

BEIJING REVIEW

**Party Congress Due to Open
In September**

China's "East-West Dialogue"



A CHINESE WEEKLY OF
NEWS AND VIEWS

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

CPC National Congress To Be Held

The 12th National Party Congress, scheduled to open on September 1, is expected to open up new vistas in China's socialist modernization drive as it will draw up a new programme, adopt a new Party Constitution and elect a new Central Committee, a Central Advisory Commission and a new Central Discipline Inspection Committee (p. 4).

Class Struggle in Present-Day China

Class struggle still exists in China even though the exploiting classes have been eliminated. The article explains the causes and the salient features of current class struggle (p. 17).

Co-operation Between China's East and West

Technical and economic co-operation between the relatively

developed eastern coastal areas and the somewhat underdeveloped hinterlands in the west aims at narrowing the gap between the two areas so that the whole national economy will move forward (p. 23).

Situation in the Middle East

A review of the Middle East since Israel's invasion of Lebanon discusses the future of the PLO, the intricate relations among the various forces in Lebanon, as well as the US interests in the war (p. 12).

More on Japanese Textbooks

China demanded once again that the Japanese Government take the necessary measures to rectify the errors of the Japanese Ministry of Education in censoring and revising the textbooks (p. 8). Popular concern

also has been aroused in China by the cry raised by some Japanese for "restoring Japan-Taiwan relations" (p. 15).

Beijing Spruces Up

More trees, housing facilities and energy resources are among the goals of the newly devised Beijing plan. Its implementation will metamorphize city life while preserving historical relics and artifacts (p. 26).



The Great Hall of the People where many important meetings of the Party and government are held.

Photo by Chen Zonglie

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Cultural Exchanges With Foreign Countries

Does China's criticism of bourgeois liberalization have a negative effect on its cultural exchanges with Western countries?

Cultures of different nations always have interchanges and influence each other. True arts and science have become the common property of all the world's people. China's cultural exchanges with other countries, including those in the West, are aimed at promoting mutual understanding and friendship and drawing on the essence of foreign culture to speed up the development of its own socialist culture.

We do not indiscriminately reject foreign culture, nor do we blindly worship it.

Every country, Oriental or Western, large or small, has its own traditional, distinctive culture. Each has elements that can appropriately be absorbed by other cultures and elements that other cultures must reject. Thus we are selective in our utilization of cultural aspects of other countries and are careful not to copy them mechanically. We utilize culture from abroad in the context of China's actual conditions and national traditions. Only thus can we gain from cultural exchanges with other countries in a way that will enrich and develop our own culture.

Similarly, we are analytical about Western culture. We

welcome Western things that uphold the independence and freedom of the people and things that are beneficial to the people's bodies and minds and help promote scientific development. On the other hand, we do not allow any reactionary or obscene elements that erode our people's minds. We do not ban things that are still controversial or even things that strike a somewhat unhealthy tone so long as they are not reactionary or obscene. It is neither possible nor desirable to prevent people from having contact with erroneous things. On the contrary, people should be encouraged to analyse and discuss these things so that they can improve their ability to distinguish right from wrong. This is also our attitude towards our own culture.

The current struggle against bourgeois liberalization is indispensable for developing a new socialist culture in China. Those who advocate bourgeois liberalization blindly worship the West and are the trumpeters of bourgeois democracy; they want to introduce into China the entire Western political system, individualist ideas (including single-minded pursuit of personal gain and money worship) and even Western cultural garbage. Such a tendency has emerged in China in the last few years. If it is not criticized and checked, it will jeopardize the promotion

of socialist ethics and endanger our socialist cause.

Decadent bourgeois ideas from the West will unavoidably find their way into China with the increase of our exchanges with foreign countries. But these are not to be feared if we bear in mind the importance of the "anti-erosion" struggle and adopt appropriate measures. We should on no account abandon the policy of opening China to the outside world or our cultural exchanges with other countries, including Western countries. We will never return to the cultural obscurantism practised by Jiang Qing and her ilk.

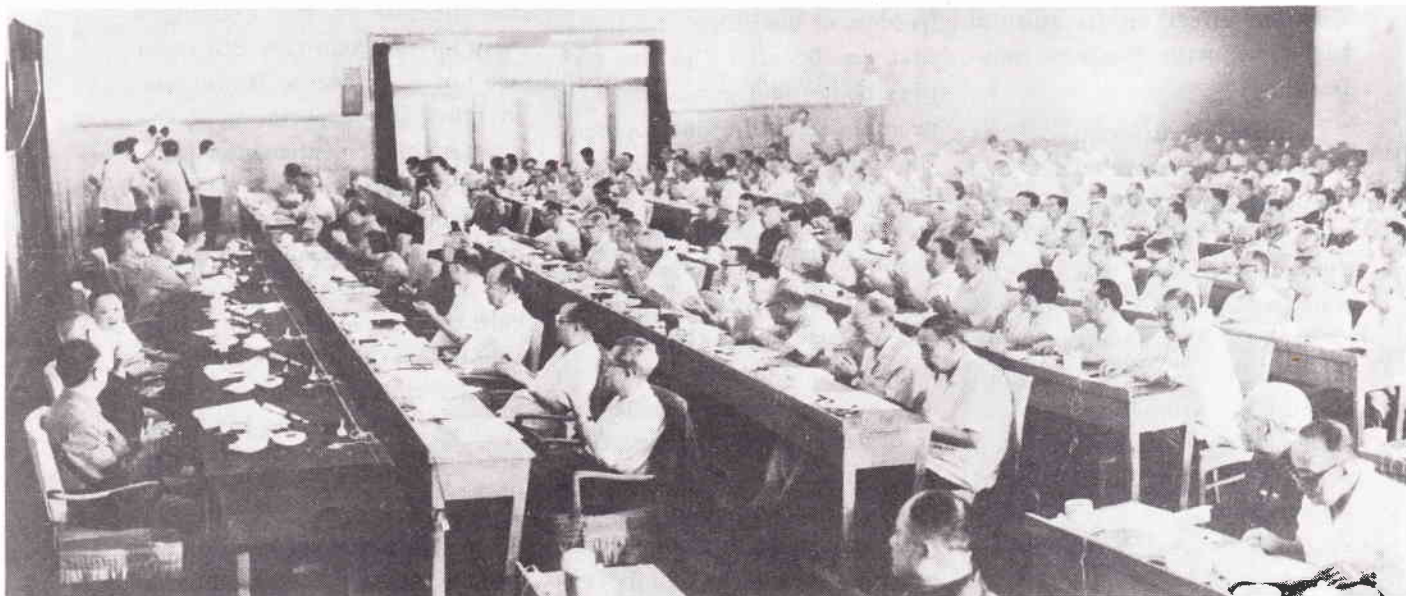
We will never slacken our efforts to oppose bourgeois liberalization. The implementation of this policy will ensure the healthy development of China's cultural exchanges with other countries and enable China to absorb the essence of foreign culture in a still better way.

— Cultural Editor
Xin Xiangrong



POLITICAL

Central Committee Session Announces: Party Congress to Open Sept. 1



The 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party will be convened on September 1. This was decided at the Seventh Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee.

The plenary session, held on August 6 in Beijing, also examined and adopted a report of the Party Central Committee to the 12th Party Congress and the Constitution of the Communist Party of China (revised draft). It unanimously decided to submit the two documents to the 12th Party Congress for deliberation.

The 12th Party Congress will sum up the rich experience gained since the previous congress held in August 1977, particularly the experience gained since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee held towards the end of 1978.

On this basis it will draw up a programme and set the goals for the coming period. The congress will adopt the new Party Constitution, elect a new Party Central Committee, a Central Advisory Commission and a new Central Discipline Inspection Commission.

Attended by 185 members and 112 alternate members of the Party Central Committee and 21 observers, the Seventh Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee was presided over by Standing Committee members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun and Hua Guofeng.

A six-day preparatory meeting was held before the plenary session, at which views were fully exchanged and re-

lated issues carefully discussed.

Salute Veteran Comrades. The session also discussed and passed letters of respect to Liu Bocheng and Cai Chang, both veteran comrades who have contributed greatly to the cause of the Party.

Liu Bocheng joined the Revolution of 1911 and the war against the Northern warlords in his youth. One of the leaders of the Nanchang Uprising of 1927, he is one of the founders of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and one of its outstanding leaders.

Cai Chang who began her revolutionary career in 1919 is one of the Party's earliest members. She participated in the 25,000-li Long March. She has been an outstanding leader of the Chinese women's movement as well as a noted activist in

the international progressive women's movement.

Both Liu Bocheng and Cai Chang have been elected delegates to the National Party Congresses and members of the Party Central Committee many times. However, because of their advanced ages and poor health, they will not attend the forthcoming 12th Party Congress, nor will they continue to hold Party and government leadership positions. In view of this, the Seventh Plenary Session extended to them cordial regards and great respect on behalf of the entire Party membership.

Fresh Brilliant Chapter. In an editorial on the forthcoming 12th Party Congress, *Renmin Ribao*, organ of the Party Central Committee, said: "Five years have elapsed since the convocation of the 11th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. These five years, especially the last four years since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, constitute an extremely important period in the history of our Party."

The Third Plenary Session marked a great turning point in the history of our Party since the birth of New China, the editorial said. In the period between the Third and the Sixth Plenary Sessions, the Party fulfilled the historical task of correcting its guiding ideology and reiterated and clarified the Marxist ideological line, political line and organizational line. During this period, it also worked out and implemented a series of correct policies and principles governing both internal and external affairs. As a result, major achievements and measurable progress have been made in various fields of endeavour, the editorial added. History has shown that our Party has great vitality. It is capable of and is taking effective measures to heal the serious wounds inflicted upon it, correct mistakes and open up new avenues for its work.

The 12th Party Congress will open up bright and new vistas in China's socialist modernization drive and write a magnificent new page in the history of the Party.

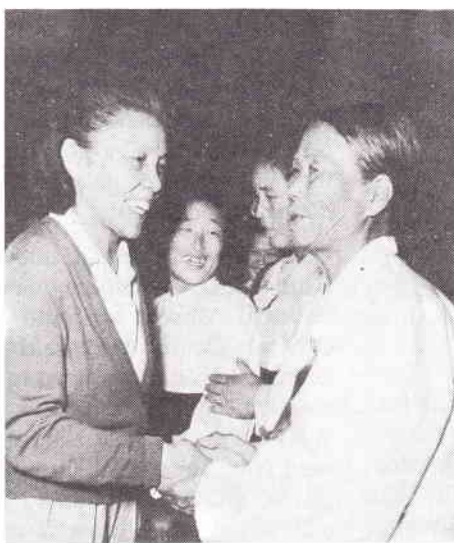
Caring for Middle-Aged Intellectuals

Lately the Chinese Government has stressed that while implementing the policies concerning intellectuals, particular attention should be attached to solving the difficulties in the work and lives of middle-aged intellectuals.

Middle-aged intellectuals are defined as those who have received a secondary technical school or college education and are now between 36 and 55 in age. Totalling 5.7 million in all throughout the country, the majority have been trained since the founding of New China in 1949. They are now playing an increasingly important role in the country's socialist construction.

In Shanghai, of the 350,000 intellectuals working in various fields, 230,000 are middle-aged, constituting 70 per cent of the total (the proportion is more or less the same in other provinces and municipalities).

Most of them have become key personnel in their work units. Figures from four universities in this city show that middle-aged teachers shoulder 70 per cent of the teaching and scientific research tasks, and that 80 per cent of important scientific research achievements are made by them. They also hold 90 per cent of the leading posts in the various departments and teaching groups. In some factories, over 90 per cent of



Left: Comrades Liu Bocheng (right) and Deng Xiaoping in 1946.
Right: Comrade Cai Chang (left) chatting with representatives of Korean nationality attending the national women's congress held in September 1957.

the engineers and technical personnel are intellectuals of this age group.

In the organs of state power, middle-aged intellectuals play the role of succeeding the old and helping advance the young. Outstanding members among them are selected and promoted to leading posts, as stressed by the Party Central Committee and the State Council.

Solving the problems of middle-aged intellectuals has become crucial because while they bear heavy responsibilities in work, many also have substantial family burdens. This age group often supports both the older and the younger generations. Their salaries are low and living conditions are poor, which adversely affect their work as well as their health.

Many departments and localities are investigating these problems. For instance, colleges in Fujian Province have helped 70 middle-aged intellectuals move into new homes. Priority will be given to middle-aged lecturers and professors after another 600 new apartments are completed this year. Efforts are also being made to reunite husbands and wives who live in different places. The Xiamen University has helped more than 100 people solve this problem this year. Other places like Heilongjiang, Hubei and Beijing are also taking active measures to solve these problems.

Nationally, this work has just started. Systematic and persistent efforts are necessary. Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang recently asserted that the government intends to solve these problems in the next few years.

China Law Society Founded

The China Law Society, a national mass organization, was recently set up in Beijing.

The society's aim is to unite judicial workers all over China to conduct research into the Marxist science of law and the theories and practice of China's socialist legal system. It upholds Party leadership and keeps to the socialist road and other basic Marxist principles, and implements the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." The society hopes to contribute to the development of socialist democracy and the perfection of the socialist legal system.

The society will conduct academic exchanges with its counterparts abroad and carry out research on the laws and legal science of other countries.

During its first council meeting the society elected Wu Xinyu, Vice-Chairman of the Commission for Legal Affairs of NPC Standing Committee, its president and Yang Xiufeng, Vice-Chairman of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and former president of the Supreme People's Court, its honorary president.

At the founding meeting, Peng Zhen, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, said that China should have a complete socialist legal system of its own. Workers in this field should proceed from the actual situation in China, study and sum up their own experiences as well as the experiences of old China and other countries so as to improve China's socialist legal system.

At the meeting Yang Xiufeng expressed the hope that over a period of time efforts will lead to the emergence of a number of good Marxist jurists and a contingent of theoretical workers in this field.

The predecessor of the China Law Society was the Society of Political Science and Law which was set up in 1953 but was dissolved during the 10 years of the "cultural revolution" (1966-76). After the overthrow of the gang of four in 1976, China's legal system was restored and improved and the law society was re-established.

SOCIAL

Public Security Improved

Public security has improved markedly over the last two years, particularly in the cities. This was the consensus at the recently concluded national judicial work conference, the largest of its kind since the founding of New China in 1949.

A major manifestation of this improvement is the declining rate of crime. In the first six months of this year, there were 57,000 criminal cases in the 18 major cities with populations exceeding 1 million, which was 25.1 per cent fewer than during the same period of last year, and 10.4 per cent fewer than the latter half of last year. The number of serious crimes in Guiyang, Shanghai and Guangzhou was 52.7, 40.4 and 37.5 per cent fewer than in the first half of last year.

Simultaneously, the number of cases that were solved increased. In Beijing, more cases were solved in the latter half of last year than in any of the previous



A doctor at the Shanghai Reformatory bandaging the wounded hand of a young delinquent.

three years. All the particularly serious criminal cases that occurred during this period were cleared. The rate of all kinds of criminal cases solved in the first six months of this year rose by 5.6 per cent compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The improvement in public security can be attributed to the following:

— The excellent political and economic situation has promoted the improvement in public security, and the socialist ethics campaign carried out throughout China in March this year enhanced the people's consciousness in safeguarding social order;

— The socialist legal system is gradually being perfected. The legislative organs have promulgated the criminal law, the law of criminal procedure and other laws and decrees, while each major city has formulated laws and regulations to suit local conditions;

— The public security and judicial departments have adopted a series of correct measures and imposed severe and

timely punishment on a number of criminals who seriously jeopardized public security. Meanwhile, lenient treatment was given to those who gave themselves up to the public security authorities;

— Notable results have been achieved in reforming criminals. In line with the principle of "reforming the criminals through labour and education and transforming them from being a destructive force into citizens who are beneficial to society," the public security departments have made unremitting efforts in educating and reforming prisoners. Most criminals have shown they can mend their ways. Less than 5 per cent committed new crimes after being released;

— Authorities have successfully mobilized the masses to struggle against criminals. Take Tianjin for example. Since last year, about 6,100 citizens actively participated in exposing and reporting criminal cases. About 15,000 cases were solved in this way, and the civilians helped turn in the criminals to the public security authorities.

Prior to 1966, New China was commended by many foreign friends as "the safest country in the world," with Beijing as "the safest city." Good social order, however, was undermined during the "cultural revolution." Though the situation has been improved gradually in the last few years, the development is not even. At present, public security is still not satisfactory, and in some places, serious crimes continue to occur. All this requires careful attention.

Settling Civil Disputes Through Mediation

The lower courts should make greater efforts to mediate civil

cases and find solutions amenable to both parties, according to the Supreme People's Court.

Addressing a recent national conference on civil procedures, the high court advised judicial workers to leave their benches, conduct hearings on the spot of dispute and settle civil cases through mediation.

Since 1978, people's courts at all levels in China have handled nearly 1.65 million civil cases of the first instance, more than 100,000 appeals and 23,000 complaints. Eighty per cent of these cases were settled where they took place through mediation by people's courts, particularly courts at the grass-roots level.

Over the last three years, the people's courts handled 830,000 marriage-related cases and 820,000 cases involving property rights. The settlement of these cases have played a positive role in opposing marriages occurring through arbitrary decision by any third party, mercenary marriages and exaction of money or gifts in connection with marriage. This helped ensure freedom of marriage, improve social customs and change the old ideology.

Jiang Hua, President of the Supreme People's Court, pointed out at the conference that settling civil cases are a means of resolving contradictions among the people and to avoid aggravating such contradictions. He emphasized the importance of strengthening mediation of civil cases. Of the 1.18 million criminal and civil cases handled in 1981 in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (not including Taiwan), 730,000, or 61.5 per cent, were civil cases, he said.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Australian Prime Minister Visits China

Malcolm Fraser, Prime Minister of Australia, paid a successful visit to China from August 4 to 6. This was his second visit to China following his first in 1976.

During his visit, Prime Minister Fraser met and exchanged views with Premier Zhao Ziyang and other Chinese leaders on the current international political and economic situation and the situation in the Asian-Pacific region.

Their talks showed that there is no conflict of fundamental interests between the two countries and that they share similar or identical views on a number of major international issues. Both China and Australia are concerned about the peace and security in the Asian-Pacific re-

gion, where the big and small hegemonists have continued to subject sovereign countries to naked aggression in disregard of the norms governing international relations, thus posing a serious threat to security and stability there.

Leaders of the two countries also discussed how to strengthen their friendly relations. In the 10 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Australia in 1972, bilateral relations have made marked progress in various fields. The volume of trade between them is now more than 10 times that of 1972; economic and technological co-operation has made a good beginning, friendly exchanges have been on the increase and friendly province-state relations are also developing. These achievements are attributable to the fact that the two countries abide by the norms guiding international relations and uphold the various principles set forth in their communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations. As Premier Zhao Ziyang

pointed out: "The relations of friendship and co-operation built on this basis are in the fundamental interests of our two peoples and have broad prospects."

During the visit, Prime Minister Fraser extended once again an invitation to Premier Zhao Ziyang to visit Australia at a time convenient to him. Premier Zhao accepted the invitation.

Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Demands Rectification of Errors By Japan

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian, in an appointment with Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori on August 5, reiterated the Chinese Government's position on the Japanese Ministry of Education's distortion of the history of the Japanese militarist aggression against China in examining and approving the primary and secondary school textbooks. He demanded once again that the Japanese side take necessary measures to rectify the errors in the textbooks censored by the Ministry of Education.

Wu Xueqian said that after the Chinese Government made representations on July 26 over the Japanese Ministry of Education's distortion of the history of the Japanese militarist aggression against China in examining and approving the primary and secondary school textbooks, the Japanese Government has delivered replies to the Chinese side. But in its explanation, the Japanese Ministry of Education evaded the errors



At the welcoming ceremony in the Great Hall of the People.

in censoring the textbooks and the corrective measures the Japanese side should take. On the contrary, it made various excuses in an attempt to shirk its responsibility. This attitude is most frivolous. The Chinese side cannot but reiterate its objections.

The Chinese Government maintains that whether or not to recognize the history of Japanese militarist aggression against China is a major question of principle in the development of Sino-Japanese relations. At the time when relations between China and Japan were normalized, following negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese Governments, a clear account of this matter was made in the joint statement. Only by seriously recognizing the historical facts, drawing lessons therefrom and correctly educating our future generations, can Sino-Japanese relations advance incessantly and persistently.

In our view, Wu Xueqian said, the Japanese Government bears undeniable responsibility for the problems occurring in the examination and approval of textbooks. Regrettably, however, no satisfactory answer has been given since our previous representation. What is more, some senior officials in the Japanese Government have even made remarks that openly contradict the facts and deviate from the Sino-Japanese joint statement, and in which they counter-charged China with "interference in Japan's internal affairs" by making the representations.

He said that the questions that have occurred in the examination and approval of textbooks by the Japanese side as outlined in our previous representation are all matters which involve a contradiction

of the historical facts and a deviation from the principles set forth in the Sino-Japanese joint statement and which undermine the basis of friendship between China and Japan. This cannot be described as a mere internal affair of Japan alone. It is only natural for us, as an injured party during the war of aggression, to pronounce ourselves on the history of our being subjected to aggression. We have the legitimate right to do so. The charge of "interference in Japan's internal affairs" is aimed at diverting the public attention. However, instead of covering up the mistakes of tampering with history, it will only arouse even stronger opposition from the Chinese people.

Wu Xueqian said that to be true to the historical facts, to uphold the principles set forth in the Sino-Japanese joint statement and to maintain and develop the friendship between China and Japan and the two peoples, we hereby wish to reiterate once again that the Chinese Government asks the Japanese Government to take the necessary measures to correct the mistakes of the Japanese Ministry of Education in censoring and revising the textbooks.

Ambassador Yasue Katori said that he would immediately report this matter accurately to his government.

ECONOMIC

Progress in Capital Construction

Sixteen big and medium-sized capital construction projects were completed in the first half of this year.

These included: a coal mine with an annual capacity of 900,000 tons in Handan¹ (see map on next page), an expanding iron and steel centre in Hebei Province; a 200,000-kw power generating set for a power plant in Fulaerji² in the northernmost Heilongjiang Province and a 125,000-kw generator at the giant Gezhouba³ hydroelectric power station on the Changjiang (Yangtze) River; a petrochemical plant in Anqing⁴, Anhui Province; a cotton mill in Foshan⁵ of Guangdong Province and five sugar refineries in several southern provinces.

In capital construction, the focus is on the energy industry, communications and transport and the light and textile industries, which are considered the weak links in the national economy. Their development will affect industrial and agricultural production and the people's livelihood.

Progress has been reported in all 50 big and medium-sized projects planned for this year. Construction of new wharves and other harbour facilities at Qinhuangdao⁶ and Shijiusuo⁷ has met the targets for the first six months ahead of schedule. Both the 280-kilometre Beijing⁸-Qinhuangdao railway and the 300-kilometre Yanzhou⁹-Shijiusuo railway are well under way. These, together with the harbour facilities, are designed to facilitate the transportation of coal to China's southern provinces and for export.

A workshop is being built for the Yizheng¹⁰ Chemical Fibre Plant in Jiangsu Province and synthetic ammonia equipment is being installed at a chemical fertilizer plant of the Zhejiang¹¹ Oil Refinery.

New housing projects with about 1.7 million flats, covering a total floor space of 88.2 million



square metres, started construction in the cities and industrial centres in the first half of this year. This was 18 per cent more than in the corresponding period of last year.

Due to the current readjustment of the national economy, the 1982 investment in capital construction is one-third less than in 1978, and two-thirds fewer large and medium-sized capital construction projects have been undertaken. Thus, funds and materials used in a more concentrated way and improved management have resulted in faster progress in key capital construction projects.

ECONOMIC BRIEFS

- China's total 1982 summer crop output was 4,100 million *jin* (2.05 million tons) more than last year's, a 3.2 per cent increase. This unexpectedly bountiful harvest was particularly remarkable, considering the number of natural disasters the peasants faced.

- Heilongjiang Province in the northeast is now the country's largest dairy producer. Its total output last year was

18,500 tons, a 2.1-fold increase over 1978. Output in the first half of this year was 11,500 tons.

- The 48-seat passenger aircraft *Yun-Seven* (Transport-7) will soon go into limited production. Its cruising speed is 478 km per hour.

- Construction is nearly complete on China's first lignite pressurized gasification plant in Shenyang, the leading industrial city in the northeast. It will go into trial production in the second half of 1983 and will produce 540,000 cubic metres of fuel daily, serving 90 per cent of the city's 2.6 million people. Currently only 46 per cent of the families are cooking with gas.

The lignite deposits around Shenyang are estimated at 1,000 million tons, an 800-year supply at the current rate of utilization.

- The Ministry of Petroleum Industry sank a 4,200-metre well for geological surveying in the East China Sea basin, the deepest offshore well ever drilled by the ministry. Initial tests

indicate that the area around the well is likely to be productive. With a total area of 460,000 square kilometres, the East China Sea basin is the biggest of the six oil- and gas-bearing basins discovered off China's coast.

- A new cold storage facility with a capacity of 200,000 tons will be built before the end of this year. When it is in use, China's total cold storage capacity will be 1.7 million tons, a sixfold increase since the founding of New China in 1949.

EDUCATIONAL

Popularizing the "Common Speech"

China is making continued efforts to popularize the "common speech" and moving in the direction of a standard speech so as to eliminate dialect barriers and facilitate the modernization drive.

The spoken Chinese can be classified into eight families of dialects, which inevitably often impede communication. For example, when a person from Shanghai meets someone from Guangzhou, they cannot communicate unless they know how to speak the "common speech."

The "common speech" grew out of the dialect originally spoken in north China and, as Beijing has been the capital and cultural centre for centuries, the Beijing pronunciation has become its standard.

At a national conference held recently by the Ministry of Education, the following decisions

(Continued on p. 16.)

2nd World Conference on Cultural Policies

Report From Mexico City

THE successful 12-day Second World Conference on Cultural Policies ended in Mexico City on August 6 with the adoption of the Mexico City Declaration on Cultural Policies. The declaration expresses the common desire of the world's people for cultural development.

Attending the conference were culture and education ministers and senior officials in charge of culture from more than 120 countries. They discussed fundamental culture-related questions, as well as international cultural exchange and co-operation. Representatives of third world countries issued a strong call for protecting and developing their own national cultures.

Developing National Cultures

Many representatives agreed that cultural development is a basic part of overall national development. Representatives of the developing countries in particular said that after their countries won political independence they needed to stress the growth of national culture while developing their economies so as to promote social reforms and progress. Only by so doing can there be a spiritual pillar that upholds state independence and national unity, they said.

Representatives of many countries that were enslaved and oppressed by imperialism and colonialism warned that any development of culture should be based on respect for the state's

independence, sovereignty and national identity and dignity.

The declaration stressed that the assertion of cultural identity contributes to people's liberation and that the protection and correct evaluation of a country's cultural heritage can help the people maintain their country's sovereignty and independence. It also called for the return of all cultural artifacts that had been taken illegally by other countries and for the elimination of all manifestations of unequal treatment of culture. These demands reflect the common understanding and aspirations of the people of the third world countries.

Opposing Cultural Aggression

Representatives of many countries supported strengthening international cultural co-operation and exchanges. The world's cultures make up an inexhaustible treasure-house of human culture, they said. Only through international co-operation and exchanges can the people of all countries have an opportunity to enjoy humanity's common spiritual wealth, and to enrich the cultural treasure-house of their own country as well.

They pointed out that while enjoying other nations' cultures, people have to keep their eyes open to those who will take advantage of cultural exchanges to indulge in cultural infiltration, subversion and control, and to those who conduct cultural aggression that corrodes or destroys other countries' na-

tional cultures, impairs other countries' sovereignty and dignity as well as to those who teach the efficacy of enslavement.

The declaration states: "International cultural co-operation should be based on respect for the characteristics of each national culture, recognition of each culture's dignity and value, recognition of national independence and sovereignty and adherence to the principle of non-interference." Representatives stressed that the aim of expanding cultural, scientific and educational exchanges is to consolidate peace and to help eliminate colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid, as well as all forms of aggression, control and interference. These principles will surely exert a positive and far-reaching influence on promoting and strengthening cultural co-operation and exchanges among the countries of the world.

For a Peaceful International Environment

Development, including cultural development, is the common aspiration of the people of all countries. Development, however, requires a peaceful international environment. Many representatives pointed out that the present-day world is full of turbulence, peace is threatened, and cultural development is being undermined. These negative factors may be attributed to the superpowers' contention for world domination, many said. At the conference, the two superpowers were strongly denounced for creating armed conflicts, for aggravating world tension, and for indulging in the arms race. Representatives called on the world's people to

unite in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism which undermine peace and engender conflicts and tension.

The third world's demand for development was the biggest voice at the conference. It won sympathy and support from many peace-loving and justice-upholding developed countries, who assumed positive attitudes towards the North-South dialogue and the strengthening of international cultural co-operation and who contributed much

to the successful conclusion of the conference. The creation of a favourable, peaceful international environment and the promotion and expansion of international cultural co-operation and exchanges will require tremendous efforts by people in all countries. However, it is evident that development has already become an irresistible historical trend.

— Li Yingxin, Yue Jiasheng
and Fang Zhicheng

The Situation in Lebanon

SINCE its invasion of Lebanon, Israel has repeatedly violated the ceasefire agreements, attacking west Beirut and tightening its encirclement. It stopped the supplies of food and water in an attempt to destroy the PLO armed forces and their command so as to stamp out the Palestine liberation movement and realize its aim of permanently occupying the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip.

The PLO Won't Be Destroyed.

At present the PLO Headquarters and leaders and 6,000 fighters are under siege in west Beirut without aid and facing a life-and-death choice. According to the latest news, the PLO has decided to withdraw from west Beirut and move its fighters to several other Arab countries. Obviously the PLO made this difficult choice in an effort to save Beirut and its own fighting forces.

Although the large-scale sudden attack by Israeli troops has caused the PLO heavy losses in military bases, equipment and

personnel, the PLO has not been destroyed and will not be destroyed. To date the PLO has accepted all the UN resolutions on the Palestinian question. This will no doubt win increasing world sympathy and support for a political settlement in the Middle East. The PLO consists of eight guerrilla organizations like a national united front. They historically have held different views and have had disputes on how to win victory for their common cause. In this crucial period they might overcome their differences and strengthen their unity, or they might exaggerate their differences and contradictions and even take separate paths. Whether or not the PLO is able to strengthen its internal unity and co-ordination will have a major effect on the struggle of the Palestinian people.

A Change Within Lebanon.

Israel's invasion has broken the weak balance among the various forces in Lebanon.

The Christian Phalangist Party has recruited more members. It has long been dissatis-

fied with the PLO, calling its role in Lebanon a "state within a state." The Phalanges also said that the PLO's attacks on Israel from Lebanon and the Syrian troops stationed in Lebanon led to Israel's reprisal. They described these as the root cause of war in Lebanon. The Phalangist Party is using the present situation to support its contention and, together with Israel, is engaging in activities to drive out the PLO and Syrian troops. The Phalangist Party hopes that under the present conditions it can establish its leadership of the government through presidential elections. It has become evident that the Phalangist Party probably will play a leading role in Lebanese political life. However, with about 100 political parties and more than 40 factional armed forces plus Israel's and the Arab countries' intervention and the superpowers' contention in Lebanon, the internal situation is extremely complicated, so it will be difficult to stabilize the Lebanese political situation in the near future.

US Responsibility. Undeniably, the United States holds responsibility for Israel's aggressive actions. Recently, the United States again vetoed a draft resolution in the UN Security Council for a military aid ban to Israel by all the UN member states.

Israel's attack against the PLO and Syria coincides with US interests. The Reagan administration believes the Israeli military ventures have provided opportunities for the United States to mediate among the various sides and turn the Middle East situation in its favour.

In view of the military venture by the Begin administration, all the justice-upholding

forces of the world should be active and take effective measures against Israel for its aggressive actions in order to

solve the Palestinian question truly, completely and reasonably.

— Ren Zhong

Bangladesh Under Military Rule

THE situation in Bangladesh has slowly improved as the martial-law administration headed by Chief of Army Staff Lt. Gen. Hossain Mohammad Ershad overcame a difficult period and brought it under control.

The new government was set up by a group of high-ranking officers after a bloodless coup on March 24 that replaced the ineffective civilian government of Abdus Sattary.

The martial-law administration reorganized the government, trimming the 42 ministries down to 17 and reducing the number of its agencies abroad, with a corresponding cut in the number of government employees. It also advocated simplicity and frugality, and instituted measures against waste. All this helped to further centralize control, to raise efficiency and to cut down on administrative expenses.

At the same time, the new government launched a "holy war" against corruption and crime. The former deputy prime minister and seven ministers were arrested and charged with corruption and abuse of power. Military courts in various parts of the country tried and punished a number of murderers, smugglers, robbers and embezzlers. These measures profoundly shook the society and helped plug economic

loopholes and bring about social order.

Economic Measures

Faced with a devastated economy left by its predecessor, the new government first turned its attention to ensure the supply of grain. Bangladesh had a bad harvest last year and the price of grain climbed unabatedly this spring with serious grain shortages in some areas. While organizing the army to take over the transportation of grain and cracking down on hoarding by grain merchants, the new government sought ways to import grain. Helped by a good early-rice harvest this year, it was able to stabilize and even reduce the price of grain after May, and this earned it the confidence of the people, a confidence the former government had lost.

The new government has adopted the following economic policies:

First, to stabilize the food supply, large-scale water conservancy projects are planned in order to increase the acreage of irrigated land from 3 to 7 million acres. At the same time peasants will gradually be organized into co-operatives. Furthermore, to ensure the supply of grain on the market, Bangladesh will continue to import grain.

Secondly, a major reorganization of industry was conducted, abandoning the former practice of over-nationalization of enterprises. Except for the capital construction, defence equipment, nuclear energy, aeronautics and communications industries, the new government is encouraging private investments in building factories and plants. All jute and textile mills owned and operated by citizens of Bangladesh before its independence have been returned to their former owners. To protect and promote the development of the country's national industries, the new government has banned the import of 14 types of industrial products and announced that in the future it will ban the import of all industrial products that are manufactured in the country.

Thirdly, it has tightened up the tax system and has demanded payment of all outstanding tax debts, including those which were evaded in the past. It also has strengthened management of the banks and demanded repayment of all loans and credits.

Fourthly, family planning is being emphasized so as to check the population growth.

The economic plan for the fiscal year of 1982-83 adopted by the new government in May calls for a total investment of US \$1,650 million. In keeping with the policy of giving priority to agricultural development, one-third has been earmarked for agricultural and rural projects.

Foreign Policy

In foreign affairs, the new government continues to follow a policy of independence and non-alignment. It will increase

its activities and play a positive role in the international arena as its domestic situation becomes more stable. Bangladesh is particularly concerned about strengthening its ties with other Moslem countries. The first country Ershad visited after becoming chief administrator was Saudi Arabia. He told the Saudis that Bangladesh supports the eight-point proposal for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East which Saudi Arabia put forth in 1981. The new government of Bangladesh opposes Israeli aggression and expansion and has repeatedly condemned Israel's invasion of Lebanon and attack on the Palestine Liberation Organization. It has sent a medical team to Lebanon.

The new government opposes the Soviet Union's armed occupation of Afghanistan. To safeguard Bangladesh's national security, it has expelled two members of the Soviet Embassy in Dacca for their nefarious activities.

In its relations with India, Ershad has expressed the hope that India won't do anything which may cause unnecessary suspicion by its neighbours. He also said that although Bangladesh may be a small country, it will never be pressured into doing anything detrimental to its national needs and interests.

Seeks International Aid

The new government is actively seeking economic aid. It has already gained some funds from abroad for construction and has obtained aid from the Moslem countries in the Middle East. An international financial consortium to aid Bangladesh met in Paris in April and has initially agreed to provide the country with US \$1,700 million. This sum will largely solve its financial problems for 1982-83.

The Western countries have overcome their initial doubts about the martial-law administration and are stepping up their aid. The United States has granted Bangladesh several aid loans. Japan and Australia have given it aid in the form of grain. The World Bank and other international financial bodies have provided it favourable loans.

The new government in Bangladesh has accomplished

much in the past few months after taking over the tattered economy left by the former government. Its initial success has turned public opinion at home in its favour. But people are still worried about whether the martial-law administration can persevere in its policies, especially in face of the numerous difficulties and problems it must still confront.

— *Bu Xiqiao*

China Demands Release of Nelson Mandela

AUGUST 5 was the day of struggle of the world's people for the release of Nelson Mandela, military commander of the African National Congress.

Twenty years ago, Mandela was illegally arrested by the South African authorities for his opposition to the unilateral establishment of "the South African Republic." Later he was sentenced to life imprisonment. For all these years, he has suffered enormously in jail.

The South African authorities have pursued a consistent policy of racial discrimination. They have established a system of repressive laws and decrees that suppress the South African people. Black people are deprived of political rights, fundamental human rights and freedom. About 500,000 black people are arrested every year by the South African authorities for "violations" of those laws and decrees.

The South African authorities have violently suppressed the South African black people's struggle for democracy and freedom. The country has become a hell for the people. However, oppression can never smother resistance.

Nelson Mandela told the court during his "trial": I hate apartheid and every sort of discrimination and I will not stop fighting racial discrimination until I die. His words reflect the will of the people of South Africa.

The South African people's struggle against apartheid and for national independence and liberation is an important and integral part of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples' struggle against imperialism and colonialism. It has won the sympathy and support of the world's people. World public opinion supports Mandela and other political prisoners, detained by the South African authorities, who have fought for the rights of the black majority in South Africa. The South African authorities must release all of them immediately and unconditionally.

The Chinese Government and people firmly stand by the South African people and support them in their just struggle for the total elimination of racial discrimination and apartheid in the world.

— "Renmin Ribao"
commentary

Comment on "Restoring Japan-Taiwan Relations"

A FEW people in Japan are calling for "restoring Japan-Taiwan relations."

They want to change the unofficial nature of the relations between Japan and China's Taiwan Province and re-establish official relations between the two sides as existed before the normalization of relations between China and Japan. In other words, to create "two Chinas" and sabotage the friendly relations that have been established and developed between China and Japan.

It is not coincidental that the fallacy of "restoring Japan-Taiwan relations" has emerged recently. The Japanese Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) sent a big delegation to Taiwan last month. During its stay in Taiwan, Japanese newspapers reported, the delegation met the "president," "prime minister," and "ministers" of Taiwan. The agreement reached between the delegation and the Taiwan authorities uses the words "two countries."

The LDP official delegation to Taiwan was led by Masumi Esaki, head of the LDP Special Committee on External Economic Relations. Though Esaki did not use the title of "special envoy" of the LDP president as he had used during his tour of Southeast Asian countries, the official nature of his delegation to Taiwan cannot be obscured. The delegation said that its discussion with the Taiwan authorities "was limited to economic affairs." However, even the Japanese press did not believe this. Jiji News Agency in

a report said, "The LDP delegation's visit to Taiwan is not only of economic importance in melting away the trade frictions between Japan and Taiwan, but also of political importance."

As for the "political importance," this implies regarding China's Taiwan Province not only as a trade partner of Japan but also a "political entity."

The overwhelming majority of the Japanese people, including many LDP members, want to defend and promote friendly relations between China and Japan. However, a handful of persons wish to undermine these relations. It is a distortion to call this handful a "Taiwan lobby," because they are not friendly to the Chinese people in Taiwan. They should be called "advocates of encroach-

ing upon Taiwan" or "proponents for reoccupying Taiwan."

Adhering to the basic principles guiding the restoration of diplomatic relations and advancing the friendly relations between Japan and China is in accordance with the basic interest of the two countries. This has been borne out by the history of the relations between the two countries over the past 10 years. Therefore, the people of China and Japan should not treat lightly the existing adverse current aimed at destroying China-Japan friendship.

The advocates of "restoring Japan-Taiwan relations" are making a mistake if they think China needs something from Japan so therefore they can trample on the basic principles of China-Japan relations and destroy China-Japan friendship.

— Xin Ping

Japan-US

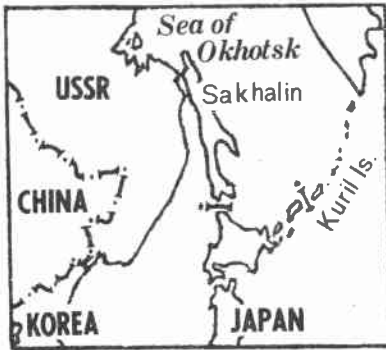
Wrangle Over Sakhalin Project

WITH Japan-US bilateral trade disputes as a backdrop, a new wrangle over the Japan-Soviet project to mine Sakhalin oil and gas arose.

In February, the US Government informed Japan that the Japan-Soviet joint project to exploit the resources of Sakhalin Island is covered by the US trade restrictions with the Soviet Union, and that Japan must not use US technology, machinery or accessories in the project. President Reagan, in a letter in June to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, again reiterated the US stand and asked Japan

to observe Washington's decision.

Faced with the intransigent US stand, which might abort the project, Japan resisted. During the June Versailles summit of the seven industrialized countries, the Japanese Prime Minister tried to persuade Reagan to exclude the Sakhalin project from US sanctions. This effort was followed by Yoshio Sakurauchi, Japanese Foreign Minister, and Shintaro Abe, Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry, writing to the then US Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Sec-



retary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige, urging the White House to consider Japan's case. Washington ignored the pleas and threatened to take measures against Japanese corporations with assets in the United States if they violated the sanctions.

The Japanese Deputy Minister of International Trade and Industry at a press conference in early July called the US sanctions "rude," "ridiculous from the perspective of international law," and "an infringement in the internal affairs of other countries." On July 20 the Japanese Ambassador to Washington called on the US Under-Secretary of State and told him that US requirements "are hardly acceptable."

Sakhalin Island is believed to have rich petroleum and nat-

ural gas deposits under its offshore continental shelf. Japan and the Soviet Union, through their joint economic commission, agreed in 1972 to develop the area and signed a contract to that end in 1975. Under the agreement, Japan would grant the Soviet Union credits totaling US \$150 million and permit it to use US drilling technology and US-built machinery, while the Soviet Union would sell Japan oil and gas at a cheaper price for 20 years after the completion of the project. It is estimated that at the completion of this project Japan could obtain 3 million tons of liquefied gas annually from the Soviet Union.

In this project, Japan and the Soviet Union each has its own motives. Japan, which is extremely energy-poor, hopes to get more oil to supplement its supply from the Mideast and to cut transportation costs. Tokyo also wants to strengthen its economic relations with the Soviet Union to obtain the political leverage to recover Japan's four northern islands now occupied by the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union regards the Sakhalin project as a link in its plan to develop Siberia, a pri-

mary economic objective, *Pravda* said the foreign exchange to be obtained from exports of gas and oil could "considerably help increase Soviet strength." Also, the Kremlin wants to use the joint venture as economic bait to lure Japan away from the United States, and split the Western alliance as the West European gas pipeline project has.

Since Japan already has spent about \$170 million on the project, it will not give up easily. It was reported that Japan had reached an agreement with the Soviet Union at the end of June and would continue to honour the contract and try to fulfil its pledges through June 1983. In 1982 all prospecting will be done using Japanese and/or Soviet machinery. If Japan is not able to keep to the agreement, the two sides will discuss all contingencies including the possible cancellation of the contract.

The Japan-US dispute over the Sakhalin project is not merely an economic issue. It reflects the differences between the United States and its allies in their strategy towards Moscow.

—Zhang Zhi

(Continued from p. 10)

were made regarding the popularization of the "common speech" throughout the country:

- Children in kindergartens and primary schools should be taught the "common speech." They are a major force in the popularization drive because they constitute one-fifth of the Chinese population.

- The Ministry of Education will issue a set of reading materials and tapes for middle and primary schools.

- Special "common speech" classes will be run for teachers throughout the country.

- The Ministry of Education will help commercial, railway, transport and communications, postal and tourist departments to popularize the "common speech." People working in these fields should use it in their work as a way to improve service.

The popularization of the "common speech" will not result in the elimination of dialects. While the people use it in public places, they still speak their own dialects at home.

China is a multi-national country. In addition to the Han nationality, there are 55 minori-

ty nationalities. Most of them have their own written and spoken languages and the right to use and develop them.

The "common speech" is being primarily popularized among the people of Han nationality. Because the areas inhabited by the minority nationalities are culturally, scientifically and technologically less developed, many of their inhabitants want to learn the "common speech." The People's Government is doing its best to assist them, for this is conducive to greater unity among all the nationalities in the country.

On China's Current Class Struggle

by Our Staff Writer Zhou Yan

Class struggle has continued in China even though the exploiting classes have been eliminated. The current class struggle differs from both the class struggle before the elimination of the exploiting classes and from the excessive struggle waged in compliance with the erroneous slogan, "take class struggle as the key link," which was put forward under the guidance of the "Left" thinking. The current class struggle, which is a special form of struggle under socialism, is the legacy of the historical class struggle.

The current campaign against the serious criminal activities in the economic sphere is a major manifestation of class struggle. Some people have asked: Since the exploiting classes no longer exist in China, how can there still be class struggle? Some worry that China will again take up the slogan "take class struggle as the key link" raised shortly before the "cultural revolution" and that the country will regress. Some have even expressed this misunderstanding: You ceased talking about class struggle years ago, but now you give much publicity to it. This seems to mean that your policies have been changed.

To answer these questions, our political editor set forth his views in an article entitled "Current Class Struggle" in issue No. 17, this year. At the requests of our readers, here is a further examination of this question. — Ed.

IT is not true that we gave up talking about class struggle years ago. The Communist Party's viewpoint that class struggle still exists in the present stage has been consistent since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee held at the end of 1978. The Party corrected the erroneous slogan, "take class struggle as the key link," which is inappropriate to socialist society; but at the same time it reaffirmed that class struggle continued to exist, as testified by the following facts:

- While deciding to shift the emphasis of the Party's work to socialist modernization, the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee pointed out clearly: "There is still in

our country today a small handful of counter-revolutionary elements and criminals who hate our socialist modernization and try to undermine it. We must not relax our class struggle against them, nor can we weaken the dictatorship of the proletariat."

- Comrade Ye Jianying's speech at the meeting in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China (adopted by the Fourth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee held in September 1979) pointed out: "Class struggle still exists to a certain extent after the exploiters in our country no longer exist as classes."

- The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China adopted by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee held in June 1981 makes a comprehensive, scientific exposition of China's domestic class struggle. It stresses: "Class struggle no longer constitutes the principal contradiction after the exploiters have been eliminated as classes. However, owing to certain domestic factors and influences from abroad, class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time to come and may even grow acute under certain conditions. It is necessary to oppose both the view that the scope of class struggle must be enlarged and the view that it has died out. It is imperative to maintain a high level of vigilance and conduct effective struggle against all those who are hostile to socialism and try to sabotage it in the political, economic, ideological and cultural fields and in community life."

Causes

Why is it that there is still class struggle after the exploiting classes have been eliminated as classes? Just as our political editor explained in his article in issue No. 17, reality both at home and abroad tells us:

- Although the exploiting classes have been eliminated as classes, their remnants and other hostile elements are still around and they will lose no chance to make trouble.

• The ideology of the exploiting classes will retain its influence for a long time and will have the potential to corrupt some of our people. Some of today's exploiters, degenerates and criminals are waverers in the ranks of workers, peasants, intellectuals and cadres who have succumbed to the corrosion of the exploiting classes' ideology.

• In places like Taiwan, Penghu, Jinmen and Mazu, the system of exploitation still exists and the exploiting classes are still intact. The reactionary elements of the exploiting classes will exert their corrosive influence on the mainland through all means.

• Internationally, the imperialists and hegemons are making every attempt to infiltrate, disrupt and subvert our country politically, economically, ideologically and culturally.

• With the development of economic contacts with foreign countries, decadent Western bourgeois ideology and bourgeois life styles will make their way into China through various channels.

As a result, class struggle does exist to a certain extent after the exploiting classes have been eliminated as classes, and due to the particular historical situation, this struggle will inevitably be prolonged, persistent and may grow acute under certain conditions.

Preliminary investigations of the criminal cases in the economic field reveal that smuggling, embezzlement and bribery, speculation and swindling, and stealing state and collective

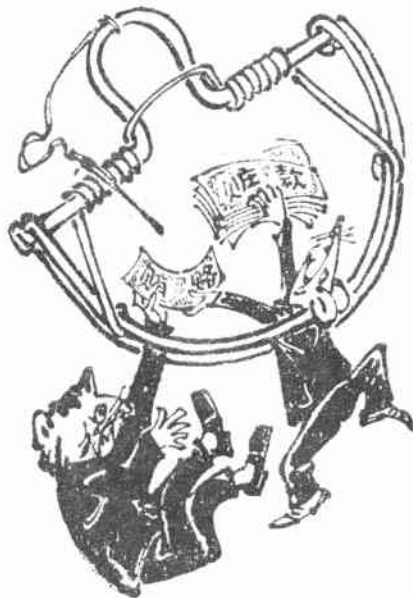
property are rampant in some places and units. The struggle against economic criminals has a bearing on the success or failure of our socialist modernization and the prosperity or decline of our Party and state. This is an acute struggle waged by the proletariat and the broad masses of people who uphold socialism against elements who are hostile to and try to undermine it. It is also a clash of diametrically opposed interests, and therefore it cannot be ignored. It is the major manifestation of class struggle in the economic sphere.

"Take Class Struggle as the Key Link" Discarded

Will we repeat past mistakes of "taking class struggle as the key link" and thus magnify class struggle? No.

"Take class struggle as the key link" was a slogan put forward shortly before the "cultural revolution" started in 1966. It deviated from the correct analysis of class struggle in our socialist society. After the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production was basically completed in 1956, class struggle was still mistakenly regarded as the principal contradiction in our society. It was said to exist at all times, in everything and everywhere in our society. The theory also held that in the Party, government, army and various cultural circles there were a large number of bourgeois representatives, known as the capitalist-roaders in power. The slogan "take class struggle as the key link" was promoted on the basis of this subjective conjecture which led to the fatal error of initiating the "cultural revolution." Practice has fully proved the slogan to be entirely wrong.

Since the Third Plenary Session, the Party Central Committee has summed up the historical experiences of our Party on the question of class struggle and has made a sober analysis of the current class struggle in China. It has pointed out that in China the exploiting classes have been eliminated as classes. The current class struggle is the class struggle under the new historical conditions of socialist society. It is a class struggle in a special form, or a special form of legacy of the historical class struggle under socialism. It is of great importance to have a correct understanding of the basic characteristics of the current class struggle. This will help distinguish the present struggle from the class struggle as it occurred before the elimination of the exploiting classes and differentiate class-struggle society from the future society in which



The Cat-Mouse Alliance. by Yu Huali
Chinese characters in the cartoon: bribe (left), money gained through illegal means (right).

classes and class struggle will be thoroughly eliminated. This analysis can also help overcome both the view that class struggle has died out and the view that magnifies class struggle.

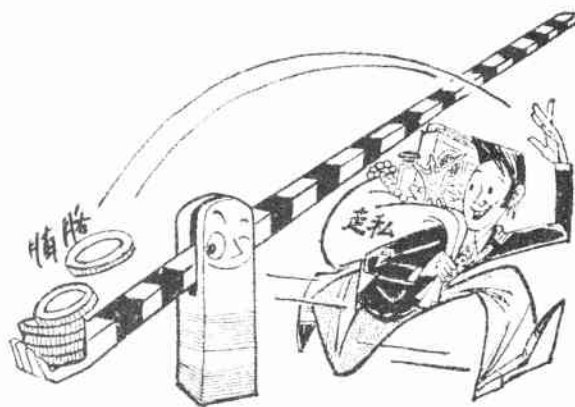
Clear Demarcation Line

The characteristics of the current class struggle are clearly distinct from the "Left" guiding thought epitomized in the slogan "take class struggle as the key link." The line of demarcation is clear on a number of issues.

First, the targets of class struggle are different. Before the exploiting classes were eliminated as classes, the targets of class struggle were all exploiting classes. After the elimination of the exploiting classes, the targets of the struggle shifted to counter-revolutionaries and enemy agents, all kinds of criminals that seriously jeopardize socialist order, new exploiters who embezzle, steal, speculate and profiteer, certain remnants of the gang of four, a handful of unreformed landlords, rich peasants and some remnants of other exploiting classes. The chief targets of the current struggle are serious economic criminals.

Second, the position of class struggle in our society has changed. Before the elimination of the exploiting classes, class struggle was the principal contradiction of our society. Today, class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction. Instead, the contradiction between the people's increasing demands for material and cultural well-being and the backward social productive forces has become the principal contradiction. Thus accordingly, the Party and state have shifted the emphasis of their work to developing social productive forces and gradually improving the people's material and cultural well-being. Class struggle, including the current campaign against the serious criminal activities in the economic field, is subordinate to and serves the central task of economic construction.

Third, our analysis of the nature of class struggle is different. In the past, class struggle was considered to exist at all times and in all places. As a result, a great number of social contradictions not pertaining to class struggle were dealt with as if they were class struggle. Now, it is held that class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time to come. Moreover, the resolution adopted by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee pointed out: "We must correctly understand that there are diverse social con-



Pay a Toll and Go. by Chang Tiejun
Chinese characters in the cartoon: bribe (left), smuggling (right).

traditions in Chinese society which do not fall within the scope of class struggle and that methods other than class struggle must be used for their appropriate resolution." This kind of contradictions are struggle against the exploiting classes' influence reflected among the people. They are non-antagonistic contradictions. Non-antagonistic contradictions can be transformed into antagonistic contradictions under certain conditions. For instance, if minor economic offences are ignored, they can develop into serious economic crimes. This represents a process from quantitative change to qualitative change. But, before the qualitative change occurs, such problems do not fall within the scope of class struggle. In addition, there are numerous contradictions of a non-class nature among the people, such as those between right and wrong and between advanced and backward thinking. Class struggle is conducted within a certain limit as it exists.

Fourth, the methods of carrying out class struggle are different. Since class struggle is no longer the principal social contradiction, we do not need nor should we launch tempestuous mass movements as those in the past. We can make full use of our state machine to solve the limited class struggle that still exists. No mass movement will be carried out in the present struggle against economic criminals. Instead, we will rely on legal procedures. Actions will be taken on the basis of facts, and punishment will be meted out according to law.

Thus, our country's class struggle under the new historical condition is fundamentally different from the so-called "taking class struggle as the key link" guided by "Left" thinking. Some people assert that we are regressing. They are entirely wrong. □

China's Law of Civil Procedure

by Cheng Yanling

AS a part of strengthening the legal system in China, its Law of Civil Procedure will go into effect on a trial basis beginning October 1.

The law, published in March, is based on the accumulated experiences with civil cases over the years, and has been designed to meet China's actual needs. It is a socialist law with Chinese characteristics.

Main Contents

The law consists of five parts, 23 chapters and 205 articles. The five parts are general provisions, procedure for first instances (initial hearings), procedure for second instances (appeals and rehearings) and procedure for judicial supervision, procedure for execution (of rulings), and special regulations for civil procedure concerning foreign affairs.

The main contents of the general provisions are:

Basic Principles.

- The people's courts hear civil cases independently according to law, and are free from intervention by any administrative agency, unit or individual.

- In hearing a case, the court stresses mediation (settling it out of court).

- Depending on necessity and possibility, cases should be heard in circuit court in the area where the parties to the case are located.

- Litigants are equal in the application of law. They have the right to entrust agents to advocate, seek mediation, file appeals and request execution of a ruling.

- All cases will be heard in open court, except in extraordinary circumstances. The law defines a system of two instances, the first (initial hearing) and the final (one appeal).

Jurisdiction. The law stipulates that civil cases of the first instances generally come within the jurisdiction of the primary court; cases involving foreign affairs and cases of first in-

stances which have an important bearing in the area under its jurisdiction come within the jurisdiction of intermediate court; cases of first instances which have an important bearing in the area under its jurisdiction come within the jurisdiction of higher court; cases having nationwide influences and other cases which the Supreme Court deemed it necessary to be tried by it come under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Judicial Organ. It is stipulated that cases of first instances will be heard by a panel of judges composed of an odd number of judges, or of judges and assessors (laymen who are selected to be assessors for a period of time).

Straightforward civil cases will be heard by one judge.

In the court the assessors enjoy equal rights with judges.

A panel of judges will hear cases of second instances. The principle of majority rule should be followed in the discussion of judgments by the panel of judges.

The president of the court will submit major and complicated cases to the judicial committee for discussion and decision.

Withdrawal. In any of the following circumstances, a judge shall withdraw of his own accord and the litigants shall have the right to challenge him:

- 1) Where he himself is the litigant or a close relative to the litigant;

- 2) Where he himself is somehow interested in the case;

- 3) Where he has some other relations with the litigants which may result in his being biased.

The litigants may apply for withdrawal either before the case is heard or before the end of the court debate.

Special Features

The Law of Civil Procedure has the following outstanding features:

Mediation Stressed. Mediation is a major expedient in resolving civil disputes and handling

The author is a researcher at the Institute of Jurisprudence under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

civil cases out of court. Mediation is conducted in two ways: either by the people's mediation committee or by the court.

People's mediation committees are elected by the people to mediate local disputes, before they escalate beyond the initial stages. According to 1981 statistics, as many as 13.8 times the number of civil disputes brought to court were resolved nationwide by people's mediation committees. So in essence, the mediation committees have played the role of the "first line of defence" for the court.

At present China has nearly one million people's mediation committees. The position and role of the committees are legally affirmed by the Law of Civil Procedure. The committees are mass organizations for the purpose of mediating civil disputes and work under the guidance of primary people's governments and courts. As stipulated by the law, their function is to mediate between the two parties by persuasion and education on a voluntary basis. The two parties are obliged to honour the agreement they reached through mediation. A suit may be brought to court if the parties are reluctant to submit the case to mediation or when mediation fails. If the agreement reached by the mediation committee violates the law, the court will amend it.

If the parties fail to reach an agreement out of the court and bring the case to the court, the judiciary continues throughout the trial to strive for a mediation.

The Beijing Higher People's Court statistics show that 81.1 per cent of the civil cases it settled in 1981 ended in court mediation.

To give full play to this effective tradition, the Law of Civil Procedure contains several stipulations with regard to mediation by the court.

- The general provisions stipulate that mediation towards mutual agreement of both parties will be emphasized in hearing civil cases.

- The procedure of first instance provides that prior to the hearing, if the case can be mediated, the court should first investigate the facts and distinguish right from wrong so as to enable the two parties to come to a mutual understanding and reach an agreement.

Mediation may be continued in the course of hearing.

- The court may initiate mediation in the procedure of second instance.

- An agreement reached after court mediation is legally binding. A mediated agree-

ment must be reached by both parties out of their own will and without coercion.

Of course, not every case can be solved through mediation. The law stipulates that if no agreement can be reached after mediation, the court should rule on a case in a timely fashion.

For the Convenience of the People. One example is the circuit court system which is set up to handle cases in local areas. This greatly facilitates cases among those who live in remote areas where travel is inconvenient. It saves the litigant's time, traffic expenses, and will not affect the litigant's work. It helps judicial personnel to get first-hand information so as to handle the case in a prompt and correct way.

The law also stipulates:

- In uncomplicated cases, the plaintiff is allowed to file complaints verbally. Both parties may go to the court together to state their cases before the dispute is settled.

- If the lawsuit is within the jurisdiction of more than two courts, the plaintiff may bring a suit to the court of his or her choice.

- For an action of appeal, the court of second instance may choose to handle the case in the place where the dispute took place or at the site of the court of first instance.

- In ordinary cases, the plaintiff is required to file a written complaint with the court. But, plaintiffs who are not well educated or have difficulty in writing may make complaints orally. These are recorded by the court which then informs the other party.

Based on Facts. The Law of Civil Procedure stipulates:

- The court must base its hearing of civil cases on facts. The court is required to collect and investigate the evidence in an all-round and objective way.

- Only after checking and examining can the evidence be used in court.

- For appeal cases, the court of second instance should examine comprehensively the ascertained facts and the law applied by the court of first instance, and should on no account limit itself to the claims of the appellant. The court of second instance has the right to re-ascertain facts and make a final judgment.

- If the higher court discovers errors in the lower court's judgment or ruling, the higher court may try the case itself or order the latter to try the case again.

- In national autonomous areas, variations on this law or supplementary stipulations can be

made by taking into account the particular situation of local nationalities.

Special Regulations Concerning Foreign Affairs

Part 5 of the Law of Civil Procedure contains special regulations regarding cases that involve foreign parties to the dispute. These regulations may be applied to any foreigner, stateless person, foreign enterprise or organization involved in civil proceedings within the People's Republic of China.

These regulations include five chapters and 21 articles. The five chapters are: the general provisions, arbitration, service and time period, preservation process, and judicial assistance.

The **general provisions** stipulate:

- Foreigners and stateless persons enjoy equal rights and obligations with the Chinese citizens in civil complaints. In bringing a suit to court or in being sued, foreign enterprises and organizations enjoy litigation rights and are obliged to abide by the court ruling, according to the stipulations of this law.

- Citizens, enterprises or organizations of countries that limit the litigation rights of Chinese citizens, enterprises or organizations in their civil suits face parallel limitations in the people's courts of China.

- As to civil complaints filed against foreigners, foreign organizations or international organizations enjoying judicial immunity, the people's court will handle the cases according to the law of the People's Republic of China, or treaties China has concluded with other countries or international treaties and conventions which China has participated in.

- Should the stipulations of treaties China has concluded with other countries, or the international treaties and conventions participated in by China differ from the Law of Civil Procedure, the international treaties and conventions will be applied, with the exception of contractual clauses which specifically designate that China's law will be applied.

- Foreigners, stateless persons, foreign enterprises or organizations may only engage lawyers of the People's Republic of China to file a lawsuit or to defend them against a complaint filed in a Chinese court.

- Power of attorney mailed to Chinese lawyers and citizens by foreigners or stateless persons residing outside of the PRC must be properly documented by the notary organizations of the country where he or she resides. It must then be certified by the Chinese Embassy

or consulates in that country before it is legally in force.

The chapter on **arbitration** stipulates:

- In disputes arising from economic, trade, transportation and maritime affairs with foreign parties, a complainant who has submitted a written agreement to the appropriate Chinese arbitration organization is not entitled to bring suit in the people's court. But the party may bring the suit to the people's court if no such written agreement has been submitted.

- In disputes relating to economic, trade, transportation and maritime affairs between foreign enterprises and organizations, the parties based on a written agreement may ask for arbitration from the Chinese arbitration organization concerned with foreign affairs, or they may bring a suit to the people's court.

- Once the case has been ruled on by the arbitration organization, neither party may take it to the people's court.

The chapter on **service and period of time** stipulates:

If the defendant does not reside in China, he must submit a plea within 60 days after he has received the copy of the bill of complaint. An application for a postponement may be granted, but the postponement time should not exceed 30 days.

The period to file an appeal is 60 days for litigants not residing in China against a judgment of first instance. After receiving the copy of the bill of appeal the appellee should submit a plea within 60 days. If the litigant fails to appeal or submit a plea within a specified time, an extension of time may be granted, but the extension should not exceed 30 days.

The chapter entitled **judicial assistance** stipulates:

- According to treaties China concluded with other countries and international treaties and conventions which China has participated in, or according to mutually beneficial principles, the people's court and courts of other countries may mandate each other to pursue courtroom proceedings.

Cases submitted to China by foreign court will be refused if they are incompatible with the sovereignty and security of the PRC.

- If the applicant asks for execution of a judgment of the people's court, or of a ruling by an arbitration organization, while the appellee or his property is not in China, the people's court may entrust a foreign court for assistance, according to treaties China has con-

cluded with other countries or international treaties and conventions which China took part in, or according to mutually beneficial principles.

• A Chinese version must be attached to any documents which foreign courts entrust to Chinese courts for service or assistance in execution. □

“East-West Dialogue” in China

One salient feature of present-day China is the uneven economic development between the coastal east and the inland west. Technical and economic co-operation is being forged between these two parts. It is expected that through sustained efforts in the “east-west dialogue” an even development will eventually be achieved throughout the national economy.

A BRAND-NEW phenomenon is arising in China, the technical and economic co-operation between the relatively developed eastern coastal areas and the western and central underdeveloped areas. Graphically, such co-operation is called “east-west dialogue.”

“Dialogue”: Its Rationale

The extremely disproportionate development in the various parts of China necessitates such a “dialogue.” In the early post-liberation days, while some minority nationalities in the western border regions were just emerged from a primitive life or serfdom, the eastern coastal areas — especially big cities such as Shanghai — were already building up a sizable material and technical foundation after undergoing economic growth for well over a century. Today, even within a province or autonomous region, major differences in economic levels still exist between big cities and small towns, between the urban areas and the countryside and between the hinterlands and border areas. Such disparities are attributed to historical reasons.

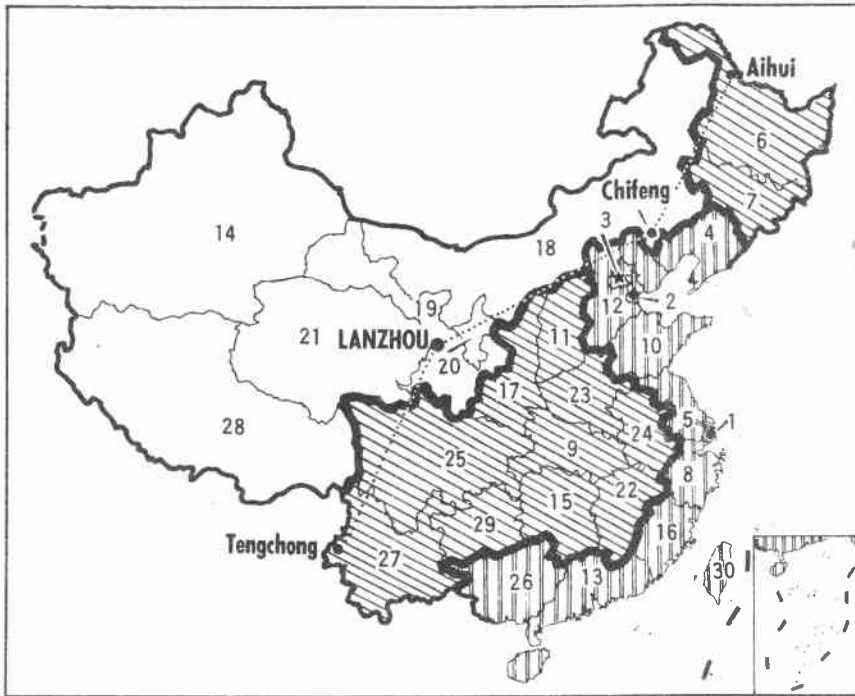
If we divide the country roughly into the southeast and northwest by drawing a line from Aihui County in northeast China’s Heilongjiang Province through Chifeng in Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region and Lanzhou in Gansu Province to Tengchong County in southwest China’s Yunnan Province (see appended map and table), then it becomes apparent that the 23 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in southeast China account

for 94 per cent of the nation’s total population and 96 per cent of the national industrial and agricultural output value. Of this, the 11 coastal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, embracing 13 per cent of the total national territory, contribute to 56 per cent of the nation’s total industrial and agricultural output value; the 12 provinces and autonomous regions in central China embrace 32 per cent of the national territory and account for 40 per cent of the total industrial and agricultural output value. The six provinces and autonomous regions in the northwest make up 6 per cent of the total population and 4 per cent of the total industrial and agricultural output value. On the other hand, most of China’s minerals, forests and other natural resources are located in northwestern and central China. Only one-fourteenth of the nation’s coal reserves are located in the 11 eastern coastal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions while the remainder is in the other 18 provinces and autonomous regions. More than 90 per cent of China’s forests are in its central and western areas while less than 10 per cent are in coastal regions.

Thus it can be seen that southeast China, particularly the coastal regions, has a relatively

The director of the Shanghai factory producing the famous “Feiyue”-Brand TV sets swapping experiences with colleagues from 11 TV factories in north and northeast China.





- NW China
- Central China
- Coastal areas

well-developed economy and technology and rich financial resources but is handicapped by over-population and inadequate per-capita staple resources. By contrast, the northwest is characterized by vast territory, rich resources, sparse population, inadequate financial resources and a low economic level. Similar situation exists in certain central areas. Thus, the two parts are interdependent and can make up for each other's deficiencies.

The uneven economic development between the east and the west and their interdependent relationships are a basic feature of China's reality. Herein lies an intrinsic economic motive force for the co-operation between the east and the west.

Per-Capita Total Industrial and Agricultural Output Value (National and Provincial)

(1981 statistics from the State Statistical Bureau)

Regions	Total industrial and agricultural output value (million yuan)	Annual average population (million persons)	Per-capita total industrial and agricultural output value (yuan)
National	749,000	989.39	757
1. Shanghai	64,200	11.55	5,558
2. Tianjin	21,800	7.57	2,880
3. Beijing	23,500	8.94	2,629
4. Liaoning	53,500	35.11	1,524
5. Jiangsu	67,400	59.74	1,128
6. Heilongjiang	34,100	32.22	1,058
7. Jilin	19,100	22.21	860
8. Zhejiang	33,100	38.49	860
9. Hubei	36,000	47.12	764
10. Shandong	54,300	73.46	739
11. Shanxi	17,200	24.93	690

12. Hebei	33,200	52.12	637
13. Guangdong	37,000	58.32	634
14. Xinjiang	7,500	12.93	580
15. Hunan	30,700	53.21	577
16. Fujian	14,000	25.38	552
17. Shaanxi	15,500	28.48	544
18. Inner Mongolia	10,200	18.90	540
19. Gansu	10,200	19.30	528
20. Ningxia	2,000	3.79	528
21. Qinghai	2,000	3.80	526
22. Jiangxi	16,800	32.87	511
23. Henan	36,800	73.42	501
24. Anhui	24,600	49.25	499
25. Sichuan	46,700	98.72	473
26. Guangxi	15,400	35.76	431
27. Yunnan	13,000	31.98	407
28. Tibet	740	1.86	398
29. Guizhou	8,500	28.02	303
Taiwan*			

(Total industrial and agricultural output value was calculated according to the 1980 constant prices.)

* Statistics of Taiwan are not available.

China's 1981 total industrial and agricultural output value stood at 749,000 million yuan, which, calculated according to that year's population of 980 million, averaged 757 yuan per capita. The industrial and agricultural output value in Shanghai made up 8.6 per cent of the total, averaging 5,558 yuan per capita, whereas that of Guizhou Province accounted for a little more than 1 per cent, some 17 times less than Shanghai. Obviously the whole national economy will not have substantial growth unless the difference between the developed and the underdeveloped is narrowed through economic and technical co-operation.

Economic and Technical Co-operation

China began transferring advanced technology and management methods from the coastal east to the inland and border regions in the 1950s. A mass campaign to learn from and help each other was launched in the 1960s throughout the country and initial results were achieved but they were not consolidated. Since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee was held in 1978, the state has relinquished the old practice of relying on administrative orders and mass campaigns to perform economic tasks. Instead, it has encouraged enterprises across the land to observe economic laws and participate in technical and economic co-operation.

A printing and dyeing factory in Yichang, Hubei Province, is a fine example. Seeking technical and economic aid for the construction of an advanced polyester fibre production line, it signed a contract with the Shanghai No. 2 Printing and Dyeing Factory in autumn 1980. The two partners acted strictly according to the terms of their contract and installed all 107 pieces of production line equipment in 71 days, twice as fast as if they were installed by the Yichang factory itself. When the project went into operation in 1981, the annual output was 13 million metres, 15 per cent more than it was designed to produce, and 84 per cent was first-grade cloth. The factory netted 4.6 million yuan in profit after paying the state 4 million yuan in taxes and recovered almost all the investment in the construction. Achieving this level of production would have taken three years had it not been for the technical aid from the Shanghai factory.

More than 60 factories in Yichang have established technical co-operative ties with 118 counterparts in 11 provinces and municipalities

For Your Reference

Total Industrial and Agricultural Output Value is the sum total of the value of all the products produced within a certain period by the two largest sectors of the national economy, industry and agriculture. For the purpose of analysis and comparison, the total output value may be calculated in accordance with the constant prices of any previous year or the prices of the year in question.

National Income is the sum total of the net output value of the five material production sectors of the national economy: industry, agriculture, building industry, transport and communications, and commerce. The net output value equals the total output value minus the value of materials (raw materials, finished materials, fuel, power, depreciation of fixed assets) consumed in production. The national income is different from Western countries' "gross national product" (GNP) in that it does not include income from the service trades and other non-material production sectors.

including Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin and Jiangsu. The results in this city's drive to emulate Shanghai, coastal areas and advanced enterprises have been evident in the last couple of years: 99 new products have been developed and 28 enterprises have noticeably raised their level of production technology and management.

Tianjin has been involved in 410 projects of technical and economic co-operation with 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Agreements for long-term co-operation have been concluded with six provinces and municipalities on 115 projects, and agreements on 90 of them are already under way.

The coastal regions in the east also need help from the west. Shanghai, one of China's major industrial centres, has a solid technical foundation and so it should increase its level of development by absorbing the up-to-date foreign technology. However, due to underdeveloped production in the hinterland and border regions, it still has to produce large quantities of socks, towels, ink and other small products.

On the other hand, Shanghai is in acute shortage of energy resources, raw materials and factory buildings. Without building up the hinterland and the border regions, it is almost impossible for Shanghai to develop further. In

this sense, Shanghai is helping itself when it provides aids for the rest of the country.

Prospects

What are the prospects for the "east-west dialogue"? What results will it bring to China's national economy? The following calculation may give some idea:

Take consumer goods production in the light industrial sector for example. Shanghai owns 2,160 million yuan worth of light industrial fixed assets which yield an annual output value of 11,170 million yuan, including 4,140 million yuan which are paid to the state in taxes and profits each year. If all light industrial de-

partments across the land reach Shanghai's level, their total output value will increase from the 1981 figure of 100,000 million yuan to 230,000 million yuan.

The same holds true for China's other industrial sectors.

In 1981, Shanghai's per-capita industrial and agricultural output value stood at 5,558 yuan (equivalent to 3,120 US dollars) and was 7.3 times the nation's average figure. If all other parts of the country catch up with Shanghai through a sustained "east-west dialogue," then the goal for raising per-capita national income to 800-1,000 US dollars will be undoubtedly attained by the end of the 20th century. □

Beijing on the Brink of the 21st Century

by Our Staff Writer **Tao Zhenni**

BEIJING will remain a political centre but not necessarily an economic hub, if its development conforms to blueprints discussed at recent city planning meetings.

And while the capital is clearly aiming to modernize, this 3,000-year-old city seems determined to retain its allure as a showcase of ancient architecture, gardens, temples and historical sites.

Details of the city's construction plan were passed at a 3-day July meeting of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and will be submitted to the State Council for approval.

The Beijing plan emphasizes protecting and rebuilding the old city, basically the area once enclosed by city walls (now outlined by the Second Ring Road). The centre is Tian An Men Square and the Palace Museum (Forbidden City) encircled by government offices, commercial districts, housing and some industrial units.

Surrounding that will be a primarily residential area including newly developed wooded parks and scenic spots. Shade trees will be planted on hills and river banks to form a green zone around the urban centre.

Priorities for Immediate Future

The plan's priorities for the next few years include improving municipal works, construct-

ing more housing, developing public services and building satellite cities outside the city limits. Six million square metres of floor space will be completed in each of the next three to five years, 80 per cent of which will be residential buildings and other public service facilities. The number of telephones will be doubled in the city. Construction will be completed of the cultural street in the old antique district around Liulichang.

The plan also calls for greater efforts to settle problems posed by traffic congestion as well as chronic shortages of energy and water supplies. Control of environmental pollution and of unco-ordinated land use and home building is also stressed.

The city construction is expected to facilitate Beijing's role as a leading centre of government activity, national and international exchange. It is to be bolstered by a well-developed support system of cultural, educational, scientific and technological facilities as well as an appropriate economy for the nation's capital.

The city will house universities, science academies and cultural centres that will lead the country's modernization drive and provide experience and training for professionals in the provinces.

Heavy industry will no longer be promoted but gradually shifted to serve light industry,

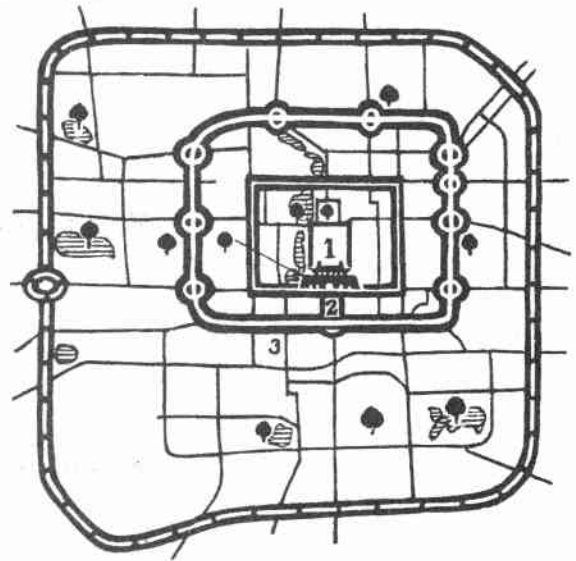
municipal construction and public services. The focus will be on consumer industries, like textiles, electronics, instruments and meters, household electrical appliances, food, clothing, printing, arts and crafts.

Communications and transportation, postal services and tourism are also slated for accelerated development.

In agriculture, Beijing's suburbs will be built into non-staple food production bases to provide the capital with vegetables, milk, eggs, poultry and meat.

Satellite towns will be constructed in the suburbs to serve as centres for industry, institutes of higher learning and science and technology research. With convenient shopping and cultural services, these towns are designed to offset the population drift into the capital. People who work in the units located there will be encouraged to move out of the central city. The

A SKETCH MAP OF THE MUNICIPAL AREA OF BEIJING



- 1. The Palace Museum
- 2. Tian An Men Square
- 3. Liulichang (antique district)

- Main parks
- == Inner circle road
- ⊕ Second circle road and overpass
- ≡ Third circle road

Uprooting an 800-Year-Old Secret

THE Beijing Institute of Horticulture Science has literally unearthed an 800-year-old secret for tree planting in paved courtyards.

As Beijing's city construction increases, sustained tree cultivation — especially pine trees planted along the paved sidewalks and streets — has become a headache. This piqued the curiosity of Beijing's horticulturists as to why 50 pine trees, 700 or 800 years old, are still thriving in the 4,500 square-metre paved yard in Tuan Cheng (circular city), near Beihai Park, an imperial winter palace built in the Liao Dynasty (916-1125).

The horticulturists pulled up the paving bricks and the secret was out. The bricks, which seemed ordinary on the surface, all slant inward. So, while the surface looked paved, underneath the seams between the bricks there are small channels where water and air seep through. Only a 10-centimetre layer of lime and sand was laid under the bricks to sustain them. Beneath that is a second layer of black soil mixed with animal bones and shells to provide nourishment for the tree roots.

Li Jiale, the institute's director, said that the discovery of this method is of practical value in the city's plan to plant trees amid paved cement sidewalks.

Beijing now has 90 trees which are more than 200 years old. Among them are a Japanese pagoda tree of the Tang Dynasty (618-907) in Beihai Park and seven cypresses of the Liao Dynasty (916-1125) in Zhongshan Park.

population of the Beijing municipality will be limited to 10 million by the year 2000. The municipality includes the city proper, the suburbs and almost a dozen rural counties.

Environmental Protection

Afforestation and pollution prevention are two goals of the plan. Although two-thirds of the Beijing municipality is mountainous, residents and visitors alike are quick to observe the haze of pollution that blankets the denuded peaks.

The plan lists several objectives for improved environment:

— planting trees on the mountains to link them with the northern China forest belt. The "great green wall" across Beijing, Hebei and Inner Mongolia is intended to form a windbreak against destructive effects of the north wind and accompanying sandstorms. Furthermore, all

inner-city parks, streets, river banks, industrial areas, living quarters and school campuses are slated for afforestation. By the year 2000, the municipal area will have 10 square metres of lawn per capita, double the present figure. Afforested land will expand from 7.5 per cent to 28 per cent of greater Beijing.

— designating natural preserves in remote, mountainous areas.

— encircling the city with trees and vegetation by improving suburban scenic areas such as Badaling Hill, Ming Tombs, Summer Palace, Fragrant Hills, Badachu (Eight Scenic Spots), Miaofeng Mountain, and the Pool and Oak Temple. A second scenic spot for tourists will be set up along the Great Wall.

— prohibiting the building of factories that seriously pollute the environment. Companies that are unable to control pollution are to move out of the city, shut down or change their product.

— motorizing refuse removal and modernizing garbage disposal.

— cleaning up rivers, canals and lakes and developing parks and afforested areas along them.

Past Plans Readjusted

Explaining the plan on behalf of the city government, Zhou Yongyuan, director of the Bureau of Urban Planning and Administration said it was designed according to a 1980 directive

Visitors discuss the award-winning design at the first planning competition for residential quarters in Beijing.



from the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

The Party confirmed a similar plan for Beijing in 1958 but its implementation was blocked during the "cultural revolution." Zhou said.

Although the new plan was based on the 1958 blueprints, it was revised in response to historical experiences and new conditions in the capital.

The plan will be administered by the recently established Urban Planning Committee headed by Mayor Jiao Ruoyu.

The committee has assembled advisory groups of architects, historians, geographers, population specialists and economists, as well as experts on energy, water conservancy, environmental protection and agriculture.

In addition to observing and analysing Beijing, some also visited cities in Japan, the United States and Europe to study city construction. Models and charts of the Beijing plan were exhibited last year in the capital to solicit opinions from some 10,000 specialists and representatives from all walks of life.

The committee also expects to establish a research institute to study long-range city planning, the mayor told the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee.

"We have full confidence in the building of Beijing," he said.

Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Pu Jiexiu proposed that legal regulations be drawn up to ensure the implementation of the Beijing plan following State Council approval.

Hou Renzhi, Beijing University professor of history and city geography, described the plan as "inspiring," saying it could "open a new page in Beijing's outlook."

In addition to more than 300 standing committee members, attending the meeting were members of the Beijing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and city officials in various fields. City specialists from Shanghai and Tianjin were also present as guests. □

NUMISMATICS

Currency Exhibition

New China's first currency exhibition was held in May and June in Beijing. The nearly 10,000 items exhibited revealed China's 4,000-year history of numismatics and reflected China's social and political changes.

On display were two paper notes issued at the time of Kublai Khan (1215-94) and unearthed in 1958 in Nomhon, Qaidam Basin, Qinghai Province. They are thought to be the earliest extant paper money. Made of a fine paper manufactured from mulberry tree bark, one of them (26.4 cm x 21.1 cm) is designed with dragons and passion flowers and the other (29 cm x 21.1 cm) with dragons, phoenixes and passion flowers.

Featured in the exhibition was a gold piece 12.7 centimetres long, 7.9 centimetres wide and 0.4 centimetre thick, with 54 stamped marks minted by

the state of Chu in the fifth century B.C. This piece was unearthed in Yuyi County, Jiangsu Province, last March and is the biggest piece ever discovered of this type of gold money and is one of the earliest. A copper press used for making the impressions was also on show. The biggest piece previously discovered had 22 impressions.

Another highlight was a complete collection of various minted money (16 copper coins) during the reign of Wang Mang (8-23 A.D.) who took over the state power of Western Han Dynasty by a coup, and reformed the monetary system four times, issuing 37 kinds of money in different substances including turtle shell, seashell, gold, silver and copper. His monetary system was confusing but the currency issued in his reign was exquisitely crafted.

Among the coins minted in the Wang Mang period was a copper rectangular coin with a circular top perforated by a square hole, the only piece of this kind in China. Also drawing great interest was a knife-shaped copper money with five characters, two of which were inlaid with gold.

Copies of China's earliest paper money, *jiaozi*, issued in the time of Emperor Zhenzong (997-1022) of Song Dynasty, were on display.

Copper and iron coins issued by rebelling peasant troops since 993 A.D. were also shown.

A paper note of 6,000 million yuan denomination issued by



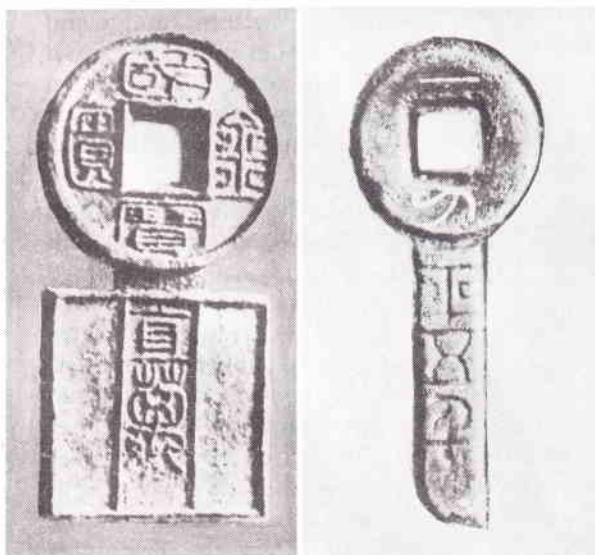
A replica of Song paper money, "jiaozi."

the Xinjiang bank was exhibited with other paper notes issued by the Kuomintang in its last days of rule on the mainland. A 100 yuan *fabi*, a paper note issued in 1935 by the Kuomintang, was enough for buying two cows in 1937. However, by 1949 it took 10 million million yuan of *fabi* to buy a single kilo of rice.

Paper notes, coins and silver and gold money issued by the Chinese Communist Party and the people's government at various times were also among the exhibits.

Collector Donates

Wu Chouzhong, 66, of Shanghai recently presented a collection of rare paper money and other related memorabilia from the early 1940s to the newly



Left: A coin minted during the reign of Wang Mang. Its value was 10,000 coppers at that time. Right: A knife-shaped copper coin.



A 6,000-million-yuan paper note issued by the Kuomintang.



A paper note issued in 1927 by the credit co-op of the peasants association of Huanggang County in Jiangxi Province.

established China Numismatics Society.

The donated collection includes a paper note with the denomination of 10 taels of silver issued in 1904 at the end of the Qing Dynasty by the official money bureau of Hubei Province, a paper note issued by the Daqing (great Qing Dynasty) government bank and five sets of paper notes each with the denominations of 1, 5, 10 or 100 yuan, which were trial produced in different colours.

Wu Chouzhong has been a collector since he was 26 years old and has collected 15,000 notes, of which 10,000 were issued in China.

In September 1979, Wu presented the best part of his collections, 5,216 notes, many of which are rare, to the Shanghai Museum.

Since his retirement from the Yuandong Textile Mill in

December 1978, Wu Chouzhong has been writing "A History of Chinese Paper Money." He explained, "China has a unique history of numismatics which proves that China is one of the greatest ancient civilizations. Little has been done on how to verify ancient paper money and not much research has been conducted concerning modern paper money. I would like to contribute in these respects."

ASTRONOMY

Jupiter Is Growing Brighter

The brightness of Jupiter is gradually increasing, said Liu Jinyi, an assistant researcher of the Institute of the History of Natural Sciences.

By reviewing accumulated Chinese astronomical data, Liu

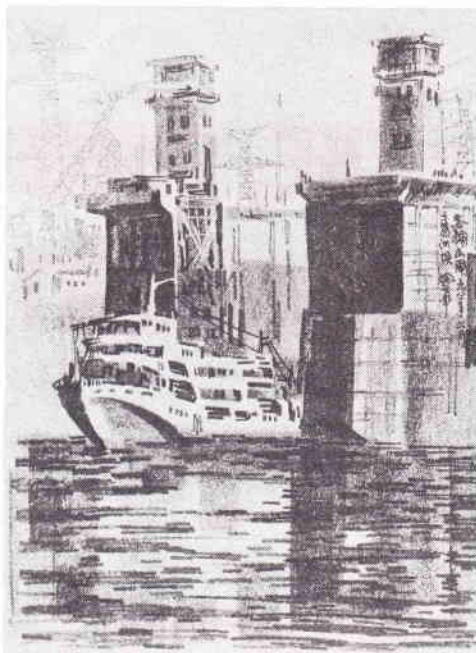
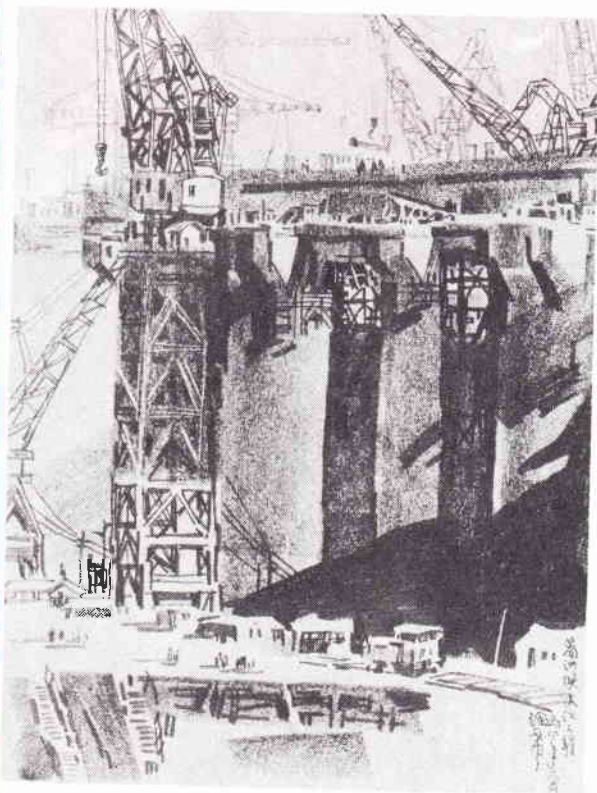
Jinyi has compiled a 1,500-year statistical chart tracking the changes of the visible angular distance of Mercury, Venus, Mars, Saturn and Jupiter, which indicates that the visible angular distance of Jupiter is shrinking while that of the other four planets are increasing. The data between 104 B.C. and 1368 A.D. shows that the visible angular distance of Jupiter dropped from 14 degrees to 13 degrees. He therefore concludes that the brightness of Jupiter is growing while that of the others is decreasing.

The visible angular distance of a planet is the angle formed by the line extending from the earth to the sun and the line from the earth to the planet when the planet first emerges out of the sun's brightness and can be seen from the earth. The brighter a planet gets, the smaller its visible angular distance is.

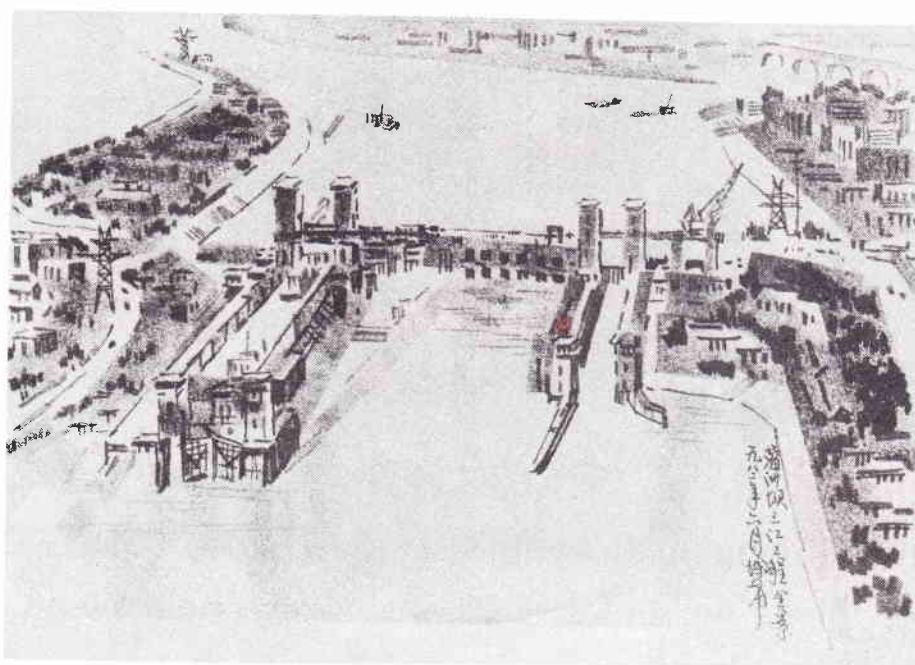
Recent foreign information says that the energy radiated by Jupiter is more than that it receives from the sun. This shows that Jupiter has its own internal energy source. Two Soviet scientists asserted that thermonuclear reactions are taking place within Jupiter and that the planet might become a fixed star after 3,000 million years. Liu said that the data he collected coincides with this view.

As to the relative dimming of the other four planets, Liu Jinyi said this can be explained by the theory advanced by A. Eddy, a US astronomer. After analysing 100-odd years of data, he believes that the sun is shrinking. Since other planets do not give out light themselves but reflect the light of the sun, any change of the sun will affect the brightness of the planets in the solar system.

Xu Xi's Sketches: The Gezhouba Project



Xu Xi, born in 1940, is a graduate of the Zhejiang Institute of Fine Arts. He specializes in both woodcuts and traditional Chinese painting. The strokes and style of his paintings have distinctive woodcut features and the sceneries under his pen have the rich lively flavour of the times. The sketches presented here were rendered by the artist during his recent visit to the Gezhouba key water conservancy project.



**ART
PAGE**

THE CHINESE EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

Jointly sponsored by all of China's
Foreign Trade Corporations

Time: October 15 — November 5, 1982

Place: Guangzhou Trade Centre

Trade delegations will be organized into groups concerned with cereals, oils and foodstuffs, textiles, silk, native produce, light industrial products, arts and crafts, hardware and minerals, chemical products, machinery, instruments and machine equipment as well as a joint trade delegation of the Xinshidai (New Era) Company.

Business representatives from all over the world are cordially invited to discuss both import and export trade.



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