

Vol. 28, No. 9

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BEIJING REVIEW

北京周報

A CHINESE WEEKLY OF
NEWS AND VIEWS

- Chinese Women Active in World Arena
- Why Is TASS Attacking Beijing?

Ningbo Port Profile





The old Ningbo Harbour.

Ningbo—A Jewel by the East China Sea



The 25,000-ton wharf in Beilun Port.



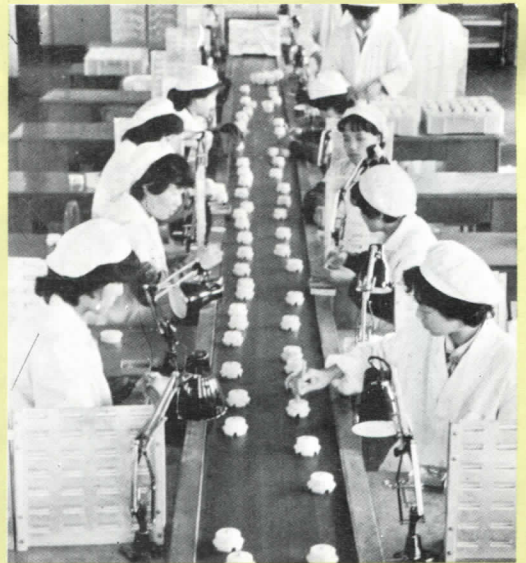
A skilled worker at the Ningbo No. 4 Garment Factory shows young people how to make Western-style clothes.

Bringing in a bumper harvest of late rice.



SPOTLIGHT

Workers at the Ningbo Water Meter Factory assembly workshop.



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CONTENTS

NOTES FROM THE EDITORS	4
Ties With Burma, Thailand Expand	
LETTERS	5
EVENTS & TRENDS	6-10
China Celebrates Lunar New Year	
Younger Leaders Making Strides	
Corrupt Cadres Face Crackdown	
Taiwan Agents Get Prison Terms	
Key Enterprises Urged to Vitalize	
US Charge Groundless	
INTERNATIONAL	11-14
Viet Nam: Another Offensive Gains Nothing	
China Urges Arms Reduction	
South Korea: Democratic Forces Gather Strength	
United States: Unique Dollar Rise Defies Rules	
What Deng Says (V): Promoting the Young to Leading Posts	15
Why Is TASS Attacking Beijing?	16
Chinese Women Active in World Arena	17
Mother in the Eyes of Her Children	18
Port City Profiles: Ningbo — A Jewel by the East China Sea	24
Rejuvenated Ancient City	25
FROM THE CHINESE PRESS	30-31
BUSINESS & TRADE	32-34
CULTURE & SCIENCE	35-36
SPORTS	37
BOOKS	38
COVER: Ningbo Harbour.	

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

President Li Visits Burma, Thailand

Friendship will be the theme of President Li Xiannian's visits to China's southern neighbours Burma and Thailand over the coming two weeks. Leaders of the three nations will explore ways in which co-operation can be increased in economic, trade and technological fields (p. 4).

Deng Urges the Promotion of Young Cadres

In a speech to the Central Advisory Commission, Deng Xiaoping said that young and middle-aged cadres should be promoted while old cadres should be persuaded to give up their leading posts. Deng said an important task of the Central Advisory Commission is to inject new blood into the key government and enterprise posts (p. 15).

TASS Misdirects Its Anger

The Soviet news agency TASS in a January 24 dispatch accused *Beijing Review* of writing "from a hostile stand" about the Afghanistan issue. But the charge is unfounded. It is not this weekly or China, but the Soviet Union that has taken hostile actions against the Afghan people (p. 16).

Chinese Women Active in World Arena

Since the adoption of the open policy in 1978, Chinese women have participated in exchanges with the women of other countries in politics, economics, culture, education, literature, art and sports. These activities have helped promote their role in social development, enhance their status and maintain world peace (p. 17).

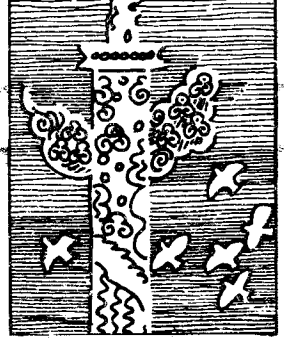
Ningbo — A Jewel by the East China Sea

One of China's ancient cradles of civilization is today becoming a cradle of modernization, as Ningbo reaches out to foreign investors and regains its former position as a brisk centre of international trade (p. 24).

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Ties With Burma, Thailand Expand

by **MU YOU LIN**
International Editor

At the invitation of President U San Yu of Burma and King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand, Chinese President Li Xiannian will pay state visits to the two neighbouring countries over the coming two weeks.

China maintains a most amicable relationship with both Burma and Thailand. And President Li's trip, the first major diplomatic activity by China this year, is intended to further strengthen and broaden friendship and co-operation.

Friendly contacts between China and Burma go back to ancient times. In 1950, the year after the People's Republic of China was founded, Rangoon established diplomatic ties with Beijing, being one of the first countries in the world to make the move. Four years later, leaders of China, Burma and India initialled the famous Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, which have been accepted by an increasing number of nations as a guide to the handling of state relations. And 1960 saw the two neighbours, in the spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation, resolve border issues left over by history.

Li's March 4-8 visit is one in a long series of exchanges between the top leaders of China and Burma. The late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai toured Burma nine times and Chairman U Ne Win has travelled to China 11 times. These frequent visits, as Chairman of the Central Advisory Commis-

sion Deng Xiaoping said, are an indicator of the sound development of relations between the two nations.

Friendship between the Chinese and Thai people also has a long history, and the traditional ties have grown closer since the two countries established formal diplomatic relations 10 years ago. Co-operation in all fields has made rapid progress as leaders of the two countries visit one another. President Li's March 11-15 trip to Thailand, the first ever made by a Chinese head of state, will give another push to such co-operation. Premier Zhao Ziyang said China considers Thailand one of the most friendly countries and that the two nations are trustworthy friends.

There is a solid foundation for China, Burma and Thailand to develop friendly co-operation. All three are developing countries, dedicated to the maintenance of world peace and the expansion of their national economies. They share identical or similar views on many major international issues. They all adhere to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and, in fact, have become role models for their handling of international relations in accordance with these principles.

For third world countries to develop their economies, they must increase co-operation among themselves. China has much to learn from both Burma and Thailand in economic work. By adopting flexible approaches that suit their conditions, the two countries have achieved great successes.

Over the past 20 years, Thailand's economy has enjoyed continuous growth, with an annual growth rate exceeding 7 percent. Burma's gross national product has expanded at a rate of 5.7 percent annually over the past 10 years, and farm production has grown at an annual average of 6 percent or higher.

Successful co-operation in many economic, trade and technological fields has long existed between China and its two neighbours. China and Burma have thus far completed 12 joint projects, and the trade volume between China and Thailand has multiplied nearly 20 times over the past 10 years. All three nations are now actively exploring new forms of co-operation and the prospects are bright.

In its drive for modernization, China has opened its doors not only to the developed countries, but also to the developing countries. It welcomes more Burmese and Thai industrialists to come to China to launch various joint ventures.

China pursues an independent foreign policy and maintains that all countries, large or small, are equal. It opposes hegemonism in all its forms. China is willing to develop relations with all countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and to form a long-term stable relationship of friendly co-operation with Burma and Thailand is its unchanging goal. We believe that such a relationship is not only in the interests of the three nations, but helps preserve peace and stability in Asia and the world.

Socialist Ethics Praised

I enjoy reading *Beijing Review* very much. It is a window on the Chinese society. I want to congratulate the Chinese people on their high success of national and cultural renewal through the past 35 years. This is creating a basis of stability and optimism for all of the Asian-Pacific region and is creating a new reality for many areas of thought throughout the world. I am especially pleased with the strong emphasis on socialist ethics, and on ethical thinking and culture which is being encouraged in New China! It is no exaggeration to say that national renewal based upon ethical thought is the most positive and powerful force in the world today. With this as a basis, using reform as a tool, China's future greatness is assured.

Paul Phelps
Beer Sheva, Israel

Efforts to Control the Desert

The article "Hetian: Western End of Green Great Wall" (No. 50, 1984) by Li Yongzeng was extremely interesting. Not only has the correspondent written about the problems facing the people who live daily with shifting sand and strong winds, but he has been able to convey to the reader the tremendous effort to control the desert which is being made by people who really care about their land.

In Australia we have a very dry interior as well as many areas which were badly affected by ignorance of climatic conditions and the clearing of land for farming purposes without due regard

to consequent loss of topsoil and other associated difficulties.

Now it seems there is a growing awareness of the need for shelter-belts, and a number of tree-planting programmes have been started in various locations.

Murray Whitewood
Victoria, Australia

Clear Comprehensive Charts

I was very surprised to read *Beijing Review* No. 35, 1984, in which comprehensive charts were carried as a supplement. These charts can be taken in at a mere glance and can familiarize your readers with China's progress. But aren't such detailed statistics equal to publishing secret military data?

I speak highly of China, which has the courage to publish these detailed data and charts. It is powerful, and its people are full of confidence. This is the fruit of your revolution. I sincerely hope your country continues to grow properous. I will learn from China from now on.

Tamotsu Nakai
Nagasaki, Japan

Teaching Readers Chinese

Your news reports have made great progress. But I think there is a most practical problem you have failed to resolve. A person who wants to visit China also wishes to know something about the Chinese language and its characters. Why not use two pages to carry some Chinese characters in every issue? You might first begin with *pinyin*, and the vowel and consonant sounds they represent;

then some syllables and common words and then teach some idiomatic phrases to tourists. As for the four tones of Chinese, tapes might be used to help learners distinguish them.

Jean Serin
France

Thanks From the Acupuncture Association of India

Four doctors from the Acupuncture Association of India headed by Dr. B. K. Basu came to the 2nd National Conference on Acupuncture and Moxibustion in Beijing (Aug. 7—10, 1984).

We are very much indebted to the Ministry of Public Health of China for the liberal encouragement we received in developing acupuncture in our country in the forms of: 1) training five Indian doctors in China; 2) sending delegates to our first and second All-India Conference; 3) sending two eminent professors for a three-month training course in Calcutta in 1983.

This is the second time our doctors attended the National Conference on Acupuncture and Moxibustion in Beijing. We were much impressed by the practical and theoretical advances achieved since 1980.

Through your magazine we express our heartfelt gratitude for the knowledge we gathered at the conference and the hospitality we received from the government and the people of your country.

Dr. Nirmal Basu
Dr. Bimal Bagchi
Dr. Inder J. Singh
India

China Celebrates Lunar New Year

As the clock struck midnight on February 20, the entire nation wildly cheered the new lunar year amidst deafening firecrackers. The jubilation celebrated the end of the year of rat and the drawing of the year of the ox on the Chinese lunar calendar.

Great achievements were made on all fronts in 1984, said Chinese President Li Xiannian at a Beijing New Year's party. The strides have not only strengthened the material basis for China's four modernizations programme, but have also imbued the Chinese people with greater confidence in building socialism with Chinese characteristics, said Li.

The president, in his Spring Festival greetings, attributed last year's encouraging achievements to the successful implementation of Party and government policies.

Looking ahead to the new year, Li listed the major tasks to be tackled. He said China will:

- Carry out the urban economic reforms step by step, prudently and energetically, while mapping out and implementing reforms for the management of science and technology and education.

- Strive for a better co-ordinated and more solid development of the national economy; fulfil the 1985 state plan and the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) and draw up the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-1990) for national economic and social development.

- Carry on the Party consolidation work.

- Reshuffle the leadership at various levels by promoting large numbers of young cadres who are revolutionary and professionally competent.

- Convene the third session of the Sixth National People's Congress.

- Hold a national Party conference.

Li said people are very much concerned about the price and wage reforms. Such reforms have a direct bearing on day-to-day life and are key to the success of the entire economic system. Because of these concerns, the Party Central Committee and the State Council have been very cautious in launching the first battle so as to ensure its success, he said.

Price readjustments will not lower living standards because the wages of the workers will keep rising with increased production and better economic results, he said.

Li said he envisages a stable society, expanded production and improved living conditions as a result of the reforms.

The president called for tightening Party discipline so the reforms can proceed smoothly.

Internationally, the president said, the Vietnamese have continued to stick to their mistaken

Left: The peasant trade market at Zhuxian, an ancient market town in Henan Province, fills with pre-Spring Festival shoppers.

Right: Holiday shoppers make their choices in Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province.



push for regional hegemony without paying attention to worldwide protests. Viet Nam's troops have encroached upon China's border many times despite China's repeated warnings. Li called upon the frontier forces in Yunnan and Guangxi to strengthen their vigilance so as to turn back any possible invasion.

The nuclear disarmament talks between the Soviet Union and the United States, Li added, have drawn much world attention. He expressed the hope that the talks will yield a practical agreement.

While families enjoyed the holiday with multi-course banquets and by watching a six-hour TV special live from Beijing, Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang and other Chinese top leaders travelled around the country wishing people a happy new year.

Childless Elderly Get Family Fare. Many of Shanghai's childless senior citizens enjoyed a traditional family reunion dinner over the Spring Festival holidays, thanks to the good work of the city's neighbourhood committees.

Spring Festival or lunar New Year is traditionally a family holiday. Children who live in distant places usually return to the homes of their parents to celebrate the festival.

Old people who have no children and live alone often spend unhappy and lonely holidays. Neighbourhood committees in Shanghai have been aware of the situation and have worked to remedy it for several years.

The Zhapu street committees arranged dinners for 40 of the elderly people. They have done this annually since 1978 so that lonely senior citizens can spend the traditional festival in a family atmosphere.

Some street committee members

gave banquets this year at restaurants with childless elderly as the guests of honour.

Among the happiest was Shen Ajin, who attended one of the potluck dinners. A spokesman of the neighbourhood committee said that the committee would hold a grand party soon to celebrate the spinster's 91st birthday.

Some street committees have organized volunteers to take care of lonely old people. Usually neighbours help them with daily chores while young people working in nearby stores see to it that meat, vegetables and other daily necessities are delivered to their homes regularly. Local laundries wash their clothing and bedding free of charge.

Shanghai's 112 street committees, the grassroots administrative organs in cities, have organized more than 3,000 such groups of volunteers.

In Beijing, meanwhile, five big street fairs attracted tens of thousands of the city's residents.

At the fair in Fengtai about 3,600 suburban farmers competed in folk performances which included stilt walking, land boating, dragon and lion dancing, doing the *yangge* and beating drums.

At the temple fair in Ditan Park in the northern part of the city, fairgoers watched artisans making clay figures, listened to storytellers and sampled typical north China delicacies.

The other fairs were at Shijingshan in the western suburbs, the Yanshan District in southwest Beijing and at Huairou County about 20 kilometres from the city centre.

Younger Leaders Making Strides

More than 80,000 young and middle-aged cadres have been pro-

moted to leading posts at the county level and above, and some 900,000 veteran cadres at all levels have gone into retirement or semi-retirement since 1982.

These figures were provided by an official of the Organization Department of the Party's Central Committee in a recent interview with reporters from the Xinhua News Agency and *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily).

The official called the promotions and retirements "two major breakthroughs" in the institutional reform started three years ago. He said, however, that much work remains to be done, for some leadership teams are still of a "transitional" nature, and bigger strides have to be taken to promote younger people.

He added that it was the decision of the Party Central Committee that changes should be completed in all the leadership teams of the departments under the Central Committee, the ministries and commissions under the State Council, and the Party and government organs at the provincial, autonomous region and municipal levels before the convocation of the Party's national conference later this year.

Leadership teams of key enterprises should be adjusted and put in place before the end of the year, he added.

The official said the adjustments will take place through a combination of retirements and promotions.

The personnel changes should be guided by the need to promote cadres who are young, educated, professionally competent and revolutionary, and "to ensure a stable team for five to eight years."

The official drew attention to a serious problem, namely that in some areas and departments, some highly capable cadres fail to be

News in Brief

Premier Zhao Ziyang has pledged that the government will not nationalize the growing number of new private businesses that have helped revitalize the national economy.

Limited development of private business, said Zhao, is beneficial to the healthy development of China's economy, while its mainstay remains state and collective ownership.

Ten young people were given the honorary title of "entrepreneur" at a recent national meeting in Beijing to congratulate 100 young business directors and managers.

The business leaders, all between the ages of 28 and 37, were elected from nine provinces and cities.

Though they have been directors and managers for only a year or two, they were praised for their excellent work during the current economic reforms.

A film city is to be built in Xian, the ancient capital of 11 dynasties.

Three studio complexes, built in the style of dynasties from the Tang to the Qing (618-1911), will be available for historical films and tourist visits, like Hollywood's Universal City.

Horse-drawn carriages, sedan chairs, camels, donkeys and attendants in period costume will give the film city an authentic flavour.

The city will cost about US\$70 million and should be ready 1988.

promoted because they are considered too "controversial." He called on those in the personnel and organizational departments to check into these cases and protect and support good cadres.

More older people must make way for younger cadres if they are to be promoted in still greater numbers, he said. The Central Committee has decided that, henceforth, except in special circumstances, all leading officials at the central, provincial, regional and municipal levels should retire from active duty at 62.

Advisors in the ministries and commissions, the chairman, vice-chairmen and standing members of provincial advisory commissions should retire by 70.

Turning to the question of how to guarantee that the best young people will be promoted, the official said: first, there must be respect for knowledge and expertise; second, an individual should be judged according to his or her performance, and third, the judgement of the masses should be relied upon.

He pointed out that academic achievements should not be the only criteria. Some may not have diplomas, but may have mastered the knowledge and skills needed on the job through self-training. They, too, should be promoted, he said.

The official said that the success of the economic reform hinges on the discovery and proper use of able persons.

Corrupt Cadres Face Crackdown

The Central Commission for Discipline Inspection has recently issued fresh warnings urging all ministries and commissions under the State Council to crack down

on those corrupt cadres who abuse their power to get money.

Wang Heshou, permanent secretary of the inspection commission, said that since the Party Central Committee decided to shift the focus of economic reform from the rural areas to the cities last October, unexpected successes have been accompanied by some unhealthy tendencies, most of them concerned with money.

First, some departments and officials who are not supposed to set up businesses are establishing corporations for speculation, Wang said.

Second, some departments, taking advantage of the policy which encourages promotion of young people to leading posts, promoted some unqualified people.

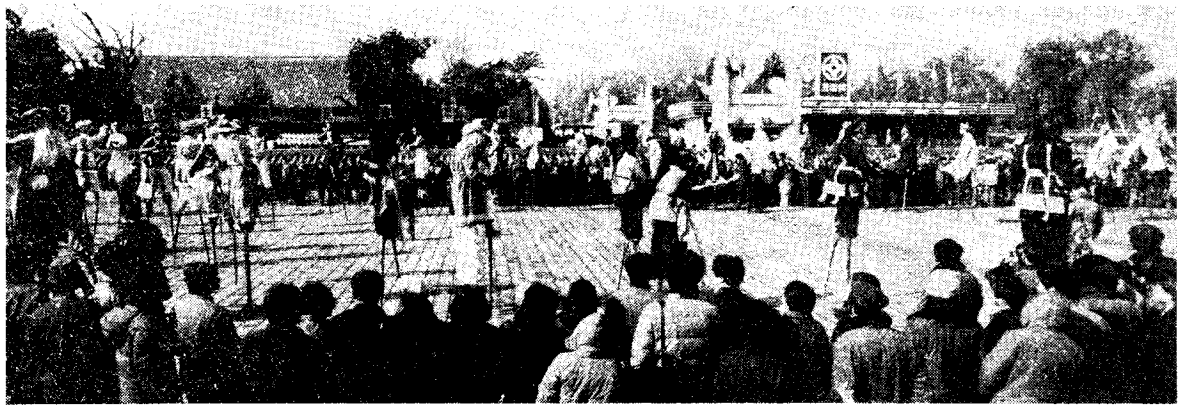
Third, in some departments, annual bonuses are several times higher than allowed by the state and some officials try to cover this up by issuing false financial reports.

Fourth, some departments offer free lunch or free clothing at the expense of the state.

Finally, some publishers print sensational tabloids, concerned only with profits.

These tendencies, Wang said, pose a threat to the state's planned wage and price reforms and give urban dwellers a distorted impression of the upcoming reforms. Price hikes are rife as some commercial departments raise prices at random, ignoring the state price-control policy and damaging the interests of both the state and consumers. Wang said law-breakers must be dealt with severely and those who commit serious offences can expect to be dismissed from their posts and expelled from the Party.

Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun warned that these tendencies, if left un-



Spring Festival Fair Fun

Stilt-walking peasants from the suburbs of Beijing and Hebei Province draw an enthusiastic crowd at the huge Spring Festival Fair held at Ditan Park in Beijing February 12-25.

checked, would darken the image of the Party and corrupt society.

Wang urged all departments to promptly check and correct these tendencies and to report what they have done to the Party Central Committee and the State Council.

The disclosure and crackdown of these tendencies have made big headlines. The Shijiazhuang Cotton and Linen Company, for example, netted an illegal income of more than 1 million yuan and distributed 207,100 yuan in bonuses—more than ten times as much as the state allows. Sun Shixin, the company's manager, got 800 yuan in bonus and his colleague, Party Branch Secretary Liu Qingli got 750 yuan. Now both of them have been stripped of their Party membership and their administrative posts.

Another example is a Beijing trade development company which netted 2,760 yuan by illegally marking up the prices of 25 18-inch colour TV sets.

According to a survey of the Beijing Commission for Discipline Inspection, from September 1 to December 20 last year Beijing's 152 companies illegally sold 6,937 colour TV sets and earned more than 54,600 yuan. Nine other companies sold 85 trucks and cars, illegally netting 76,000 yuan.

Taiwan Agents Get Prison Terms

Three secret Taiwan agents were recently sentenced to prison terms by the Beijing Intermediate People's Court, announced a spokesman of the Beijing State Security Bureau.

Xin Peiwen, a 46-year-old former actor, was imprisoned in 1977 for indecent advances towards a female child and had been unemployed since his release. Beginning in October 1983, Xin began communicating with the Kuomintang intelligence organization. He received funds, cameras and tape recorders from the KMT in exchange for the political and military information he could gather.

Last March Xin passed along a confidential document from the general office of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee to the KMT intelligence organization by using a staff member of a Beijing opera troupe that was travelling abroad. Soon, Xin received the rank of "lieutenant colonel" from the Taiwan espionage agency and earned a monthly salary of US\$345. Xin was sentenced to 10 years in prison for his spying activities.

Convicted spy Li Qiang, 39, was an actor in the Beijing Experimental Beijing Opera Troupe. In April 1982, when Li travelled abroad to perform, he was offered money by a Taiwan espionage organization and he agreed to cooperate. Upon returning home, Li encouraged his nephew Su Mao, 27, a performer of the Central Ballet Troupe, to join him in helping the KMT espionage organization.

Li taught Su how to pass intelligence information by writing in invisible ink and together they turned over much information to the KMT. For their work they were paid about 1,700 yuan.

When caught and convicted, Li received a three-year prison term and Su received a seven-year term. The spokesman said the three cases were among several spy cases uncovered by the bureau last year. All three confessed their crimes.

On February 13 the Jinhua Prefectural Intermediate People's Court in Zhejiang Province also tried a KMT spy case. Yu Xianyi, an agent dispatched by the KMT intelligence organization in Hongkong, and his brother, Yu Xianming, also a secret agent, were sentenced to 15 and 10 years' imprisonment.

Key Enterprises Urged to Vitalize

Leaders meeting at a recent economic conference urged managers of the nation's key enterprises to use their expanded decision-making powers to invigorate their operations.

Revitalization of the 5,837 large and medium-sized industrial enterprises was the focus of the national meeting in Tianjin, which ended February 15.

In the past, the state controlled production, marketing, funding and supply of materials to the enterprises. The firms had only to produce whatever the state mandated, giving no consideration to marketing, profits or losses.

But since the reforms of 1979, the state-owned enterprises have been granted more and more decision-making powers and have been given more latitude in running their operations. Still, they have not invigorated their production in the same way that agricultural production has taken off.

The nation's leaders are pinning their hopes for industrial growth on the larger enterprises because they occupy a key position in the economy. Though they make up less than 2 percent of the total number of enterprises, they possess 66 percent of the total fixed assets, produce about 47 percent of the total industrial output value and account for 66 percent of the taxes and profits turned over to the state.

Lu Dong, minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, told conference delegates that 15 percent of the large and medium-sized enterprises are beginning to use their new found powers to improve production and management. Directors of such enterprises, said Lu, are thoughtful in management and utilize their expanded decision-making powers. As a result, their products have met the market

demand, and the state, the enterprises and the staff all benefit from the progress.

However, said Lu, some 65 percent of the key enterprises are still implementing the reforms and no obvious effects can be seen as yet. And the other 20 percent are having economic difficulties.

Lu urged the government's departments and the key enterprises to accelerate the implementation of the Provisional Regulations on Greater Decision-Making Powers for State-Owned Industrial Enterprises issued by the State Council last year (see issue No. 25, 1984).

The State Economic Commission minister also said some well-managed key enterprises will be given the right to introduce foreign technology, management techniques and personnel systems. They will also be permitted to negotiate, sign contracts and run joint ventures or co-operative enterprises with overseas businesses on their own.

US Charge Groundless

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said on February 19 that the US State Department "has made groundless and improper comments on the domestic affairs of China. We want to express our regret." He was referring to a US State Department report which says that China has violated human rights in its crackdown on crimes and by carrying out involuntary abortions and sterilizations. "All the fundamental rights due to the Chinese people stipulated by our Constitution and other laws are fully guaranteed by the Chinese government," he added. "The Chinese people have never before enjoyed democracy and rights of freedom so extensively and fully as they do today."

Around the Globe

Great Wall Station Completed in Antarctic

Construction of China's first research station in the Antarctic, the Great Wall, was completed on February 15 on George Island. The inauguration took place five days later. The station has two steel-frame orange houses, each 20 metres long, 8 metres wide and 5 metres high.

China Stands on Removing Viet Threat

Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang said on a recent inspection of front-line troops in Yunnan Province that "it is an important policy of China to remove the threat posed by the Vietnamese authorities against the security of its border regions and safeguard peace and stability in Southeast Asia. At no time shall we waver on this position."

Asian, Pacific Youth to Meet in China

Preparations for a gathering of young people from Asia and the Pacific to mark International Youth Year (IYY) are in full swing. The Friendly Gathering of Youth from the Asian and Pacific Regions, sponsored by the Chinese Organizing Committee for IYY, will be held in Beijing May 10-24. It will include a seminar on the role young people can play in promoting peace and development, parties with Chinese youths and visits to 14 Chinese cities.

Viet Nam

Another Offensive Gains Nothing

Vietnamese invasion forces have in recent months carried out successive heavy attacks in Kampuchea, but they have won little.

by LI YONGMING

SINCE last October Vietnamese forces have launched a series of attacks in northwestern Kampuchea along the Kampuchean-Thai border. The seventh dry-season offensive since Vietnamese

forces invaded Kampuchea, this year's attacks have been targeted first at Nong Chan, Nong Samet and Ampil, all key border camps of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Son Sann, premier of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kam-

puchea, and then at the Phnom Malai area under the control of Khieu Samphan's National Army of Democratic Kampuchea.

But Viet Nam also paid a price for the attacks. Its troops met strong resistance from Kampuchean fighters. The resistance forces, after killing many Vietnamese attackers, split into groups and outflanked the Vietnamese, continuing to fight as they evacuated.

By January 28 Democratic Kampuchea troops had wiped out

China Urges Arms Reduction

THE two superpowers must take the lead in putting an end to testing, improving and manufacturing nuclear weapons, and if they substantially reduce their nuclear arsenals, the other nuclear powers should then take actions accordingly," Chinese ambassador Qian Jiadong told the 40-nation Geneva disarmament conference February 19.

Referring to the US-Soviet agreement on the reopening of disarmament talks, the Chinese delegate said, "Like other countries, China regards it as a positive development." However, Qian said, it is clear that the two sides are still far apart and "both sides are continuing their efforts to increase military expenditures and to test and deploy new types of weapons, thus stepping up the pace of the arms race. This indicates that the road to peace and disarmament remains rough." Qian said China hopes the two big powers will "enter into serious negotiations and come up with results beneficial to the interests of other countries and conducive to world peace."

"To begin with," Qian added, "the United States and the Soviet Union should stop deploying new intermediate nuclear missiles in Europe and

in Asia. This will not only have an immediate easing effect on international tensions, but will also facilitate the process of disarmament negotiations."

The Chinese delegate noted that people of the world call for an immediate halt to the arms race in outer space. "If we do not act right now, and if we continue to allow space weapons to be developed unchecked, the consequences will be too dreadful to contemplate," said Qian.

He then proposed that efforts be made to rid space of weapons. He encouraged the banning of research, testing, development, production, deployment and use of all outer space weapons, including anti-satellite and anti-ballistic missile weapons. He also called for the destruction of all such existing weapon systems.

As is the case in other areas of disarmament, the superpowers, which possess far greater military capability than other countries, should bear special responsibility for ending the arms race in outer space, Qian added.

On the proposals for prohibiting chemical weapons, Qian noted that as a result of three extra weeks of consultations in an ad hoc committee

held in January, positions were clarified on some of the issues involved. This will be helpful for future negotiations, he said.

The Chinese ambassador also urged the Geneva disarmament conference to set up "subsidiary bodies" to work on nuclear issues, which are a priority item on the agenda. He said that in the past China did not participate in the subsidiary body for a nuclear test ban. If such a subsidiary body is established this year, Qian announced, the Chinese delegation would be willing to reconsider its position.

He said the Chinese people are now engaged in modernizing their country. They need a long-standing peaceful international environment. They want peace today, and they want it even when their country has eventually become modernized. "We hope that the people the world over will live a peaceful life. We wish to develop relations with all countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence."

The Chinese delegate declared: "China is for disarmament and against arms race. Except for the necessary requirements of our own security, we do not like to spend even one penny extra on weapons." "China does not take part in the arms race now, nor will it do so in the future."

the invading forces in Nong Chan and regained the camp.

The battles at Nong Chan, Nong Samet, Ampil and Phnom Malai have demonstrated that the patriotic armed forces of Kampuchea have made remarkable improvement in their strategy, tactics and fighting ability. They are now using the tactics of guerrilla warfare, with a view to wiping out the enemy's effective strength and not to defending camps. They no longer tackle the Vietnamese in head-on battle; instead they seek the chance to hit and run, using surprise as a weapon.

On the Ampil battlefield, for instance, Kampuchean resistance forces divided themselves into three groups: one stayed in the camp, holding the Vietnamese with the help of defence works; the second was broken up into smaller clusters and made repeated quick attacks on the Vietnamese troops; the third moved to harass the Vietnamese rear areas. These tactics made it impossible for the Vietnamese troops to destroy Kampuchean resistance forces in one concentrated attack and also kept them afraid to fight in small groups for fear of being picked off.

The armed forces of the KPNLF are only a few years old and their weapons are simple. But they are growing stronger and are able to attack more convincingly. This has been clearly demonstrated in this year's dry-season offensive. The armed forces of the KPNLF are able not only to engage with Vietnamese squads, platoons and companies, but also with battalions, even when the enemy is equipped with Soviet arms.

During the latest resistance fighting against the Vietnamese, the three parties of Democratic Kampuchea have united more closely and co-operated much bet-

ter. When the Vietnamese troops began their attack on Nong Chan, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, led by Khieu Samphan, fought in Battambang Province and Norodom Sihanouk's soldiers operated around Tonle Sap Lake.

The current dry-season offensive by the Vietnamese is really just a defensive move. During last year's dry season the patriotic Kampuchean forces launched repeated attacks on the plains and seized the provincial capitals of Battambang, Pursat, Siem Reap and Kompong Thom. Though the Vietnamese tried their best to drive the patriotic Kampuchean forces out of the plains, they failed.

During the last rains the Vietnamese transported many troops and war materials to the western border to prepare for their dry-season offensive. The attacks upon Nong Chan were planned to draw the resistance forces off the plains to the border area. But instead Kampuchean forces did their fighting in Battambang, Siem Reap and Kompong Thom Provinces. Recently Kampuchean guerrillas have also liberated some villages near Phnom Penh, the capital.

Observers believe that Viet Nam's intensified military actions show its stubborn insistence on regional hegemony. But they are

also the actions of frightened invaders who become increasingly isolated in the world community.

Vietnamese military actions along the Kampuchean-Thai border have been internationally condemned. The foreign ministers of the six ASEAN countries held a special meeting on February 11 and 12 to express their support for the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government and to call for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed his great concern about the Kampuchean refugees made by the Vietnamese offensive. He said he would "exhaust all the possibilities of my office" to resolve the six-year-old Kampuchean conflict.

Although Vietnamese troops have captured some camps and redoubts of the patriotic forces of Democratic Kampuchea, the resistance forces have moved away on their own initiative to carry out guerrilla strikes wherever they can and to wipe out the effective strength of the aggressors. Victory or defeat hinges on the effective strength of the two sides rather than the possession of a camp or region. The only way out for the Vietnamese authorities is to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea by earnestly observing the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions.

South Korea

Democratic Forces Gather Strength

Despite the rough treatment and house-arrest of returning opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, democracy in South Korea is finding more and more supporters.

by REN YAN

UPON returning home on February 8 from the United States, South Korean opposition

leader Kim Dae Jung was roughed up by police and placed under house-arrest. In the wake of strong condemnation of Kim's treatment at home and abroad,

people all over South Korea have renewed their struggle for democracy.

Kim is a political activist with broad-based public support. He advocates democracy and the peaceful reunification of Korea. In the 1971 presidential elections, he lost by only a few votes.

In May 1980 students in Kwangju took to the streets to protest the imposition of martial law, and South Korean authorities sentenced Kim, who was involved, to death for "his attempt to overthrow the government." Under international pressure the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment and later to 20 years. In December 1982 the South Korean authorities exiled Kim to the United States, on the pretext that he needed medical treatment abroad.

During his stay in the United States Kim often promised to return to South Korea. This January 19 he announced in Los Angeles that he would leave immediately for Seoul.

Prior to Kim's home-coming South Korean opposition parties, social organizations, democratic leaders and students issued statements, made speeches and held demonstrations to welcome him back. They asked the South Korean authorities to guarantee Kim's political freedom. To ensure his safe return a delegation of Americans, led by two congressmen, accompanied him. But as soon as Kim arrived at Kimpo Airport on the outskirts of Seoul, a large contingent of policemen forcibly separated him from his escorts and sent him home to house-arrest. However, more than 30,000 people welcomed Kim along the streets.

Although the South Korean authorities forbade Kim to have any outside contact before the recent parliamentary elections and tried to shackle the opposition

parties, the results of the February 12 vote were very favourable to democratic supporters. It is reported that the New Korean Democratic Party, supported by Kim and Kim Young Sam, won one-fourth of the votes and 67 of the 276 seats in parliament. It is now the main opposition party. The ruling Democratic Justice Party got 36 percent of the vote and 148 seats, but lost two seats gained in the previous election.

In a telephone statement from his home, Kim said that he regarded the outcome of the election as a "great victory for the democratic forces." He also said he will commit himself to uniting all the opposition parties to form a coal-

tion headed by the New Korean Democratic Party.

As a result of the election, President Chun Du Hwan recently reshuffled his cabinet, and observers expect a similar shake-up in the Democratic Justice Party. Recent economic development in South Korea has been rapid, but the political situation is unstable. Kim's return and the growth of the democratic movement will further upset things.

The political situation in South Korea is being closely observed worldwide because there is a question whether the Asian Games of 1986 and the 1988 Olympic Games will be held in Seoul as scheduled.

United States

Unique Dollar Rise Defies Rules

The soaring US dollar, helped along by higher interest rates, low inflation and huge government borrowing, has brought problems to West European countries and to the United States itself.

by **YI MING**

"Beijing Review" News Analyst

NEWs that a huge sum of US government bonds would be issued and the expectation of higher interest rates sent the US dollar soaring to record heights against other major currencies in the New York money centre since early February.

This is the second big surge of the dollar since the beginning of this year, causing international anxiety that its meteoric rise may threaten the stability of the world monetary system. Some economists are frankly shocked, and others compare the rise to the dollar's ruling position in the capitalist world immediately after World War II, when the US dollar was the standard of the world money system.

The dollar's domination in the postwar period faded when a floating exchange rate system was put into effect by the West European countries in March 1973. This was a result of a series of crises for the dollar since 1960. In the following years the dollar never fully recovered. From 1971 to 1980 the rate of exchange between dollar and 10 other major trading currencies dropped by 28 percent.

However, the dollar has become stronger since the Reagan administration took office four years ago. The rally began in 1981, and between then and 1984 the dollar soared almost 70 percent, calculated according to the average exchange rates of 10 major Western currencies. The price of the dollar in fact is 25 percent higher than its real value.

As the balance of payments deficit in foreign trade mounts, the dollar's surge is seen as mainly due to the government's support for high interest rates. The rapid growth of the US economy since 1983 has created the need for more funds, thus giving the dollar additional strength.

Earlier, economists believed that as US economic growth slowed and the foreign trade deficit grew, the high interest and exchange rates would drop. But US economic growth has already slowed since the third quarter of last year (the gross national product growth rate was 2.7 percent, compared with 10.1 and 7.1 percent for the previous two quarters). And the foreign trade deficit stood at US\$123.3 billion for 1984, twice what it was in 1983. But, contrary to expectations, at the end of last year the prime interest rate stopped going down and the value of dollar has continued to climb.

This is not a normal phenomenon. One of the factors holding up the dollar is the high discount rate offered by the US Federal Reserve Bank. Although the prime interest rate dropped somewhat from its peak of 21.5 percent, it is still maintaining a level of more than 10 percent. Another is that inflation in the United States was cut to about 4 percent in 1984, making the actual interest rate of the dollar higher than rates at the same level in other Western countries.

The recently published proposed US federal budget shows that the deficit for fiscal year 1985 will be US\$222.2 billion, and for 1986 it will be US\$180 billion. The US government still has to borrow a lot of money to make up the budget deficit, so US interest rates may not fall and could even increase in the near future in order to attract money to finance the deficit. This pro-

spect has sent speculators rushing to purchase US dollars and a steady stream of funds from Western Europe and Japan is flowing into the United States. It is estimated that the influx of foreign capital in the first half of last year reached US\$158.3 billion, while that for all of 1983 was only US\$33.9 billion. So in spite of the huge deficit in foreign trade, the dollar is as stable as it ever was.

Although US economic growth has slowed since the third quarter of 1984, the GNP growth rate for 1984 still stood at 6.8 percent, much higher than that of Western Europe and Japan. Because the United States began its readjustment and technological transformation of its traditional industries before the other Western countries, it holds a safe lead in advanced technology and newly-emerging industries, possessing a greater capability to quickly incorporate new technology. To complement this, the US government's policy is to offer favourable terms for investment, keep pay raises low and politics stable, guaranteeing a secure environment for investors. These measures give the world financial market great faith in the US economy.

Furthermore, the US dollar is the reserve currency of many countries. Most foreign trade and international loans use the dollar to clear accounts. As world trade and other exchanges grow, the demand for the dollar is increasing.

Therefore, some analysts believe that the US dollar's position is already independent of the US international balance of payments, and depends more on market supply and demand and the confidence of the countries supporting it.

The high-flying dollar has touched off dissatisfaction and

opposition in many Western countries. They claim the rise has caused worldwide inflation, altered the pattern of world trade and dislocated the flow of capital.

The French National Statistics Bureau figures that every 10-cent rise in the dollar causes a six-tenths rise in the French consumer price index. Although the strong dollar has brought some benefits to the Western countries because their exports to the United States and other countries are becoming more competitively priced, it also deprives them of the funds needed to stimulate their newly recovered economies.

In mid-January the finance ministers of the United States, Japan, West Germany, France and Britain held an emergency meeting in Washington and proposed to act to rein in the foreign currency market. After the meeting the British and West German commercial banks raised their interest rates on loans, while the central banks of Britain, West Germany and Japan sold huge numbers of dollars on the money market to support their own currencies. But because the Reagan administration refused to take any action whatever, the joint intervention was not strong enough to calm the unrest in the foreign currency market.

The situation of the dollar has also alarmed US financial circles, who are concerned about the consequences of the spiralling trade and budget deficits and about the impact on future international monetary stability. It is premature to predict whether the US government will take any positive action to drive down the value of the dollar. But one thing is certain: the rising dollar and the protectionist tendencies accompanying it will be a constant topic of political discussion between the United States and its European allies in the days to come.

What Deng Says (V)

Promoting the Young to Leading Posts

The key to success is to discover and employ talented people. We should be unhesitatingly promoting young and middle-aged cadres, especially those in their 30s and 40s. Old cadres are encouraged to offer their posts to the young.

THE "Decision" (refers to the "Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Reform of the Economic Structure" adopted by the 12th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China at its Third Plenary Session on October 20, 1984 — *Tr.*) is in ten parts, all of which are important, but the ninth is the most important.

The ninth part can be summed up as "respecting knowledge and talented people." The key to success is to discover and employ talented people.

To be more specific, some comrades now in their 50s are quite competent. But 10 years from now they will be in their 60s. We should be unhesitatingly promoting young and middle-aged cadres, especially those in their 30s and 40s, as suggested by Comrade Chen Yun. This is a good suggestion. Young people who are promoted in this age group can work longer. They may lack experience now but they will become experienced in a couple of years. They may be unqualified now but they will be qualified a couple of years from now. Their minds are more flexible. Next year, Party consolidation will be conducted in units and enterprises at the grass-roots level.

This is extremely important work and its success will depend on finding a lot of capable young people.

We veteran comrades on the Advisory Commission should devote more attention to this problem. There must be open-mindedness on this matter, without which nothing can be accomplished. We should persuade older comrades to vacate their leading posts. Otherwise, there will be no positions for the young.

Our general situation is marked by stability and unity, but if there is a snag anywhere, it exists on this question. And we have not found satisfactory solutions yet. It doesn't matter much if problems crop up on other issues, but failure to solve this question will have serious consequences and will result in gross errors. It is not easy to ask middle-aged and older comrades to give up their posts. But we must and we must stay this course.

I said two years ago that I hoped to be the first to retire. And I said that the Central Advisory Commission was a transitional measure to be replaced ultimately by a retirement system. We only have a limited number of posts; besides, we

plan to streamline our administration. If the old do not vacate their posts, how can the young be promoted and, if they can't, how can our cause thrive?

In this respect, we should also learn from the developed countries. Some third world countries are quite successful in solving this question. I was told recently that most ministers in a number of third world countries are in their 30s. Some are older, but relatively few. Prime ministers are probably older but, in general, only in their 50s.

We were young when we entered the city. I was 45 at the time of nationwide liberation and many comrades were even younger. I was 23 at the end of 1927 when I first served as Secretary General of the Party Central Committee. That was quite a high-ranking office. I didn't know much, yet I managed.

In short, choosing and promoting young cadres is an important responsibility of our Central Advisory Commission.

This is an abridged translation of the last part of Deng Xiaoping's speech at the Third Plenary Session of the Central Advisory Commission on October 22, 1984. The heading is ours. For other parts of the speech, see *Beijing Review* issue Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7-8.

Why Is TASS Attacking Beijing?

by YANG XUECHUN

THE Soviet news agency TASS on January 24 released an article entitled "From a Hostile Stand," which attacked *Beijing Review* and slandered China. TASS took the move because *Beijing Review* has been telling the world the truth about the Afghanistan question, particularly in an article entitled "Afghanistan: Soviets Trudging in Mire" in the January 21, 1985, issue.

The TASS article asserted that "Beijing is actually the second centre, next to the United States, which is engaged in an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan" and that "the counter-revolutionary crime supported by Washington, Islamabad and Beijing has caused damage amounting to well over 35 billion afghanis."

TASS also tried to justify the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, saying "It is at the legitimate request of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan that a limited number of Soviet military personnel entered the country to repel foreign aggression and armed intervention."

But just how "limited" is the Soviet force in Afghanistan? The Soviets never say, and they guard the information as top secret. Foreign press reports estimated Soviet troop strength at about 100,000 when the invasion started and 200,000 at present. The French news agency AFP reported last December 20 that "most military experts believe the Soviet troop force in Afghanistan has increased 25 percent since Konstantin Chernenko took office." So, what TASS calls "a limited number" has great elasticity, and it is a safe bet that as the war continues there will be even more Soviet troops sent to

Afghanistan and TASS will still say there are a "limited" number of troops.

As to the "legitimate request" made by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Kremlin knows the truth of the matter. Despite the Soviet statement, people are entitled to skepticism. The fact is that former Afghan Prime Minister Hafizullah Amin was assassinated soon after the Soviet army invaded the country in December 1979, so many doubt that Amin would have been so stupid as to invite Soviet troops to enter his country to kill him. Furthermore, Babrak Karmal was installed in Amin's place in January 1980 after the Soviets entered the country. Since he had not even formed a government prior to the arrival of the Soviets, how could he have made a "legitimate request"?

When TASS alleged that in Afghanistan there is "foreign aggression and armed intervention," it was playing the trick of a thief crying "stop thief!" Contemporary world history shows that in the 40 years since World War II, only one country, the Soviet Union, has sent troops to invade Afghanistan and has caused tremendous damage there. According to a spokesman for the Afghanistan National United Front, over the past five years the Soviet occupation forces have killed 1 million innocent Afghans, have left 100,000 missing and have caused 4 million to flee to neighbouring countries. The Soviet invasion has destroyed the Afghanistan economy and culture.

Assuming the airs of a modern history lecturer, the Soviet news agency said, "It should be noted that China itself had relied on Soviet assistance to fight Japanese militarism." Well said. It is true that during those hard years when the Chinese people battled Japan during World War II, the Soviet

government and people sided with China. But it doesn't make any sense to compare the case with the present situation in Afghanistan. May we ask TASS this question: Which "aggressor" nation are Soviet soldiers fighting in Afghanistan today?

The TASS assertion that Beijing is a "second centre" engaged in "an undeclared war" against Afghanistan is even more absurd. Everyone knows that China has not sent a single soldier to Afghanistan and has caused no damage whatsoever to the country.

Preposterously, TASS has tried to build a connection between Washington and Beijing on the Afghanistan issue, thinking this could make the Soviet invasion of the country defensible. But TASS should know that Soviet aggression cannot be justified by just the fact that China and the United States share some views on the question of Afghanistan. The TASS tactic is to wash its dirty hands by smearing others. But the TASS smear does no harm to China, which has consistently followed an independent foreign policy, nor can it alter the fact that Moscow has invaded a sovereign country.

What is more surprising is the TASS attempt to point to the United Nations Charter in defence of the Soviet case. "It is completely in conformity with the UN Charter for the Soviet Union to assist the Afghan people," the TASS article said.

The fact, however, is that Moscow has been denounced at the United Nations every year since it intruded into Afghanistan. The UN record provides only one conclusion: TASS is lashing out at *Beijing Review*, calling it "hostile," because the Soviet press agency started from a stand that is hostile to the great majority of countries in the world. □

Chinese Women Active in World Arena

As the United Nations' "Decade for Women" draws to a close this year, Wang Shuxian, a member of the All-China Women's Federation Secretariat, answered questions related to Chinese women's activities in the world arena, questions put to her by "Beijing Review" correspondent Wu Naitao. — Ed.

Question: What international women's activities and organizations have Chinese women joined over the last few years?

Answer: Chinese women today are more active than ever before in the world arena, and for this they can thank the state's open policy. Adopted in 1978, the policy has brought them into wider contact and promoted exchanges with the women of other countries in politics, economics, culture, education, literature, art and sports.

As the biggest women's organization in this country, the All-China Women's Federation has played a dynamic part in activities sponsored by the United Nations, such as the "Year of the Child" and the "Decade for Women."

In the last few years the federation has sent women from various walks of life to symposiums and training classes organized by the United Nations. It has also sponsored fact-finding tours of foreign countries for Chinese women and child welfare workers. China has donated to the voluntary fund for the "Decade for Women" and to the Children's Fund (UNICEF). And these organizations have co-operated with Chinese women's organizations in many projects.

In 1980, upon approval of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, China joined the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination

Against Women adopted by the 34th UN General Assembly. Women members on the NPC Standing Committee also attended the 72nd Inter-Parliamentary Conference on equality of men and women.

Chinese representatives can be seen in such women's organizations as the UN Commission on the Status of Women, the UN Commission on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women and the executive board of UNICEF.

All this has helped promote women's participation in social development, enhance their status and maintain world peace.

Q: What is China's stand on the world women's movement?

A: We have always maintained that women should participate, on equal footing with men, in political, economic, cultural and social activities, domestic and international alike. This is a woman's legal right. Accounting for half of the world population, women are not only the beneficiaries of world peace but its active promoters. They are a force not to be overlooked.

All governments should provide legal guarantees of equality between sexes, ensure equal opportunities for both men and women in their countries' development, and help women achieve economic independence. These are the prerequisites for women to win equality with men in politics, in the economy, in society and in their family lives. Society in general and women's organizations in particular should work to create conditions for such equality and battle discrimination against women.

A woman should have self-respect, dignity and self-confidence. They should overcome outdated

concepts and never stop improving themselves so as to narrow the gap with men on the road to equality.

A staunch champion of all these ideas, the Chinese government has formulated many policies to ensure the implementation of the many laws and decrees concerning equality between the sexes. This has helped enhance the social status and role of the Chinese women.

Q: What has the All-China Women's Federation achieved in its relations with counterparts in other countries?

A: We have established relations with 230 women's organizations in 120 countries and regions and with non-government organizations in some 40 countries. Some are upper-class women's organizations and many comprise career women of various trades and professions. Some are in developed countries, but most are in developing nations.

In the 35 years since the founding of the People's Republic, we have sought new friends and have invited 557 women's delegations from 119 countries and regions to visit China. Seventy-five percent of these delegations came from developing countries. In the intervening years, we have sent 117 delegations to 86 countries.

These mutual visits have provided good learning opportunities enabling women of China and other countries to further their friendship and mutual understanding. We have, for instance, gained a lot from the experiences of other nations in providing professional training and jobs for women, protecting mothers and children and promoting preschool education and psychological research. We also have much to offer, such as the wide involvement in produc-

tion by women, our campaign for "Five-Good Families"* and "March 8th Red Banner Pace Setters," and, in particular, our self-reliance in starting and developing women's and children's welfare undertakings.

With the implementation of the open policy, our exchanges with women's organizations overseas will take on more diverse forms and will develop a wider range of interests.

Q: What is the attitude of Chinese women towards the movement to maintain world peace and protect children?

A: Women of China love peace. Prior to the establishment of the People's Republic, they

*The requirements for a "Five-Good Family" are: diligent work and study; consideration for the family members as well as neighbours; careful family planning and attention to children's education; observance of law and discipline; and courteous public behaviour.

had made great sacrifices alongside men in the struggle to free the nation from oppression and humiliation and in wars against imperialist aggression. That explains why Chinese women cherish so dearly the peace they enjoy today. Now, construction is afoot in all fields of endeavour, and we need an enduring, stable, and peaceful international environment for the four modernizations.

Children are the future, the hope of the world. However, their survival is seriously threatened in many places. Being mothers, we hope, and have the right, to secure a peaceful world in which our children can live and grow healthily and happily. At least, the children should be provided with a basic guarantee for their survival. On no account shall we see mankind ravaged once again by world war.

The threat to world peace and stability today stems mainly from the rivalry between the two super-

powers. People the world over are apprehensive about the escalation of the arms race, the nuclear arms race in particular, and the creation of world tension by the superpowers.

We fully understand that our destiny is closely linked to the destinies of people all over the world. Chinese women are willing to unite with all peace-loving countries and women in the common struggle against imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism and racism. We support the just struggle of women in areas invaded or occupied by foreign aggressors. It is our belief that so long as the world's people strengthen their unity and fight, world peace can be maintained.

In the days to come we will continue to fortify our unity and co-operation with women of other countries. Together with them, we will make unremitting efforts to safeguard the rights and interests of women and children and maintain world peace. □

Mother in the Eyes of Her Children

by **WU NAITAO**
Our Correspondent

MOMMY" is the first word a baby learns to say, and mother is the first teacher as well. A mother's every word and deed directly affect her child. Then, what is the image of a mother in the eyes of children?

Various images of mothers were reflected in last year's essay contest for pupils of Beijing primary schools, entitled "My Mother." It was sponsored by the Beijing Women's Federation, the Education Bureau and the Research Institute of Family Education. More than 156,000 pupils took part.

Respected Mothers

Third-grade pupil Yi Jiang's mother has cancer. He wrote in

his essay, "I'm" determined to look after my mother as she did for my grandmother. My grandma, 70, is in poor health. After returning home from the office, my mother has to prepare meals and do laundry for grandma and tell her what's in the news. Grandma suffers from pulmonary heart disease, and she often takes emergency treatment and has to breathe oxygen in the middle of the night. My parents always get grandma to the hospital in time, despite cold wind and heavy rain."

Yi related two unforgettable incidents. One snowy day, his mother took grandma on her bicycle to the hospital. Another time his mother tenderly nursed grandma when she was critically

ill, even though it was a sweltering hot day.

He wrote, "My mother is a music teacher. She uses songs to teach her pupils about beauty. She also teaches me with practical action that showing filial obedience to parents and respect to elders are the virtues of the Chinese people."

Fifth-grade pupil Ma Ye's mother is a sanitation worker. Ma once looked down upon this kind of work and wished her mother were an engineer. When she told her mother what she thought, her mother answered with pride, "Without our work, you and your classmates would live in rubbish all day long. Our work can make people feel clean and healthy."

Great Changes in China



Colouring the steamed bread.

Photo by Tang Deming



Feeding the fowl.

Photo by Ding Aimin



Drying grain in the sun.

Photo by Qiu Xiaoming



Construction goes on in Shenzhen. *Photo by Zhong Guohua*



An ironworker. *Photo by Gao Dongsheng*

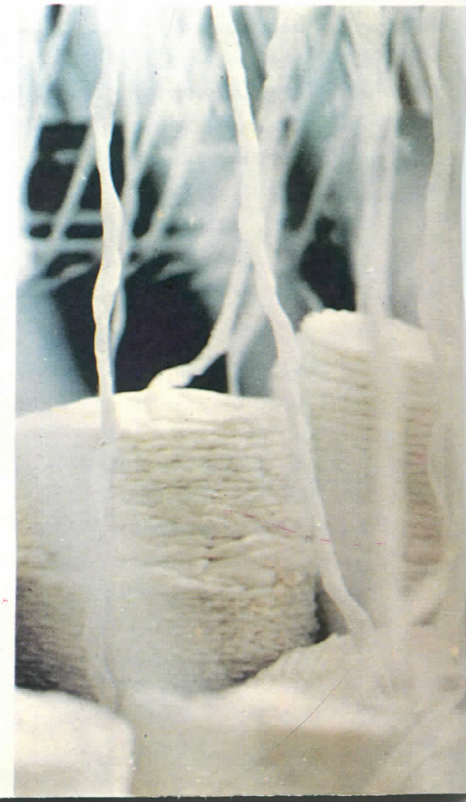


Serious s



Working in a quarry.

Photo by Zhang Jinghua





udies. *Photo by Shang Gongshe*



An oil rig drills treasure from the sea.

Photo by Liu Jiliang

A ground station to observe
China's satellite.

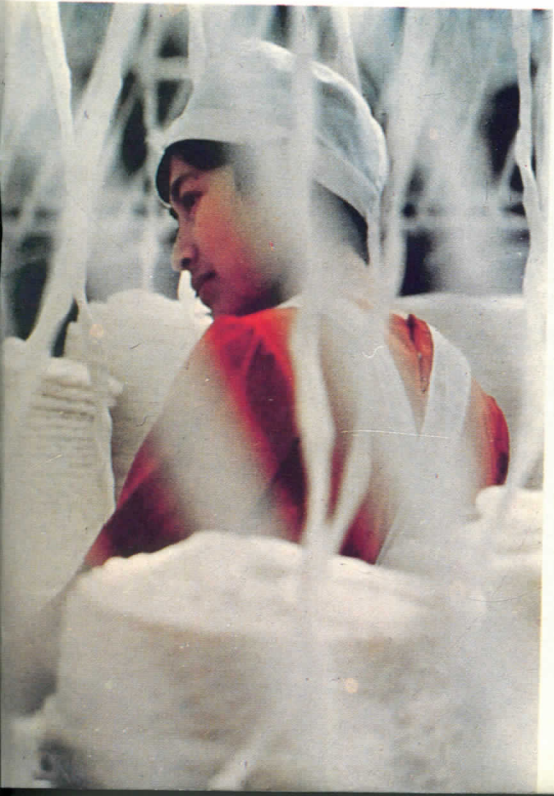
Photo by Liang Deming

A steel factory in operation.

Photo by Ji Huanfa

Spinning thread.

Photo by Shang Gongshe





Mother and daughter
of the Dai minority.

Photo by Wang Wenbo



Young love.

Photo by Qian Wen



At play.

Photo by Lu Jingbo



Going to see their
daughter.

Photo by Zhan Yaofu



Ma Ye and her mother.

When Ma went to Yongdingmen Railway Station where her mother works, she found her working hard and heard the praise of passers-by. She finally realized the important role a sanitation worker plays in beautifying the city.

Ma's essay describes her change of mind. "Now when my classmates ask me what my mother's job is, I am sure to tell them proudly that my mother is a sanitation worker."

Zhang Lihua, a sixth-grade pupil living in the suburbs, wrote a composition entitled "Sharing Out Bonuses" relating a story about his mother which impressed him very much.

Zhang's mother is an honest woman. She has always taught him not to try to get anything unfairly. When her production brigade was sharing out bonuses at the end of the year, Zhang's mother got 2,500 yuan in cash. But when she got home she discovered she had been overpaid 300 yuan. She hurried back to the brigade office without hesitation.

Zhang described what happened. "Uncle Li, the payer, was busy distributing the bonuses to each

family. My mother told him that she should receive only 2,500 yuan, but actually got 2,800 yuan. She asked Li to count again. After carefully counting the money Li said with thanks and shame, 'I overpaid 300 yuan because of my carelessness. Thanks so much to you, you are really good-hearted.' Mother replied with a smile, 'It doesn't matter. The 2,500 yuan is my income from work and the 300 yuan belongs to the collective. I can't do something which goes against my conscience.'

Mother's Shortcomings

Some pupils wrote frankly of their mothers' shortcomings in their essays.

Chen Xin, a sixth-grade pupil, wrote her innermost thoughts and feelings in a letter to her mother. She criticized her mother, who lives an easy, carefree life by relying on her college diploma. She no longer studies and has even forgotten some of what she learnt.

Chen reminded her mother that she was promoted just because of her diploma. She wrote, "How glad you were at that time. But have you thought about why you

were promoted? Because you are a middle-aged intellectual and a pillar of the state, you are able to make greater contributions to our four modernizations. I read in the newspaper that modern science and technology have been developing rapidly. You will lag behind if you are content with things as they are. You have told us to study hard, but from whom should we learn, when you are not setting an example for us?"

Another pupil complains of overprotective mother. Zhang Ai, an only child, wrote that her mother does everything for her, making her totally dependent. Zhang's complaint is common among many only children.

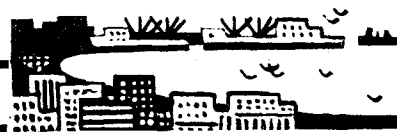
Some girls criticized their mothers' ideas that men are superior to women. Sixth-grade pupil Wu Shuang's composition was most touching.

She wrote, "My mother has always favoured my elder brother and totally disregarded me. At meals, my mother used to constantly put food into my brother's bowl, but treated me as if I were even not her own child.

"This really bothers me. I thought to myself: my brother is nothing special. People often say, 'Men and women each hold up half the sky.' I don't believe I will be inferior to my brother when we grow up. Mother will understand that sooner or later."

Wu saw a cartoon in a newspaper criticizing the tendency to regard men as superior to women. She cut it out and pasted it on the wall. The cartoon really opened her mother's eyes.

After citing various examples of her mother's new loving care for her, Wu wrote, "I feel my mother has changed. Many things show that she is not so partial to my brother as she once was." □



Port City Profiles

Ningbo — A Jewel by the East China Sea

by LU XUZHANG

AN ancient port city, Ningbo began to trade with Korea, Japan and the Southeast Asian countries during the Tang Dynasty (618-907). During the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127) it became one of the country's major trading ports, comparable to Guangdong's Guangzhou and Fujian's Quanzhou. After the Opium War (1840-42), Ningbo was declared one of the five trading ports* open to the West. The founding of the People's Republic in 1949 boosted Ningbo's economic growth and it has gradually become a prospering port city with up-to-date facilities, a good industrial base and a diversified rural economy.

An industrial foundation based on the light, textile, machine-building, petrochemical and electronic industries has been established in Ningbo. Last year the city's total industrial output value topped 6.6 billion yuan, making up one-fifth of the province's total. The city's textile products and traditional arts and crafts, such as Mandarin coats, embroidery, bone-and-wood inlaid works, bamboo articles, colour clay modelling, hand-woven carpets and straw mats have a good reputation on the international market.

Supported by grain and cotton production, township enterprises

The author, a native of Ningbo, is an adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and a special adviser to the Zhejiang provincial and Ningbo city governments.

* The other four were Guangzhou, Fuzhou, Xiamen and Shanghai.



Lu Xuzhang.

and a diversified economy, Ningbo is also a comprehensive agricultural production centre. Farming, forestry, livestock breeding, fishing and side-line occupations are all developing. Rich farm products have enlivened the rural and urban economies and provided them with a fairly good foundation for developing the food processing industry.

Because of its long history, Ningbo has many historical sites and scenic spots which attract tourists from Hongkong, Macao and elsewhere, and Taiwan compatriots.

Ningbo is also the hometown of many ethnic Chinese living abroad who are very concerned about the city's development and have given financial support. The resulting prosperity will help the city further expand its economic relations with the rest of the world.

In addition, Ningbo is gifted with a deep-water port — Beilun. Silt- and ice-free, it is ideally located within the east China economic zone and backed by the vast inland areas on the Changjiang (Yangtze) River basin.

Last May the city was designated one of the 14 coastal cities open to international trade. Currently Ningbo is actively making use of foreign investment and importing advanced technology. Efforts are also being made to upgrade the city's existing enterprises, improve its telecommunications, air and city transportation services and water and electricity supplies, and expedite its infrastructural construction. Simultaneously, the reform of the city's economic structure has been stepped up and work is being done to strengthen the cadre ranks, to co-ordinate the different departments involved in

foreign trade and business and to improve work efficiency.

Recently the State Council approved the city's plan to further expand its economic relations with other countries and allowed it to establish an economic and technological development zone at Xiaogang at the mouth of the Yongjiang River. This will greatly enhance the whole city's economic development and, with the further implementation of the government's open policy, Ningbo's strong points will become more apparent. There are bright prospects for Ningbo's development. There is no doubt that in the near future Ningbo will become an important industrial centre and a major international trading port.

Rejuvenated Ancient City

by **ZHOU ZHENG**
Our Correspondent

THE railway line linking Shanghai and Ningbo is one of the oldest in China. But business people don't like taking it because it has no express train and the facilities are quite outdated.

Many prefer to take a steamboat from Shanghai to the old harbour of Ningbo, which takes 11 hours. A hovercraft service will soon open, which will save at least half the time.

To meet the needs of the ever-increasing contacts between the

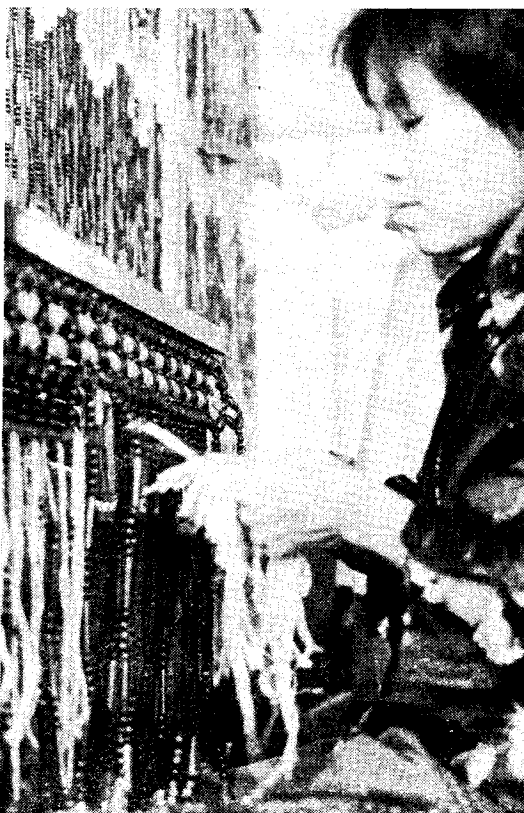
city and other countries, the Shanghai-Ningbo airline opened last November. The route covers 160 km, with three scheduled flights a week. The flight takes only 25 minutes.

Once a powerful, prosperous ancient city, Ningbo came under the cannons of foreign warships during the Opium War. Yu Qian, the Qing imperial commissioner in charge of coastal defence, tried gallantly to protect the city. But when one of his generals was defeated and another was killed in battle, Yu threw himself into the sea. Today visitors can still see the remains of a fort on Zhaobao



Decorative woven objects made by the peasants of Fenghua County have sold well abroad.

Lower left & below: Fenghua County's bamboo and straw curtains are practical and economical.



Some Basic Information

Ningbo, just south of Shanghai in the centre of China's coastline, is the second largest city in Zhejiang Province and one of the 10 cities of the Shanghai Economic Zone. It has under its jurisdiction four districts and seven counties which cover 9,397 square kilometres, 403 square kilometres of which are urban areas. It has a population of 4.81 million, with 600,000 living in the urban districts.

The city has a subtropical maritime monsoon climate which is mild, warm and hu-

mid, with plenty of rainfall. The average annual temperature is 16.5 degrees C.

Ningbo farmers grow large crops of rice, cotton and aquatic products. The area also has rich mineral resources such as fluorite, lead, zinc, pyrophyllite and quartz.

Tremendous achievements have been made in the city's economic development. Its gross industrial and agricultural output value reached 7.46 billion yuan in 1983, showing an average annual increase of 8.85 percent since 1949 and a 114 percent increase over 1978.

will bring closer the port, the urban district of Ningbo, and other parts of China.

Beilun Harbour was designed and built by Chinese engineers. Its main loading and unloading equipment is imported from abroad. All the operations at the dock, including loading, unloading, stacking and transport, are monitored by a closed circuit television system in the central control office. At a berth for 25,000-ton vessels, bags of chemical fertilizer enter a ship's hold on a conveyer belt. The old scene of men carrying sacks and baskets on their shoulders is gone for ever. The port is also equipped with radar and navigational devices, enabling the ships to enter even in windy or foggy weather.

Hill in Zhenhai, the door to Ningbo.

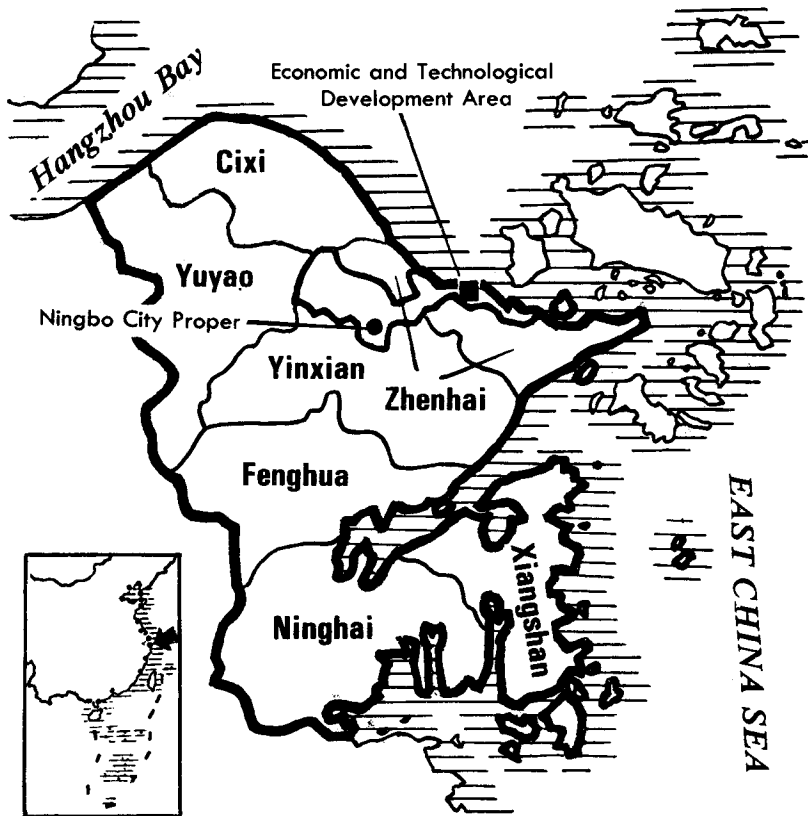
The founding of New China wiped out the disgrace of foreign invasion and rejuvenated Ningbo. Today Ningbo Harbour has three ports and 21 berths, able to handle 26.7 million tons of cargo a year.

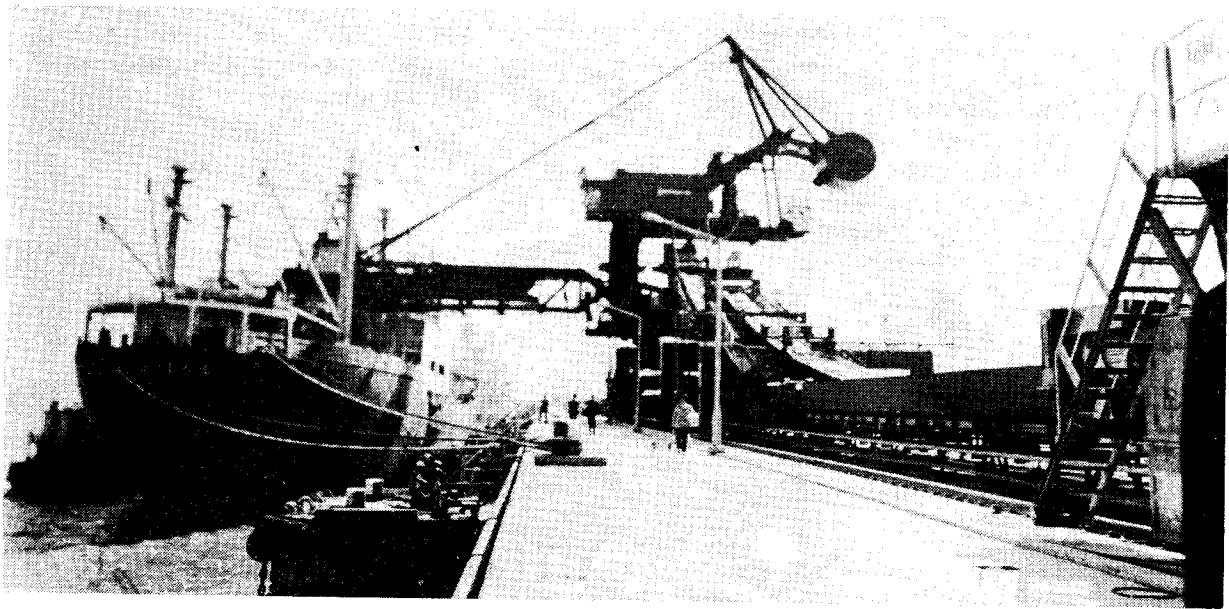
The old port on the banks of the Yongjiang River handles goods in transit and passenger travel. Zhenhai Port, built in the 1970s, mainly handles coal shipments. The area around the city itself has no coal or oil. The coal dock ensures Ningbo an ample energy supply. The Zhenhai Power Plant, fueled by coal, is being expanded to provide more electricity for industrial development.

Construction of Beilun Harbour began in 1979. It went into operation in 1982, but is still under construction in some parts. An up-to-date ore transit dock for 100,000 ton vessels and two berths for 25,000-ton vessels have been completed. The ore transit dock will mainly serve the Shanghai Baoshan Iron and Steel Works, which is still under construction.

Running parallel to a road leading to the city proper, a 38-kilometre railway line is being built. It is scheduled to open in the first half of this year. Its completion

The water in Beilun Harbour is 50 metres deep, and there is a natural deep-water navigation route through which loaded 120,000-ton cargo ships can pass freely and 150,000-ton ships can enter and leave at high tide. After a project





Beilun has the potential to be a major eastern harbour.

to dredge the Xiashimen water route (which faces the port) is completed, 200,000-ton ships will be able to enter the port unhampered.

There are currently another eight berths under construction, including 25,000-ton, 10,000-ton and 5,000-ton bulk goods docks, a liquid chemicals dock and a passenger dock. There is still room to build another 30 berths for 10,000 to 200,000-ton vessels along the 10-kilometre deep-water coast. The port's prospective handling capacity is expected to top 100 million tons.

Half a century ago Sun Yat-sen, the forerunner of the Chinese democratic revolution, envisaged a big harbour in Zhejiang Province. Many experts think Ningbo is an ideal site to fulfil Sun's dream.

Open Policy, Reform in Tandem

One of the starting points of the ancient Silk Road on the sea, Ningbo has a long history of international trade. The natives of Ningbo enjoy the reputation of being good in business. There was a popular saying in ancient China, "no Ningbo folks, no market."

Before the Opium War, Ningbo Harbour's handling capacity was second only to Guangzhou. With the development of Shanghai, Ningbo slowly declined. It is only since 1949 that the city's position in foreign trade has gradually revived. Today Ningbo exports more than 300 products to more than 70 countries and regions. These include water meters, diesel generators, cotton cloth, bed sheets, baby blankets, metals, hardware, canned

oranges, peaches, red bayberries, knitwear and naphtha. Its traditional products such as geese, honey, straw mats, fritillary bulbs, grouper fish, Ming Dynasty-style furniture and bone-and-wood in-laid works also have a ready market in Hongkong and Macao as well as in many countries in the world.

In recent years Ningbo has expanded its processing and assemb-

The water meters made at the Ningbo Water Meters Factory have entered the world market.



ly factories with materials and parts supplied by companies abroad. City businesses have signed more than 360 contracts with businesses abroad. Progress has also been made in using foreign investments and importing advanced technology.

Chen Zheliang, deputy mayor of Ningbo, told me frankly that it is not always easy for the city authorities to co-operate in economic and technological projects with foreign businesses. The problems have strengthened their determination to reform.

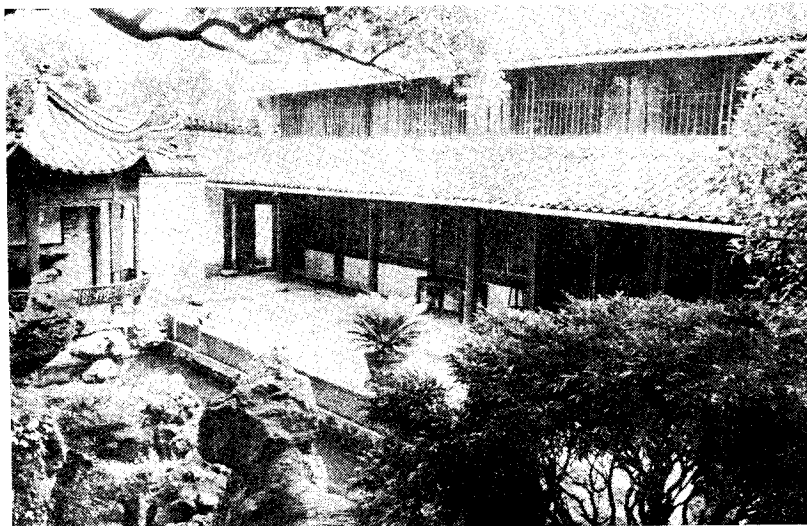
In the past the poor management system and egalitarianism kept development projects dragging on, sometimes for several years. The city leaders realized this could hardly contribute to Ningbo's expanding relations with the world, and decided to first reform the building trade. Different forms of the contract responsibility system were introduced in projects already under construction. The more a person works, the more he is paid. New construction projects are open to public bidding and are contracted to those who are best qualified.

Figures from the city's First Building Company showed that in the second half of 1984 after the reform, the average monthly work volume doubled and 95.7 percent of the projects are above quality standards.

Since it opened its door wider to international trade last May, Ningbo has hosted more than 800 business representatives from 22 countries and regions. City officials have signed contracts with some of them, and are still holding talks on many other projects.

Cradle of Civilization

The discovery of ancient Hemudu Village in Yuyao County in 1973 changed Chinese historians' view that the Huanghe (Yellow)



Tianyi Pavilion, the oldest library in China.

River basin was the only cradle of China's primitive culture. The village has been proven to date back to 4800 BC.

Excavations uncovered the remains of buildings with beams and pillars joined by tenons and many production tools such as stone axes and chisels, bone *si* (a spade-shaped farm tool) and arrowheads, and black pottery with simple designs. The remains of large quantities of rice show that farming was an important economic activity during that time. Animal bones unearthed show that Hemudu people raised pigs, dogs, buffaloes and other domestic animals. It was even more amazing to find a 6,000 to 7,000-year-old bone flute which can still play pleasant tunes.

The remains of Hemudu reveal that early culture flourished along the middle and lower reaches of the Changjiang River as early as the Neolithic Age.

The influence of the Hemudu culture can still be seen today. For instance, the root of Ningbo's famous bone-and-wood inlaid works, a kind of practical arts and crafts, can be traced to the Hemudus; carved designs have been found

on the bone tools unearthed at the site. The findings also help explain why Ningbo's arts and crafts thrived during the Sui and Tang Dynasties, more than 1,000 years ago.

The Tianyi Pavilion is another witness of Ningbo's long-standing culture. Built in 1561-66, it is the oldest library still standing in China. The library's southern style landscape garden contains rockeries, ponds, pavilions and lush green trees and bamboo groves, setting off the subtle beauty of the building.

The library, sometimes called the "stacks of southern China," has more than 300,000 books, including 80,000 rare books. Its large collections of Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) local chronicles and records about imperial examinations are a valuable historical record.

Not long ago Bao Yugang, a Hongkong shipping magnate, returned to his hometown of Ningbo and looked up his genealogy at the library. He found that he is a direct descendant of the noted scholar Bao Zheng (Bao Longtu, 999-1063) of the Northern Song Dynasty. Bao Zheng was known

for his strict implementation of the law, defiance of powerful officials, and honesty in his official duties. His stories have spread far and wide and many have been dramatized. Bao Yugang was pleased to learn that he is a 29th generation descendent of the much-loved Bao Zheng.

Landscape and Temples

Ningbo has many famous mountains and ancient temples.

Putuo Mountain, one of the five famous Buddhist shrines of China, is on a small island facing Ningbo. Many worshippers stop at Ningbo before or after making a pilgrimage to Putuo, which gives the city a bit of religious atmosphere.

Tiantong Temple on the slope of the mountain was built in 300 AD. It is the second holiest shrine of the Zen sect of Buddhism. The tall trees and thick bamboo groves which cover the mountain serve as a lush backdrop for the magnificent temple. A plan has been drawn up by the local government to turn the mountain into a natural park.

On a normal Sunday worshippers crowd the mountain trails. In the temple hall country women, wearing specially made long black skirts, piously kowtow and burn incense. Fashionably clad young people also climb the mountain for an outing.

The temple also attracts many visitors from other countries. It is the shrine of the founding father of the Japanese *Sotoshu* and *Rinzaishu* Buddhist sects, which still have many disciples in Japan today. In autumn 1980 the *Kancho* (head) of the *Sotoshu* sect led some disciples on a pilgrimage to the temple and set up a stone tablet to Monk Dogen Zenshi, the founder of the sect.

The 1,700-year-old Ayuwang Temple is famous because it con-

tains the relics of Sakyamuni Buddha. Looking splendid in green and gold, the temple is surrounded by tall verdant pines and camphor trees. The steles, stone carvings and Buddhist scriptures in the temple are well preserved. It is said that during the reign of Emperor Xuan Zong of the Tang Dynasty (742-757) when Monk Jianzhen made his third attempt to cross the sea to Japan to propagate Buddhism, he met with a mishap on the sea and was saved by an official Ningbo government ship. He was invited to stay in the temple until his fourth attempt to sail to Japan.

Religious rites have increased in recent years. China's open policy has not only attracted many foreign business representatives but also many Buddhist believers from abroad. In addition, since the policy to enliven the domestic economy has improved the peasants' lives, many believers have the money and time to visit Buddhist shrines.

Ningbo also charms its visitors with its many scenic spots. Dongqian Lake, the biggest lake in Zhejiang Province, lies at the foot of the hills to the southeast of the city. Seventy-two streams empty into the lake, which mirrors the green hills and forests around it. Four times as big as the scenic West Lake in Hangzhou, its serene beauty remains undeveloped. A plan is being formulated to turn the lake into an attractive tourist resort.

The Nanxi hot spring in Ninghai County and Xikou in Fenghua County are two more famous scenic spots. A waterfall rushes and tumbles over Xuedou Hill near Xikou. The foamy spray splashes down white as snow. The precipitous Miaogao Peak and the Sanyin Lake, surrounded by slender stone pinnacles, offer a more quiet beauty.

About 15 kilometres away from

Xikou is an out-of-the-way small village named Sanshiliu Wan (36 bends), nestled amidst the hills. There 75 families with more than 300 people make a living by growing and selling tree saplings. The village itself is like a big park with verdant pines, cypresses, bamboo groves and numerous flowers. The scent of plum blossoms, camellias, azalias and other flowers travels on the breeze.

Wuzhen (five needle) pine, a popular miniature tree, is the treasure of the village. Using the black pine as stock, the grafted plant is raised in a flower pot to restrict its growth. The miniature tree takes shape several years later. Old and hardy looking, it sells well on the market.

The villagers began to grow flowers and trees more than 140 years ago, but the business started to thrive only in the last five or six years. Now the village's flowers and trees not only sell well at home to meet the city people's ever-increasing demand, but are also sold abroad.

This, in turn, has increased the villagers' incomes and improved their living standards. Now only two families still watch TV in black-and-white; all the other families have colour ones. All the families have moved into new houses and half of them have refrigerators. Education up to junior middle school is compulsory. Those who have passed examinations to senior middle schools are given 300 yuan each and those who have passed the university entrance examinations get 1,000 yuan each.

Although now very few villages are as well-off as this one, the people of Ningbo have a long history of doing business. The new open status of their city will eventually make common prosperity possible. □

Advantages of Socialist Lifestyle

from "JIEFANG RIBAO"
(Liberation Daily)

TWO realities cannot be neglected in studying the lifestyle of the Chinese people today. One is that China is in an early stage of socialism, and the other is that the production levels and living standards in China are not high. The lifestyle of the Chinese people has the following main features:

— A lofty objective. The people are living for the realization of the four modernizations in China and for the emancipation and happiness of all humanity. It is not the objective of socialist labourers to live only for themselves or for their small families.

— Varied activities. All kinds of activities are offered if they are beneficial to physical and mental health and to all-round moral, intellectual and physical development. Mao Zedong once said, "Without emancipation of personality there is no socialism." A monotonous life is intolerable in socialism.

— A reasonable composition. The working hours will be shortened, based on increased productivity, as will the time needed to deal with necessities such as cooking and washing. This will give everybody more free time. It is also necessary to increase the attention paid to cultural life as much as possible, based on gradually enriching material life. It is not the aspiration of socialist labourers to work from daybreak to midnight every day or to work until New Year's eve and continue to work immediately after the first meal of the New Year.

— Advanced benefits. Socialist labourers get more from their lives than capitalist labourers if provided with the same material conditions and given the same period of free time. Whether in

Weight Woes More Common in City

from "LIAO WANG"
(Outlook Weekly)

IN the past very few people in China suffered weight problems, but in recent years obesity has increased among the nation's city dwellers. The problem is evident in Beijing. Not only are many older office workers putting on extra pounds, but there are also more and more fat children.

What constitutes a weight problem? A rough formula for determining whether someone has weight problem is as follows: Subtract 105 from the person's height (in centimetres) and it should be close to the person's weight (in kilogrammes). For example, a person 175 cm tall would have an expected weight of 70 kg.

In a survey of 900 Beijing pre-school children in 1982, some 36.3 percent were found to be more than 5 percent over their normal weight. In another survey of 3,000 primary school pupils, 2 to 3 percent were found to be more than 20 percent over their normal weight.

Weight problems are also experienced by more and more young women, especially those who are married. Some 35.9 percent of Beijing adults surveyed were found to be more than 5 per-

cent over the standard weight. This trend has given rise to such previously unheard-of products as diet medicines and teas and specially designed clothing for overweight people. Weight-loss exercise classes have also sprung up.

These characteristics are the keys to understanding why the socialist lifestyle is superior to the capitalist one.

There are, of course, many reasons for the growing problem. The improving economic situation, improper eating habits and diet and a lack of exercise are important factors. A proper diet should not include more than 17 to 20 percent of the total calories in fat. But the average Beijing resident gets 26.4 percent of his calories from fat. This is a result of the prevalence of fatty pork and fat-rich foods, such as dumplings, meat pies, fried cake and pork stewed in soya sauce in Beijing diets.

The fact that most urban families now have only one child may contribute to the weight problems among city children. The only child is often treated with better food and more fattening snacks. For instance, chocolate contains 27 to 39 percent fat.

Young mothers, who are often less active and eat too much, are also experiencing more problems keeping their weight down.

These problems will continue to grow unless preventive steps are taken.

These problems will continue to grow unless preventive steps are taken.

Agriculture Needs Dose of Knowledge

from "GUANGMING RIBAO"
(Guangming Daily)

QIAN Xuesen, one of China's foremost scientists, contends that agriculture will develop rapidly by using knowledge-intensive techniques. He proposes that areas be set aside for knowledge-intensive experiments in farming, forestry, grazing, aquaculture and desert transformation.

Just what are knowledge-intensive agriculture techniques?

Qian says that they all stem from utilizing the sun as an energy source and take photosynthesis of marine and land plants as their foundation. Agriculture must make full use of biological resources while taking advantage of sophisticated modern industrial technology to attain the highest yield possible, he said. Knowledge-intensive agriculture includes well-organized production process similar to streamlined production in a factory, he added.

To establish a modern farming industry, it is envisioned that tens of thousands of towns with about 10,000 residents will be set up all over the country. In these towns, people will engage in planting and agriculture-related industries, including fodder and foodstuff processing, and in comprehensive utilization to turn everything to good use. Qian said in this way China can make full use of its 133 million hectares of arable land. From now on, China will develop both towns and cities simultaneously.

China's forestry industry lags even further behind farming. China has some 300 million hectares of forests, more than double the farmland. Those in the forestry industry should, of course, concentrate first on planting new trees. They should

then devote energies to improving the timber industry, including producing wood, woodware and paper pulp. Some waste products from the timber mills can be used to produce biogas, which could fuel industries. All in all, forestry can be expanded.

As far as the nation's pastureland is concerned, Qian contends the nation has not done a good job. For instance, the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region has 86 million hectares of grassland, but the area has produced a disappointing yield, only 3 yuan per hectare each year since 1949. The grasslands need small towns to serve as centres of animal husbandry. The dung from sheep and cattle herds should be used for biogas and as fertilizer to grow mushrooms. Milk, meat and other goods should be processed in new county industrial bases. As a result, the nation's

310 million hectares of pasture land could turn out millions of tons of meat and dairy products.

In aquaculture, said Qian, emphasis should be placed on ocean fishing and fish farming techniques in coastal shallows. Meanwhile, coastal cities should be selected to process and store seafood products and to build and repair the fishing fleet. China's aquaculture has developed rapidly, and the nation's 1983 output constituted 45 percent of the world's total. However, it is nothing to be proud of. As a matter of fact, China's fishing industry is backward. Only by importing advanced technology, introducing new fish breeds and adopting scientific fish farming methods will aquatic products be increased dramatically.

In addition, Qian noted that the nation's desert and pebbly land acreage almost equals its total arable land, so they constitute a great untapped resource.

Chinese Pipe Played Key Tune

from "BAIKE ZHISHI"
(Encyclopedic Knowledge)

THE *sheng*, an ancient Chinese mouth organ which provided the basis for the pipe organ, the mouth organ and the accordion constituted a key chapter in the world history of musical instruments.

The pipe organ is one of the oldest musical instruments in the world, developed some 2,000 years ago. Amiot, a Jesuit missionary from France who came to China in 1751 and stayed for more than 40 years, wrote a book entitled *Collection of Works on China's Classical and Modern Music*. He took the Chinese *sheng* to Europe when he briefly returned home to France in 1777. In 1780 Kirsnick, a Danish pipe

organ maker who lived in St. Petersburg, Russia, fashioned reeds for his organs according to the principles of the Chinese *sheng*. He thus became an innovator of free reed instruments. Later, in 1792, the German instrumentalist and music theoretician Georg Joseph Vogler invented a portable pipe organ in Sweden. By the end of the 18th century, the free reeds were used in almost all pipe organs in Europe. German music theoretician K. Sachs wrote in his work, *A History of Musical Instruments*, "After the free reeds of the Chinese *sheng* were introduced into Russia in the latter half of the 18th century, the reeds, which were previously unknown to the people, were popularized throughout Europe at an unusual speed."

Food Exports Increasing Rapidly



"We estimate that China's exports of grain this year will double those of last year," Cao Wantong, president of the China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation, told an interviewer.

Cao said China was a grain importer a few years ago, but in the last two years China's grain production has greatly increased. While China still imports some grain, it is also exporting grain and will gradually expand these exports in the days to come. Statistics show that in 1984 China was exporting 150 percent more varieties of grain than in 1982. China's exports of grain, oil and foodstuffs in 1984 increased 6.8 percent over the preceding year, for a record.

Hongkong and Macao Biggest Buyers. Hongkong and Macao are traditional markets for the Chinese mainland, Cao said. China's food exports to Hongkong and Macao account for almost half of all the food exports to these regions. Traditional commodities such as high-quality rice, live pigs, live

beef cattle, live poultry, fresh eggs, frozen chickens, frozen pork, vegetables, fruit and other foodstuffs from China have a large share of the Hongkong and Macao markets.

Exports to Japan, the USSR and Eastern Europe Grow. Japan, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are big potential markets for China's grain, oil and foodstuffs, Cao said. Exports to Japan grew by 47 percent from 1982 to 1984. The major part of these exports are soyabeans, maize and various kinds of beans. Frozen meat, canned food and quick-frozen vegetables also sell well on the Japanese market.

Exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe have gone up year by year, according to Cao. The export volume in 1984 increased 30 percent over the preceding year. There will be another big increase this year.

Exports to Western Europe and North America Also Grow. Last year China's exports to Western

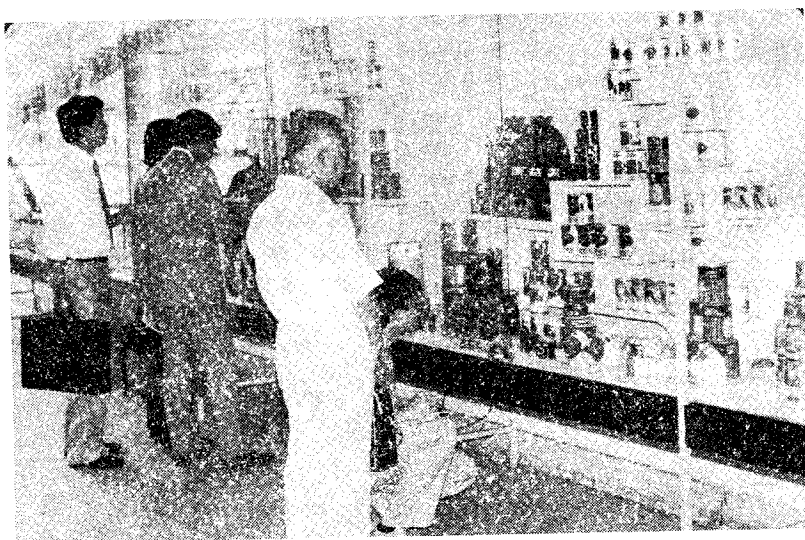
Europe and North America were 12 percent more than in 1983, Cao said.

Quality Problem. There is a problem in the quality of some export commodities, Cao said. China's specifications do not suit world market requirements. This has adversely affected the growth of exports. For instance, many of the apples exported to the Soviet Union last year were rotten. The varieties and specifications of candies and biscuits produced in China are still behind world requirements.

With the improvement in the quality of China's export commodities and in the processing equipment and sanitary conditions, Cao said his corporation will try to further expand its exports.

The China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation was established in 1952. It now has trade relations with 1,500 firms in 110 countries and regions.

Foreign businessmen at a trade fair.



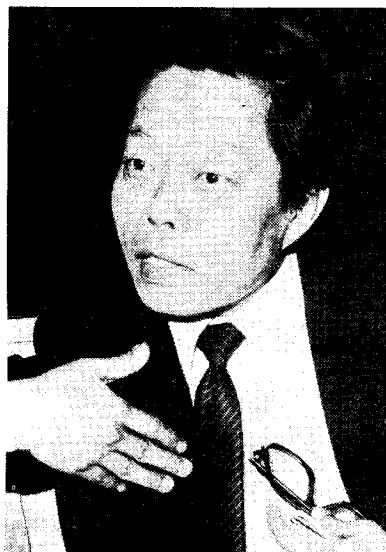
Growing Sino-Thai Economic Ties

Chinese President Li Xiannian will visit Thailand for five days this month. Our correspondent had an exclusive interview with Orachun Tanaphong, Thai ambassador to China, in which they discussed Sino-Thai economic relations and trade.

Orachun said that in accordance with the trade protocol signed at the end of 1984, the total volume of imports and exports between the two countries will reach US\$350 million to US\$400 million this year. Thailand will export rice, green grams, rubber, nylon, sugar, tobacco and glass and will import crude oil, light diesel oil, raw silk, machinery and Chinese herbal medicines. Thai government and business leaders are working hard to fulfil this agreement, the ambassador said.

Since China and Thailand established diplomatic relations in July 1975, the trade volume between the two countries has fluctuated. However, the general trend has always been upwards (see table below), the ambassador said.

As trade between Thailand and China develops, Orachun said, the two countries also expand their economic co-operation. Encouraged by the Thai government, many



private groups have invested in China. The Chia Tai Group of Companies took the lead in supporting China's modernization drive by setting up enterprises in Shenzhen, Shantou, Jilin, Liaoning, Shanghai and Beijing.

Last December the Hongkong-based Ek Chor Investment Co., which is directly under the Chia Tai Group, and the Shanghai Municipal Tractor and Automobile Company set up the Shanghai-Ek Chor Motorcycle Co., which is turning out tens of thousands of motorcycles a year. In January the Chia Tai Group and the Chinese departments concerned in Beijing

invested US\$5 million to set up a fodder plant with an annual output of 120,000 tons on the outskirts of the capital.

Chinese enterprises have also invested in restaurants, public houses and farm machinery factories, and have erected the Gold Building, a pharmaceutical factory and other projects.

Orachun noted that the scientific and technological co-operation between the two countries has also made headway. So far the two countries have co-operated in more than 100 projects relating to domestic animals, fruit, medical research, the amelioration of water and soil, marsh gas, mineral prospecting and other small industries.

A Chinese economic and trade delegation is now visiting Thailand to discuss signing a bilateral agreement on investment protection and establishing a Thai-Chinese economic co-operation committee.

Orachun said that the government of Thailand takes Li's visit very seriously. He is the first Chinese head of state to pay an official visit to Thailand and will therefore be given a grand reception. Orachun concluded that Li's visit will surely promote the further growth of economic relations and trade between Thailand and China.

	Exports (US\$ million)	Imports (US\$ million)	Balance of trade
1978	73	86	-13
1979	77	241	-164
1980	124	416	-292
1981	131	195	-64
1982	326	157	+169
1983	106	251	-145

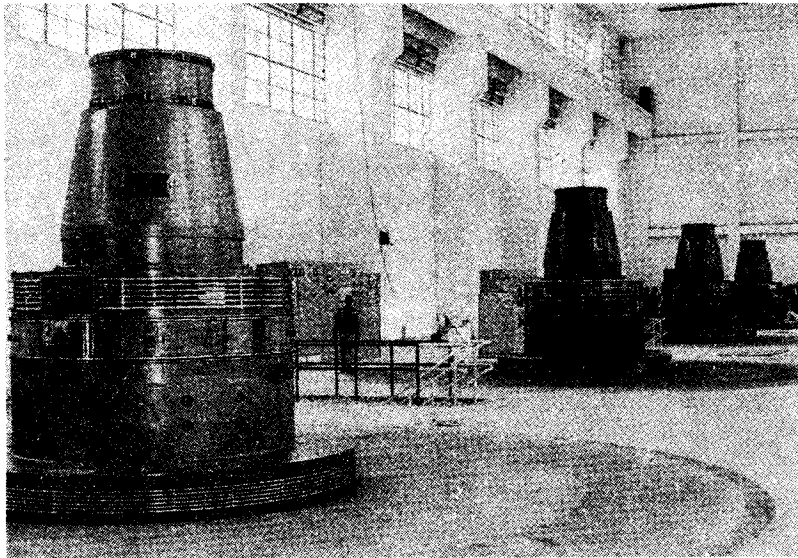
The volume of trade between Thailand and China in 1984 had a slight increase over 1983.

(Statistic supplied by the Thai embassy.)

Building Power Plants Abroad.

Construction of the No. 4 unit of the Guddu Thermal Power Station (with an installed capacity of 210,000 kw), which began in July 1983 in Pakistan, is being accelerated. The project is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

Energetic efforts are being made to design the Imboulou Hydro-power Station (with an installed capacity of 100,000 kw) in the



The inside view of the Lagdo Hydropower Station in Cameroon undertaken by the CWE.

People's Republic of the Congo, which is planned to be completed in 1990.

These two large projects were both undertaken by the China International Water and Electric Corporation (CWE).

CWE is a subordinate corporation to the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power. It employs 12,400 engineers and technicians and 60,000 skilled workers.

The corporation began contracting to build hydraulic and electric projects abroad in the early 1950s and since then has built 130 projects in 40 countries, including 36 hydroelectric and thermal power stations each with an installed capacity of 130,000 kw, 2,900 kilometres of high-tension power transmission lines and 50 substations, 220 kilometres of water diversion works and irrigation projects able to water 40,000 hectares of farmland. These projects have been well received abroad for their high quality and low costs. They are playing a positive role in the economic development of those countries.

Since 1980 CWE has signed 35 contracts and 31 labour and en-

gineering service agreements with firms in 18 countries. The corporation has sent thousands of engineers and skilled workers to the Federal Republic of Germany and Iraq. They are able to work hard in difficult conditions, strictly observe labour discipline and local laws and respect local habits and customs. They therefore enjoy the trust of both the proprietors and the local people.

CWE can contract to build hydraulic and electric projects, provide engineering consultation, technical and labour services, export complete sets of equipment, spare parts and construction materials needed for the contracted projects, train specialists, help perform the formalities of importing complete sets or single items of equipment and undertake tasks entrusted by the state to build projects for foreign countries.

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Exports Win International Accolades. The Chinese Ministry of

Foreign Economic Relations and Trade recently awarded prizes to outstanding export commodities for the first time. A total of 118 units and 17 individuals were commended at the Beijing ceremony.

Along with the boom in foreign trade, China has improved the quality and designs of export commodities and updated packaging techniques. As a result, many commodities have won international prizes. Between 1979 and 1984, 41 export goods won honours. Of the 41, 17 commodities won gold medals at international fairs.

Great Wall brand dried longan white wine was praised by foreign connoisseurs as a "good oriental wine." Clear, mellow and fragrant, the wine won a silver medal at the 1983 International Wine and Spirits Competition held in London and took a gold medal at the Third International Alcoholic Beverages Competition last June in Madrid.

Tiantan brand carpets with the flying phoenix design produced by the Beijing No. 1 Carpet Factory have been praised for their clear lines, harmonious colours, fully developed surface texture, lustre and resilience. The carpet won a gold medal at the Leipzig (GDR) International Fair in March 1984 and again won a gold medal at the Poznan (Poland) International Fair in June 1984.

Other Chinese goods which have earned gold medals or first-class prizes at international competitions include Dynasty white wine produced by the Sino-French Joint Venture Winery Ltd., Hongmian violins produced by the Guangdong Musical Instruments Factory, a 45-piece blue and white dinner service produced in Jingdezhen, Jiangxi Province, and the 504 brand four-wheeled tractors manufactured in Jiangsu Province.

CORRECTION: In issue Nos. 7-8, 1985, page 9, line 1 in the photo box, the date should read "February 10."

Western Composer Nourished by Chinese Music

Four months ago the 85th birthday of Alexander N. Teherepnin (1899-1977), a Russian composer, pianist and conductor, was marked in China. His wife, Li Xianmin, a Chinese-American pianist, attended the ceremonies, which included a commemorative meeting and concerts of Teherepnin's works in Beijing and Shanghai.

Although Teherepnin never visited China after he left in 1937, his name was never forgotten by Chinese musicians.

Teherepnin lived in China from 1934 to 1937. Apart from performing his own music, he organized a Chinese piano music contest. The prize winner, *The Cowherd and the Flute* by He Luting, was later included in his performance repertoire, and is still popular today among Chinese concert goers.

Teherepnin was well-versed in Chinese culture and art. He listened to much Chinese folk music, enjoyed the performances of Beijing Opera master Mei Lanfang, and attended shadow plays and puppet shows. He even tried to learn to play some traditional Chinese musical instruments. He also employed Chinese idioms in his music, introducing Chinese themes into operas, ballets and concertos.

Hommage a la Chine, his first piano piece, was composed after he had studied the *pipa*, a traditional Chinese stringed instrument. China's rich and colourful culture inspired him, and became an inexhaustible source of his musical inspiration.

During his stay in China, Teherepnin established a publish-

ing house that specialized in introducing Chinese music to the West. He was invited to serve as a music consultant to the Ministry of Education and as an honorary professor at the Shanghai Music School. He encouraged his composition students to use the Chinese traditional pentatonic scale (five tones). *Exercises Techniques sur la Gamme Pentatonique* is a typical piece he composed by combining Western piano techniques with the pentatonic scale. In 1935 he wrote in *Musical Quarterly* that the more closely Chinese music sticks to its national character, the stronger it will become in international music circles.

Teherepnin left China for Europe and in the 1940s he married Li Xianmin, a pianist.

They then moved to the United States, and became US citizens in 1949. Since then, whether in Europe or in America, the Teherepnins played Chinese music at every concert, promoting worldwide understanding of Chinese music and musicians. In 1947 he arranged for Zhou Xiaoyan, a noted Chinese coloratura soprano, to team up with Li Xianmin to perform a concert of contemporary Chinese music during "The Spring of Prague" music festival. The Chinese works turned out to be a big success.

For several decades the Teherepnins helped and promoted young Chinese musicians. In fact, two young Chinese musicians won the Teherepnin Prize for their cello compositions in 1982.

Ancient Poems Brought to Life

Before a high sacrificial altar, flames rage within a stove and all banners and flags are lowered. The chorus, wearing splendid ancient attire, solemnly lines both sides of the stage. To the strains of soft, deep music, the master of the ceremony dances with a long sword, accompanied by a group of women carrying offerings.

These solemn and respectful sacrificial rites are the first scene of the dance *Nine Odes*, a stage version of the great Chinese poet Qu Yuan's original work.

Qu lived more than 2,300 years ago in what is now Hubei. At that time the slave system was declining and the feudal system was beginning. China was divided into seven states which were con-

stantly at war. Qu lived in the State of Chu, along the middle and lower reaches of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River. He felt extremely bitter and frustrated by the political situation. From this feeling he wrote many patriotic poems expressing the people's longing for a happy life and mourning the deaths of so many warriors.

Nine Odes is perhaps his most representative work. This group of poems is unique among ancient Chinese poems. Qu used the style of ordinary mourning songs, which use the language spoken by the common people, and included many Chinese myths and legends.

Scholars of the past have always wished to perform this work. But



Left: The dance of the goddess of the sun. Right: A pair of love gods dancing on the Xiangjiang River.

now nobody knows what the music of the State of Chu was like, and the setting of the stage also has to be imagined. Last month artists from Qu's home province tried to present the famous ancient poem on the Beijing stage for the first time.

Nine Odes as performed by the Wuhan Song and Dance Troupe takes more than two hours. It shows all the nine gods described in the poem.

In the opening scene, the highest ruler of heaven appears amid resounding music made distinctive by a set of ancient bells and a series of ceremonial dances.

This is followed by a splendid and exciting dance, glorifying the god of the sun, who sends his light and warmth to every corner of the earth.

In a lyrical and elegant scene, the god of the river shows his heroic spirit and tenderness.

A straightforward folk dance expresses the people's memory of the lovely goddess of the rainbow, and they pray to the dragon for rain.

Another dance shows the beautiful goddess of the forest, her longing for her lover and the bitterness hidden in her heart.

Lit as if by moonlight, the cheerful and lyric night dance shows how ancient youths attracted their partners by dancing and singing. It tells the love story of the god of fate and a mortal girl.

The cast of *Nine Odes* uses masks and folk dances to show the god of life leading the people to drive out the god of plague.

On the Xiangjiang River a pair of love gods pour out their hearts. Their dances express their love and grief, happiness and distress.

The sad and majestic *Fallen Heroes* is the 10th scene of the

performance. According to history, in 312 BC the States of Qin and Chu went to war. In the end Chu lost more than 80,000 soldiers in battle. King Huai of the State of Chu mobilized all his soldiers to continue fighting for revenge. Qu Yuan was instructed to write a poem for a memorial ceremony to encourage the soldiers. This part of *Nine Odes* expresses the poet's loyalty to his country. It shows a soldier's widow and other mourners imagining the Chu army fighting a winning battle.

One of China's leading authors, Ding Ling, congratulated the actors on their great success in presenting these poems, which are difficult to understand, in song and dance. Their performance was poetic and graceful. She wrote, "The performance is helpful to understanding our country's ancient culture, and its intense patriotism is also encouraging to the people who are involved in today's cultural development."

Poll Picks China's Top 10 Athletes

Chinese women athletes out-ranked their male counterparts in a nationwide poll of 1984's top 10 athletes. The results were announced at an awards ceremony in Shanghai February 10.

Of the 10 athletes honoured, six were women.

The top honour, however, went to a man, Li Ning. Li took three golds, two silvers and one bronze in the gymnastics competition at the Los Angeles Olympic Games. For his feats he collected 1,568,184 votes out of more than 1.6 million cast. Two of Li's stunts made their way into the International Gymnastics Federation's *Code of Points*, the gymnastics bible which sets the patterns for original moves.

Second place in the balloting went to volleyball star Lang Ping. The 25-year-old "Iron Hammer" garnered 1,502,385 votes. This is the fifth time she has been chosen one of the top 10. Her formidable smashes helped carry the Chinese women's volleyball team to three consecutive titles at the World Championships, the World Cup and the Olympics. She is one of the three best spikers in the world and the new captain of the national team.

Marksman Xu Haifeng, 28, ranked third with 1,480,850 votes. Xu earned China's first Olympic gold medal on the first day of the Los Angeles Games.

Though finishing a disappointing third at the 23rd Olympics, men's high-jump world record holder Zhu Jianhua still took fourth place on the 1984 roster of China's best athletes. He got 1,470,773 votes, making the list for the second time. Zhu, 21, broke the high-jump world record



China's top 10 athletes for 1984 include (top row from left) Li Ning, Lang Ping, Xu Haifeng, Zhu Jianhua, Luan Jujie, (bottom row from left) Zhang Rongfang, Wu Shude, Li Lingwei, Yan Hong and Wu Xiaoxuan.

three times, leaping 2.37 metres and 2.38 metres in 1983 at the Fifth National Games and clearing 2.39 metres in June 1984 at a competition in West Germany.

Fencer Luan Jujie, 27, finished fifth with 1,439,999 votes. She certainly deserves the honour, having helped propel China's fencing efforts to worldwide prominence and won many international competitions. Luan won the women's foil gold medal at the Los Angeles Games, thus becoming the world's first Asian fencing champion in Olympic history.

Sixth place went to Zhang Rongfang with 1,438,567 votes. Zhang, 28, recently retired as the captain of China's women's volleyball team. Famous for her flexible strategy and tactics, Zhang is now a deputy head of the Sichuan Provincial Physical Culture and Sports Commission.

Wu Shude, the 56-kg-class weight lifting champion at the 23rd Summer Olympics, collected 1,396,992 votes to take seventh place in the top 10. This is the fifth time he has made the list.

Badminton star Li Lingwei,

last year's All-England and World Cup championship winner, captured eighth place with 1,167,316 votes. She also helped anchor the Chinese Women's team to the Uber Cup in 1984.

Rounding out the list were woman walker Yan Hong, with 967,721 votes, who last year chalked up world records in the women's 5,000-metre and 10,000-metre events, and sharpshooter Wu Xiaoxuan, an Olympic gold and bronze medallist and the first Chinese woman sharpshooting champion in Olympic history. Wu got 908,756 votes.

Last year, Chinese athletes captured 36 world titles in 12 events and broke world records in five events on 17 occasions. At the Los Angeles Olympic Games, China won 15 gold medals, coming in fourth in the gold tally.

The poll to select the top athletes was organized by 20 press units in Beijing, including TV and radio stations and newspapers. A number of overseas Chinese, Hongkong and Macao compatriots also mailed in votes to join the nationwide balloting.

International Folk Song Book Published

The Songs I Sing (in Chinese) is a collection of songs performed by Zhu Mingying, a well-known Chinese singer. It contains 81 songs from 26 countries in Asia, Africa and the Americas, most gathered or with words arranged by Zhu herself.

All lyrics are presented in their original language with a note from Zhu about the meaning and emotional tone. She also introduces the national aspects of the folk songs, the way they are sung, and the legends or stories upon which they are based.

The Indian Girl, from Paraguay, tells of a girl who becomes a

national heroine in Paraguay's fight for freedom. Zhu relates an anecdote about how it was composed.

A Wonderful City, from Brazil, is a proud song symbolizing the national dignity of the Brazilian people. The Brazilian football team marched onto the sports ground at the World Cup Football Tournament to its tune.

Tie a Yellow Ribbon Round the Old Oak Tree, from the United States, is a song based on a famous short story about a released prisoner.

India's *The Dream of Azhantuo* retells a legendary myth.

I Am Wandering in the Desert, a Somalian song, is about a boy who was rejected by his lover. Zhu wrote, "In countries like Somalia this kind of song is sung very differently from the way it is in China, where soft tones are often used. They sing in a loud and sonorous voice, though the words are sad."

The book will be published by the Baihua Art and Literature Publishing House in Tianjin. Its woven cover and illustrations were carefully designed. The book includes many photos of Zhu at home and abroad performing and in daily life.

— Liu Yanji

Contemporary College Students Series

A 11-volume series entitled *Contemporary College Students* (the first group) began publication last May. The series was edited and put out jointly by publishing houses from Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin and Guangdong, and has been selling well since its publication.

The books try to present the ideas and personalities of today's college students by discussing various topics. They focus on tapping one's intelligence and encouraging students to think and study in an original and scientific way.

The series also includes works of art and literature to increase the students' understanding and appreciation.

Of the 11 volumes already published, *How Does He Get a*

Doctor's Degree and The Way of Thinking, Style of Working and Approach in Scientific Research, published by the Tianjin People's Publishing House, are the most popular.

— Liang Lichu

Chinese Music Dictionary

Chinese Music Dictionary, published by the People's Music Publishing House, is now available in Chinese. The dictionary contains 3,560 entries, with many colour pictures and musical scores.

Jiang Feng's Essays on Fine Arts

Jiang Feng's Essays on Fine Arts was recently published by the People's Fine Arts Publishing House. Jiang was one of the pioneers and organizers of people's art and art education work of China. He wrote many critical

works on Chinese art during his lifetime.

Works of Mao Dun Published

Three works by Mao Dun were recently published by the Culture and Art Publishing House.

In its first issue, *Study of Mao Dun*, a magazine run by the Chinese Mao Dun Research Society, published "An Outline of *Midnight*," his eight letters to Cai Yuanpei and others for the first time.

Comments of Mao Dun on Foreign Literature contains 38 articles written from 1919 to 1960.

Letters of Mao Dun contains 400 letters written between 1920 and 1981. They were written not only to distinguished people of his generation, but also to writers and literature enthusiasts of the younger generation.



Bird.

Traditional Chinese Painting by Li Yan

Born in 1943 in Beijing, Li Yan now teaches at the Central Institute of Arts and Crafts in Beijing.

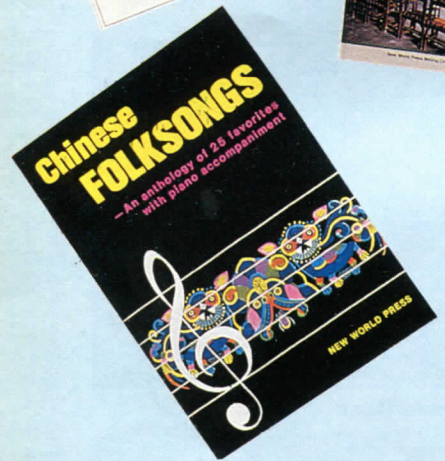
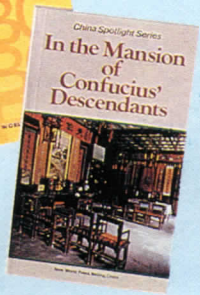
Li builds his style on traditional painting techniques. He especially likes to paint animals, and constantly presents them in new ways.



Little Tiger.



Monkeys.



Light and Shadow Along a Great Road

Translated by Rewi Alley

This is an anthology of 431 poems by 388 contemporary Chinese poets, including almost all the poetic themes and styles characteristic of the past 60 years.

Peking Opera and Mei Lanfang

By Wu Zuguang and others

The authors describe in detail the conventions and unique artistry of this traditional Chinese theatrical form. Much of the book is devoted to introducing Peking Opera to the West.

A German edition is also available.

In the Mansion of Confucius' Descendants

By Kong Demao

In this book the author conveys first-hand accounts of the highly ritualized lifestyle in an aristocratic house that survived the collapse of a dozen dynasties purely by virtue of its link with Confucius.

Beijing Old and New

By Zhou Shachen

In this richly illustrated book the author gives a comprehensive introduction of Beijing's history, legends, architecture, historical relics and places of scenic beauty. Illustrations in color.

China ABC

Edited by New World Press

Fifty-seven concise information-packed essays place at the reader's fingertips the most essential information concerning China's past and present. This book is further enhanced by over 100 full-color photo illustrations and many brief notes on China's world records.

Chinese Folksongs

Compiled by Mai Ding

This first of its kind ever published, this anthology of 25 favorite folksongs with piano accompaniment includes songs from China's Kazak, Uygur and Mongolian minorities, as well as traditional universally loved favorites.

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