

BEIJING REVIEW

北京周報

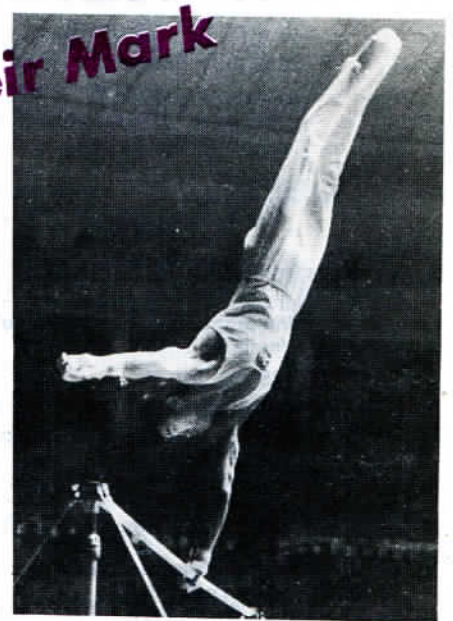
A CHINESE WEEKLY
OF
NEWS AND VIEWS

Meeting Between
Old Friends:
President Nyerere
In Beijing

●
How the Party
Should Exercise
Leadership



Chinese Athletes Make Their Mark



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

President Nyerere in Beijing

Sino-Tanzanian friendship has been further strengthened by President Nyerere's successful visit to China. In their talks, the Chinese leaders and the Tanzanian President shared identical views on a number of major international issues (p. 5).

Opinion Digest — A New Column

Sino-Japanese Co-operation

Vice-Premier Gu Mu and Toshiwo Doko, President of the Japan-China Association of Economy and Trade, explored ways and means to continue some of the economic projects that China had planned to cancel (p. 6).

Party Leadership

A dean of studies at the Party School of the C.P.C.

Central Committee discusses how the Party should exercise its leadership in the light of lessons drawn from the "cultural revolution" (p. 18).

Harnessing China's Longest River

A report on a big multi-purpose project now under construction at Gezhouba in central China. It is part of a larger engineering project to harness the Changjiang, China's longest river (p. 21).

Chinese Athletes' Successes

Chinese athletes have recently made encouraging progress in volleyball, gymnastics and ice hockey, winning a series of titles in international competitions (p. 28).

Control Measures for Leprosy

Segregation of lepers has many problems. A noted doctor presents his views on new control measures for this infectious disease (p. 26).



Upper Left: A Chinese woman volleyball player delivers a powerful smash.
Lower Left: Ice hockey match between Chinese and French players.
Right: Star gymnast Zou Limin performing the one-arm giant circle on the horizontal bar.

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

Vol. 24, No. 13 March 30, 1981

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Published every Monday in Beijing, The People's Republic of China

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

Subscription prices (1 year):

Australia.....A.\$12.50	U.S.A.....US\$13.50
New Zealand...NZ.\$14.50	U.K.....£6.80
Canada.....Can.\$15.60	

China-Viet Nam Relations

Is it true that China is threatening Viet Nam, as the Vietnamese authorities often charge? Why is it that the two countries are not on friendly terms?

China is a peace-loving country. We need a peaceful international environment in which we can devote our energy to building up our motherland. In its relations with other countries, China always abides by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and does not threaten anyone. There is not a single Chinese soldier or military base abroad.

The situation in Southeast Asia is tense. This is because Viet Nam has sent its troops to invade and occupy its neighbouring countries. If Viet Nam really feels that China is threatening it, why then does Viet Nam dispatch 200,000 troops to invade Kampuchea instead of stationing them on the Sino-Vietnamese border? This shows that Viet Nam's accusation is groundless and is aimed at deceiving the world.

Relations between China and Viet Nam in the 1950s were described by the late President Ho Chi Minh as "comradely and fraternal." The deterioration of relations to the present distressing state is entirely because of the Le Duan clique.

For about 30 years the Chinese Government and people gave unstinting help to the Vietnamese people in their struggle for liberation, providing Viet Nam with over 20,000 million U.S. dollars' worth of military, economic and hard currency aid. We always hold that it is our internationalist

duty to support and aid the Vietnamese people in their struggle against imperialist aggression. It is known to all that China provided such aid at great national sacrifice. For this, Le Duan himself expressed gratitude on many occasions.

After Viet Nam gained nationwide liberation in 1975, China continued to give selfless aid, hoping that it would quickly recover from the wounds of a prolonged war and the Vietnamese people would have a happy life. However, instead of working for economic restoration and improving the living conditions of the Vietnamese people, the Vietnamese authorities have carried out aggression and expansion in an attempt to establish an "Indochina federation" and dominate Southeast Asia. When their hegemonic ambition met with opposition from China, the Vietnamese authorities turned against their former friend and wantonly attacked China.

The Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea has been condemned by many countries. However, instead of pulling its troops out of Kampuchea, Viet Nam has stepped up its aggression in an attempt to completely annex that country. Recently it has massed troops along the Kampuchean-Thai border and encroached upon Thai territory, thereby seriously menacing peace and security in Thailand and the rest of Southeast Asia.

After April 1978, the Vietnamese authorities intensified their persecution of overseas Chinese and persistently carried out armed aggression against China's border regions. Driven beyond forbearance, the Chinese

Government and people were compelled to launch a counter-attack on a limited scale in self-defence. Having attained the set goals in the counterattack, all the Chinese troops were withdrawn, without occupying one inch of Vietnamese territory. During the counterattack in self-defence, we came to see the true features of the Vietnamese authorities more clearly. As soon as their war of resistance against U.S. aggression ended, the Vietnamese authorities used the military materiel given by China to build up military installations on the Vietnamese side of the border and stored large quantities of Chinese-aid weapons, ammunition and grain there in preparation for a war against China. At that time, Le Duan was still paying lip service to Sino-Vietnamese friendship. How perfidious the Vietnamese authorities are! Even today, Viet Nam is making incessant armed intrusions and military provocations, destroying our villages and killing our people in China's border areas.

Is it possible to bring about the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations? Relations between the two countries cannot be improved if Viet Nam refuses to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and abandon its plan of regional hegemony.

It must be pointed out that Sino-Vietnamese relations are not merely a question between China and Viet Nam. Though Viet Nam is a small country compared to China, its ambition of achieving regional hegemony is backed by a superpower — the Soviet Union. This fact should not be ignored.

Without Soviet support, Viet Nam will not dare to dream of dominating Southeast Asia. Viet

LETTERS

Pitiable Forgery

I was disturbed to read in *Beijing Review* issue No. 7 that the pitiable forgery "Memorandum on New Programme for World Revolution" has resurfaced after all these years. Of all the forged books, memoirs, secret treaties and spurious quotations that have appeared in recent decades, it is the most obviously fraudulent. Replete with poor construction and numerous spelling and grammatical errors, its unlikely terminology alone brands it a forgery. I suspect it was composed by someone to whom English was a second language imperfectly learnt. Even Senator Knowland withheld vouching for its authenticity when he inserted it into the *Congressional Record*.

Ralph E. Hamil
NY, New York, U.S.A.

"Taiwan Relations Act"

I understand the Chinese stand on international affairs quite well. Issue No. 2 of *Beijing Review* carried articles about the U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act" and the Dutch Government's sale of two submarines to Taiwan. In my opinion it is necessary in such instances for China to clearly explain its principled stand on the Taiwan issue. This principled stand must be reiterated several times at such crucial moments.

Hiroshi Tanaka
Kyoto, Japan

Right of Self-Management

I have some comments about your editorial on p. 3 in issue

Nam's aggression against Kampuchea has been abetted and supported by the Soviet Union. The control of Southeast Asia figures large in the Soviet global strategy of achieving world domination. Viet Nam's strategic position and the Vietnamese authorities' ambition dovetail with the strategic needs of the Soviet Union. To obtain Soviet support, the Vietnamese authorities have offered Da Nang and

No. 6, 1981. I am sure the editorial about the right of self-management of enterprises is an answer to questions from readers. In fact, this is a very important problem of economic policy in your country and a problem which will be handled correctly. The article, I think, assures us of this. But I feel that the problem was analysed too simplistically and your answers are too evasive.

In addition to stating your intentions, it is necessary to provide more facts and results based on further investigations. Generally speaking, more reliable facts are needed. Only in this way can you make your readers give their opinions on the problems you have raised. Because most of the readers are not economists, I propose, if possible, that you again explain this problem in detail and more clearly.

Marc Vanhove
Steenkerque, Belgium

We'll publish a special feature about the enterprises' right of self-management in our next issue. — Ed.

Foreign Funds and Capitalism

It is worthy to mention the comment on foreign funds and capitalism published in your issue No. 4, 1981. We can't deny that it facilitates the infiltration of bourgeois habits which may be used by capitalist friends who are attempting by every means to make China change its colour. But I believe that the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government will certainly be careful to avoid its appearance in China.

Noe Arciniegas
Bogota, Colombia

Cam Ranh Bay for the Soviet Union to build air and naval bases there. This facilitates the southward thrust of Soviet naval forces from Haisenwei (Vladivostok) down to the South China Sea and the Gulf of Thailand, thereby bringing them ever closer to the strategic Strait of Malacca.

— International Editor
Mu Youlin

Public Trial of Jiang Qing

I appreciate the articles telling about the big trial of Jiang Qing and others. I hope you will continue to report also other important events in detail; in addition to political themes there are surely a number of other subjects worth discussing in Chinese society — fortunately you have given space to them, too, avoiding thus boring one-sidedness.

In my opinion one of the signs of a good magazine is that its editorial staff is interested in their readers' thoughts and suggestions — so I have been delighted at noticing the fact that you have in recent years made continually increasing attempts to get in personal touch with your readers.

Tapio Luoma
Vaasa, Finland

Different Views on "Cultural Revolution"

Although the "cultural revolution" ended in years of torture, bloodshed, chaos and confusion, because it was exploited by Lin Biao and the gang of four in their bid for power, I am sure it was a necessary step to raise the consciousness of the people, ideologically and spiritually. All these movements were carried to excess, but the Chinese have shown themselves capable of recognizing their mistakes and correcting them.

Now, my question is — in denying any benefits from the "cultural revolution," is the Chinese leadership letting the pendulum swing too far in the opposite direction?

I would appreciate a discussion of this possibility in *Beijing Review*.

Alva A. Burton
Summerland, Canada

I think it is wrong for you to call the period 1965-75 the "cultural revolution," because in fact it was really a "cultural sabotage." It attempted to eliminate all people with knowledge, without whom any country would degenerate and could even become enslaved. It is lucky for China that Premier Zhou Enlai, his friends and his followers came to understand the cause of this sabotage in time as was objectively explained in the indictment. This sabotage aimed at destroying scientific knowledge, fine tradition and its dignity.

Handel Frederic
Verneuil en Halatte, France

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Tanzanian President In Beijing

Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere paid a successful state visit to China (March 22-26). During the visit, he had extensive discussions and exchanged views with Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Hu Yaobang and other Chinese leaders. Premier Zhao Ziyang held talks with the President. The two sides exchanged views on international issues, particularly the situation in Africa, and reached agreement on a number of major questions.

Africa's Role. During the talks the Chinese side noted the important role played by independent Africa in world affairs, especially in the just cause of opposing power politics and safeguarding world peace. At present, the African countries are working energetically to develop their national economies and culture and improve the people's living standards. China deeply

sympathizes with the desire of the African countries to develop their national economies and establish a new international economic order, and firmly supports the stand taken by the African countries in safeguarding their independence. The Chinese side expressed the view that while continuing to oppose old and new colonialism, Africa should maintain high vigilance against superpower interference.

The Third World. China belongs to the third world, and its fundamental interests coincide with those of the other third world countries. China will work together with them in opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and in safeguarding world peace. China will always adhere to this policy.

The Tanzanian side pointed out that what concerns the African people is still the question of their liberation. They are struggling to shake off the rule of colonialism and neocolonialism. Africa will continue to adhere to the principle of non-alignment in conflicts between the superpowers.

Condemning the South African authorities for destabilizing

some African countries, the Tanzanian side said that the Organization of African Unity and the frontline countries firmly support the struggle of the people of Namibia and the People's Organization of South West Africa for national independence and liberation.

Sino-Tanzanian Friendship. During the talks, the two sides spoke highly of their friendship. Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out: "Sino-Tanzanian friendship is based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and has stood the test of history." The Tanzanian Government opposes the power politics of the superpowers and their policies of aggression and expansion, and has thus made valuable contributions to the cause of world peace and progress and won the respect of the people of China. The Chinese people are encouraged by the achievements the Tanzanian people have made in consolidating their independence and developing their national economy and culture.

President Nyerere pointed out that since 1974 when he last visited China, great changes have taken place in China and also in Tanzania. But, he noted, there is one thing which has not changed, and will never change, and that is the friendship between Tanzania and China. He added that when Tanzania most needed psychological and economic support, China proved itself to be the friend of Tanzania and of the African liberation movement. The President paid tribute to China for its favourable terms of financial assistance and to the work done by Chinese workers on the Tanzania-Zambia railway and other projects. He said that the railway



Premier Zhao holds talks with President Nyerere.

has played and will continue to play an important role to the development of his country and the whole of southern Africa.

Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met with Julius Nyerere, Chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, on March 24. At the meeting Nyerere said that, during his visit, he found China to be the same China, adding that China is now only reviewing its past course to see what is right and what is wrong. All this is understandable, he said. Noting that things are different in Tanzania and China, the President continued, they share "basic agreement" on international issues and they will continue their co-operation. Hu Yaobang said that the friendship between China and Tanzania is a lasting friendship and that the hearts of the Chinese people will always turn to Africa and the third world.

President Nyerere is an old friend of the Chinese people. This was his fourth visit to China. His first visit was in 1965 when the Sino-Tanzanian Treaty of Friendship was signed, thereby laying a solid foundation for the growth of friendship between the two countries.

Sino-U.S. Relations

"We firmly believe that as long as our two sides face up to the stark reality of the world situation, earnestly handle our bilateral relations in the context of overall strategy and abide by the principles laid down in the joint communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, there is no reason why Sino-U.S. relations should not develop still further."

This statement was made by Vice-Premier and Minister of

Foreign Affairs Huang Hua at the banquet he gave on March 22 in honour of former U.S. president Gerald Ford, Mrs. Ford and their party. The Vice-Premier went on to say: "In the two years following the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, Sino-U.S. relations have in general developed satisfactorily. Recently, American leaders have stated that the new U.S. Government attaches importance to the strategic significance of Sino-U.S. relations and that it will develop these relations on the basis of the principles set forth in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. We welcome these remarks." He added that the furtherance of Sino-U.S. relations "serves the interests of world peace and stability and reflects the common desire of our two peoples."

Gerald Ford, who came to China as a guest of the Chinese Government, said in his toast that the friendship between China and the United States is "solid, constructive and beneficial not only to each of our two nations but to the world as a whole."

Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang met with the former U.S. president on separate occasions and had discussions with him on issues of mutual interest. Ford conveyed an oral message from President Reagan to Deng Xiaoping and a letter to Zhao Ziyang.

On March 19, U.S. President Ronald Reagan had a cordial and friendly talk with Chinese Ambassador Chai Zemin in Washington. They exchanged views on matters relating to bilateral relations and on the international situation. Both expressed the desire to promote

the relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles laid down in the communique on the normalization of Sino-American relations over two years ago.

Sino-Japanese Economic Co-operation

Toshiwo Doko, President of the Japan-China Association of Economy and Trade, and his party paid a visit to China this month. During their stay in Beijing (March 18-19), Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang met with him on separate occasions. They exchanged views on questions concerning the development of Sino-Japanese economic and trade relations. Both sides considered that the prospects for economic co-operation are good and the scope for such co-operation is ample.

In his meeting with Toshiwo Doko, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out that, in the long run, China and Japan should study how to better exploit China's energy resources, apart from taking positive and appropriate steps to solve the problems related to projects to be imported from Japan.

Vice-Premier Gu Mu he talks with Toshiwo Doko. Both sides explored the ways and means to continue some of the projects that China had planned to cancel. Gu Mu noted that there were favourable responses from the Japanese Government and friends in economic circles after China had told them about its current difficulties. The Vice-Premier said that the Chinese Government will, in the light of concrete conditions, continue some of the economic projects with the assistance and co-operation of the Japanese side.

Speaking to Xinhua correspondents before leaving for home, Toshiwo Doko said that in view of China's current economic readjustment, Japan will study how to co-ordinate and expand economic co-operation with China in the light of China's conditions. He said that it is very important to continue the expansion of Sino-Japanese trade. The Japanese side should from now on increase its imports from China in order to maintain a trade balance between the two countries. He added that China may export to Japan more commodities with national features, while Japan can export commodities other than whole sets of equipment to China. The two sides should help supply each other's needs.

POLITICAL

A Guarantee for the Party's Policies

The Central Commission for Inspecting Discipline under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, whose main task is to uphold Party discipline and improve the Party's style of work, held its third plenary meeting in Beijing from February 24 to March 4.

The meeting pointed out that the primary task for the whole Party at present is to implement the Party Central Committee's policy of making further economic readjustments and consolidating political stability. To ensure this, the meeting stressed that it is imperative to adhere to the four basic principles (i.e., the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship or the

dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the Party and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought).

The meeting called on leading cadres at all levels to enhance their Party spirit, play an exemplary role in implementing the Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life and wage unremitting struggles against all kinds of erroneous tendencies.

Facts over the past few years show that the Party's policies now are correct and have the support of the people. The people's major complaints are: the bureaucratic style of work and privilege-seeking among some of the cadres. If efforts are not made to overcome these two defects, the smooth implementation of the Party's policies will be affected.

Since the promulgation of the Guiding Principles last year, many departments of the central authorities, provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as units of the People's Liberation Army have put them into practice. Leading cadres of the Ministry of Textile Industry, for instance, began last May attending short-term study classes in rotation. Now when they go out on business trips, they live in ordinary hotels and do not accept gifts or waste their time sight-seeing.

When Minister of Communications Pan Qi went on an inspection tour of Shandong Province, he not only listened to briefings but travelled as an ordinary passenger to a suburban bus station to know at first hand whether the service in the booking office, the inquiry office and the luggage section was good or bad. Later he called

all those concerned to meetings to discuss the ways and means of improving their service for the convenience of the passengers.

Hu Qili, Mayor of Tianjin, often goes on Saturdays to the grass-roots units by bicycle to investigate and solve problems there. This has won praise from the people.

In a recent editorial on the Party's style of work, *Renmin Ribao* quoted Chen Yun, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee, who said: "The style of work of a ruling Party is a matter of life and death to the Party." "Our Party has a correct line, correct principles and correct policies," the editorial continued. "The question now is that a good style of work is needed to guarantee their smooth implementation."

There has been steady improvement in the Party style of work. Li Haicheng, secretary of the Party branch in an iron-



Gong Youqing, deputy commander of the armoured corps of the P.L.A. Jinan Units, joins the workers in making technical innovations.

Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life

Following are the 12 major points of the Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life adopted at the Fifth Plenary Session of the 11th C.P.C. Central Committee. (See *Beijing Review*, issue No. 14, 1980 for full text.)

1. Adhere to the Party's political and ideological lines.
2. Uphold collective leadership, oppose the making of arbitrary decisions by individuals.
3. Safeguard the Party's centralized leadership and strictly observe Party discipline.
4. Uphold Party spirit and eradicate factionalism.
5. Speak the truth and match words with deeds.
6. Promote inner-Party democracy, take a correct attitude towards dissenting views.
7. Guarantee that the Party members' rights are not encroached upon.
8. Give full expression to the voters' wishes in an election.
9. Fight against erroneous tendencies, evildoers and evil deeds.
10. Adopt a correct attitude towards comrades who have made mistakes.
11. Accept supervision from the Party and the masses; privilege-seeking is not allowed.
12. Study hard and become both red and expert. (Red means having a correct political orientation. — Tr.)

smelting plant in Hebei Province, wrote to the higher authorities exposing the bureaucratic style of work of the plant leadership. Though he met with obstruction at first, he won the support of the authorities concerned. Said Li Haicheng: "I am full of confidence. I believe that the unhealthy tendencies of some leading cadres will be eliminated gradually."

Paris Commune: 110th Anniversary

The Chinese people commemorated the 110th anniversary of the Paris Commune, which fell on March 18.

On that day in 1871, the proletariat in Paris staged an uprising, overthrew the bourgeois government headed by Thiers and founded the first proletarian regime in the history of mankind. It set a brilliant example for the proletariat throughout the world.

To commemorate this revolutionary day, the History Society of Beijing, the Society for the Study of the International Communist Movement and several institutes of higher learning in the capital jointly held symposiums or discussion meetings. The nature, principles and lessons of the Paris Commune were discussed and over 20 papers were presented.

Hongqi, a theoretical fortnightly under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, carried an article en-



titled "A Correct Understanding of the Historical Experience of the Paris Commune." The article held that it is not correct to say that the smashing of the old state machinery and putting into practice the dictatorship of the proletariat is the only principle of the Paris Commune. After seizing state power, the article continued, it is particularly important to implement many other principles, such as the principle of the people being the masters of their country and the principle of election and removal of officials. To get an overall understanding of the principles of the Paris Commune and learn from its experiences will be of help to China's modernization drive.

Marxism-Leninism spread to China in 1919 and it was only then that the Chinese people learnt about the truth of the Paris Commune and its real significance. The earliest news of the uprising reached China more than a month after, it broke out. On April 22, 1871 the journal of a Chinese missionary organization published a short news item saying that "the residents in the capital of France were suddenly in a turmoil. They took up arms; the French soldiers defended the forts and the people built walls..."

In February 1923, Li Dazhao (1889-1927), one of the founders of the Chinese Communist Party and professor of Beijing University, used the Marxist-Len-

inist viewpoint to give a systematic account of the struggle of the Paris Commune and published it in the Chinese press. He described the Commune as "a harbinger of the social revolution," "heralding a new era of freedom."

In commemoration of the anniversary this year, the Chinese press published translations of poems written by those who had taken part in the uprising and articles about the meritorious deeds of Eugene Pottier, who composed *The Internationale*, and other public servants of the Paris Commune. Essays and short stories were also published, encouraging the people to carry forward the revolutionary tradition of the Paris Commune.

ECONOMIC

Treasury Bonds

The Chinese Government will issue 4,000 to 5,000 million yuan worth of treasury bonds this year. Relevant regulations were adopted at a recent State Council meeting.

This is a measure taken to facilitate the readjustment and stabilization of the national economy. It will help concentrate the financial power of all quarters for the modernization drive and gradually raise the level of the people's material and cultural well-being.

Shortly after the founding of New China in 1949, the government issued bonds on six occasions to finance economic construction. The bonds, which enjoyed the trust of the people, were all bought by individuals and played an important role in

promoting economic construction and improving the people's standard of living.

Though the central government had a financial deficit in the last two years, many localities and enterprises, which were given more right to make their own decisions, had a favourable balance, with more money at their disposal. The issuance of treasury bonds, the bulk of which will be bought by the localities and state and collectively owned enterprises, will help the state tide over the difficulties and make use of the funds thus collected in the best possible way for the needs of society. Government departments, people's organizations, army units, public undertakings and well-off rural communes and brigades will also buy a certain amount of the bonds according to their financial capability. Individuals may also buy them, if they wish to do so.

The annual interest rate for the treasury bonds is 4 per cent. Repayment of the principal and interest, beginning in the sixth year after purchase, will be in yearly instalments over a five-year period.

EDUCATIONAL

For the Cultural Well-Being Of Minority Peoples

Children in Lhasa, capital of the Tibet Autonomous Region, recently received 250,000 gifts from Shanghai. These gifts which worth 43,000 yuan were bought by 1.3 million children in that metropolis with the money they had earned by doing spare-time work and the

pocket money they had saved in response to a call issued last summer by the city's Young Pioneers organization to aid the building of a new Tibet. Among the gifts were books, stationery, toys and sports equipment. They were sent from Shanghai on New Year's Eve and arrived in mid-January in Tibet 5,000 kilometres away.

There are 3.4 million Tibetans throughout China, 1.65 million of them living in Tibet which lies in the remote border areas of southwestern China. Like other parts of the country, Tibet was also affected by the influence of "Leftist" thought during the ten tumultuous years of the "cultural revolution," and it is backward in the cultural and educational fields. The Party Central Committee issued last year an instruction that the material and cultural well-being of the Tibetan people be improved as quickly as possible.

Towards the end of last year, an exhibition of scientific and technological works by young people and children in the region was held for the first time. On exhibit were ore samples, medicinal herbs, flora and insect specimens collected by the region's youngsters, as well as models of wind-powered generators and solar stoves made by them. There were also exhibits which disseminated scientific knowledge and publicized the need to do away with superstitions. For instance, on display was an instrument showing that thunder and lightning are natural phenomena and not the manipulations of ghosts or gods.

A children's palace will soon

Education of Minority Peoples

The total number of students from the minority peoples is now 9.7 million (not including those attending spare-time classes or short-term training courses). This means, on the average, ten persons out of 56 are at school.

This represents a 9.8-fold increase as compared with 30 years ago when the number of students was 990,000. The number of primary school pupils has increased 8-fold, middle school students, 46-fold, and university and college students, 20-fold.

In promoting education among the minority nationalities, the people's government at various levels has over the past 30 years achieved success in the following four aspects:

— A system of education for the minority nationalities has initially been formed. On the basis of extensive development of primary and middle school education, over 50 institutions of higher learning have been set up in areas inhabited by minority peoples, in addition to ten institutes for nationalities in various parts of the country.

— A new generation of intellectuals has been trained from among the minority peoples. The ten institutes for nationalities had by 1979 trained 97,000 minority nationality cadres, including cadres of various professions.

— Four hundred and sixty thousand teachers have been trained from among the minority peoples. They are now the backbone force in promoting education among their own people.

— Middle and primary school textbooks in various minority languages have been compiled and published. Textbooks for secondary vocational schools and colleges are being compiled and edited. At present, seven provinces and autonomous regions have set up special organizations to take charge of compilation, translation and publication of teaching material for the minority peoples.

be completed in Lhasa where the Tibetan children will have the opportunity to take part in scientific and technological activities. The gifts from the Shanghai children are part of the contributions to help set up a "Red Scarves Recreation Centre" for the Tibetan children.

China has 55 minority nationalities who account for 6 per cent of the total population. Areas inhabited by the minority nationalities cover 50 to 60 per cent of the country's territory. Most are in the remote border regions, mountainous areas and pastures and are relatively backward in economic and cultural develop-

ment. To build this multinational country of ours into a powerful socialist one, it is



Gifts from children in Shanghai for their Tibetan brothers and sisters.

necessary to bring about prosperity among all the nationalities. Educational work in areas inhabited by national minorities has received great support from departments concerned at the central and local levels in the forms of funds, materials and teaching staff.

Last year, Shanghai, Hunan and Henan sent 160 teachers to reinforce the Lhasa middle schools. Among them were 61 from Shanghai, the fourth batch from that city (each batch will stay in Tibet for two years). Teachers from the same province or city concentrate in one particular area of Tibet. For instance, those from Beijing are now all teaching in northern Tibet.

The nation's newspapers and magazines have carried articles praising the teachers and doctors, scientific and technological workers from all parts of the country now working in the national minority areas of Tibet, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Qinghai and Ningxia. Some have worked in those places since the early post-liberation years and have made notable achievements in promoting the cultural and educational well-being of the minority peoples.

Behind the Hijackers

EVIDENCE is accumulating which indicates that the Soviet Union had a hand in the hijacking of the Pakistan airliner. With one tragic exception, the passenger-hostages all returned home safely after 13 harassing days, but those who seized the plane have yet to tell the world the role the Soviet Union played in the hijacking.

The fact that the hijacked aeroplane flew into Kabul and stayed there for a whole week, where the hijackers were given VIP treatment and had free access to government propaganda facilities, implies complicity by the Karmal authorities. Furthermore, the hijackers exchanged their pistols for sub-machine guns in Kabul and received grenades and bombs. And as if the world did not already know that Babrak Karmal was its puppet, the Soviet Union sent its advisers in Kabul to join the "Afghan negotiating group."

There are more reasons for the allegation that the hijacking was a piece of conspiracy against Pakistan by Moscow. During negotiations, Pakistan was clearly given to understand that if it recognized the Soviet-installed Kabul regime, the hijacked aircraft and passengers would be quickly released. It was a blatant attempt to blackmail Pakistan into accepting the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan as a fait accompli. The attempt was accompanied by Soviet media pressure on Pakistan. The Soviet media charged that Pakistan was being used by the United States as a base "to infiltrate the Middle East and

Southwest Asia," that the Pakistan Government "relied on force to exist" and gleefully described the anti-government demonstrations in Pakistan. One cannot help wonder what more the Soviet Union could do to reveal its role in the hijacking.

The animosity the Soviet

Union shows Pakistan is engendered by the latter's principled stand on the Afghanistan issue. The attempt to use the hijacking of the Pakistan airliner to get Pakistan to officially recognize the Karmal regime has failed. This, however, does not mean that those who were behind the hijackers are going to stop plotting to get their client recognized.

— Ren Ping

Afghanistan

Fantasy and Fact

THE Soviet Union declared recently that the situation in Afghanistan was "becoming normal." At the 26th Congress of the C.P.S.U. Brezhnev claimed that the Karmal regime "has been vastly strengthened." But fantasies are not facts.

Guerrillas Active Everywhere

Afghan resistance against Soviet aggression is in its second year. Guerrillas are active in more than 20 of the country's

28 provinces. Guerrilla attacks were reported this winter-spring in Paktia, Nangarhar, Parwan, Laghman, Balkh, Takhar, Kunduz, Logar, Baghlan, Herat and other provinces. During three months of fighting in and about the Pandj and Uruzgan valleys, Afghan guerrillas mounted at least five large-scale counter-attacks against the Russians. Major highways leading into the Pandj and Uruzgan valleys were constantly cut by the guerrillas



An Afghan Guerrilla Commander

I MET Sayed Izhaq Gailani in Peshawar where he was visiting relatives. He is the 28-year-old commander of an Afghan guerrilla force operating in Zabul, Ghazni and two other provinces.

Sayed Izhaq Gailani is a veteran of many battles but he modestly claims that he is "just another ordinary guerrilla fighting for Afghanistan's independence and freedom."

He is tall, soft-spoken and relaxed, dressed in a loose, national costume. From his looks one would never have guessed that he had fought Russian tanks and soldiers. And it was not what he said, so much as how he said it, that proclaimed him a man who had a faith and a cause.

The year before last, he said, he was still a student of Teheran University. He never thought the day would come so soon when he would

have to pick up a rifle and fight alien invaders as his father and his father's father had done. The Soviet occupation of his country forced him to abandon his studies and take to the mountains.

"We Afghans treasure our independence and freedom," he said. "And the terrain favours us fighting a guerrilla war." "The enemy are much better armed, but we have our ways to nullify their superiority. The enemy's greater firepower and inclination to use it indiscriminately has killed a lot of innocent people, thus driving more people to fight back. The Russians are invaders, while we are defending our own homes. Morally, the enemy are at a great disadvantage. Their morale is very low. They have no stomach for hand-to-hand combat."



"Afghanistan to the Russians is what Viet Nam was to the Americans," the guerrilla leader said. "Viet Nam got a lot of help from your country and from the Soviet Union. We're getting very, very little aid from the outside. The West must see that it is we who are thwarting Russia's thrust south," said the former student. "We will do our own fighting, but we need guns."

— Dong Zhenbang, Radio Peking reporter

and an estimated 3,500 Soviet troops were killed or wounded.

Brutal Soviet Suppression

Since June last year, when the Soviet invaders began terror-bombing the population, 2 million Afghans have become homeless refugees and more than one million killed. Despite the ruthlessness of the invaders the Afghan people are not daunted. They still control 80 per cent of their territory. The Soviet invaders control only the few major cities and highways, the airports and fortresses. As the highways from Soviet Dushambe and Termez to Kabul are often cut and highly hazardous, the Soviets have to airlift

food and munitions. In Kabul itself hardly a day passes without someone shooting dead a Karmal supporter. And despite a 10 p.m. curfew in the capital, gunfire and explosions are frequently heard at night.

Last year on February 21 there was a massive anti-Soviet demonstration in Kabul. On its anniversary this year, the city streets were full of armed Soviet patrols and tanks. Security measures were extraordinarily tight. Since February 21, more than 3,000 Afghans have been detained. Inside Kandahar, there have been many fierce sporadic clashes in the streets between Afghan guerrillas and Soviet troops, and in Jalalabad,

too, gunfire is constantly heard at night.

Guerrilla Warfare Improved

With the active backing of the populace, the guerrillas know every move the Soviet invaders make and they are waging a better fight all the time. "The Afghan people are really resisting," said one journalist just back from a visit to the guerrillas. "They have plenty of guts and grit. What they have done so far convinces me that they'll be able to keep the Soviets busy in Afghanistan for a good many years."

— Li Yunfei

Venezuela's Caribbean Diplomacy

VENEZUELA is deeply disturbed by Soviet and Cuban infiltration in the Caribbean, a region Venezuela regards as "vital to its security and political and economic interests." The Soviet Union is challenging the United States in the Caribbean and using Cuba to establish a Soviet presence in this region. In the name of "supporting the national-liberation movement" in this part of the hemisphere, the Soviet Union is fomenting trouble and interfering in the affairs of this region.

Against Outside Interference

Venezuela, which pursues a policy of national independence and the establishment of "a just international community," is "against the forces of hegemonism, imperialism and other groups." Its diplomatic efforts are directed at stabilizing the region through the setting up of a Caribbean peace zone.

Venezuelan President Herrera Campins has expressed opposition on many occasions to outside interference in the Caribbean. He wants the Caribbean region to become "a zone of peace, not a strategic target of big powers and multinationals." Because of this, his country is also against the United States deploying more military forces in the Caribbean to parry Soviet and Cuban thrusts into this part of the world and to protect its vested interests. But Venezuela is primarily on guard against the growing presence of the Soviet Union and Cuba. "The United States can't do much in the Caribbean region," one top Venezuelan

diplomat said, "because that would immediately become a political issue."

Improving Co-operation and Assistance

Frequent contacts and mutual visits between state leaders of Venezuela and Caribbean and Central American countries in the last year have led to greater economic, technical and cultural co-operation between Venezuela and its neighbours.

Venezuela, as the biggest oil producer and exporter in Latin America, has a considerable reserve of petro-dollars to back up its diplomatic policy. It is becoming more involved in Caribbean affairs through providing various bilateral or multilateral assistance. In the last two years, it has extended more than 700 million U.S. dollars (500 million in 1980) worth of assistance to the region to become second to the United States as a provider of assistance to the region.

Venezuela is also trying to enlarge its political influence in the economically backward and politically unstable countries in the hemisphere through aid. After the dictatorship in Nicaragua was overthrown,

Venezuela twice supplied Nicaragua with desperately needed oil and 100 million dollars worth of economic assistance to keep the country out of Cuba's clutches. Venezuela has also been trying to persuade military regimes in the Caribbean region to introduce democracy so as to stabilize the situation inside their countries and fend off Cuban interference.

Venezuela has provided various forms of assistance, including the supply of crude oil, agricultural surveys, helping to develop education, building bridges, highways and airports and promoting tourism and so on. One item of tremendous import was the agreement signed between Venezuela and Mexico last August to supply 160,000 barrels of oil a day to nine Central American and Caribbean countries at December 1979 prices plus a long-term, low-interest loan to help pay 30 per cent of the oil cost. By this agreement, the nine countries are together receiving almost 700 million dollars worth of assistance each year from Venezuela and Mexico, which some observers say is helping to keep down unrest in Central America and the Caribbean.

— Guo Weicheng

British Labour Party Split

A NEW political party is being set up in England. On March 2 a dozen Labour Members of Parliament announced they were quitting to form a "Council for Social Democracy." Some say that the split is the worst crisis to strike the British Labour Party for 50 years.

The announcement was not

unexpected. The Labour Party has been torn by inner strife since its electoral defeat in May 1979. Division within the party erupted into the open at its annual conference last October over a resolution adopted which called for British withdrawal from the European Economic Community and unilateral nu-

clear disarmament. Several leading members of the party challenged the decision as being detrimental to the interests of the nation. Then in January, things came to a head when a special Labour conference held in Wembley, London, gave leaders of trade unions and constituency party organizations the largest say in electing the party leaders. The custom had been for the Labour parliamentary party alone to elect the party leader and deputy leader.

After the special conference, four dissident Labour cabinet ministers announced the forming of a Council for Social Democracy preparatory to setting up a new political party. The four are ex-Foreign Secretary David Owen, ex-Education Secretary Shirley Williams, ex-Transport Secretary William Rodgers and ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer Roy Jenkins.

The statement the four issued on January 25 said they want more decentralization of decision-making in industry and government, that they "do not accept mass unemployment as inevitable" and that they are opposed to the Left inside the party wanting to enlarge the scope of nationalization. The four also said that Britain needs a healthy public sector and a healthy private sector and that they are against Britain pulling out of the E.E.C. and Britain unilaterally scrapping its nuclear weapons. Britain has a constructive role to play within the European Community, they said, and international agreements covering arms control and disarmament can be reached only through multi-lateral negotiations.

What is happening on the British political scene is not entirely unforeseen. The British economy has been stagnant for years and workers' living

standards have slid. The Left-wing of the Labour Party put forward proposals for more nationalizations, full employment, withdrawal from the E.E.C. and unilateral nuclear disarmament to mitigate labour discontent and also to enlarge its influence inside the policy-making body at the expense of the moderates. When the moderates' views were rejected at the Labour Party's annual and special conferences and those of the Left-wing's adopted, the moderates were pushed to defect and set about establishing a new party.

The politically uncommitted form an important body in British politics, accounting for 60-70 per cent of the voters. Whichever political party wins their vote wins power, and public opinion polls are showing that the number of British voters who are becoming more disenchanted with both major parties and the present political and economical situation is on

Japan-Soviet Union

A Non-Meeting

IN Japan, the new Soviet "peace offensive" ran aground over the four northern islands the Soviet Union has occupied since the end of World War II. On March 15 Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito held talks at the Japanese Foreign Ministry with Soviet Ambassador to Japan Dmitri Polyansky at the latter's request. The talks ended on a discordant note because of Soviet intransigence over its occupation of the Japanese northern territories.

At the talks, Polyansky read out to the Japanese side a Soviet Government statement that the Soviet Union was ready to

the rise. Many dislike the Conservative Party's economic policies, saying they are "too rigid," nor do they like the Labour Party's policies any better, which they think are "too radical." The alternative to both would be a new middle or a left-of-centre party, which many believe is a viable proposition.

The formation of a new party could become a serious challenge to the long domination of British politics by the two major parties. It will be the third biggest political grouping (with 12 seats) in the House of Commons. Reports say that leaders of the Council for Social Democracy and the Liberal Party are now meeting regularly to discuss joint parliamentary tactics. How much a Liberal-Social Democratic alliance against the two major parties will "realign" British politics awaits to be seen.

— "Beijing Review" news analyst Lian Xi



"Com. Shake hands and be pals!"

Cartoon by Chen Fengxiang

have specific talks with Japan on measures to establish "trust-enhancing relations" between the two countries for the sake of security in the Far East. Foreign Minister Ito said in reply: "To establish relations of mutual trust between Japan and the Soviet Union, the essential thing is to solve the territorial problem." "However, the fact that the Soviet Union has established military bases on Japan's inherent territory runs counter to mutual trust." He added, "What is important is to sit before a negotiating table to solve the territorial problem." He said that he hoped the Soviet Government would "prove its sincerity with concrete action."

Since the Soviet ambassador blatantly insists that there is no outstanding territorial issue, while Japan says the Russians are still occupying its four northern islands, how can the abnormal relations between the two be improved?

When the Soviet ambassador spoke of his country's proposal to establish "trust-enhancing relations," he pointedly omitted to mention whether the Soviet Union was ready to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and whether Viet Nam will withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. Yet, it is these issues which are posing a grave threat to peace and security in the Far East and the rest of Asia. As the Japanese Foreign Minister pointed out, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan makes the building up of confidence difficult. "The stationing of foreign troops in a country, be it in Afghanistan or in Kampuchea, constitutes a problem," he told the Soviet ambassador.

The Soviet ambassador's real intent, when he urged Soviet-Japanese talks, is actually an attempt to fetter the coming U.S.-Japanese talks in Washington. Moscow wants to prise Japan loose from an alliance involving Japan, Western Europe and the United States against Soviet aggression and expansion. If

the Soviet Union thinks it can use offers of Siberian resources as a lure and a show of military force in the Far East to persuade Japan to forget about the four northern islands it has seized, it is finding out now that it is not succeeding.

— Ren Yan

More Funds for the Pentagon

Report From the U.S.A.

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger in March submitted to the U.S. Congress a revised military budget which, he says, is designed to "rearm America." Revised defence spending will be 178,000 million dollars for fiscal 1981 beginning October 1 last year and 222,200 million for fiscal 1982, a 12.4 per cent and a 14.6 per cent increase over Carter's farewell budgets. For fiscal years 1983-86, an annual 7 per cent increase was recommended. This means U.S. defence spending will double in the next five years, to reach a total of 1,300,000 million dollars.

How big is this figure? U.S. President Reagan made this graphical description on February 18 when he spoke about America's national debt as being close to 1,000,000 million dollars: "If you had a stack of \$1,000 bills in your hand only four inches high you'd be a millionaire. A trillion dollars would be a stack of \$1,000 bills 63 miles high." That being the case, how tall will the stack of 1,300,000 million dollars be in \$1,000 bills? One must also remember that the 1,000,000-million-dollar U.S.

national debt was built up over a period of 20 years. The 1,300,000 million dollars earmarked for defence cover only five years.

5-Year Plan for Arms Expansion

Weinberger stressed in his speech that Soviet military spending over the past 10 years exceeded the United States by 355,000 million dollars, in real 1982 dollars. The United States has "fallen dangerously far behind" the Soviet Union in military might, he said, and that the United States was "being forced into a continuing and, apparently, long-term military and political competition with the Soviets." The revised defence budget, he said, would "significantly and quickly strengthen our ability to respond to the Soviet threat at all levels of conflict and in all areas of the world vital to U.S. national interest." Although Weinberger cautiously avoided using words like "military supremacy" over the Soviet Union, U.S. newspapers point out that the Reagan administration's five-year plan for arms expansion is the biggest peacetime increase on rec-

ord, signalling a major change in U.S. policy to keep the United States militarily on a par with the Soviet Union.

For Conventional Forces

The five-year plan for arms expansion appears to touch all aspects in funds distribution. Focus, however, is not on strategic nuclear weapons, but on the development of ships, tanks, aircraft and other conventional weapons. The impression given is that Reagan favours a strategy based on nuclear deterrence and having adequate conventional forces capable of confronting the Soviet Union's in such trouble spots as the Persian Gulf.

Under the new plan, the U.S. navy will get a larger share of the defence budget than other services. It reflects how much stress is being put on developing the navy by the new administration.

More Ships

The Pentagon disclosed that it is set on building up its 456-ship navy to 600 ships by 1990. It will increase its 12 carriers to 15 and add an Indian Ocean Fleet to its Pacific and Atlantic Fleets.

American politicians of both parties agree that the United States needs to strengthen its armed forces. Americans have seen how the Soviet Union has used its regional military supremacy to constantly further its political interests over the past 10 years. The big military budget is seen as a measure taken to avoid falling behind the Soviet Union militarily in the mid-1980s. With 40 per cent of their total oil needs having to come across the sea and with extensive obligations to its allies, the Americans realize how necessary it is for them to

maintain their naval supremacy. This explains why most Congressmen seem warm to Weinberger's revised military budget.

However, there are naturally dangers in devoting so much of the national budget to military spending during peace time. As

one U.S. economist puts it, "If not handled properly, a huge rise in the military budget could bring about higher rates of inflation, larger imbalances, higher interest rates and a drying up of investments for production."

— Wang Fei

U.S.-European Relations

THE political weather over the Atlantic has turned more clement recently as the new U.S. administration and its West European allies began stepping up their consultations and co-operation. This is considered a positive and significant development in the current mercurial world situation.

U.S.-West European relations have always been marked by co-operation and quarrels, which is not surprising considering that each country has its own specific interests and specific circumstances. But in recent years relations between the United States and West European countries have not been very smooth due to inadequate consultations and co-ordination over some major international issues. That had led to a widening of differences and less confidence and trust in each other.

Common Desire

These countries concerned have felt the consequences of such a deteriorating relationship, so when Reagan took office they took this opportunity to try patching up differences and improving consultations and co-operation.

The Reagan administration, for its part, has stressed that it attaches importance to improving relations with its West European allies. A stronger NATO is the West's "basis for common

security" and co-ordination among the allies is the "key factor" in pooling efforts to deal with challenges facing them, declared the new U.S. administration.

The day after he entered the White House, Reagan telephoned government leaders of major West European countries to tell them of his desire to strengthen co-operation and consultations with them. The British Prime Minister and the Foreign Ministers of France, West Germany and Italy were invited to Washington, which they did between mid-February and mid-March. They exchanged views on international problems and co-ordinated their positions.

Expanding the Areas of Mutual Understanding

The series of talks between the United States and West European countries have drawn these countries closer together, having dispelled some of their misgivings and expanded the areas of mutual understanding and co-ordination between them. For instance:

— When the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan a year ago, the United States and its allies reacted differently and there were mutual recriminations. Today, their common position is that the Soviet Union must withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

—If the E.E.C.'s proposal on the Middle East question sparked off a squabble between the two sides of the Atlantic last year, the United States now maintains that since the most pressing objective in the Middle East is to stop the Soviet Union from expanding into the region, West European involvement in Middle East affairs naturally "coincide with our objective" "in the broad sense of terms."

—If divergences of opinion arose between the United States and its West European allies two years ago in the course of implementing the NATO resolution on a 3 per cent increase in the member countries' annual contribution to NATO's military expenditure, the United States now maintains that both sides of the Atlantic should contribute more in manpower and materials in the face of expanding Soviet military power, and that it does not make much sense disputing over the percentage of the increase.

—As to the situation in Poland and El Salvador, two "trouble spots" in the current world situation, both the United States and Western Europe have warned the Soviet Union that it would have to answer for "profound consequences" on East-West relations arising from a possible Soviet armed invasion of Poland; they have denounced the Soviet Union and Cuba for their intervention in El Salvadoran affairs.

—As to Brezhnev's proposal for the holding of a U.S.-Soviet summit, both the United States and Western Europe have underlined the need for the allies to first study the proposal seriously and negotiate among themselves on the matter.

Although the recent series of talks have shown that mutual understanding has been reached to varying degrees, not all differences and contradictions have been solved. Even in areas where understanding has been reached, there are still differences in concept and tactics.

The present trend of talks and co-operation between Western Europe and the United States is closely related to overall global developments. Both sides of the

Atlantic today have found it necessary to co-ordinate moves to deal with the threat and challenges from the Soviet Union. The Reagan administration's paying more attention to consulting and co-operating with its allies right after taking office appears to be appropriate. Differences and quarrels may continue to mar their relations, but if the present trend is continued, it will benefit both sides of the Atlantic.

— Yu Enguang

The Drug Demon

THE highly profitable trade in heroin, marijuana and other narcotics is booming in the West. The drug demon stalks the streets of London, Paris, New York, Hamburg, Amsterdam and most other centres of the Western civilization. The capitalist West today is being poisoned by drugs.

The U.N. World Health Organization announced in a recent special report that Western Europe has replaced the United States as the world's No. 1 drug consumer. No detailed figures were published, but according to an official American source, at a conservative estimate, some 43 million people in the United States are drug addicts or former addicts. In West Germany, the amount spent each year on heroin is about 2,000 million marks. The number of addicts in Britain is reported to be rising fast.

Drug-taking in the West is not confined to any particular stratum, although most addicts are young people. Why do so many ordinary people in the

West squander their money, dissipate their energy and spoil their lives in this way?

Drug-taking is a social problem. The drug problem arises out of social and historical conditions. Science and technology have brought the level of material civilization and living standards in the West to unprecedented heights, but this has not been accompanied by moral and spiritual progress. The West has landed men on the moon, but the drug demon is destroying human lives on the Earth below. The shops in the West are full of goods but the crime rate is climbing steeply. Such glaring contradictions are indicative of the nature of the social system. It is a sick society. People rolling in money turn to drugs to get a kick out of life. The poor are driven to drugs by despair. Some turn to crime to get rich. Some turn to drugs and drink to seek momentary escape from their sordid environment. The drug demon bedeviling the West is born out of that social system and it will not easily be exorcised.

How the Party Should Exercise Leadership

by Song Zenting

ONE lesson drawn from the "cultural revolution" is that the Communist Party should not seek to retain its leading position by creating blind faith or using power. True, blind faith can cast a spell on certain people for a time, but it is not long before it is seen through. And though the populace can be made to abide by power, their hearts can never be won over. In this respect, only revolutionary truth has great vitality and validity. Lenin once said leadership could be retained not "by virtue of having the power, of course, but by virtue of authority, energy, greater experience, greater versatility, and greater talent." (*A Letter to a Comrade on Our Organizational Tasks.*) After a study of this classic thesis of Lenin's in the light of our past experience, I believe the following conditions are indispensable for exercising the correct leadership of the Party.

A Correct Theory

Our Party was founded, grew strong and matured under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism. It was primarily with the correct guidance of Mao Zedong Thought—a theory integrating Marxist-Leninist principles with the concrete conditions of the Chinese revolution—that we successfully led the Chinese people to defeat enemies both at home and abroad and win the victory of the new-democratic revolution. With this correct theory, our Party enjoyed great popularity among the masses who trusted and supported us.

But after 1957 an erroneous trend of thought running counter to materialist dialectics cropped up within our Party. Fostered and propagated by Lin Biao, Kang Sheng, Chen Boda, Zhang Chunqiao and others during the 10 chaotic years, this erroneous trend of thought grew into a "theory" which was, in nature, one of subjective idealism. It magnified the role played by thinking and will, regarded class struggle as the factor

that decides everything, fostered a personality cult and sought reforms in the relations of production in disregard of the development of the productive forces. All these are opposed to the basic principles of Marxism. With the emergence of this erroneous "theory," which held a predominant position for a time, it was impossible for our Party to exercise correct leadership. Around December 1978 when the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee was held, the Party took up the discussion of "practice as the sole criterion for testing truth." As a result, the theory of dialectical materialism was gradually restored in the Party, enabling it once again to exercise correct theoretical guidance.

Correct Line, Principles and Policies

Leadership of the Party means first and foremost political leadership, i.e., the enforcement of the Party's line, principles and policies. Historical experience has testified on numerous occasions to the truth that the correctness or incorrectness of the line, principles and policies of the Party has a direct bearing on the revolutionary cause. During the democratic rev-



Xiao Peigen (right), Communist Party member and associate research fellow of the Pharmaceutical Institute of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, has made outstanding contributions to the study of medicinal herbs.

The author is dean of studies at the Party School of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

olution, we suffered heavy losses because the interference of "Left" or Right opportunist lines made us take improper measures at crucial moments. In the 20 or so years from the Zunyi Meeting in 1935 to the Eighth Party Congress in 1956, we won continuous victories because of the Party's correct line and proper, effective policies. We deem this period a brilliant chapter in the history of our Party.

From 1957 to the 10 years of turmoil, however, the correct line of the Eighth Party Congress was not strictly followed. The "Leftist" thinking gradually developed into a "Left" line. This erroneous line went to extremes during the "cultural revolution," bringing great hardships and distress to the whole nation. Practice proved that only a Party applying a correct line and policies can become the genuine leading power of the proletariat and the broad masses.

Party Members' Exemplary Vanguard Role and Good Style of Work

It is up to the Party members and Party cadres at various levels to put into practice the Party's line, principles and policies. The masses judge the Party and decide whether to support it or not by the behaviour of our Party members and cadres as a whole. If they have a good style of work, if they are the first to endure hardships and the last to enjoy benefits, and if they play a vanguard, exemplary role, the masses will have faith in the Party, support it and follow it. If they don't have a good style of work, i.e., if they are self-centred, their words fine but not their deeds, and if they do not play a vanguard, exemplary role, the masses will lose faith in the Party. In this situation, correct Party leadership is out of the question. It can be said that in this sense, Party members and cadres playing a vanguard, exemplary role give expression to the Party's leading role.

Alliance With Peasants

Marxism holds that the leadership of the Party, in a certain sense, means to establish a proper relationship of unity and mutual trust with all its allies based on an identity of fundamental interests. In a country like ours, where the peasants make up 80 per cent of the population, it is extremely important to establish and consolidate the alliance between the working class and the peasants.



Communist Party member Xia Xiulan (left) has won praise from her customers for good service.

During the period of democratic revolution, our Party led the peasants in correctly solving the land question, one of great concern to the peasants, and enabled them to play a great role in the revolution. After the founding of the People's Republic, our Party led the peasants in realizing agricultural co-operation; farm production developed and their living conditions gradually improved. Although some mistakes appeared in policy during this period, they were corrected in due time and the worker-peasant alliance was consolidated.

Since 1979, as the Party has carried out a series of correct policies and measures in the rural areas, the commune members' enthusiasm for production has been greatly enhanced. These policies and measures include: raising the state purchasing prices of agricultural and sideline products by a big margin; supporting the peasants to carry out various kinds of systems of responsibility in production; respecting the production team's right to make its own decisions, allowing peasants to develop household sidelines and giving back to the peasants their small plots of land for personal use; and re-opening rural fairs.

Apart from worker-peasant alliance, a broad alliance must be established between the Party and the intellectuals, the various democratic parties and all other patriotic personages. For a considerably long period in the past, especially during the "cultural revolution," due to the sabotage of a "Left" deviationist line, all the Party's friends were hurt; the harm done was

extremely grievous. After toppling the gang of four, especially in the past two years, we corrected "Left" mistakes in an all-round way, re-established the united front and further consolidated and developed the alliance between the Party and all other patriotic forces.

Party Unity and Discipline

The unity of the Party is the most fundamental prerequisite for the Party to lead the people in carrying the revolution and construction to completion. If Party members are divided into factions and wage armed struggles against each other, as happened during the "cultural revolution," what correct leadership is there to speak of?

In order to ensure the Party's centralized leadership, the whole Party must uphold the organizational discipline: i.e., "the individual is subordinate to the organization; the minority is subordinate to the majority; the lower level is subordinate to the higher level and the entire membership is subordinate to the Central Committee." Among these, the entire membership of the Party being subordinate to the Central Committee is the primary condition to safeguard the unity of the Party and the fundamental guarantee for the implementation of the Party's line, principles and policies.

Now there are a few comrades who set democracy against centralization. This is wrong. To strengthen the centralized leadership of the Party and to bring democracy into full play are always supplementary to each other.

Criticism and Self-Criticism

During such a long, complicated course of revolution and construction, mistakes and even serious mistakes are unavoidable. What should be done after making mistakes? The best is to consciously carry out criticism and self-criticism, uphold the truth and correct the mistakes. This is being responsible to the people. Lenin said: "The attitude of a political party towards its own mistakes is one of the most important and surest ways of judging how earnest the Party is and how it in practice fulfils its obligations towards its class and the toiling masses." (*"Left-Wing" Communism, An Infantile Disorder.*)

In the 30 years after the founding of the People's Republic, our Party has achieved many great victories, and at the same time made some mistakes. After the downfall of the gang of four, especially after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee in 1978, our Party did not shirk or cover up its mistakes, but on the contrary, publicly admitted them and made great efforts to correct them. For instance, we have reversed many false, framed-up and wrong cases in which nearly a hundred million people were affected in one way or another. At the working conference held at the end of last year, the Party Central Committee thoroughly criticized the incorrect "Left" guiding thought in economic work, which had lasted for more than 20 years, and decided to make a big readjustment of the national economy. All this could only be done by an earnest, great Marxist political Party.

Working for the People's Interests

To work for the interests of the people is the aim of the Communist Party. If the Party is not concerned about the people in whatever it does and does not bring the masses material improvement which they can see with their own eyes, the people, after a period of time, will become disappointed and feel that there is no point in following the Communist Party. Who can lead? Who cannot? The right of final choice lies with the people. This is a law independent of anybody's will.

The people's interests fall into two major categories: political and economic interests. Political interests mainly refer to the people's right to be masters of the country. The Party's responsibility is to support and lead the people to exercise this right of taking direct part in the management of state affairs, so as to make them the real masters of their country.

By economic interests, we mean primarily the continuous development of production and continuous satisfaction of the daily growing requirements of the people, both in their material and cultural life. In this respect, the Party's responsibility is to help and guide the people to correctly handle the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual, taking into account the state and the collective interests as well as the individual interests, and long-term interests as well as tangible, immediate material benefits. A few years ago, due to the

sabotage by an erroneous line, satisfying the proper demands of the people for their own material benefits was criticized as "revisionist" and people's barest efforts to make a living

were often considered "tails of capitalism," and must therefore be "cut." With the Party divorced from the masses, its correct leadership was out of the question. □

Gezhouba—Pilot Project to Harness The Changjiang River

AT Gezhouba, near the city of Yichang in central China at the mouth of the Changjiang's (Yangtze) Three Gorges, the nation's biggest hydro project is under construction. When completed in 1986 after 16 years of effort, it will produce 13,800 million kwh. of electricity a year. Part of a larger scheme to construct hydro plants on the Three Gorges, Gezhouba represents the initial effort to harness China's longest river.

this July. The second stage of construction will begin this year and will take six years to complete. It will consist of a power plant, No. 1 Lock and a silt discharge.

General Layout

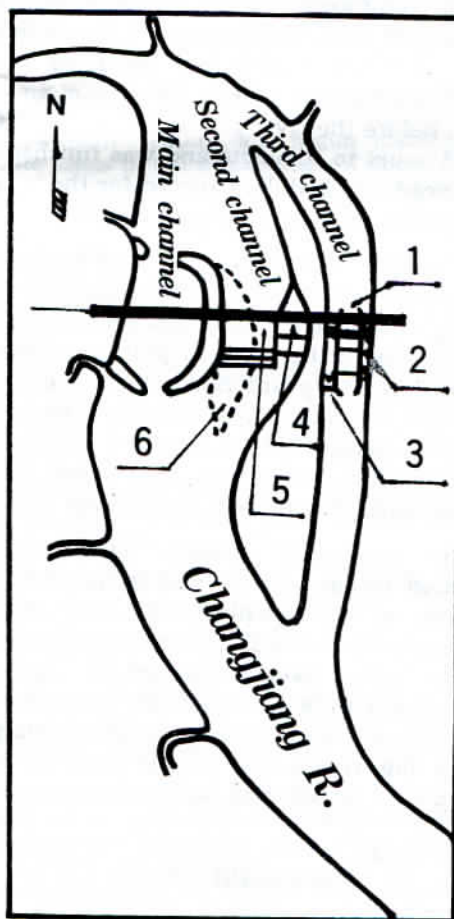
Near Yichang the Changjiang River suddenly widens from 300 metres to 2,200 metres. Here, there are two small islands, Gezhouba and Xiba, which divide the river into three channels. The main channel is filled with water all year round, while the other two are dry during the low-water season.

The main features of the multi-purpose project are a 70-metre-high dam of reinforced concrete, with a 27-bay spillway, two silt discharge sluice-gates, three navigation locks and two power plants with 2,715-megawatt capacity. The dam, which runs a total length of 2,561 metres, will have a storage volume of 1,580 million cubic metres.

The first stage of construction was started on December 30, 1970 and, after two years of interruption due to ultra-Left interference and delays from technical problems, was completed early this year when the main channel was blocked on January 4. This stage of construction involves the two secondary channels near the left (east) bank, including a 27-bay spillway, a silt discharge gate, a power plant and two shiplocks which together form the dam. The main channel was blocked and the river diverted through the second and third channels. Navigation and power generation will begin

Blocking the Main Channel

One of the key feats of this engineering project was closing off the main channel. The



- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Silt discharge gate | 1. Power plant |
| 2. No. 3 Lock | 5. Spillway |
| 3. No. 2 Lock | 6. Gezhouba |

five main structures completed in the first stage of construction formed a section of the dam, from the left (east) bank to the middle of the river.

Immediately before the closing of the main channel, it had already been narrowed to only 210 metres, the water was quite turbulent, with a volume of 4,720 cubic metres per second. Naturally it was a herculean task to try to block these choppy waters and build a cofferdam connected to the dam already constructed over the second and third channels. The attempt began in the early morning of January 3. In all, 107,741 cubic metres of rockfill were dumped into the main channel at an average rate of eight cubic metres per 18 seconds. For 13 hours, the Changjiang retreated from that section of the riverbed at a rate of six metres per hour as the water was diverted through the second and third channels. But it was extremely difficult to close off the last 20 metres. The water was so violent that it would immediately swallow up huge rocks weighing several tons. Several reinforced blocks of concrete, each weighing 25 tons, were then tied together with steel cables and hurled into the river course. It took two clusters, that is, 200 tons of concrete blocks, before the river was blocked. The effort took 36 hours to complete and was finished 11½ days ahead of schedule, a record for the nation's construction of hydroelectric projects.

In closing off the main channel, cadres and workers worked together in close co-ordination. Leading cadres personally participated, living and eating with the workers at the construction site. During this year's Spring Festival (February 5-8), a national holiday, everyone carried on work as usual. The Minister of Water Conservancy, Qian Zhengying, and other leading officials were also present during the festival.

The successful closure must also be attributed to our experts and technicians from all parts of the country who took part in meetings to decide on the procedure. The closure was the largest ever completed in China and has provided us with invaluable experience in building large multi-purpose hydroelectric projects on big rivers and in the comprehensive development of our rich water resources.

Persistent Efforts

Immediately after the main channel was blocked, the cofferdam, more than 890 metres long, was elevated to a height of 55 metres.

The workers completed an estimated two weeks of work in 10 days. Because the Changjiang floods every July, August and September, people now are working quickly to widen and consolidate the cofferdam before the onset of the flood season so that construction in the enclosure can take place in safety. As much as 116,000 cubic metres of rockfill are being thrown into the cofferdam every day, surpassing the record of 80,000 cubic metres a day achieved when the river was being obstructed.

Construction of the power plant in the second channel is being undertaken together with the cofferdam project in the main channel. The No. 1 unit for the 170 Mw generator is now ready for installation. Workers are busy providing navigation facilities, clearing up waterways and removing the cofferdam across the second and third channels so that everything can be done on schedule.

Principal Features

This Gezhouba project is a major part of the overall scheme to develop the resources of the 6,300-kilometre-long Changjiang River, the longest in the country.

When the entire project is completed, huge amounts of electricity for industrial and agricultural production will be provided for Hubei, western Henan, western Guangxi and eastern Sichuan. Now in the first stage of construction, the power plant in the middle channel will have seven operating units with a capacity of 960 Mw and will begin generating power this July.

Navigation on the Changjiang makes up 80 per cent of the inland water transport in our country. To provide navigation routes on the river, three shiplocks are to be built, two near the left bank and one near the right bank; the No. 1 Lock in the main channel and No. 2 Lock in the third channel each has a chamber length of 280 metres and a chamber width of 34 metres and will allow 10,000 dwt vessels to move up and downstream. A smaller No. 3 Lock in the third channel, 120 metres long and 18 metres wide, will hold 3,000 dwt cargo and passenger vessels. The annual handling one-way capacity of the three locks is 20 million tons in the near future and 50 million tons after a few years, about 8 to 20 times the existing one-way capacity of the Yichang harbour.

Gezhouba is a pilot project for the future Three Gorges scheme which will be constructed farther up the Changjiang. It will counter-

regulate the high dams on the Three Gorges, raising the water level of this 100-kilometre-long section of the river by 20 metres. The shoals and rocks in the Three Gorges which hitherto have impeded navigation will be submerged, allowing easy navigation at night and greatly improving water transport.

The 27-bay control spillway and the 12-bay silt discharge, when open, will be capable of

discharging a record flow of 110,000 cubic metres per second. The dam will eventually serve as a highway and railway bridge across the river to facilitate communications in the area.

Gezhouba is both an impressive project, attesting to China's present construction capabilities, and a preambule to the bigger Three Gorges scheme which, when completed, will be the largest in the world. □

Detailed Rules and Regulations for the Implementation Of the Income Tax Law of the People's Republic Of China Concerning Joint Ventures With Chinese and Foreign Investment

The following is the full text of the Detailed Rules and Regulations for the Implementation of the Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China Concerning Joint Ventures With Chinese and Foreign Investment. The Chinese text was published in "Renmin Ribao" at the end of last year. For the full text of the tax law, see "Beijing Review" issue No. 40, 1980. — Ed.

Article 1 These detailed rules and regulations are formulated in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of the Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China Concerning Joint Ventures With Chinese and Foreign Investment (hereinafter called tax law for short).

Article 2 "Income derived from production and business" mentioned in Article 1 of the tax law means income from the production and business operations in industry, mining, communications, transportation, agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries, poultry farming, commerce, tourism, food and drink, service and other trades.

"Income from other sources" mentioned in Article 1 of the tax law covers dividends, bonuses, interest and income from lease or transfer of property, patent right, proprietary technology, ownership of trademarks, copyright, and other sources.

Article 3 "A local surtax of 10 per cent of the assessed income tax" in Article 3 of the tax law means a surtax to be computed and levied according to the actual amount of income tax paid by joint ventures.

Reduction or exemption of local surtax on account of special circumstances shall be decided by the people's government of the province, municipality or autonomous region in which the joint venture is located.

Article 4 A foreign participant in a joint venture, who wants to remit its share of profits from China,

shall report to the local tax authorities. The remitting agency shall withhold an income tax of 10 per cent from the remittance. No tax shall be levied on that part of its share of profits which is not remitted from China.

Article 5 "The first profit-making year" mentioned in Article 5 of the tax law means the year in which a joint venture has begun making profit after its losses in the initial stage of operation have been made up in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of the tax law.

Article 6 A participant in a joint venture, who reinvests its share of profit in this enterprise or in other joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment for a period of not less than five years in succession, may receive a refund of 40 per cent of the income tax already paid on the reinvested amount upon the examination and approval of the certificate of the invested enterprise by the tax authorities to which the tax was paid.

Article 7 The tax year for joint ventures starts from January 1 and ends on December 31 on the Gregorian calendar.

Article 8 The amount of taxable income shall be computed by the following formulae:

1. Industry:

a. Cost of production of the year is equal to direct material used in production of the year plus direct wages plus manufacturing expenses;

b. Cost of product of the year is equal to inventory of semi-finished product at the beginning of the year and in-production product plus cost of production of the year minus inventory of semi-finished product at the end of the year and in-production product;

c. Cost of sale of product is equal to cost of product of the year plus inventory of product at

the beginning of the year minus inventory of product at the end of the year;

d. Net volume of sale of product is equal to total volume of sale of product minus (sales returns plus sales allowance);

e. Profit from sale of product is equal to net volume of sale of product minus taxes on sales minus cost of sale of product minus (selling expenses plus administrative expenses);

f. Amount of taxable income is equal to profit from sale of product plus profit from other operations plus non-operating income minus non-operating expenditure.

2. Commerce:

a. Net volume of sale is equal to total volume of sale minus (sales returns plus sales allowance);

b. Cost of sales is equal to inventory of merchandise at the beginning of the year plus [purchase of the year minus (purchase returned plus purchase discount) plus purchase expenses] minus inventory of merchandise at the end of the year;

c. Sale profit is equal to net volume of sale minus sale tax minus cost of sales minus (selling expenses plus overhead expenses);

d. Amount of taxable income is equal to sale profit plus profit from other operations plus non-operating income minus non-operating expenditure.

3. Service Trades:

a. Net business income is equal to gross business income minus (business tax plus operating expenses plus overhead expenses);

b. Amount of taxable income is equal to net business income plus non-operating income minus non-operating expenditure.

4. Other Lines of Operation:

For other lines of operations, refer to the above-mentioned formulae for calculation.

Article 9 The following items shall not be counted as cost, expense or loss in computing the amount of taxable income:

1. Expenditure on the purchase or construction of machinery, equipment, buildings, facilities and other fixed assets;

2. Expenditure on the purchase of intangible assets;

3. Interest on capital;

4. Income tax payment and local surtax payment;

5. Penalty for illegal operations and losses in the form of confiscated property;

6. Overdue tax payment and tax penalty;

7. Losses from windstorms, floods and fire risks covered by insurance indemnity;

8. Donations and contributions other than those for public welfare and relief purposes;

9. That part of the entertainment expenses for operating purposes above the quota of three per thousand of the total sale income in the tax year or above the quota of ten per thousand of the

total operational income and those entertainment expenses that are not relevant to production and operation.

Article 10 Depreciation of fixed assets in use shall be calculated on an annual basis. Fixed assets of joint ventures cover houses, buildings, machinery and other mechanical apparatus, means of transport and other equipment for the purpose of production with useful life of more than one year. But items, with a per-unit value of less than 500 yuan and a short useful life can be itemized as expenses according to the actual number in use.

Article 11 Fixed assets shall be assessed according to the original price.

For fixed assets used as investment, the original price shall be the price agreed upon by the participants at the time of investment.

For purchased fixed assets, the original price shall be the purchase price plus transport fees, installation expenses and other related expenses incurred before they are put to use.

For self-made and self-built fixed assets, the original price shall be the actual expenditures incurred in the course of manufacture or construction.

Article 12 In depreciating fixed assets, the residual value shall be assessed first and deducted from the original price, the principle being making the residual value at 10 per cent of the original price; those requiring to retain a little or no residual value shall be submitted for approval to the local tax authorities.

The depreciation of fixed assets shall generally be computed in average by the method of straight line.

Article 13 The useful life for computing depreciation of fixed assets is as follows:

1. The minimum useful life for houses and buildings is 20 years;

2. The minimum useful life for trains, ships, machines and equipment and other facilities for the purpose of production is 10 years;

3. The minimum useful life for electronic equipment and means of transport other than trains and ships is five years.

For cases where the fixed assets of joint ventures, owing to special reasons, need to accelerate depreciation or where methods of depreciation need to be modified, applications shall be submitted by the said ventures to the local tax authorities for examination and then relayed level by level to the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China for approval.

Article 14 Expenditures arising from the increase of value of fixed assets in use as a result of technical reform shall not be listed as expense.

The fixed assets continuing in use after full depreciation shall no longer be depreciated.

Article 15 The balance of the gain of joint ventures derived from sale of fixed assets at the current price after the net sum of non-depreciated assets or the residual value is deducted shall enter the year's loss and gain account.

Article 16 Intangible assets such as technical know-how, patent right, ownership of trademarks, copyright, ownership of sites and other royalties used as investment shall be assessed by amortization according to the sums provided in the agreements or contracts from the year they begin in use; for the intangible assets that are bought in at a fixed price, the actual payment shall be assessed from the year they are put in use.

The above-mentioned intangible assets, with provision of time limit for use, shall be assessed by amortization according to the provision of time limit for use; those without the provision shall be assessed by amortization in 10 years.

Article 17 Expenses arising during the period of preparation for a joint venture shall be amortized after it goes into production or business, with the amount of amortization not exceeding 20 per cent each year.

Article 18 Inventory of merchandise, raw materials, in-production products, semi-finished products, finished products and by-products shall be computed according to the cost price. For the method of computation, the joint ventures may choose one of the following: first-in first-out, shifting average and weighted average. In those cases where a change in the method of computation is necessary, it shall be submitted for approval to the local tax authorities.

Article 19 Income tax to be paid in quarterly instalments as prescribed in Article 8 of the tax law may be computed as one-fourth of the planned annual profit or the actual income in the preceding year.

Article 20 Joint ventures shall file their income tax returns and their final accounting statements with the local tax authorities within the prescribed period irrespective of profit or loss in the tax year and send the reports on auditing by the chartered public accountants registered in the People's Republic of China.

The accounting statements submitted by branches of joint ventures within China to their head offices shall be submitted to the local tax authorities at the same time for reference.

Article 21 Joint ventures shall file tax returns within the time limit set by the tax law. In case of failure to submit the tax returns within the prescribed time limit owing to special circumstances, application should be submitted in the said time limit, and the time limit may be appropriately extended upon the approval of the local tax authorities.

The final day of the time limit for tax payment and filing tax returns may be extended if it falls upon an official holiday.

Article 22 Income of joint ventures in foreign currency shall be assessed according to the exchange rate quoted by the State General Administration of Foreign Exchange Control on the day when the tax payment certificates are made out and shall be taxed in Renminbi.

Article 23 The accounting on the accrual basis shall be practised for revenue and expenditure of joint ventures. All accounting records shall be accurate

and perfect and shall have lawful vouchers as the basis for entry account.

Article 24 The method of finance and accounting of joint ventures shall be submitted to local tax authorities for reference.

When the method of finance and accounting of joint ventures contradicts the provisions of the tax law, tax payments shall be computed according to the provisions of the tax law.

Article 25 Vouchers for accounting, accounting books and reports used by joint ventures shall be recorded in the Chinese language or in both Chinese and foreign language.

Accounting vouchers, accounting books and reports shall be kept for at least 15 years.

Article 26 Sales invoices and business receipts shall be submitted for approval to the local tax authorities before they are used.

Article 27 Officials sent by tax authorities shall produce identification cards when investigating the financial affairs, accounting books and tax situation of a joint venture and undertake to keep them secret.

Article 28 Tax authorities may impose a penalty of not more than 5,000 yuan on a joint venture which has violated the provisions of Articles 9, 11 and 12 of the tax law according to the seriousness of the case.

Article 29 Tax authorities may impose a penalty of not more than 5,000 yuan on a joint venture which has violated the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 25, and Article 26 of these detailed rules and regulations.

Article 30 Tax authorities shall serve notices on cases involving penalties in accordance with the relevant provisions of the tax law and these detailed rules and regulations.

Article 31 When a joint venture applies for reconsideration in accordance with the provisions of Article 15 of the tax law, the tax authorities concerned are required to make decisions within three months after receiving the application.

Article 32 Income tax paid abroad by joint ventures or its branches on their income earned outside China may be credited against the amount of income tax to be paid by their head offices upon presenting the foreign tax payment certificate. But the credit amount shall not exceed the payable tax on the income abroad computed according to the tax rate prescribed by China's tax law.

Article 33 Income tax returns and tax payment certificates used by joint ventures are to be printed by the General Taxation Bureau of the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China.

Article 34 The right of interpreting the provisions of these detailed rules and regulations resides in the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China.

Article 35 These detailed rules and regulations come into force on the same date as the publication and enforcement of the Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China Concerning Joint Ventures With Chinese and Foreign Investment. □

A Point on the Chinese Proletariat

The Chinese proletariat, representing the most advanced productive forces, is the greatest class in the history of China. This most awakened and revolutionary class, through its political Party—the Chinese Communist Party, has led the Chinese people in pushing the Chinese revolution from victory to victory.

The Chinese proletariat, however, has its weak points. Following are excerpts from an article discussing this question. —Ed.

THERE are not many places in the world where feudalism lasted as long as it did in China. Beginning in the Qin Dynasty of 221 B.C., feudalism continued up to the early part of this century.

Because feudalism in China was deep-rooted and capitalist development was quite feeble, the Chinese proletariat, unlike the proletariat in Western Europe, must regard opposition to feudalism, not capitalism, as its main revolutionary task. At the same time, the Chinese proletariat has been deeply influenced by handicraft industry and has a strong peasant mentality. It has a revolutionary character because most of its members were oppressed labourers, yet it displays conservatism and narrow-mindedness which originated in the outmoded relations of production. The Chinese Communist Party is mainly composed of peasants and other people of petty-bourgeois origins. The mentality of the peasantry and feudal ideas coming from small production are reflected

inside the proletariat. These unhealthy mentalities, disguised as proletarian ideas, have often infiltrated into all spheres of the Party's principles, policies and tactics as well as into the blueprint of socialist construction and, sometimes, have even taken control of the concrete process of the revolution.

Fundamentally getting rid of peasant mentality and feudalism will be our tasks for a long time to come. In the first place, they should be combated in the proletariat and in the ranks of the Party. But what is more important is the high-speed development of the productive forces. However, these two tasks have been seriously interfered with and sabotaged for quite some time. The main reasons are that we have failed to understand the limitations of China's proletariat, have gone to great lengths to oppose cap-

italism in an unscientific way and neglected opposing feudalism. Especially during the "cultural revolution," in which the primary task was to "oppose capitalist restoration," peasant mentality and feudalism became the ideological trend on an unprecedented scale; in the guise of socialism, it viciously developed in the proletariat and the Party and seriously endangered the socialist cause.

Historical lessons have proved that all good intentions and hard efforts to build up scientific socialism can be engulfed by the utopian socialism of the small producers if we fail to get rid of the limitations of China's proletariat and eliminate the feudal and peasant mentality within the ranks of the proletariat.

(Excerpts from an article in "Social Sciences" in Shanghai, No. 5, 1980.)

No Need for Leprosy Villages

—A proposal by noted Doctor Ma Haide



WHEN the word leprosy is mentioned, horrible images come to mind. Most people, in fact, assume the disease cannot be treated. However, this is not the case.

Mildly Infectious. Leprosy is

not highly infectious. Patients with infectious leprosy only account for 30 per cent of the total infected population and those with non-infectious leprosy make up between 50 and 70 per cent. Leprosy was first record-

ed in China over 2,000 years ago. In the early 1950s, there were about 500,000 lepers in the country. Over the last 30 years, marked results have been achieved in preventing and curing this disease. Now the incidence of leprosy is quite low and it is curable and preventable.

Leprosy Is Not Hereditary.

Leprosy in its advanced stage causes disfigurement, arousing great fear. For this reason, infected people were forced to live in segregated leprosy villages and hospitals far away from healthy people. Chinese leper colonies date back to the Tang Dynasty (7th century) and in Europe, they started in the 14th century. Before 1949, the few leprosy villages in China were run by foreign missionaries. After liberation, we continued to use this method, building them up on a larger scale, and we still follow this method today.

But this form of segregation causes many problems, and it is still far from proven that this method really achieves the aim of isolation. In fact, it presents many difficulties to patients,

Dr. Ma Haide (George Hatem) was born in the United States in 1910. After earning a doctor's degree of medicine in 1933, he came to China to do medical work. In 1936, he went to the revolutionary base area in northern Shaanxi and joined the Chinese revolution. For many years after liberation he was involved in research and field work for controlling leprosy. He became an adviser to the Ministry of Public Health of the People's Republic of China in 1978.

medical workers and society. To the patients, going to a village means saying goodbye for ever to their families. The social activities of their family members are consequently affected. As for the state, it has to subsidize these families. When the patients recover and leave the leprosy village, no place is will-

as other patients do. Ambulatory treatment is enough. Simultaneously, we can give prophylactic drugs to those in close contact with such patients.

The difficulties resulting from such antiquated isolation procedures will disappear as the method of chemotherapeutic

Beginning from issue No. 11, we have started this new column — OPINION DIGEST — which features excerpts from significant articles on politics, economics, science, technology and culture that have appeared in publications throughout the nation. — Ed.

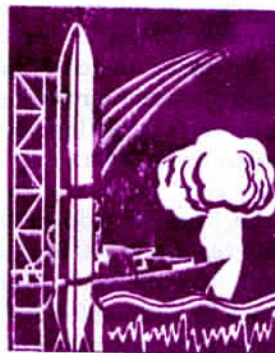
ing to accept them. Many people discriminate against the medical personnel working in these leprosy villages. Furthermore, medical workers trying to prevent and treat this disease face numerous obstacles. For example, detection efforts are hindered because the leprosy patient conceals the disease due to fear of separation.

Isolate the Disease, Not the Patient.

Several kinds of effective medicines for curing leprosy were discovered in the 1960s and 1970s. New achievements have been made with drugs for treating leprosy reaction. Now, much progress has already been made in the areas of prevention and treatment of this disease. In my opinion, it is time we gradually phased out leprosy villages and stopped isolation. As a correct measure, we should allow infected people to live in their own homes and receive regular examination and active treatment at the hospital, just

isolation is adopted. The state has to spend nearly 1,000 yuan to treat and keep a patient in a leprosy village. But, with this new method, the state only needs to pay 40 yuan per patient, and the disease can be diagnosed and treated effectively at an early stage.

(Excerpts from an article in "Guangming Ribao," February 1, 1981.)



SPORTS

World Cup Volleyball Preliminaries

The Chinese men's volleyball team came from behind to beat the world-ranking south Koreans and captured the crown at the Asian Zone World Cup Preliminaries earlier this month in Xianggang (Hongkong). The national women's team did the same after shutting out Australia, Singapore and Xianggang in three straight games. Both Chinese teams will represent Asia at the Tokyo World Cup Volleyball Tournament next November.

of volleying and quick left-handed spikes. The Chinese players did not lose confidence, however. They rallied and won the next three games and the title. Wang Jiawei was particularly devastating in his smashes.

Among the top volleyball players receiving awards at the end of the tournament were: Lang Ping, Sun Jinfang and Zhou Xiaolan of the Chinese women's team and Wang Jiawei of the men's team.

In the international superstar volleyball tournament that followed, with men's and women's teams from China, Japan and south Korea taking

horizontal bar with 9.75 points and the vaulting horse with 9.70 points. In the parallel bars and rings events, he placed second.

The American gymnast James Hartung won the rings with 9.65 points and Bart Conner, also an American, took the parallel bars with 9.80. They also tied for the first place in the pommel horse with 9.75 points.

Gymnasts from 15 countries took part in this tournament.

Chinese Gymnast in Paris. Chinese gymnast Tong Fei finished second in the men's all-round individual competition at the Sixth Grand Prix Gymnastics Tournament held on March 6-8 in Paris.

Though the 19-year-old gymnast was injured in a traffic accident in Paris shortly before the competition, he went on to score a total of 56.80 points, only 0.05 points behind the winner Serguei Riazanov of the Soviet Union.

Tong Fei captured the title in the men's floor exercises competition by defeating Roland Brueckner of the German Democratic Republic, a gold medalist in this event at the 1980 Moscow Olympics. The Chinese gymnast also captured the men's rings title and won the men's parallel bars event. In the horizontal bar competition, he placed third to win a silver medal (two other gymnasts tied for gold medals in this event). In addition, Tong Fei finished fourth in the pommel horse event to earn a bronze medal (two gymnasts placed second).

Twenty-eight men and women gymnasts from 15 countries took part in the Paris tourna-



Chinese men's and women's volleyball teams receive awards.

The highlight of the preliminaries, in which eight men's and four women's teams participated, was clearly the final battle for first place in the men's division between China and south Korea. In earlier matches, both teams had shown their strength and skill by defeating their opponents. As they had not met in competition for a couple of years, the final showdown was especially tense and well-played. The south Korean team took a quick lead by winning the first two games. Its players showed excellent skill at blocking the net, and the team captain Kim Hochul gave a brilliant display

part, the Chinese men and women players again won the championships. The Chinese men's team beat the Japanese team 3:1 and the south Korean team 3:0, while the Chinese women's team beat both the Japanese and south Korean teams in three straight games.

Gymnastics Championships

American Cup Gymnastics Championships. At the championships held at Fort Worth, Texas, China's Li Yuejiu on March 20 won the floor exercises event with 9.80 points, the

ment. Organized by the Society for the Advancement of Gymnastics, this competition is held only once every two years. Tong Fei, the only Chinese gymnast present at the tournament, has performed well in seven other international contests.

Ice Hockey Tournament

Close and spirited competition marked the 1981 Ice Hockey World Championship for Pool C teams held this month at Beijing's Capital Gymnasium. At the end of the tournament, both the Austrian and Chinese teams qualified to advance to Pool B and will take part in the Pool B championship next year.

The Austrian team proved to be the strongest, winning all seven matches. The Chinese finished second with six wins and one loss, followed by Hungary, Denmark, France, Bulgaria, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Britain. The Chinese players impressed fellow competitors and spectators with their speed, teamwork and rapid improvement in individual skills.

Two Chinese were among the top six players awarded at the end of the championship. Chen Xiguang and Yang Youke received best forward and best defenceman awards respectively. Forwards Andre Peloffy (France) and Richard Cunningham (Austria), defenceman Walter Schneider (Austria) and goalkeeper Robert Mak (Austria) were also commended and given awards.

In recognition of the excellent work done by the Chinese Ice Hockey Association in hosting the championship, Curt Berglund, on behalf of President Dr. Gunther Sabetzki of the International Ice Hockey Federation, presented certifi-



Players from Denmark and Bulgaria scramble for the puck.

cates of commendation to chairman of the organizing committee Dong Nianli, director of the competition committee Wang Shaoqiu and staff worker Zhang Jilong. Curt Berglund is Treasurer of the I.I.H.F.

"Weiqi" Championship

In an exciting 7-hour final game, Chinese *weiqi* (go) wizard Shao Zhenzhong defeated compatriot Ma Xiaochun to win the Third World Amateur *Weiqi* (Go) Championship in Tokyo on March 14. At the prize-awarding ceremony after the match, Shao Zhenzhong was honoured with the title of Seventh Dan by the Japanese Go Association.

Weiqi is a board game invented in China probably more than 4,000 years ago. It requires great skill, strategy and patience, as games can often last for many hours. *Weiqi* is popular today in many parts of Asia. The recent championship, sponsored jointly by the Japanese Go Association and Japan Airlines (JAL), was attended by 31 amateur *weiqi* players from 23

countries and regions worldwide. The two Chinese finalists both defeated south Korea's Park Sang Don and Japan's Bunsho Murakami in the semifinals on March 13. Another Chinese player, Liu Xiaoguang, placed fifth.

Essonne Marathon

Despite rain, heavy winds and an accidental 50-metre detour off the regular course, China's 26-year-old Xu Liang finished second with a time of 2 hrs. 19 mins. 28 secs. at the 7th Annual Essonne International Marathon. Held in a southern suburb of Paris on March 15, the race was won by Italy's Gianpaolo Messina in 2 hrs. 17 mins. 6 secs.

A total of 2,500 runners from nine countries ran in the 26-mile marathon. The contestants were divided into three divisions: adult male, young male and women. Two other Chinese runners took part in the race: Yang Jian and Liu Zonggui ranked 11th and 80th with times of 2 hrs. 26 mins. 15 secs. and 2 hrs. 38 mins. 29 secs. respectively.

Books

A Pearl of Minority Literature

Selected Short Stories of Minority Nationalities

《少数民族短篇小说选》

Edited by Central Institute for Nationalities;

Published by Sichuan Nationalities Publishing House;

Renminbi: 1.45 yuan.

The *Selected Short Stories of Minority Nationalities* contains 39 short stories written between 1949 and 1979 by 37 writers from some 20 nationalities, including Mongolians, Tibetans, Koreans and Uygurs. This first publication of its kind in the past 30 years includes many representative selections which are well-known at home and abroad.

The writers have gone to great lengths to reflect the great diversity of their multinational country. The pieces serve to acquaint readers with the customs, religious beliefs, and the thinking of the various nationalities. *Unfinished Skirt* by Yang Su focuses on problems

ensuing from different attitudes of different generations towards marriage customs. It is the custom of the Jingpo people to make women knit a skirt as a condition for marriage. Tan Liangzhou, a Miao nationality writer, depicts a joyful scene of antiphonal singing in a wedding party in his piece, *Blocking the Way*. Responsive verse singing is an ancient custom of the Miao people. Other memorable scenes described in these short stories include horseback competition for a sheep on the grassland, hunting in the snow-capped mountains, antiphonal songs between lovers in bamboo huts and wedding gongs and drums in mountain villages. The characteristics of different nationalities are portrayed realistically. For example, the Mongolian trait of persistence is well illustrated in *Grassland of Flowers* by Malaqinfu, a Mongolian writer. Daguer, the leading character, was a slave when he was young. Every day, he had to run after the horses of a Mongolian noble. Though the noble caused him a

lot of trouble and whipped him at will, Daguer never became submissive. Instead, he proved a man of character. His persistence paid off, for years later he became a successful long-distance runner.

Another major theme in the collection is the brotherly sentiments evinced between the nationalities. In *a Festival* by Zhong Lu of the Xibe nationality, the scene depicting the traditional custom of holding a horseback competition for a sheep during a festival brings out both the great horsemanship of the riders and the friendship between the Kazakh and Xibe peoples. *Guests From the East* by Zhuoma of Tibet is a story about how a Han medical team saved a Tibetan woman during a difficult childbirth.

In our large multinational country, minority forms of literature, such as poetry, opera and fairy tales, have existed for a long time. But short stories only flourished after the nationwide liberation in 1949. Practically all the writers included in this collection began their careers after New China was founded.

The authors of these works reside permanently in their local areas and are familiar with the sentiments, ways of thinking and temperaments of their people. In addition, their knowledge of the local proverbs and speech imbue their fictions with an authentic touch. The stories not only illustrate the progress achieved in China's socialist revolution and construction, specifically in areas inhabited by the minority peoples, but also provide an insight into their moral values and ways of living as well as their customs and habits.

— Wu Chongyang
and Tao Lifan

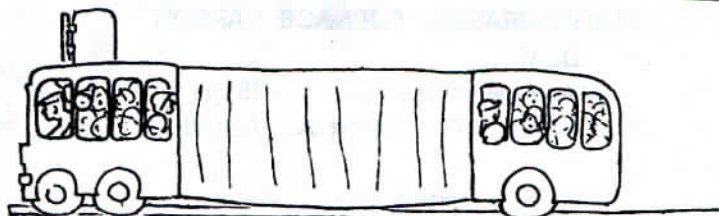


Kazakh herders in Xinjiang compete on horseback to catch a sheep.

Humour In China



- Sun Zeliang

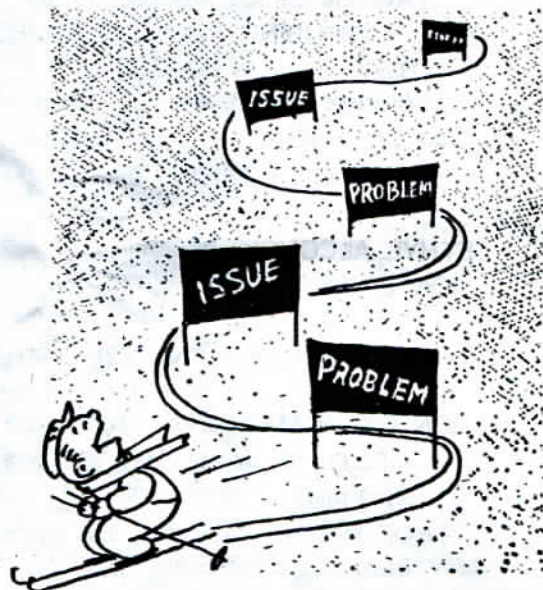


- Wu Zuwang



Shortening a story.

- Chen Herong

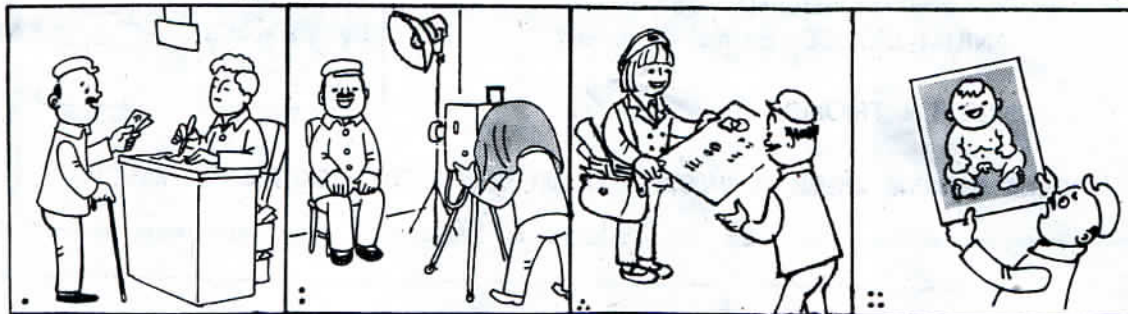


Skirting issues.

- Liu Kejin

Wang Fuzi

- Li Shiming





GUANGDONG CHEMICALS

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HIGH ABRASION FURNACE CARBON
BLACK:
Average particle size: 27-35 μ .
INTERMEDIATE SUPER ABRASION

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GENERAL PURPOSE FURNACE CARBON

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Average particle size: 50-70 μ .
FAST EXTRUDING FURNACE CARBON

BLACK:
Average particle size: 31-58 μ .
CARBON LUMPS: 15-40 mm. and 50-150mm.

CALCIUM CARBONATE: 98% min.

CHLORINATED PARAFFIN: 50% min.

ETHYL ALCOHOL: 95% min.

IRON OXIDE BLACK: No. 722 Fe_3O_4 95%
min.

IRON OXIDE BLACK: No. 721 Fe_3O_4 95%
min.

IRON OXIDE MAGNETIC: Tape grade,
 $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$, Coercivity (He) 300 Oersteds
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LITHOPONE: 28-30% total zinc content
calculated as ZnS .

LITHOPONE: 30% min.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE: 99% min.

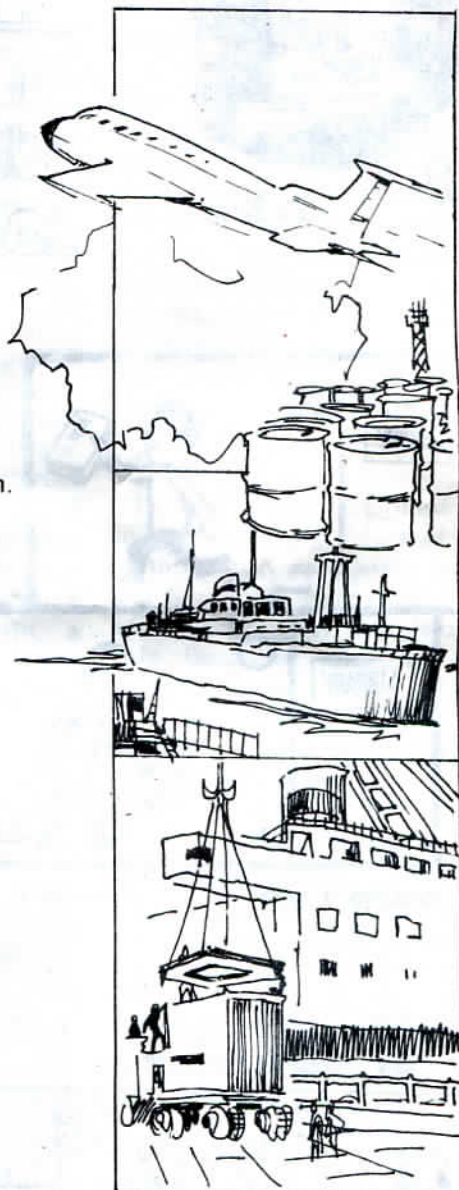
COLOUR PROCESSING: Kit No. 1

COLOUR PROCESSING: Kit No. 2

SODIUM HYDROSULFITE: 85% min.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE: Enamel grade 98%
min.

TUNGSTEN TRIOXIDE: 99.5% min.



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61 Yanjiang Road 1, Guangzhou, China

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