beijing. Artists from Longxi area in Fujian Province depict how two guerrilla units in the 30s establish revolutionary base areas under the leadership of the Party. The two guerrilla units having the same name gives rise to many dramatic movements.

• *The Mermaid*. A ballet based on a Chinese fairy tale. A mermaid and a hunter fall in love and live happily together after overcoming all sorts of obstacles placed in the way by an evil spirit.

Visiting Artists From Europe

• The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of the world-famous conductor Herbert von Karajan presented works by Brahms, Mozart, Dvorak and Moussorgsky. The Central Philharmonic Society of China and the visiting orchestra together

performed Beethoven's Symphony No. 7.

• The National Theatre of Greece staged two classical tragedies *Prometheus Bound* and *Phoenissae*. Alexis Minotis, the director of the theatre who has half a century of stage experience behind him, acted the main role in *Prometheus Bound*.



Herbert von Karajan conducting in Beijing.

Order Now

SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CHINA

*Published as a bimonthly in Chinese
as a quarterly in English*

The first issue of the English edition will be available in March 1980.
It will include:

— A monograph on the international division of labour discussed in connection with China's foreign economic policy;

— An analysis of classical Chinese philosophy by Jin Yuelin (Yueh-lin Chin), the country's foremost logician;

— A review of ethnic identification in China by Fei Xiaotong (Hsiao-tung Fei), the noted sociologist and ethnologist;

— A verification of the convocation of the First National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and the number of participants;

— An inquiry into the causes of the fratricidal strife among leaders of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom; and discussions on China's economy and ways of restructuring the country's financial and economic setup.

The English-language quarterly presents translations from the Chinese edition and contributions from specialists in English.

Both editions will be published for worldwide distribution.

18.5 × 26 cm.

Published by Chinese Social Sciences Publishing House, Beijing, China
Distributed by **GUOZI SHUDIAN** (China Publications Centre), Beijing, China

Order from your local dealer or write direct to
GUOZI SHUDIAN P.O. Box 399, Beijing, China