

Vol. 28, No. 32

August 12, 1985

# BEIJING REVIEW

北京周报

A CHINESE WEEKLY OF  
NEWS AND VIEWS

40th Anniversary of Victory of Anti-Japanese War

Fostering Lofty Ideals Among the Populace



Guizhou: A Land of Charm  
and Wealth



An artisan passes his skills onto a young worker.



Tin incense burners.



Tin crane.

## Tin Handicraft Articles in Yunnan Province

Gejiu tin handicraft has a history of more than 300 years. Through dissolution, modelling, scraping and assemble, the artisans create patterns with distinctive national features on pieces of tin. Besides the art for appreciation, Gejiu also produces many handicraft goods for daily use. The products sell well at home and abroad.

Craftswoman polishes tin articles.

Various kinds of tin wine vessels.



# BEIJING REVIEW

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

Vol. 28, No. 32

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**COVER:** A scene of a karst cave in the suburban Guiyang, Guizhou Province

Photo by Mi Qiu

### **Looking Back to World War II in China**

As part of a series commemorating the 40th anniversary of the worldwide victory against fascism, a *Beijing Review* article epitomizes the 8-year long history of 'China's anti-Japanese war (1937-45), highlighting the role the Communist-Kuomintang co-operation played in the war (p. 13).

### **Army Aims to Cut Ranks by 1 Million**

The Chinese People's Liberation Army celebrated its 58th birthday August 1 on the operating table — by reducing 1 million troops. This reduction is being carried out to remedy the problem Deng Xiaoping noted in 1975 when he said, "The army should have an operation to cut its swelling" (p. 6).

### **Upholding Communist Values and Discipline**

Since last March, an education programme has been going on to remedy unhealthy tendencies, indifference to communist values and a low sense of discipline. While implementing the principle of "to each according to his work," the country's leaders encourage people to have lofty ideals and a devotion to the nation (p. 4).

### **Officials Sacked for Car Smuggling**

Several high-ranking officials in southern Guangdong Province's Hainan Island were dismissed because of their involvement in car smuggling. In the meantime, provincial Party secretary Lin Ruo said, Hainan's open policy will remain intact (p. 8).

### **Guizhou — A Province To Be Tapped**

Remote and mountainous Guizhou Province has long been one of China's most backward areas. But moves are now being made to tap its natural resources and develop its potential as a tourist attraction. Among Guizhou's strongest attributes are its awesome scenery and colourful ethnic minority villages, according to an on-the-spot report by *Beijing Review* correspondent (p. 24).

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# Fostering Lofty Communist Ideals

by **AN ZHIGUO**  
Political Editor

In March China stepped up its efforts to instill communist ideals and discipline into Party members, government functionaries and the general public. The education programme, designed to remedy unhealthy tendencies, indifference to communist values and a low sense of discipline, is of far-reaching significance.

China today is striving for socialist modernization. Its open policy and ongoing economic reforms are all aimed at realizing socialism, the first stage of communism.

But the country cannot build socialism in a vacuum. The ideas of the former exploiting classes will still exert their influence for a long time to come. Also, the long-term policy of invigorating the domestic economy and opening to the outside world has undeniably increased the chances of bourgeois decadence making inroads into people's minds.

The unhealthy tendencies that surfaced late last year manifest themselves in many fields. Some government employees, for example, have engaged in commercial activities. Some trafficked in commodities that are in short supply, took or gave bribes, raised prices indiscriminately, sold fake goods or illegally obtained foreign currencies. Unsavoury tabloids and pornographic videotapes were common in some places.

Why were these things allowed

to spread unchecked for some time? Because the people involved were obsessed with personal gains or their small-group interests and abandoned their lofty communist ideals, the socialist cause and the principle of serving the people.

Discipline guarantees the realization of communist ideals. If people become indifferent to these ideals, discipline can become lax, inviting all sorts of temptations. To curb unhealthy tendencies, serious offenders should be brought to legal account. But it is more important to step up education among the populace.

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***The current education programme of fostering communist ideals is designed to remedy unhealthy tendencies, indifference to communist values and a low sense of discipline.***

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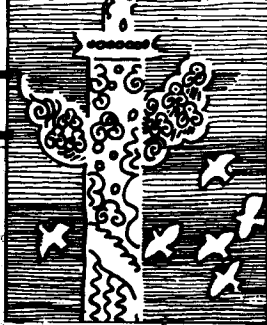
China's planned commodity economy is based on public ownership of the means of production, and is thus essentially different from a capitalist commodity economy. In capitalism, the principle of commodity exchange seeps into every aspect of society. The new unhealthy tendencies show that the principle of commodity exchange has also found ways into some Party and government organizations; money worship is so much in vogue that it has caused con-

cern, for this is intolerable under socialism.

China's aim is to vigorously boost its planned commodity economy based on public ownership, while also ensuring the growth of private businesses, Chinese-foreign joint ventures and wholly-owned foreign companies in China. In the meantime, all citizens and Party members are urged to maintain their ideological integrity and consciously resist the negative influences of the commodity economy.

We are correcting the former egalitarian practice of "everybody eating from the same big pot" and implementing the principle of "to each according to his work." This Marxist principle, which is poles apart from the concept "money is everything," calls for correctly balancing the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. It also requires that we differentiate between the interests of the partial and the whole, between immediate and long-term interests. In short, we should continue to implement the principle of "to each according to his work" and oppose the thinking of "doing everything for money."

While doing so, we also want to imbue our people with communist values and an utter devotion to the nation. All citizens are encouraged to contribute as much as possible to the country's modernization drive without haggling over their personal gains and losses. Certainly this does not mean returning to the old ways of "everyone eating from the same big pot."



Most Party members are laden with Communist ideals and are strictly self-disciplined. But some have found the temptations of material wealth hard to resist. The Party Central Committee has said that education in ideals and discipline should be high on the agenda of its current consolidation drive.

The young are the future of the state, and efforts are also being made to foster high ideals and a sense of discipline among them. This is important to keeping the country on the right track; on no account should the young become captives of bourgeois ideology.

This education drive has already begun yielding results. Moving deeds have been reported from many parts of the country: City-bred college graduates and scientists and technicians choose to work in border regions where living conditions are harsh; peasants who have got rich through specialized production volunteer their own money and expertise to help those still in poverty; young people save others' lives at the risk of their own. Nationwide, however, education in communist ideals and discipline is far from universal. And sustained efforts are needed to carry the drive through to a successful conclusion.



## LETTERS

### PLA's Reduction Is Good News

I am very glad to hear that the Chinese government has begun to cut the size of the People's Liberation Army. Such action helps against a possible world war.

I am also pleased with the covers of *Beijing Review*, which are vivid and true to life. The colour pictures have a strong appeal to the readers. I enjoy the political reports because your articles are different from local reports that describe things in a gloomy tone.

I find it difficult to understand the economic reports, for the articles are very specific and entirely new for me. Originally I was interested in your efforts on the field of ecology, but you give little coverage of it. I have assumed that you don't take this field seriously.

G. Weiershaus  
FRG

### Economic Reforms Conform With Chinese Needs

As far as we have been able to see, we must say that the main trend in the work to reform the Chinese economy corresponds not only to the needs of the Chinese people, but also to Marxist-Leninist economic theory.

But since many of the steps have never been taken before, some mistakes will be inevitable. However, we hope single mistakes won't hold the Chinese people from going on with their successful work.

I am interested in knowing what experiences Chinese scientists have made in their work in applying dialectical materialism to basic research in physics. I

would like to know what opinions Chinese scientists have on the question of the nature of material, not only in microcosmic, but also in macrocosmic respect.

Kjell Pedensson  
Sweden

### Comments and Suggestions

I have been reading *Beijing Review* for seven years. The articles in "Notes From the Editors" column are interesting because they are not only simple and short but also factual. The "Events & Trends" column also is edited very well. Articles on your government and political life and social phenomena are fascinating. It is necessary to improve the "International" column. Westerners, who receive reports from capitalist news media, find Chinese views and stands on political events interesting. Generally speaking, shorter stories are convenient for reading. Some questions may need to be given more depth. For example, the article entitled "Washington-Moscow: Has the Strategic Focus Shifted?" (No. 51, 1984) should also say something about the historical background, economic interests and the crises in capitalist countries. In addition, the articles and documents are too haphazard.

Juantxo Arteaga Yeregui  
Spain

### More Photos on Events

Your magazine is very beautiful and the layout is also good. But there were few colour photographs about the world, and China's current affairs. If you publish colour photos on world events, your magazine would be more attractive to readers.

Rasoarisoa Marie Jeanne  
Madagascar

# 'Star Wars' Must Be Avoided -- Deng

The Strategic Defense Initiative, otherwise known as the "Star Wars" plan, must not be implemented, said Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping. The plan, which emphasizes the use of weapons in space, Deng said, would cause a critical change in the arms race.

In a meeting with Robert Maxwell of the Pergamon Press and Mirror Group Newspapers on Aug. 2 in Beidaihe, Deng pointed out that Star Wars involved more than adding a few nuclear warheads or changing a few types of missiles and would adversely affect the arms race.

On Aug. 1 in a meeting with Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Komei Party, Deng said China welcomed the meeting of the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States in November.

"But it is not realistic for China to place too much hope on the meeting," he said. "As for the question of nuclear disarmament, we have taken notice of the intention of both the Soviet Union and the United States to reduce the number of their nuclear weapons. It is always good to decrease the number but this has no practical significance," he said.

Deng noted that the Soviet Union and the United States had enough nuclear weapons to destroy the world several times over. Even if they reduce their nuclear arms by 25 to 50 percent, the two nations still have the nuclear power to destroy the world.

Deng said China has two principles on nuclear arms. First, the Soviet Union and the United States

should both undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Second, nuclear arms should be gradually destroyed. If such agreements could be reached between the Soviet Union and the United States, the people of the world would be at ease, Deng said.

Speaking of the recent visit by Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin to the Soviet Union, Deng told the visitors that progress has been made in bilateral economic and trade relations and exchange of personnel between China and the USSR. But, owing to the existence of the three major obstacles — Soviet aid to Viet Nam in its invasion of Kampuchea, the stationing of large numbers of Soviet troops along the Sino-Soviet border and the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan — there are limits to the development of Sino-Soviet political relations.

Commenting on the situation on the Korean Peninsula, Deng expressed the hope that the dialogue between the two parts of Korea would make progress and that the tripartite talks, which also involve the United States, would be successful.

He said what China is doing is facilitating the dialogue between the Koreans and will promote the peaceful reunification of Korea in the form of a federal system.

Deng described Sino-British relations as "good." He told Maxwell that China was willing to develop economic ties with Europe. If Britain and other European countries would be more generous in technology transfers, he said, their chances of economic ties to China would improve.

Deng said if China could not get technology from the West, including Europe, and consequently could not turn out goods suitable to these countries, it was impossible to expand two-way trade. He said he hopes Europe will invest more funds in China.

## Army Aims to Cut Ranks by 1 Million

The People's Liberation Army (PLA) celebrated its 58th birthday on August 1 on the operating table.

The operation to reduce the PLA's troops by 1 million began about two months ago. But it's been under consideration for a decade. Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi quoted Deng Xiaoping as saying back in 1975, "The army should have an operation to cut its swelling." The operation, postponed because of the interference of the "gang of four," has now begun, said Yang.

The army reduction, he said, means a drastic cut in the number of administrative staff members, especially in the headquarters of the General Staff, the General Political Department, the General Logistics Department, the regional military units, and the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defence.

The streamlining will cut the number of people in the three general departments by 23.8 percent and the regional military areas staffing by 50 percent.



These army officers and soldiers, who may never again be in their uniforms, help build a wharf at the Shengli Oilfield.

As older leaders step aside, a much younger generation is taking their place, he added. The youngest deputy director of the General Political Department is 44 years old and the youngest deputy chief of the general staff is 42. Most of them are college graduates or have completed ad-

vanced studies.

The reduction in troops is taking place in all three service branches. And the Air Force, in particular, sees the reduction as an opportunity. As the number of troops are cut, the Air Force will focus on developing high-tech defence systems, said newly appointed Air Force Commander Wang Hai, 59, who replaced Zhang Tingfa, 67, in July.

"The number of Air Force servicemen will be drastically cut and a large number of units above the regimental level disbanded or merged," Wang said. The aim, he said, is to make the Air Force a more compact and efficient military division and to promote young and competent people to command posts.

Political work will not be neglected during and after the streamlining, the Air Force commander stressed. The aim is not only to equip officers and men with modern weapons and expertise, but also to pass on the lofty ideals of communism, the discipline and other fine traditions of the PLA.

The army, after the readjustment, will become better-organized and better-equipped and will be able to respond faster to a surprise attack, Wang added.

## News in Brief

### Xiamen Special Economic Zone Extended

The State Council has decided to enlarge the Xiamen Special Economic Zone to include all Xiamen and Gulangyu Islands. The expanded 131-square-kilometre zone will be able to operate in some ways as a free port. It will focus primarily on industrial production, but tourism, commerce and real estate will also be encouraged.

### Xinjiang Allowed More Children

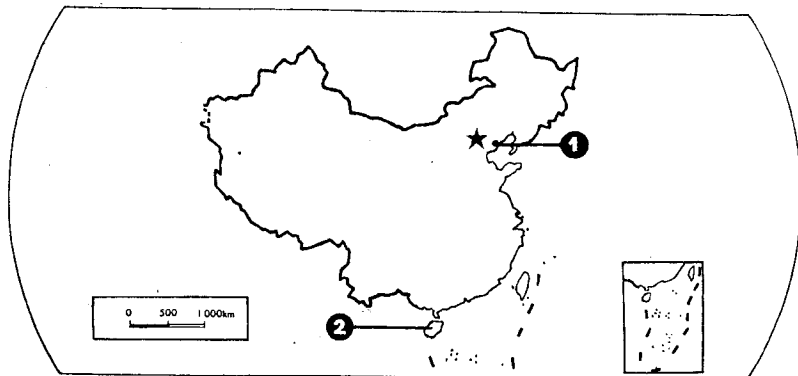
Like all minority areas in China, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region allows its citizens to have two children instead of following the generally prescribed one-child policy. If both children are girls, or if one is handicapped, the couple may have another. In rural areas, a couple may have three children, while families in remote areas may have four.

Xinjiang now has a population of 13.44 million and is hoping to hold the number at 17 million by the year 2000.

### Shengli Oilfield Turn out More Oil

The Shengli Oilfield in Shandong Province produced 91.296 million barrels of crude oil in the first half of this year, an increase of nearly 29 percent over last year. The oilfield also completed a seismic survey line 10,482 kilometres long, 54 percent more than the previous year. Profits, taxes and industrial output each went up at least 21 percent.

## PLACES IN THIS ISSUE



1. Beidaihe (p. 6) 2. Hainan Island (p. 8)

## China, Japan Sign Nuclear Agreement

China and Japan signed a nuclear co-operation agreement at the Fourth Sino-Japanese Government Members Conference in Tokyo.

At the two-day meeting, which was held July 30-31, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe also signed an agreement of intent for a Japanese loan to China.

During the meeting, which included talks on economic co-operation, the head of the Chinese delegation complained about the yawning trade gap between China and Japan. Gu Mu, who is also state councillor for China, said the imbalance between what China buys from Japan and the amount of Japanese purchases from China could adversely affect the business relationship between the two countries if the two do not begin to show signs of evening out.

As in previous years, Gu said, China's trade deficit with Japan has been increasing and was up to US\$2 billion in 1984. The amount has been rising steadily in 1985 and had reached US\$2.3 billion during the first half of the year, Gu said.

Shintaro Abe acknowledged the balance of trade dilemma. "The important thing," he said, "is that Japan and China should face this problem and settle it as quickly as we can."

## Financial Picture Satisfactory

China's financial situation for the first six months of the year looks fine, said Finance Minister Wang Bingqian. Wang attributed the healthy economics to higher-

than-anticipated revenues and lower expenditures.

At a July 23-Aug. 7 tax meeting in Beijing, Wang told the participants the state revenues totalled 81.36 billion yuan, 54.2 percent of the figure budgeted for 1985, and 25.9 percent more than in the same period last year, while the expenditures were 69.76 billion yuan, 45.6 percent of the budgeted 1985 figure.

Describing the financial situation as fine, the minister accounted for the good news with the development of production, the expansion of commodity circulation and the reforms in taxation.

While affirming the achievements in tax work in the past few years, Wang stressed that the current central task for the tax officials is to combat tax evasion.

It also was announced at the meeting that a national campaign against tax evasion will be launched in the state- and collectively-owned enterprises and in individual businesses this year, following a State Council decision.

With the development of market-oriented production and the opening of more channels for circulation of goods, China's taxable units rose to 7.2 million from 1.62 million in 1978, according to Jin Xin, director of the General Taxation Bureau of the Ministry of Finance. More than 50 percent of the units have evaded taxation to varying degrees, Jin told the meeting. He called for further improvement of the taxation system and the enactment of needed tax laws. He also urged local taxation bureaus to supervise the completion of financial audits of taxable units, especially those individual businesses.

China's financial officials also have called for strict control over expenditures and for a balance between revenue and expenditure. A

special meeting was held last May on reducing administrative expenditures. The statistics in the first half of the year, however, showed that except for Shaanxi Province, in which the expenditures dropped by 1.23 percent, all other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have registered increases. Among those with increases, Qinghai, Liaoning provinces and the Tibetan Autonomous Region registered increases of more than 40 percent. These increases in administrative expenditures were attributed largely to the uncontrolled increases of staff in some Party and governmental organizations and to the huge collective purchases.

Recently top officials from the State Council also have urged provincial governments to cut their administrative expenditures, stressing that the spending quotas should not be exceeded this year as it was the case last year.

## Officials Sacked for Car Import Racket

Several high-ranking officials in southern Guangdong Province's Hainan Island, including the Hainan Administrative Region Party vice-secretary and head of the Hainan People's Government Lei Yu and his colleague Chen Yuyi, were dismissed recently because of their involvement in car smuggling.

From January 1, 1984 to March 5, 1985, the report of the Party Central Committee released on July 30 said the Hainan authorities approved the import of 89,000 motor vehicles (90 percent are cars and minibuses), the import of 2.86 m. colour TV sets, 252,000 video recorders and 122,000 motorcycles. More than 10,000 cars and minibuses and most of the other consumer goods, which were imported tax-free to be used only on the island, were



resold all over the country at double or triple the prices.

The report said 872 companies and 88 departments under the regional government participated in the scandal. Even schools and kindergartens participated in the smuggled auto trade. Many cadres have been out rustling up loans and foreign exchange for the contraband, said the report.

A number of bank branches took a share in the smuggling for what is called "gratitude fees" or "formality fees." The Industrial and Commercial Bank branch and the Agricultural Bank branch in Tunchang County granted loans of 8 million yuan to the Foreign Economic Commission and got a profit of 100,000 yuan. The Sanya Agricultural Bank branch received 35 percent of the earnings in addition to loan interests. On another occasion, the branch received cars worth 115,000 yuan and 150 20-inch colour TV sets at a price 650 yuan lower than the wholesale price, in return for a loan of 30 million yuan granted to the car smugglers.

Much of the loan money was used to buy foreign exchange at high prices. Foreign exchange worth US\$570 million was bought for the contraband, the report said. For example, Fu Shengfu, deputy manager of the Wenchang Colour TV Set Factory, bought US\$1 million in foreign exchange at an exchange rate he set himself and pocketed 200,000 yuan. The county's Puqian district Party committee got 30,000 yuan in commissions for offering Fu its account number in the dealing.

Most of the profits went to individual pockets, however. An official in Qionghai County received bonuses of more than 8,500 yuan on two occasions. *The Hainan Daily* made a profit of 4.3 million yuan in the dealing. Every member of the daily received more

than 800 yuan in bonuses last year and 787 yuan in this year's first two months. The editors got 1,500 yuan this year and Chief Editor Guan Xin was given 1,000 yuan on one occasion.

Car smuggling also bred other economic crimes, the report said. Altogether 143 cases are under further investigation, and four people were found guilty of pocketing more than 1 million yuan. Lian Bingzong, a farm worker in Qionghai County, made 2.09 million yuan.

The corruption network must be broken, government departments involved in the scandal further investigated, those responsible punished and illegal income confiscated, the report said.

Guangdong Provincial Party Secretary Lin Ruo said the development policy for Hainan Island would not change despite the recent dismissal of Party and government officials. As a place open to foreign investment, Hainan Island has been given special powers to import foreign goods and retain foreign exchange to develop faster, he said, but using criminal activity to improve the backwardness of the area was not permissible.

Lin encouraged Party and government officials to engage in criticism and self-criticism, to heighten the sense of discipline and crack down on embezzlement, bribery and other economic crimes.



## China & the World

### Sino-Indonesian Direct Trade

Vice-Premier Yao Yilin said recently the Chinese government would encourage Chinese industrial and commercial organizations to conduct direct trade with Indonesia.

Referring to the exchange of notes of memorandum of understanding on direct trade, Indonesian delegation head, President Sukamdani, said he was satisfied with direct trading between the two countries. Although there are no diplomatic ties between the two countries, he said, Indonesia is regarded by China as a friendly country and given preferential treatment in customs duties.

### Five Principles Guide Relations

"The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence are the most reliable guidelines to handling relations among countries, and these principles can stand any test," said Premier Zhao Ziyang at a meeting with a visiting Thai delegation.

### Entry and Exit Procedures Simplified

The Chinese government recently has decided to simplify entry and exit procedures for overseas Chinese, according to a spokesman for the Ministry of Public Security.

Beginning August 1, overseas Chinese who come back to China to visit relatives and friends, or for tourism or business, no longer need visas or exist permits.

## India

### Gandhi's New Diplomatic Moves

**While proving his political acumen in his own country by winning a long-sought agreement with Sikh leaders who have been battling with New Delhi for greater autonomy in the Punjab, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has made a series of diplomatic attempts to ease the South Asian situation and increase India's role in international affairs.**

by WANG KUN

WHILE Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has proved his diplomatic dexterity by winning an agreement with Sikh leaders over their battle for greater autonomy in the Punjab — a battle that has cost India thousands of lives and threatened the country's political unity — Gandhi also has played a more active role in the international arena. His facile shuttles between the Soviet Union, the United States and South Asian countries have garnered the world's attention.

Operating under the theory that a stable international order will facilitate India's introduction into the 20th century, the prime minister has underscored his dedication to non-alignment by soliciting aid and friendship from both the Soviet Union and the United States.

In late May of this year Gandhi paid a visit to the Kremlin for his first international visit since becoming prime minister. During talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Gandhi reiterated his promise to strengthen ties between the two countries as outlined in the Indian-Soviet treaty. The two leaders then signed basic guidelines for programmes involving economic, trade, scientific and technological co-operation. The

agreements will hold until the year 2000. Although the two sides share views on some international issues, during their meetings they agreed to disagree on several key areas. Among the areas of disagreement was India's refusal to respond to the Soviet proposal for an all-Asia forum on peace and security. Gandhi also stressed his position on the Afghanistan issue by saying he opposed any interference in Afghan affairs by any foreign country.

Not long after the visit to the Soviet Union, Gandhi flew to Washington to meet with President Reagan and members of the US Congress. During the June visit, the Indian leader secured agreements from the Americans for scientific, technological and military aid. The United States also agreed to extend for another three years a scientific and technological programme with India that would have expired in October, and to co-operate in cleaning the polluted Ganges River. Though US-Indian relations remain stalemated on many issues, Gandhi's visit helped create conditions for New Delhi to win economic, technological and military aid from Washington.

The prime minister also has made stops in Europe and Japan, where he discussed defence and high-tech co-operation with France

while getting signatures for loans from Federal Germany, Italy and Japan.

Gandhi has paralleled his diplomatic overtures in the West with moves among his South Asian neighbours by sending a special envoy to Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh to strengthen ties in the sub-continent. During talks with the Indian envoy on the normalization of Indian-Pakistan relations, Pakistan President Zia ul-Haq expressed his support for the development of friendly relations with India.

Gandhi also travelled to Bangladesh with Sri Lanka President Junius Richard Jayawardene to express sympathy to the beleaguered nation that is trying to rebuild itself from the devastation wrought recently by a hurricane. Gandhi has promised to increase economic aid to Nepal and Bhutan and said he would consider Nepal's South Asia Peace Zone proposal.

In addition, Gandhi has made a series of moves aimed at emphasizing India's commitment to non-alignment. Last January the prime minister initiated and chaired a New Delhi summit attended by Argentina, Mexico, Tanzania, Greece and Sweden, in which the delegates signed a statement prohibiting the research and storage of nuclear weapons. In April the Indian-sponsored Foreign Ministers' Consultative Conference, which was attended by more than 80 nations, condemned South African racism, announced sanctions against the South African regime and agreed to provide military aid to the South West Africa People Organization (SWAPO). Gandhi has also attempted to mediate the Iraq-Iran war, and to play a positive role in the Mideast peace process and internal unity of non-alignment movement.

## Uganda

# Obote Government Overthrown

**Tribal hatred and an afflicted economy sparked the overthrow of Obote's Ugandan government on July 27, making Uganda the third African nation after Mauritania and the Sudan to suffer a coup d'etat in 1985.**

by LIU XIUFENG and  
ZHANG GUOBIN

**T**RIBAL friction, escalating inflation and industrial losses sparked the Ugandan coup d'etat that wrested power from President Milton Obote on July 27 and made Uganda the third African government after Mauritania and the Sudan to fall to rival powers in 1985.

On the day following the seizure, rebel leader and Northern Brigade Commander Bazilio Olara Okello declared the "total end of Obote's tribalistic rule," and proceeded to consolidate his power by closing the Entebbe airport and ordering a 12-hour curfew.

Violence between two of Uganda's 40 tribes is seen by many as the impetus behind the coup. Okello, a member of the Acholi tribe, which has long struggled with Obote's Langi tribe, and Tito Okello led 2,000 Acholi troops in the overthrow. The Langi tribe has in the past been the target of discrimination by the Acholi and Bangada clans. During his presidency, Obote attempted to exclude other tribes from power and appointed officers on the basis of their political and tribal affiliations. As this month's scheduled elections drew closer, the power struggle between Obote and Army Chief of Staff Smith Opon Acak on one side and Vice-President Paulo Muwanga and Okello on the other became more public. Obote, in a speech at the officers' meeting on July 18 showed fa-

voritism for Opon Acak, arousing the dissatisfaction from the Acholi officers, who support Muwanga.

Furthermore, the inflation rate recently reached 200 percent while the deficit also pushed upward. Although the gross domestic product and per-capita income increased in 1984, the Obote government's failure to provide solutions to economic distress only exacerbated the country's social unrest.

On July 28 the military authorities claimed control of the country and announced the suspension of the constitution, the dissolution of parliament, the dismissal of all the ministers, the

shut down of all borders, and a halt to exchange transactions. On July 29 the Military Council of the Ugandan National Liberation Army was set up with Tito Okello as its chairman and head of state. General elections are scheduled to be held within 12 months. A spokesman for the military said the military would conduct free and fair elections and allow the people to choose a new government. Brigadier Okello called Obote the worst dictator of Ugandan history, and appealed to all people of Uganda to work together to build one united, peaceful country.

Anti-Obote guerrilla leader and former Defence Minister Yoweri Moseveni announced his support for the military authorities. Former President Amin also applauded the coup. With the deep-rooted strife among the tribes and the serious economic difficulties facing Uganda, the new government will, like its predecessors, be tested as to whether it can endure.

## Helsinki

# CSCE, Ten Years in Retrospect

**The Helsinki Conference and its extended sessions have gone on for ten years with no substantial results ever having been achieved. To many member states, however, the Helsinki meetings are worth maintaining as a forum for dialogue.**

by LIU XUMIN

**F**OREIGN ministers from 35 countries met in Helsinki from July 30 to August 1 to mark the 10th anniversary of the accords on security and co-operation. During the meeting, the ministers reviewed the implementation of the Helsinki Final Acts signed on August 1, 1975,

and looked forward to the future of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE).

Discussion at the meeting focused on how much "security" the conference has brought to Europe. The ten-year-old CSCE is filled with "disappointment and dissidence," said Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Foreign Minister of Federal Republic of Germany.

Observers in Helsinki noted that the extended CSCE sessions have been held year after year, but no substantial results have produced. Over the decade, the sole achievements have been the East-West agreement on informing and dispatching observers when holding large-scale military manoeuvres, some relaxation of restrictions on journalists' activities and the reunion of divided families. But the decade appears more indelibly marked by tension and the nuclear arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Member states gave their views of CSCE's modest contributions. The United States criticized the Soviet Union for failures to observe the accords, stamping on human rights and not tolerating dissidence. The Soviet Union, in turn, reproached the United States for interfering in the affairs of other countries in name of human rights, and criticized the West for high unemployment among youth.

Some medium and small-sized European countries accused the superpowers of violating the spirit of the accords. European representatives said their countries sought dialogue and peace, not conflict or war. The appeal for disarmament was overwhelming. They called for Washington and Moscow to reach agreement on reducing nuclear arms and to halt production plans for space weapons. The European nations generally hoped the dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union would lead to detente. Some European countries said their destinies should not be controlled by any superpower, but by themselves.

All the participating countries conducted bilateral and multilateral contacts during the three-day meeting. Many said they wished the meetings could be maintained as a means for dialogue.

## Poland

# Economic Reforms Look Hopeful

**Poland has been plagued by social upheaval and economic doldrums since 1980. In order to turn the tide, the Polish government has adopted sweeping economic reforms.**

by LIU ZHONGCHUN

**E**CONOMIC adjustments begun in January 1982 are showing signs of success in Poland. Industrial and agricultural output have grown, and people are more confident of the future.

Following the rebirth of Poland after World War II the government adopted a centralized economic system. But in October 1956 the government discarded the strictly centralized system and began to make adjustments. These changes, however, failed to produce the expected results and many fundamental problems remained. As a result, Poland has been haunted by social upheaval and economic decline since 1980.

Drawing a lesson from the earlier reforms, the government decided that it would plan only strategic goals for the national economy rather than setting specific production quotas for every low-level enterprises. Some firms — such as those directly supported by the central government, those engaged in defence production and those producing goods called for in international agreements — would continue to have strict instructions.

Based on market conditions — prices, demand, profit and competition — enterprises can now independently make decisions on production and management.

After researching the demand and profitability of a product, the enterprises decide how they can best meet the demand with efficient production processes.

Under the reform, socialist enterprises can freely decide what to do with their fixed assets, including selling, lending or transferring them. They are also free to merge with other enterprises or divide into smaller units.

Another change is that enterprises producing exports can communicate directly with foreign buyers or partners after receiving state approval.

Enterprises have also adopted self-government, which means that workers can take part in management in accordance with the national enterprise autonomy law. Worker committees are the principal organization for self-government.

The economic readjustment was adopted in the face of a difficult situation — political dissidents were active, the economy was suffering and the foreign debt had grown to some US\$30 billion. Reforming the price system, a key part of the readjustment, has proved to be a major headache for the government. The rate of inflation continues to run as high as 15 percent. The new measures have not yet yielded a true economic recovery. Despite these problems, however, Poland's economic machine is slowly accelerating.

# Reassessing the War in China

by **WU JINGSHENG**  
Our Correspondent

ON the eve of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, the entire world is looking back to the devastating years of war to see what lessons might be learnt.

China's role in the war against fascism was its War of Resistance Against Japan, a war in which over 20 million Chinese people were killed or wounded. The sacrifices were many but the alternative was unthinkable.

The war in China was no ordinary war. In addition to the horrors of countless massacres, the anti-Japanese war saw a divided nation pull together to combat a common enemy. In the days prior to Japan's attack on China, the Kuomintang (KMT) was fighting desperately to eliminate the Communist Party of China (CPC). By pulling together following the Japanese invasion, the allied Chinese army was able to finally expel the enemy from Chinese territory.

Recently, I visited the Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution in Beijing. Though the museum has in the past largely ignored the KMT's role in the anti-Japanese struggle, the curators recently re-evaluated the nature of the KMT-CPC co-operation that led to victory for the Chinese people.

Replenished by historical relics collected over the past few years, the museum has put a new face on its Hall of Anti-Japanese War, which provides a compre-

hensive picture of the struggle which swept the country four decades ago.

The numerous pictures, photos and objects on display pointed to three themes: The War of Resistance Against Japan was fought by the whole nation under the banner of the united front initiated by the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) and on the basis of co-operation between the KMT and the CPC; the Chinese people made a tremendous sacrifice in the war; and the victory in the anti-Japanese war was an important contribution to the defeat of fascism around the world.

## A Nation Takes Up Arms

Japan launched its full-scale war of aggression against China by instigating the Lugouqiao (Marco Polo) Bridge Incident near Beijing on July 7, 1937. But six years prior to this, the Japanese had engineered the September 18 Incident and occupied northeast China. In 1932 the puppet regime of Manchukuo was set up, and by 1935 Japan extended its control to large parts of Hebei, Shanxi and Inner Mongolia.

The worsening national crisis prompted the Chinese people to close their ranks to struggle against the Japanese invaders and save the nation from doom. On December 9, 1935, students in Beijing took to the street, raising the clarion call of "stopping the civil war and uniting as one against foreign invaders."

Shortly after the September 18 Incident in 1931—in which the Japanese seized the city of Shenyang (Mukden) and later the en-

tire northeast China—the CPC proposed that the whole country unite to combat Japanese aggression. Again in its "August 1st Declaration" of 1935, the CPC put forward a proposal for the establishment of a united front to fight the Japanese. To speed the establishment of such a united front, the CPC, in an August 1936 message to the KMT, suggested that the civil war be stopped and a bi-party united front be set up to battle the Japanese. But it was only the Xian Incident on December 12 of the same year that forced the KMT to turn its attention from fighting Communists to fighting the Japanese. The incident involved the capture of KMT leader Chiang Kai-shek by two of his generals. They forced him to agree to a united front war effort before releasing him.

Conspicuous in the exhibition is the text of a joint proposal forwarded by Soong Ching Ling, He Xiangning, Feng Yuxiang and 11 others at the Third Plenary Session of the KMT in February 1937. The proposal called for the restoration of Sun Yat-sen's Three Great Policies (alliance with Russia, co-operation with the Communist Party and assistance to the workers and peasants) and the re-establishment of KMT-CPC co-operation in opposing the invading Japanese. At about the same time, the Central Committee of the CPC set forth its five demands and four guarantees. The five demands were: Stop civil war, promote democracy and freedom, convene a national assembly, get ready quickly to fight Japanese invasion and improve the people's



The Eighth Route Army soldiers strike back at Japanese troops outside the Xifeng watchtower of the Great Wall.

livelihood. And the four guarantees included: Eradicate the hostility of the two political powers, change the name of the Red Army, introduce a new democratic system in the revolutionary base areas and stop confiscating land from landlords. All these, through repeated negotiations between both parties, laid the foundation for the establishment of the anti-Japanese united front.

Soon after the Lugouqiao Bridge Incident—in which Chinese fought back against Japanese provocations just outside of Beijing, both Beijing and Tianjin fell. On August 13 the Japanese attacked Shanghai. Encouraged and supported by the strong resistance sentiments of the people, the KMT forces stationed in Beijing and Shanghai battled heroically against the invaders. Tong Lingde, deputy commander of the 29th Army, and Zhao Dengyu, commander of the 132nd Division, died bravely in the fighting in Nanyuan, in the

southern outskirts of Beijing. Their pictures and heroic deeds are displayed in the exhibition. Also described are the deeds of Xie Jinyuan, deputy commander of the 524th Regiment of the KMT's 5th Army, and his 800 soldiers who defended the warehouse of four banks in Shanghai.

The day after the Lugouqiao Bridge Incident, the CPC Central Committee published a circular calling on soldiers and compatriots throughout the country to unite to form a firm "Great Wall" to resist the Japanese. On July 15, the CPC gave KMT leaders their manifesto to make public the co-operation between the KMT and the CPC. At the same time the CPC sent a delegation composed of Zhou Enlai and others to Lushan Mountain to negotiate with KMT representatives. Two days later Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the National Military Council, published a speech at Lushan that expressed his determination to defeat the

Japanese. On September 22, following the Japanese attack on Shanghai, the KMT's Central News Agency made public the CPC's manifesto on KMT-CPC co-operation. The following day Chiang Kai-shek published another speech in which he announced the de facto recognition of the CPC. Thus, the second round of co-operation between the KMT and the CPC was forged 10 years after the first round in 1924-27, and the united front against Japan was officially formed.

Exhibits displayed in the Hall of the War of Resistance Against Japan demonstrate these historical events and the important role played by the KMT acceptance of a united front in helping mobilize a nationwide campaign against Japan, an accomplishment achieved thanks to repeated urgings from the CPC.

According to the agreement reached between the KMT and

the CPC, the Red Army was renamed the 8th Route Army of the National Revolutionary Army (which was later renamed the 18th Group Army). Zhu De and Peng Dehuai, appointed commander-in-chief and deputy commander-in-chief of the army, soon led their troops eastward from Shaanxi Province to Shanxi Province and across the Huanghe (Yellow) River to take on the Japanese.

A month after the 8th Route Army left its base area, its 115th Division made a surprise attack on Japanese troops at Pingxingguan Pass, Shanxi Province. The Japanese force was then engaged in an attack against the KMT's Great Wall defence line. In the battle, the 115th Division was able to decimate more than 1,000 troops of the Japanese army's 21st Brigade and seize a large quantity of military supplies. The victory smashed the myth of Japanese invincibility and boosted the confidence of the whole nation.

Before long, the Japanese army marched on Taiyuan in central Shanxi Province. During the Xinkou campaign in defence of Taiyuan, Hao Mengling, commander of the KMT's 9th Army, and Liu Jiaqi, commander of the KMT's 54th Division, died in battle. Fighting in co-operation with the allied troops, the 8th Route Army made surprise attacks on enemy positions in northeast Shanxi and in areas along the northern section of the Datong-Fenglingdu and the Zhengting-Taiyuan Railways. The battle of Yanmenguan and a night surprise attack made by the 8th Route Army on Yangmingbao Airport destroyed 24 Japanese planes and almost completely cut off supplies to the Japanese army attacking Xinkou.

The exhibition displays a telegram sent by the National Military Council in October 1937 to 8th

Route Army Commander-in-Chief Zhu De praising his army for its meritorious service in the defence of Taiyuan.

After the fall of Taiyuan in November 1937, the Japanese invaders occupied almost all of northern China. Given this, the 8th Route Army manoeuvred to the areas behind the enemy lines and established anti-Japanese base areas in north and central China. In accordance with the co-operation agreement, the Red Army guerrillas scattered in eight provinces in the south were regrouped and redesignated as the New 4th Army of the National Revolutionary Army. Together with the 8th Route Army and the Northeast Anti-Japanese Allied Army, they waged wide-spread guerrilla warfare behind enemy lines. With the former Red Army troops hitting the Japanese from the rear and the KMT troops attempting to slow the Japanese assault on the front, the former foes in the civil war worked in tandem to tackle a common enemy.

During this time, Shanghai and Nanjing fell to the enemy in succession in November and December 1937. In Nanjing, the Japanese troops massacred more than 300,000 people. It was not until March 1938, when CinC Li Zongren's KMT 5th War Zone troops won a great victory at Taierzhuang, Shandong Province, that the unending stream of bad news was broken. The Taierzhuang campaign is also described in the exhibition. Prior to the campaign, Wang Minzhang, commander of the KMT 122nd Division, led his men to make a last-ditch defence and died in the fighting. A seal left behind by him is among the exhibits. The victory of the Taierzhuang campaign and the battles that followed on the periphery of Wuhan reflected the achievements of patriotic KMT officers and soldiers.

During the defence of Wuhan,

the Soviet Volunteer Air Brigade fought shoulder-to-shoulder with Chinese airmen.

In October 1938, Guangzhou and Wuhan fell in succession. The anti-Japanese war had entered a period of stalemate. Because of the heroic resistance of the Chinese army and civilians, particularly the development of guerrilla warfare behind the enemy lines, and because Japan had extended its assault so far that it ran short of both men and supplies, the Japanese army had to end its offensive moves and switched to strategic defensive. In the months that followed, the Japanese launched only a few campaigns in an attempt to lure the KMT into peace talks. Meanwhile, they turned their attention to battling the resistance in the rear.

As the Japanese dug in through 1938, Wang Jingwei, a KMT leader and president of the Executive Yuan, defected to the enemy. And other KMT power holders began to waver and turn passive about resisting the Japanese. Conflicts with the CPC became more frequent.

Then, in the winter of 1939, a KMT warlord attacked CPC-led forces in west Shanxi.

The exhibition included a personal letter from Zhou Enlai to KMT 2nd War Zone CinC Yan Xishan. In the letter Zhou admonished Yan to uphold national unity and work together against Japan. The CPC established the principles of self-defence, victory and truce, in other words, to fight "on just grounds," "to its advantage" and "with restraint," to seek unity through struggle, and to safeguard the united front so as to guarantee the victory of the Anti-Japanese War.

Following the outbreak of war, workers, peasants, businessmen, intellectuals, and soldiers from all ethnic groups and political parties — people of every class, including

compatriots from Hongkong and Macao and overseas Chinese—stood together against their common enemy. Many joined either the guerrillas in Japanese-occupied areas, performed propaganda work in Kuomintang areas or collected supplies to keep the resistance going. Many foreigners, among them doctors and journalists, also journeyed to China to help with the war effort, and some lost their lives. They made everlasting contributions to China's War of Resistance Against Japan, and the hall reflects their great deeds.

### Mainstay of the Resistance

In order to consolidate their occupation of Wuhan and drive south, after February 1939, Japan launched limited offensives in regions around Nanchang, Changsha, and southern Guangxi Province, while carrying on heavy air raids against the cities of Chongqing, Chengdu, Kunming and Guiyang. Chinese troops fought back and won victory in the Kunlun Pass battle in Guangxi. In May 1940, Zhang Zizhong, commander-in-chief of the KMT 33rd Army Group, was killed in battle defending the Zao-yang-Yicheng area. On display at the exhibition is a letter he wrote to Deputy Commander-in-Chief Feng Zhian just before his death. In the letter, he expressed his determination to fight through to the end. At the exhibition there was a picture album about him which his family donated.

Because the anti-Japanese base areas behind the enemy lines posed a serious threat to strategic points and communications lines vital to the invading Japanese army, the Japanese turned their attention to mop-up operations against the 8th Route Army. The 8th Route Army was busy carrying out large-scale guerrilla warfare, and on many occasions it was successful in smashing the

enemy's offensives. For instance, more than 3,600 Japanese troops were killed or wounded in the Huangtuling battle in November 1939. Lieutenant General Abe Norihide, nicknamed the "gam of generals" in Japan, was killed in the battle.

Beginning on August 20, 1940, the 8th Route Army began the famous "hundred-regiment campaign" under the command of Deputy Commander-in-Chief Peng Dehuai. More than 100 regiments of the 8th Route Army launched co-ordinated attacks on enemy communications lines and Japanese forces in north China. In just three and a half months, more than 20,000 enemy troops were wiped out. The campaign enhanced the prestige of the 8th Route Army and strengthened the confidence of the people that they would eventually win.

Meanwhile, in south China, the Dongjiang Anti-Japanese Detachment and the Qiongya Detachment were formed around Guangzhou and on Hainan Island under the leadership of the Communist Party after Guangzhou fell to the enemy. In central China, the New 4th Army established the Jiangbei (north of the Changjiang River) and Jiangnan (south of the Changjiang River) command posts in May and November 1939 respectively and fought behind enemy lines in co-ordination with the 8th Route Army units that pushed south to the Huaihai area. The New 4th Army carried out extensive guerrilla attacks in a large area from Hubei and Henan provinces in the west to the coast along the Yellow Sea and established many anti-Japanese base areas, thus linking the battlefields of north and central China.

During this period, however, the Southern Anhui Incident occurred. In January 1941, more than 9,000 members of the New 4th Army began marching north

with the consent of KMT leaders. In the Maolin area of Anhui, they were surrounded by KMT troops. With the exception of a few small groups that escaped the trap, the force was slaughtered. The CPC exposed the KMT's shocking atrocity and its scheme to undermine the resistance. At the same time, the headquarters of the New 4th Army were re-established to lead the anti-Japanese struggle in the vast areas both north and south of the Changjiang River.

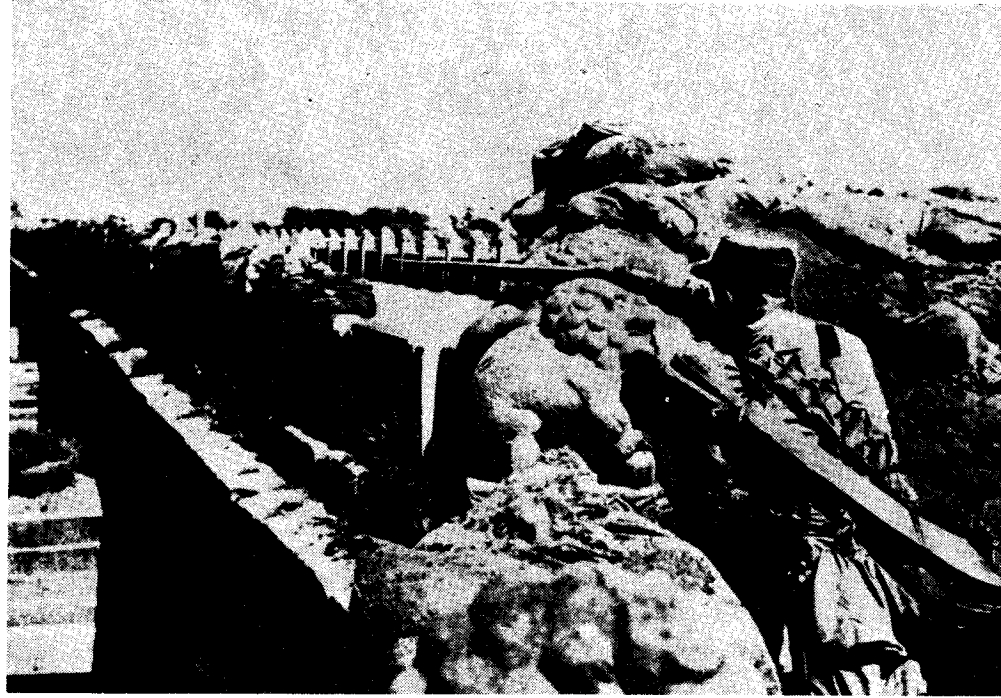
In 1940 Japan proclaimed that it wanted to form a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." The slogan meant nothing less than Japanese ownership of Southeast Asia and all the islands of the Southern Pacific. By joining Germany and Italy to form the fascist Axis, Japan was embarking on a course of world conquest. In June 1941, while the Nazis were invading the Soviet Union, Japan's military leaders plotted a Pacific invasion with China as its rear base. Anxious to subjugate China once and for all, Japan redoubled its efforts to cripple the military resistance and lure the KMT into a political settlement. To cut off China's supply link in the southwest, Japan forced Britain to close the Yunnan-Burma Road in July 1940. Japanese troops then invaded the northern areas of Viet Nam in September. The following year, Japan manoeuvred to blockade China's southeast coast while launching frenzied attacks in north and central China. But the base areas of the 8th Route Army and the New 4th Army remained thorns in Japan's side. To beef up its rear, Japan launched one cold-blooded attack after another in the base areas.

Between 1941 and 1942, according to displays in the exhibition hall, the Japanese mobilized some 830,000 troops, or 66.6 percent more than in the 1939-40 period, to mop up the base areas. They



# War Against Japan

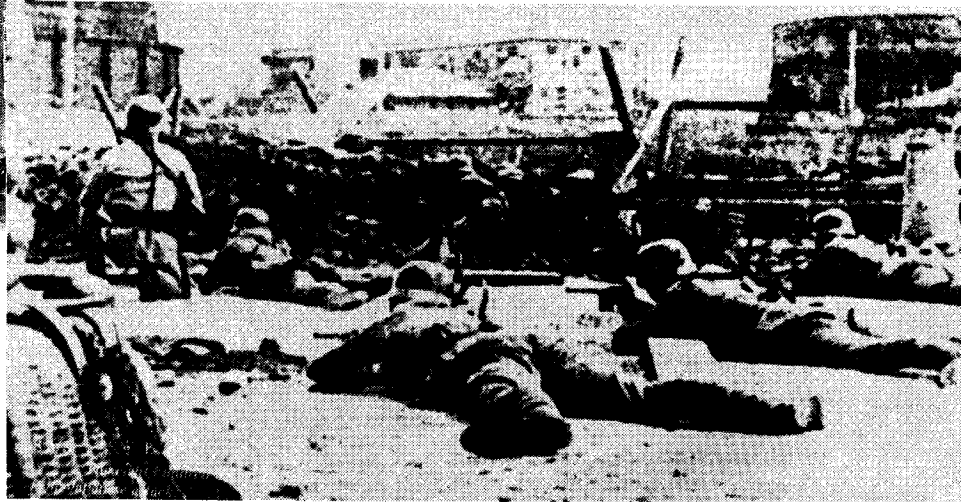
(1937—1945)



On July 7, 1937, Chinese troops resisting Japanese attacks in what became known as the Lugouqiao (Marco Polo) Bridge Incident. The incident marked the beginning of an all-out war in China.



Shanghai burned in the wake of Japanese bombing on August 13, 1937.



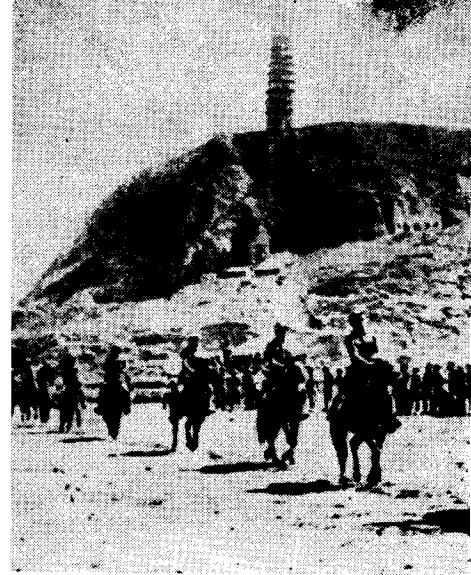
Chinese troops making a last-ditch defence in Shanghai.



The 8th Route Army cavalry in action.

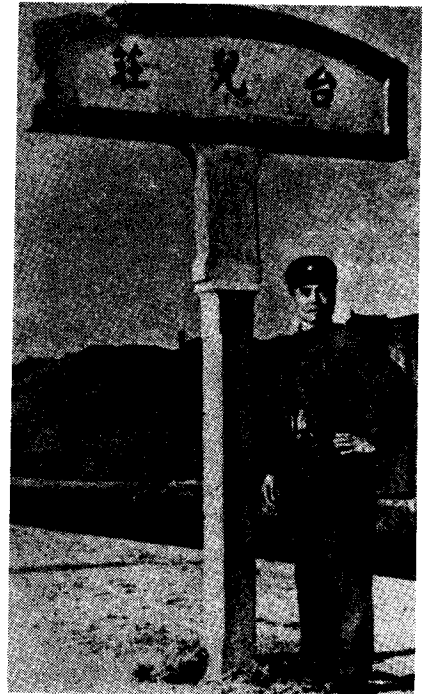


Zhu De and Mao Zedong discussing tactics in Yanan. On July 8, 1937, Communist Party leaders called for a united front to defeat the Japanese invasion.



In resistance bases, the people gave their support to the army.

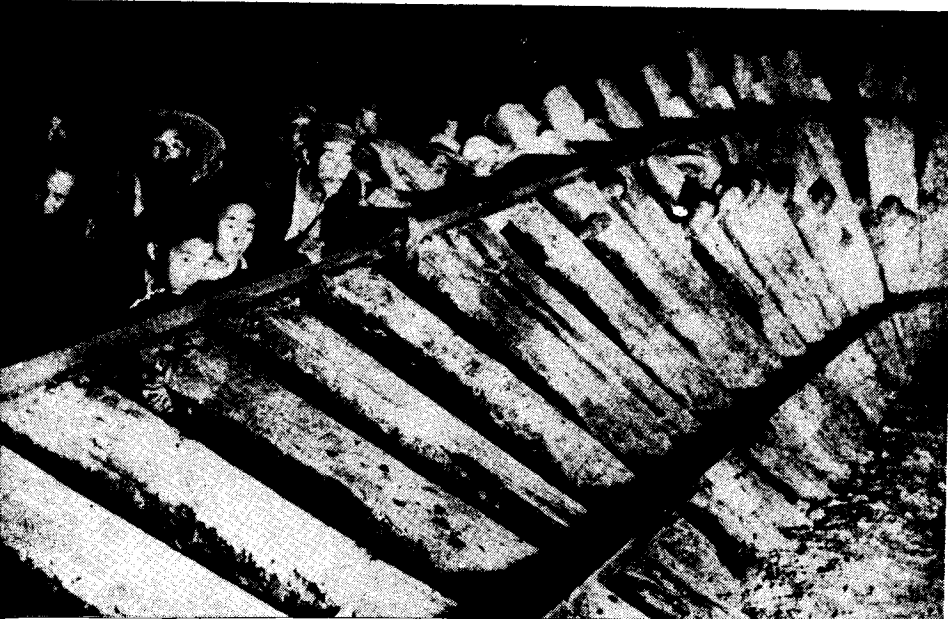
Militia destroyed railway lines in areas occupied by the Japanese.



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Resistance fighters used tunnels to make sneak attacks.





The 8th Route Army left Yanan to head for the frontlines.



Civilians pinned "flowers" to honour returning heroes from the front.

In March and April of 1938, the KMT army led by Li Zongren defeated 20,000 Japanese soldiers in the battle at Taiierzhuang, Hebei Province. Li Zongren (left) at the front. Chinese soldiers during the fighting (below).



Chinese soldiers and civilians together to resist Japanese troops.

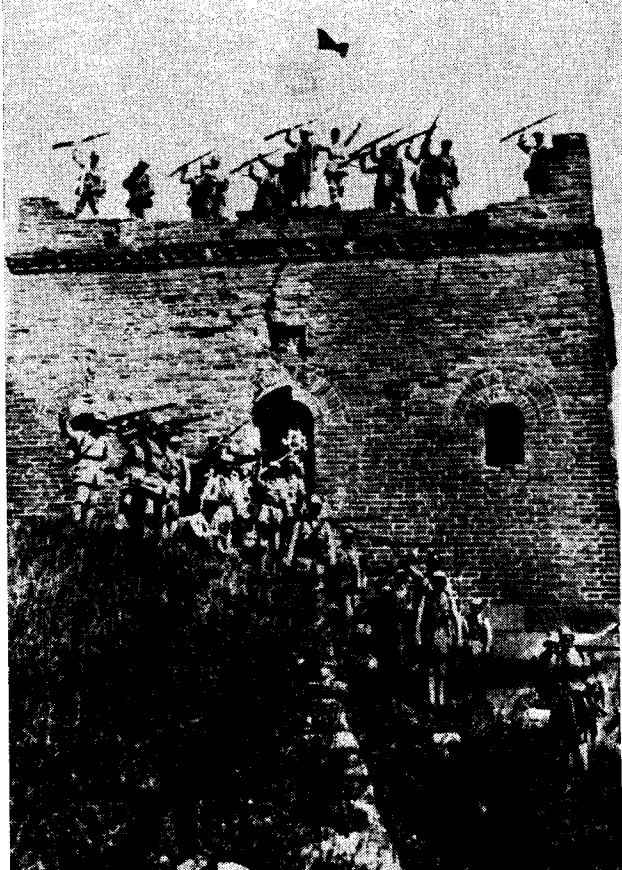


The Chinese army overran this military base installed by the Japanese in Xushui County, Hebei Province.





Japanese troops and their vehicles were captured by the resistance.



Soldiers from the 8th Route Army cheered their victory from the Great Wall after recovering lost territory.



The Japanese troops surrendered to the Chinese army.

With Japanese surrender on September 2, 1945, Shanghai streets were filled with celebrants.



Meiji Okamura, commander-in-chief of the Japanese army, was tried by the Shanghai military court in 1948.



carried out 174 operations, each involving upwards of 1,000 Japanese troops. There were 30 other major operations that involved 10,000-70,000 troops.

During the attacks on the rear bases, the Japanese followed a policy of "burning all, killing all and looting all." Massacres of unarmed civilians were common. These massacres further reduced a population that was already depleted due to food shortages caused by the war. Undaunted, the soldiers and civilians fought back tenaciously and killed more than 2,000 enemy troops in each of several counterattacks. The resistance scored triumphs in August 1941 in the Shanxi-Qahar-Hebei area, in July in northern and central Jiangsu, and in November and December in the Yimeng Mountain in Shandong.

The CPC Central Committee lost no time in making adjustments, streamlining its administration, reducing land rents and loan interest rates, organizing production campaigns and carrying out Party rectification. Meanwhile, the Central Committee ordered the main forces to join the local guerrillas in waging a people's war. Numerous ingenious warfares were invented to cripple the Japanese operations. Gradually, the tide turned for the resistance forces.

During the War of Resistance Against Japan, the CPC, under the leadership of Mao Zedong, adopted a clear-cut political stand and wise military tactics. The 8th Route Army, the New 4th Army, the Northeast Anti-Japanese Allied Army, the guerrillas in south China and the resistance fighters throughout enemy-occupied areas, endured great hardships. They made great sacrifices to emerge as the mainstay of the country in the struggle against the invaders.

### **Sacrifice and Contribution**

The Japanese naval and air forces attacked the United States

naval base at Pearl Harbour on December 7, 1941, and the Pacific War finally broke out. In quick succession the Japanese invaded Southeast Asia and islands throughout the South Pacific. By June 1942, the Philippines, Java, Malaya, Burma, Thailand and many Pacific islands had fallen. The invasion of China had expanded into a full-fledged Pacific War, with China serving as a major theatre.

As Japan occupied Burma, the Yunnan-Burma Road was closed, and one of China's main supply channels was thus shut off. In December 1941 China and Britain decided to jointly defend the highway and a Chinese expeditionary army was subsequently dispatched into Burma in February 1942. Major General Tai Anrun, head of the 200th division of the 5th Army, died a heroic death on May 26, 1942, while fighting the Japanese in north Burma. His military exploits earned him a posthumous medal from US President Franklin D. Roosevelt on July 20. Unfortunately, the medal was later lost, but a duplicate medal was reissued by the US Army in November 1983 upon the request of Tai's relatives. The medal is displayed at the exhibition.

The international situation began to look more encouraging in early 1943. The Red Army counterattacked in Europe and the United States mounted vehement offensives in the Pacific theatre, too. With Pacific shipping routes exposed to increasing fire, the Japanese turned to the land route extending from northeast China to Viet Nam as its supply line for forces in Southeast Asia. Early in 1944, the Japanese went on the offensive along the Beijing-Hankow, Hankow-Guangzhou and Hunan-Guangxi Railways. The Chinese army was defeated in operations ranging from Henan and Hunan to Guangxi and large parts of Henan, Hubei, Hunan,

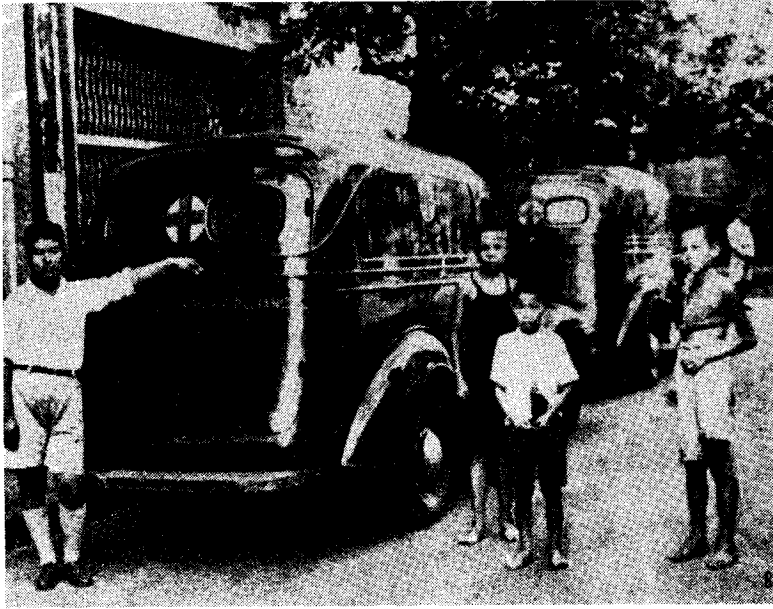
Guangxi, Guangdong and Guizhou fell into the hands of Japanese occupation troops. To co-ordinate the frontline wars, the 8th Route Army and the New 4th Army made great efforts to contain the Japanese forces. Beginning February 1944, they mounted spring, summer and autumn offensives in the enemy's rear areas, recapturing much of the lost area and dealing massive casualties in the process.

In 1944, the American 20th air force helped counter Japanese air attacks and used China as a base for bombing raids on Japanese-held areas. Some planes were shot down by the Japanese, and Chinese military personnel and civilians in the resistance areas saved many US airmen and helped them return to their bases. The exhibition includes a group of photographs recording the experiences of these pilots.

To prepare for the final counterattacks, the 8th Route Army and the New 4th Army trained hard and consolidated their strength between battles during the latter part of 1944. They launched spring and summer offensives in 1945, and greatly reduced Japanese-held occupation areas. When the CPC held its 7th Congress in April 1945, resistance bases numbered 19, with Yanan as the centre. They spread over 19 provinces, with a total population of 95.5 million. Troops numbered 910,000, with an additional 2.2 million militia members. The cities held by the Japanese were literally islands surrounded by a sea of resistance forces.

By then, the day of defeat for Japan was drawing near.

On May 2, 1945, the Soviet Red Army captured Berlin. And on May 8, fascist Germany unconditionally surrendered. On July 26, China, Britain and the United States jointly issued the Potsdam Declaration, demanding the Japanese surrender. The Soviet Union



**Ambulances, contributed to the Eighth Route Army by overseas Chinese from New York, arriving in China.**

pledged at the Potsdam meeting that it would join the battle against Japan within three months of the European victory.

The timetable for final victory from that point was short:

On August 6 a US bomber dropped the first atom bomb on Hiroshima.

On August 8 the Soviet Union declared war against Japan.

On August 9 CPC Chairman Mao Zedong called on all resistance forces to go on a nationwide offensive against Japan.

On the same day the Soviet army crossed into northeast China by three routes.

And, also on the same day, the United States dropped its second atom bomb on Nagasaki.

On August 10 8th Route Army Commander-in-Chief Zhu De issued an ultimatum to the surrounded enemy to surrender.

On August 15 the Japanese government formally declared its surrender.

And, finally, on September 2 Japan formally signed the surrender papers.

The Chinese people's War of Resistance Against Japan and

World War II had come to an end.

During the 8-year struggle against Japanese aggression, the Chinese people made great sacrifices. A table displayed in the exhibition hall indicates that 21.8 million Chinese soldiers and civilians were killed or wounded. And that number doesn't even include statistics for Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Rehe and Taiwan.

The table also points out that the Japanese invaders suffered heavily in the China theatre. According to the Japanese statistics, during the eight years (1937-45), more than 1.33 million troops were killed, wounded or captured, higher than the toll in the Pacific theatre. Some 1,280,000 Japanese troops surrendered in China when the war ended.

Because they were bogged down in China for years, Japan could never realize its fascist strategy of attacking the Soviet Union from both sides. Thus the Soviet troops were able to devote their efforts to battling Germany on the European theatre. Japan also had to give up its design of meeting the German troops in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean. This al-

lowed US and British troops to achieve success in the Pacific theatre.

Of course, the Allies worldwide effort to defeat fascism was crucial in bringing about the surrender of Japan.

China's War of Resistance Against Japan was backed by people the world over. China's persistence in its war against Japan, and its success, in turn, had far-reaching significance for bringing to an end imperialist enslavement and oppression and promoting the struggle of all countries for independence and national liberation.

Japanese militarism brought untold suffering to the people of China and of other Asian countries. The Japanese people, too, felt the consequences of the wars of aggression. Japan's ruthless invasion of China is now part of history, but it should not be forgotten, written off or distorted. Past experience, if not forgotten, can serve as a guide for the future. China doesn't fix its eyes to the past, but chooses to look forward to the future. Peace and the necessity of preventing war are deeply treasured in China.

For 40 years after World War II people from all walks of life in Japan have made efforts to promote friendship between China and Japan. After the normalization of relations in 1972, China and Japan signed the Peace and Friendship Treaty in 1978. This marked a new beginning for relations between the two countries. The leaders of the two countries have pledged friendship for future generations. Indeed, not only must the Chinese and Japanese peoples not fight with each other again, but as neighbours they should join hands to promote friendship between people all over the world, fight against hegemonism and safeguard world peace. □

# So Much Love for So Many

*Comrade Rose Smith, veteran journalist and an old friend of the Chinese people, died in Beijing on July 23 at the age of 94. She came to China in 1962 and worked as an English language copy editor first at the Foreign Languages Press and then at Xinhua News Agency. We have asked Eleanor Bidien, a long-time colleague of Smith's at Xinhua, to contribute the following article. — Ed.*

Elizabeth Barrett Browning, in a sonnet to her husband, wrote:

*How do I love thee? Let me count the ways.*

Those of us who know Rose Smith perhaps are tempted to recall in how many ways Rose showed so much love to so many.

She was a restless woman, traveling all over England, to Spain, to the Soviet Union, to China, always in the thick of life;

She was a questing woman, moving from the hand-pottery environment of her father to the exhausted women spinners and weavers of the textile mills, to men rising from the mines in the bowels of the earth, to the defenders of the Spanish Republic, to the clandestine anti-fascist Germans, to the militant Soviet people and finally, to her last resting place here in the great family of China.

Some of us, like me, only knew her in the last decades of her life.

It was a privilege to be a next-door neighbour of Rose's, on and off, for a number of years. As I passed her sitting on her porch going to work in the morning, she would always call out a cheerful greeting, often a challenge: She had been pondering a passage in a Marxist work, or offered an analysis of some current event, or she had just finished a book that should be read;

Rose had taught school in her youth and like true educators, she learnt from everyone around, drivers, her housekeeper, people in the office, young and old, leaders; she shared her family with all; her sons, her grandchildren, who came to visit her from England and Australia, became friends of her friends; there wasn't a lazy bone in Rose's body: no one hesitated to come to her for help with English, a story to cover, a text to polish, a problem to discuss; Rose was always on call, attentive, useful;

Rose Smith at work.



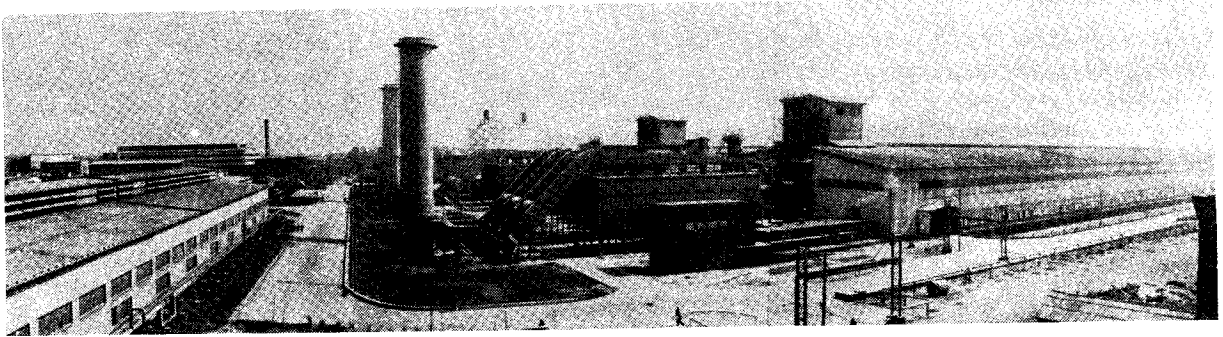
More than once I would walk into her room and find her worktable littered with books and papers, the wastepaper basket full, to hear Rose say she was working on something but hadn't yet got to the heart of it, needed to do another draft. She was never satisfied with any copy unless the meaning was clear and the language plain; in her late years she still read books on journalism, a craft she had practiced more than 60 years.

Perhaps the main reason for her living 94 years was not her good health but her forward-looking optimistic view of life, her conviction that life was a struggle with the best yet to come;

Rose welcomed everyone to her home from any country and any walk of life; she was a push-over for children: "Grandma" always had good things to eat and perhaps a toy or two; young and not so young, we always looked forward to talking to Rose;

How could one not wish to emulate Rose's sense of responsibility to work; even when her eyes were dimmed by cataracts, she went to the office every morning, rain or shine, until her 90th year; Rose Smith had heart; she was fearless in fighting for truth and social justice; she showed great sensitivity to the problems of women, particularly working women; she followed the strike of the British miners this year with the same enthusiasm; she had shown for workers' struggles in her youth; and her love for the Chinese people was unqualified. She often said that the Chinese people, by their courtesy, thoughtfulness and kindness to her, had added many years to her life; she followed their efforts to build socialism with unflinching devotion and confidence.

Rose Smith was a fine comrade. We shall miss her. □



### *China's Administrative Regions*

# Guizhou: A Multi-National Province Waiting to Be Tapped

by **JING WEI**  
Our Correspondent

**H**IDDEN on the eastern edge of the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau in southwest China, landlocked Guizhou Province is known to few people outside China.

The home of 47 ethnic groups,

it covers 176,000 square km and has a population of 29.3 million, with minorities accounting for 26 percent of the total. And although its economy is still underdeveloped, Guizhou's abundant natural resources, particularly its water resources and mineral reserves, give it a strong foundation for further progress.

three hours' drive from the provincial capital city of Guiyang, Huangguoshu is 84 metres wide on the top and drains into Rhinoceros Pool at its foot.

Its most spectacular feature is Waterfall Cave, a 100-metre-long cavern dug deep into the cliff face. From its six "windows," tourists can enjoy a grand view of the falls. As the torrent roars into the pool, its waters sparkle in the sunlight, forming rainbows in the mist.

## Natural Park Replete With Wonder

Guizhou is unique in the rugged beauty of its heavily forested mountains. Its scenery is also distinguished by stone forests of petrified trees, cloud-capped terraced fields, isolated karst pinnacles that seem to suddenly pop up from the ground, deep river gorges and numerous caves. The province is dotted with picturesque minority villages which present an ever-changing scene to those who visit its remote valleys.

as a natural tourist attraction. Located in the Zhenning Bouyei and Miao Autonomous County,

In the last two years, 13 more waterfalls have been discovered around Huangguoshu. Some are

The Huangguoshu Falls.



### Huangguoshu Falls

Huangguoshu is the most famous of Guizhou's many waterfalls. One of the largest in the world, its 90-metre drop now makes it an important source of energy as well



even larger, with drops of up to 130 metres. In addition, 22 fantastic karst caves, a natural bridge and a petrified forest have also been found. All will soon be open to tourists.

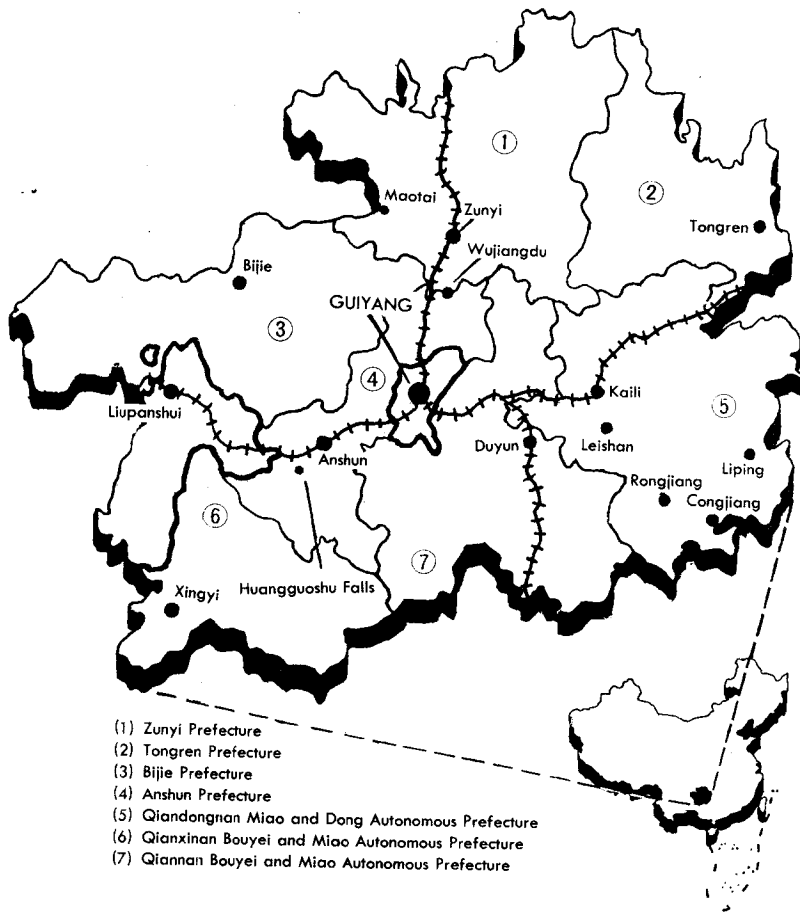
### Anshun Dragon King Palace

Guizhou's limestone base has contributed to the formation of numerous karst caves, with fascinating underground views.

In the mountains 27 km to the south of Anshun, the third largest city in the province, is an extensive cavern network connected by underground rivers. Named for its resemblance to the wonderland described in Chinese mythology, the Dragon King Palace is divided into five parts. The most accessible section includes the Dragon Gate Fall, a waterfall hidden in a 50-metre-high, 25-metre-wide cave.

Its above-ground source, the Dragon Pool, covers 10,000 square metres and is surrounded by precipitous cliffs covered by ancient trees and lush bamboo groves. From here, tourists can ride dragon boats into the 1-km-long front cave, which is lined with numerous jagged stalactites. Another 10-minute sail along a zigzag channel takes tourists to a second chamber filled with huge natural sculptures. The most amazing is a stone waterfall—a cliff with streaks and lines looking exactly like a real falls. Another low-roofed underground waterway leads to a spacious hall where stalactites are said to resemble five flying dragons guarding two diamonds.

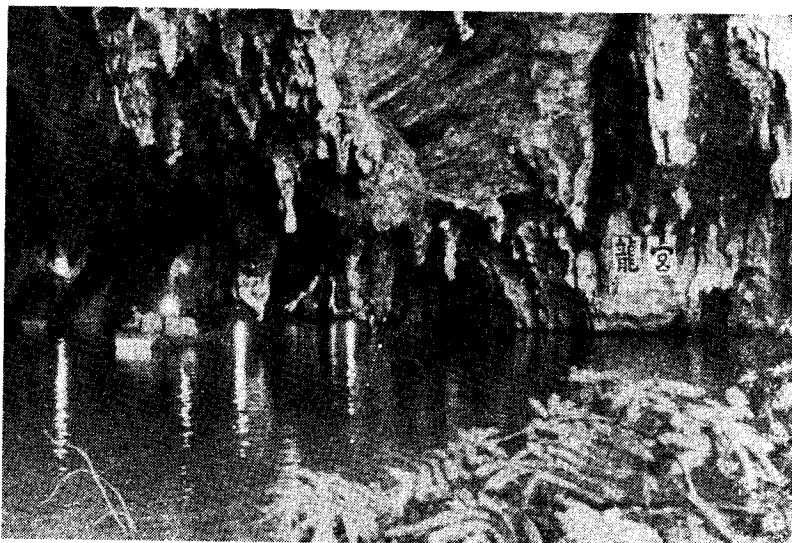
But the fourth gallery, which is called the Crystal Palace of the Dragon King, is the most splendid of all. Guarded by stalagmite "warriors," its limestone rocks take on fantastic shapes suggesting their colourful names: the Flying Sea Birds, the Shepherd Fairy, the Old Dragon Returning to the Palace, the Monkey Splashing Water and Clusters of Grapes.



- (1) Zunyi Prefecture
- (2) Tongren Prefecture
- (3) Bijie Prefecture
- (4) Anshun Prefecture
- (5) Qianlongnan Miao and Dong Autonomous Prefecture
- (6) Qianxinan Bouyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture
- (7) Qiannan Bouyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture

The fifth and final cave is a massive, cathedral-like hall. More than 80 metres high, its walls are lined with stalactites resembling hanging lotus flowers and other wondrous forms.

A big karst cave named "Dragon King Palace."



## Ideal Summer Resort

With its beautiful scenery and delightful weather, Guizhou is an ideal summer resort. Although situated in a subtropical zone influenced by the southeast monsoon, its altitude of 1,000-2,900 metres helps keep it free of freezing winters and sultry summer heat. The average annual temperature in most parts of the province is a cool 15° C. and above.

Still underdeveloped as a tourist destination, the province last year received a little more than 3,000 foreign visitors — an influx that

put a noticeable strain on its transport and hotel facilities.

The local tourism authorities have enlisted the help of foreign companies to build or renovate several hotels and build recreational centres. The province has also made investment in the Southwest China Aviation Company which has purchased five airplanes from abroad and opened new international air lines. To attract more tourists, the Tourist Resources Development Service Company is now developing a 13-km-long karst cave which is expected to open next year.

## Strong Local Customs

More than 300 kilometres from the caves of Anshun lies the Qiandongnan (Southeast Guizhou) Miao and Dong Autonomous Prefecture. The Miaos and Dongs, two of the province's ethnic groups, still retain many of their traditional ways — and these are reflected in the marriage customs of the Miao people.

### A Song for a Spouse

While travelling in the autonomous prefecture, visitors often come on groups of young people dressed in beautifully embroidered costumes decorated with silver ornaments or silk flowers and carrying *lusheng* (a kind of reed flute). The reason for their contagious gaiety is usually an antiphonal singing festival, one of the most important events in the local Miao community, for it is at these gatherings that young Miao men and women meet their future mates. Unlike the Han people, they need no help from their parents or matchmakers, but find their own spouses by singing lyrical dialogues to each other.

The song festival can draw up to several thousand participants, and is held regularly in some larger villages. It gives young couples a chance to meet each other and

make arrangements for subsequent dates. Through many such occasions, they get a better understanding of each other and build a firm foundation on which they found families.

### A "Stolen Bride"

Before settling down to a life of domestic tranquillity, however, the young Miao couples must fulfil another ritual — the mock elopement called the "night wedding" or "stolen wedding."

When a young man and woman

decide to marry, they busy themselves with preparations. The wedding chamber is readied by the groom, while the bride-to-be embroiders special clothing and shoes. The girl's activities are kept strictly "secret" from her parents, who also pretend that nothing out of the ordinary is happening in their home.

When the wedding night arrives, the young man asks four or six of his best friends to go with him to the girl's house. Bringing some cooked glutinous rice and fish, they slip into her village late at night. Then the groom calls his bride out with prearranged signals and she, along with several of her friends, accompanies the bridegroom to their new home. On the way, they stop to eat the rice and fish brought by the groom's party. The next day, he invites several respected local people to go to the bride's home to tell her parents of their elopement. By long-standing custom, parents cannot block the marriage once this has taken place.

### Hosts and Guests

The Miao and Dong peoples also have unique ways of welcoming guests. Visitors entering Miao villages must first "pass three barriers." The first barrier is set up

A Miao girl doing needlework.





Dong girls pose by a "wind and rain" bridge.

at the village gate. There, the new arrival is stopped by a group of young girls wearing bright festival costumes, who sing songs of welcome and persuade the guest to drink several cups of the local rice brew. Only the wine is finished is the barrier lowered. The second and third hurdles come on the main village street and at the host's door. More songs are sung and more wine is drunk. And although the Miao liquor is not strong, guests are often more than half inebriated by the time they clear all three barriers.

The Dongs, for their part, are somewhat more direct. They simply pile stools, baskets and other obstacles in the host's doorway to prevent the guest from getting inside until he can be properly received. The barrier is only removed after the guest has finished off a buffalo-horn goblet of potent local wine.

### Festivals

There are more than 200 festivals or fairs each year in south-

eastern Guizhou, and at least 1,000 annually in the province as a whole. Some are strictly local occasions. But most include singing, dancing, *lusheng* competitions, drumming contests, bull fights, horse races, bird fighting, wrestling, boat racing and numerous other events. Nearly all feature antiphonal singing, and some are dedicated completely to this traditional art.

### Drum Towers and Decorated Bridges

Some 200 kilometres southeast of the prefectural seat of Kaili are Liping, Congjiang and Rongjiang Counties. All are mainly inhabited by the Dongs and feature numerous drum towers and decorated bridges.

The main public buildings of the Dong villages, the towers house long drums which are sounded when important events take place. The towers, with their many-patterned eaves, are built of whole China fir, logs and planks, all join-

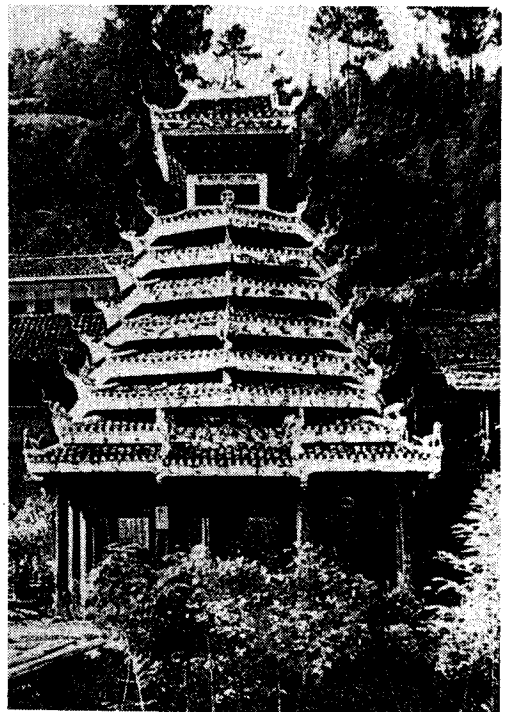
ed without a single nail. On their sides are painted flowers, birds, animals and insects, and many are decorated with carvings depicting ancient folk stories.

The towers also serve as festival sites and meeting halls, and help the villagers welcome or see off their visitors.

No less striking, many local bridges are built as covered corridors and pavilions, and decorated with paintings and colourful sculptures. The bridges are also called "wind and rain bridges" because people can take shelter there during storms.

Usually built over streams at the gates of Dong villages, they serve both as passageways and embellishments. According to one Guizhou legend, the "wind and rain bridges" keep the wealth of their villages from being washed away by floods.

Drum tower of a Dong village.



## Promising Economy

Because of its remote location, Guizhou was slow to begin its economic takeoff. In 1949, the province was still dominated by subsistence farming and domestic handicrafts. It generated only 7 million kwh of electricity a year, while 70 percent of its counties had no roads and only 148 km railway had been built. There was no modern industry. With an annual per-capita peasant income under 50 yuan — far below the national poverty line, Guizhou was traditionally known as a place where “no one has three *fen* of silver” (one *fen* equals a half gram).

In the past 35 years, however, great changes have been wrought. By 1984, the province generated 7.6 billion kwh of electricity, and had established an industrial network, including coal, metallurgy, electronics, chemicals, building materials, textiles, cigarettes and foodstuffs. Its annual industrial output value has increased more than 70 times, and farm machinery, chemical fertilizer and electric

power have been widely used in the rural areas. Transport has taken even bigger steps. Four major railways now link Guizhou with the national rail system. Their 1,380 km of track lead to all its neighbouring provinces. There are now over 27,000 km of highways, up from 1,900 km 35 years ago, and all Guizhou's counties and most of its rural townships are reachable by roads. Airlines now link Guiyang with Beijing, Shanghai, Wuhan, Xian, Chengdu, Kunming, Guangzhou, Guilin, Changsha and other cities.

Comparing with the rest of China, however, the province is still backward. Its overall per-capita income is only 60.9 percent of the national average, while its average peasant income is 263 yuan — one-fourth lower than that in other areas.

### Resourceful Advantages

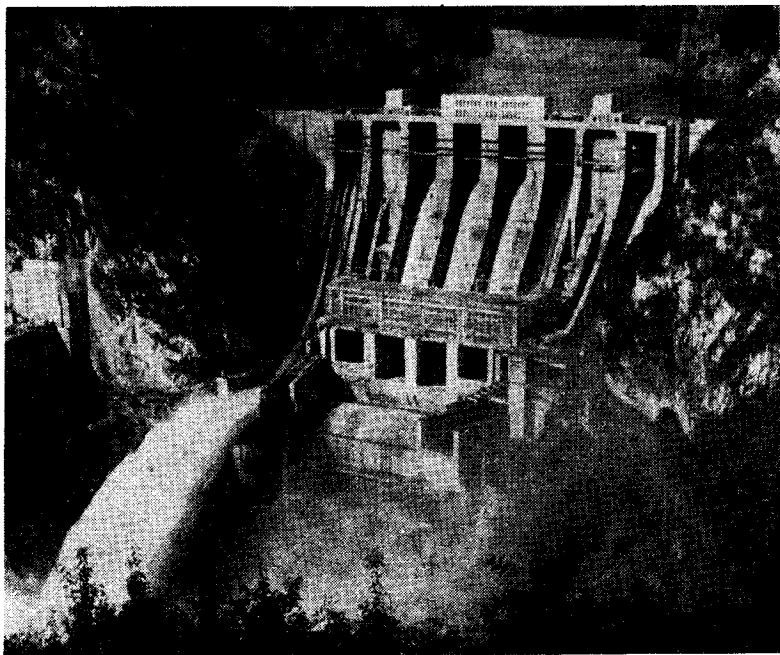
For all its developmental problems, Guizhou has vast untapped potential. Located in subtropical highlands, it has become one of

China's four largest tobacco producers. It is also the country's second largest source of rapeseed and its high-quality teas attract both domestic and overseas consumers. Guizhou tung oil and traditional Chinese medicines are notable, as are local fruits including *cili* pears and kiwi fruit. Its pure waters and good climate further enable the province to produce some popular liquors — the best-known of them *maotai*, the internationally famous fiery national liquor.

Guizhou has reserves of more than 60 kinds of minerals. Recent discoveries suggest that it may be the richest coal bearer in south China. It has the country's largest reserves of mercury, and ranks second in phosphorus and manganese, and third in aluminium and antimony. Substantial deposits of lead, zinc, iron, copper, molybdenum, gold, silver, tin, barite, limestone and some other non-metals have also been found.

With its high mountains and valleys, and abundant rainfall, Guizhou can potentially generate more than 13 million kw of electricity. A power station with a capacity of more than 6 million kw can be built on the Wujiang River in north Guizhou, experts estimate.

Wujiangdu Hydroelectric Power Station.



### More Stress on Exploitation

Putting more effort into exploiting these natural resources and building up industrial capacity will help eliminate poverty in Guizhou.

The province has so far exploited only 4 percent of its coal, 10 percent of its phosphorus, 6.5 percent of its aluminium and 6.6 percent of its hydropower.

Its industry is also weak. The province can produce aluminium ingots, but not other aluminium products. Its leading facility, the aluminium plant in Guiyang, turns out only 220,000 tons of aluminium oxide and 110,000 tons of finished ingots a year. Even with its base of 200 million tons in verified ore

reserves, the factory has yet to earn a profit. Guizhou's inability to process coal and the resulting low price of its coke has also brought long-term losses in another key sector.

The province will hold an international economic and technological co-operation meeting in Guiyang in September this year. Businessmen in more than 20 countries and regions have been invited to attend the meeting. This will be a major step taken by the province to expand its ties with the outside world.

### Accelerating Development

With China's policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening its domestic economy, Guizhou's appeals for quicker development have become more urgent.

Liu Yuling, 52, vice-governor in charge of the province's economy, says eliminating poverty is the common aspiration of Guizhou's inhabitants. Although slow to develop, it enjoys many advantages in rich resources and some industrial areas, especially the aviation, space and electronics industries which were set up in Guizhou in the 1960s. The province should be

able to grow faster than other parts of China, he notes.

He Renzhong, head of the provincial economic and social development research centre, shows even more confidence. He and his colleagues have worked

out a draft plan emphasizing developing Guizhou's central areas where communications are better and resources are richer. Other areas will then follow suit, aided by policies on gradually expanding the scale of development by setting up joint ventures with domestic and overseas companies.

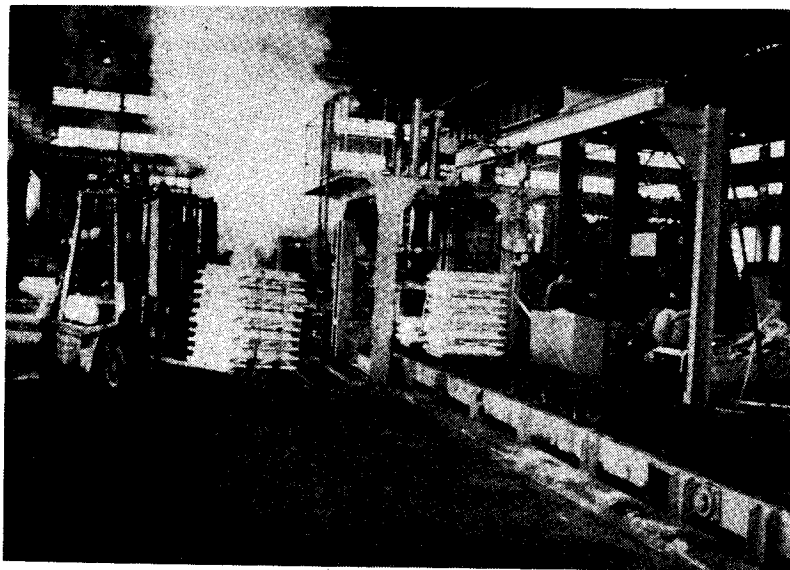
The key central area covers about 42 percent of the province and has half its population. It is also the hub of the province's resources, transportation, industry and technology. All these are crucial to establishing joint ventures with domestic and foreign businessmen. Guizhou doesn't want to get fat at one mouthful, however, and ought to do its best to improve its conditions, He Renzhong adds.

"Guizhou is a latercomer who is expected to surpass old-timers," China's late Premier Zhou Enlai once said during a visit to the province. Now the people of Guizhou are devoting themselves to bringing his wish to fruition. □



Picturesque terraced fields.

In a workshop of the Guizhou Aluminium Plant.



### Newspaper Readership Booms

from "JINGJI CANKAO"  
(Economic Reference)

**T**ODAY there are 1,700 newspapers in China, eight times the number that existed in the early period after liberation. According to the post office, the total circulation in the first quarter of 1985 is more than 146 million, 24 percent higher than a year ago.

Following the rise of the economic newspaper, the face of journalism in China has been changed. According to 1982 statistics, there were only a dozen newspapers devoted to economic reporting in the entire country, but the number has since increased to 70.

Journals publishing news of science and technology have also become more popular. There are now 105 more such newspapers than in 1982. And newspapers of this kind published at the central level have prospered — circulation was up 228.5 percent in the first quarter of 1985 over 1984's fourth quarter figure.

Peasant newspapers, too, are thriving. According to incomplete statistics, there are more than 420 papers geared to meeting the needs of the countryside, and the aggregate circulation has reached 18.48 million, 14 percent of the country's total. Peasant newspapers provide information on state policies, the latest news about science and technology.

Since 1982, 51 more newspapers for teenagers have sprung up. Such publications attract huge readerships, with some printed one million copies.

Newspapers on China's cultural life are fulfilling a growing need.

With the development of the economy, people need more mental nourishment. According to incomplete figures, there are 33 more newspapers devoted to such topics than the number in 1982. But some of these newspapers are in poor taste and should be improved.

### Artificial Heart Valve Lives On

from "GUANGMING RIBAO"  
(Guangming Daily)

**T**HE first person to receive a Chinese-made artificial heart valve welcomed her 21st additional spring and autumn this year. Xu Shubao has survived longer than anyone else in the world with a man-made heart valve. Professor Cai Yongzhi, the army surgeon who performed the operation 20 years ago, noted that the device has helped her heart pulse 800 million times and is still functioning perfectly.

Cai, heart specialist at Changhai Hospital, which is affiliated to the Second Army University of Medicine, performed the historic, 10-hour operation on June 12, 1965. The procedure cured Xu — then a 35-year-old textile worker — of asthma, haemoptysis and heart palpitations and restored her normal cardiac functions. Xu, who has turned 50 now, still does all her own household chores and even climbed mountain on a sightseeing trip.

In the 20 years since Cai's pioneering surgery, the Changhai Hospital has successfully given heart valves to 420 patients.

Since 1980 it has also helped

10 other hospitals conduct 50 similar operations with a 100-percent success rate.

### Years in School Can Be Shortened

from "SHIJIE JINGJI"  
(World Economy)

**Q**IAN XUESEN, a noted Chinese scientist, pointed out. From the long-term point of view, we should study the basic theory of educational science, sum up the past and present experience both at home and abroad, raise the benefits of training and education by integrating them with behavioural science, and shorten the time students spend in the classroom. For example, schools in foreign countries are considering starting children in school at the age of four rather than six.

From my personal experiences and those of my schoolmates, I believe a two-year course in a university would equal the level of the present four-year term and a four-year study could yield a master's degree if the primary and secondary education systems were well-managed.

This understanding was reached by researching the modern sciences of the human body and thinking. People today are much wiser than their ancestors who lived one million years ago, and this progress is a spontaneous and unconscious process. How can the people's wisdom not be improved greatly if the potential of the human brain is tapped consciously and actively with the sciences of human body and thinking in the future? How can the process of education not thus be greatly shortened?

## Softball Squad Shows Striking Advances

July was a remarkable month for Chinese women's softball. Early in the month, the national junior team won for the first time the World Youth Softball Championship, held in the United States. And the national team tucked away the title at the second China-Japan-United States Softball Championship held in Beijing July 20-22.

Though both the US and Chinese teams chalked up matching 4-2 records in the Beijing three-round tourney, the Chinese scored 22 runs to the Americans' 7. According to the rules of the three-day championships, that made the Chinese women the champs. The US team finished second and the Japanese third, with a 1-5 record.

China also swept three top awards at the three-nation tournament — Sun Yuefen of Tianjin was chosen best pitcher, Wang Laidi of Shanghai was named best batter and Shi Minyue of Shanghai was tabbed best home run hitter.

The national team that took part in the three-nation championship was made up of both veterans and rockies. Before the competition, they trained together only a month. Of the 17 team members, ace pitcher Li Nianmin was the oldest. Her fast and sometimes freakish pitches have made her one of the world's best on the mound. The youngest teammate was 16-year-old Wang Ying from the Chinese junior nine. Blessed with quick reflexes and strength, she is a fine catcher.

The squad has made remarkable progress in just one year. The team playing in the three-nation tournament this year differed from last year's squad in four ways:

- The Chinese women have be-

come accustomed to a high level of competition. Over the past year they have competed in four international competitions and faced formidable American opposition seven times, running up a 1-6 record against the US team: But during the July championship, they showed no fear of the bigger, stronger American team. They charged the ball and stood firm in the batter's box during their three games with the Los Angeles Diamonds, one of the strongest teams in the world.

- The standard of pitching has improved. Sun Yuefen is now the fastest pitcher in China, flinging softballs at 103 km per hour. Her somewhat unorthodox delivery and sizzling speed put most batters in quandry. In the second match between China and the United States in the three-nation tournament, Sun allowed only two hits while striking out six and walking three.

- The team's fielding has improved. During the Beijing competition, Chinese fielders showed

good range and a level-headed style of play. Infield grounders turned into outs and outfield flies were chased down. The only way the US team scored in the second match was on an over-the-fence home run.

- The Chinese team displayed an indomitable spirit. The athletes fought bravely, even though some suffered injuries. On the last day of the championship it was raining and the field was muddy. The Chinese women kept their morale high and won their final-day games against both the Japanese and the Americans, thereby paving the way for the title.

Although the Chinese team finished atop the three-nation championship, they still have some shortcomings. They didn't adapt well to the US team's fast pitching, and their hitting was weak. In addition, China should strengthen its pitching staff. If they can manage to make these improvements, the softball world will have to get used to tough games from the Chinese.

A Japanese hitter attempts to beat out an infield single.



## Yellow Crane Tower Rebuilt Again

The Huanghe (Yellow Crane) Tower has reappeared atop Sheshan (Snake) Hill in Wuhan after a century's absence.

A symbol of peace and prosperity, the five-tiered tower has golden roofs and crimson pillars; each roof has 12 upturned corners, each graced with dangling bells. Surrounded by pines and cypresses, the 51-metre-tall Yangtze River landmark is a magnificent sight against the blue sky. The ground floor, 30 metres square, has carved beams and intricately painted ceilings. Large murals depict the legendary origins of the tower. The ground floor is encircled by a spacious corridor, from which visitors have a view of the Yangtze and the entire city of Wuhan.

Legend has it that a wine shop sat on the hill in ancient times. An old man always stopped by for a drink, but never paid. The proprietor, seeing that the man was lonely and poor, never made a fuss over the bill. Later, to express his thanks, the old man used orange peels to paint a yellow crane on the wall of the shop. And, as the story goes, the crane would step off the wall from time to time and magically dance for the customers. The wine shop, of course, attracted many customers and the owner made a lot of money. Decades later the owner became wealthy and the old man returned. Without a word, he straddled the yellow crane and rode it into the sky. The owner built a tower in memory of the wondrous man and named the place Yellow Crane Tower.

Ever since the tower has in-

trigued many men of letters. Cui Hao (704-754), a Tang Dynasty poet wrote:

*The celestial had gone on a yellow crane,*

*Only an empty Yellow Crane Tower is left behind.*

*The crane had gone and never to return.*

*But white clouds will drift a thousand years . . . .*

Cui's contemporary, the poet laureate Li Bai, wrote many poems about the tower, one of the best-known is his poem bidding farewell to his friend:

*At Yellow Crane Tower in the west*

*My old friend says farewell;*

*In the mist and flowers of spring*

*He goes down to Yangzhou;*

*Lonely sail, distant shadow,*

*Vanish in blue emptiness;*

*All I see is the great river*

*Flowing into the far horizon.*

The tower was first built in 223 AD. Over the centuries it was destroyed by nature or wars several times, but it was always rebuilt. Its last misfortune was in 1884, when it burned to the ground.

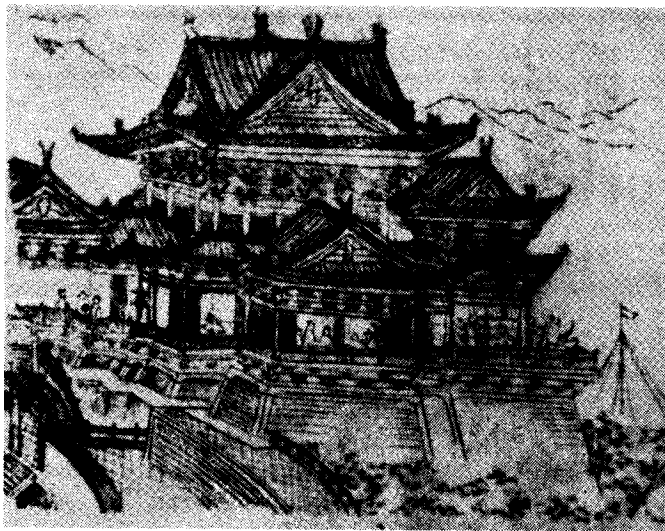
Historical records show the shape of the reconstructed towers differed vastly from each other. Although records of the towers prior to the Tang Dynasty (618-907) are no longer available, the design of the Song Dynasty tower

(960-1279) was bold. The main building had only one storey encircled by zigzag corridors and multi-eaved square pavilions. The Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368) tower was spectacular. The two-storeyed main building was connected to a view platform by a walkway. The Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) tower was elegant and graceful. The main hall, two-storeyed high, was adjacent to a walled garden. The Yellow Crane Tower built during the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) was fantastic and strange. The three-storeyed main hall was surrounded by long windows and zigzag rails.

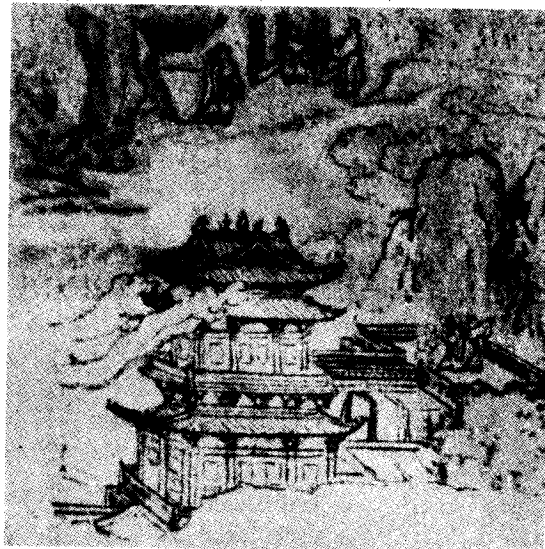
Construction on the present tower began in 1981. Some 20 metres higher than the Qing version, the new tower is the tallest of all. The present design combines many of the best qualities of the earlier towers. With several attached buildings the complex is a good example of inheriting and developing ancient architecture.

Wuhan plans to rebuild about 20 historical sites in the area near the Yellow Crane Tower. Corridors inscribed with the work of famous calligraphers, ancient and modern, will also be constructed. A 200-metre street to be built halfway up Sheshan Hill will be lined with old-style shops selling souvenirs and local products. The sales assistants will all dress in ancient attire. Another pavilion atop the steep hill will be installed with lifts and spiral stair-cases, which will take visitors directly from the foot of the hill to the top. Parking lots and restaurants will be added and more trees will be planted.





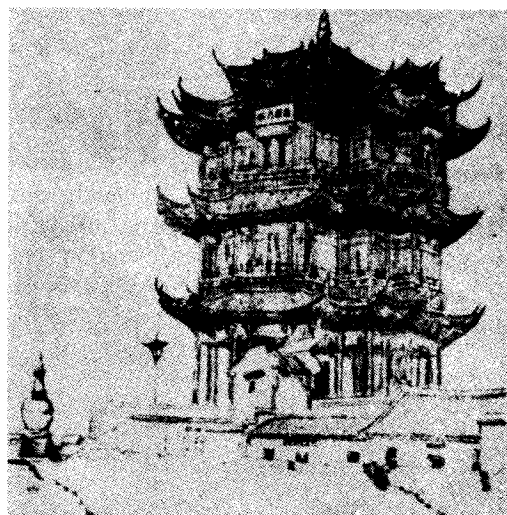
The Song Dynasty Yellow Crane Tower (painting).



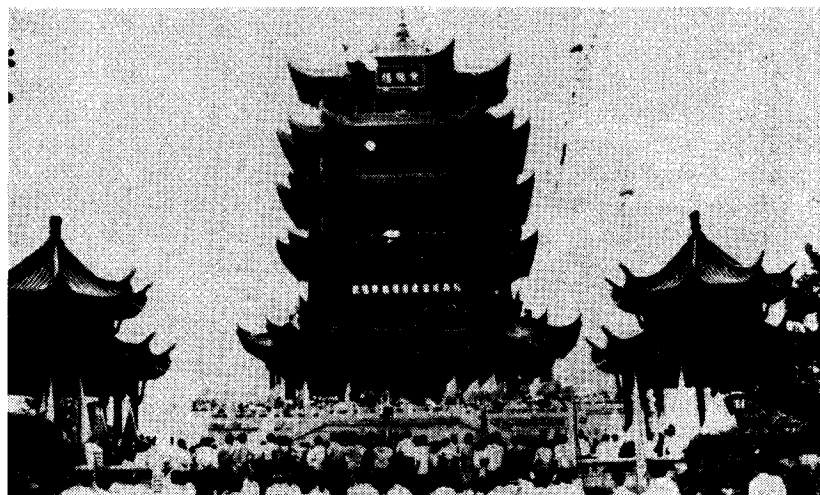
The Yuan Dynasty version (mural).



The Ming Dynasty tower (painting).



The tower that lasted from 1868-1884 during the Qing Dynasty.



The new tower.

## Marxist Pioneer's Works Published

Li Dazhao (1889-1927), one of the first proponents of Marxism in China, was among the founders of the Chinese Communist Party. In the 1920s, he helped Sun Yat-sen formulate the "Three Great Policies" of alliance with Russia, co-operation with the Communist Party and assistance to the workers and peasants. He also played an important role in reorganizing the Kuomintang during the first period of Kuomintang-Communist co-operation. Arrested by warlord Zhang Zuolin in April 1927, Li was murdered in Beijing for his revolutionary activities.

The People's Publishing House recently released a two-volume *Selected Works of Li Dazhao* (in Chinese), a collection of 437 articles, the most extensive compilation of his work ever published.

Li's writings almost never made it into print. During his lifetime, Li compiled his work and entrusted his brother to get them published. After his death at the hands of the white terror, his brother edited the works into four volumes at great risk. In 1933, when his brother was also arrested, his brother's mother-in-law hid the manuscripts in a jar and buried them. Later, the manuscripts were given to Li's daughter. With the help of the famous writer Lu Xun's brother, Zhou Zuoren, the manuscripts were sent to Shanghai for publication. Lu Xun, who was then in Shanghai, wrote a foreword for the book.

It was not until 1939 that the first volume was released by Beixin Bookshop under the title *The Complete Works of Shouchang* (Shouchang was another name used by Li). The volume was im-



mediately confiscated by Kuomintang officials. It was only after liberation that *The Selected Works of Shouchang* reached the public.

In 1959 the People's Publishing House re-edited the book and collected 133 articles to produce *The Selected Works of Li Dazhao*. Though the 1959 collection was far from comprehensive, the publication sparked interest in Li and his ideas.

In 1961, at the suggestion of Deng Tuo, the former secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, the Beijing Municipal Party School started to collect Li's works and produced *The Biography of Li Dazhao*. But the effort was labelled a "conspiracy" during the "cultural revolution," and many of the editors who worked on the project were persecuted.

The publication of *The Complete Works of Li Dazhao* was possible only after the downfall of the "gang of four." The present edition was brought out with the support of many organizations and scholars.

The book faithfully records the transformation and development of Li's ideas; his understanding of Marxist philosophy, politics, economics, history and literature; and his contribution to China's revolution. The book helps readers understand how Marxism spread and developed in China.

Lu Xun said, "His [Li's] writings will be immortal. For they are the heritage of the pioneers, a monument to the history of revolution."

Li, as the first scholar to advocate Marxist thought in China, attacked the old feudal ideological system. *My Marxist View and Transformation of Matter and Moral*, both written in 1919, are among his most representative works. He discussed in detail the economic basis and the superstructure of historical materialism, the principles of productive forces and relations of productions, and of class and class struggle. His views on the position and role of the people in history and the relations between individuals and the masses greatly enlightened China's early communists.

The volumes also contain Li's poems, essays, letters, diaries and novels.

While his work is indispensable in studying the early stages of Marxism in China, the book also reflects Li's erroneous views, mistakes inevitable in the search for the truth of Marxism. Even after Li had become a Marxist, he had his immaturity. As Lu Xun had said, all of his writing was "not necessarily sound or appropriate."

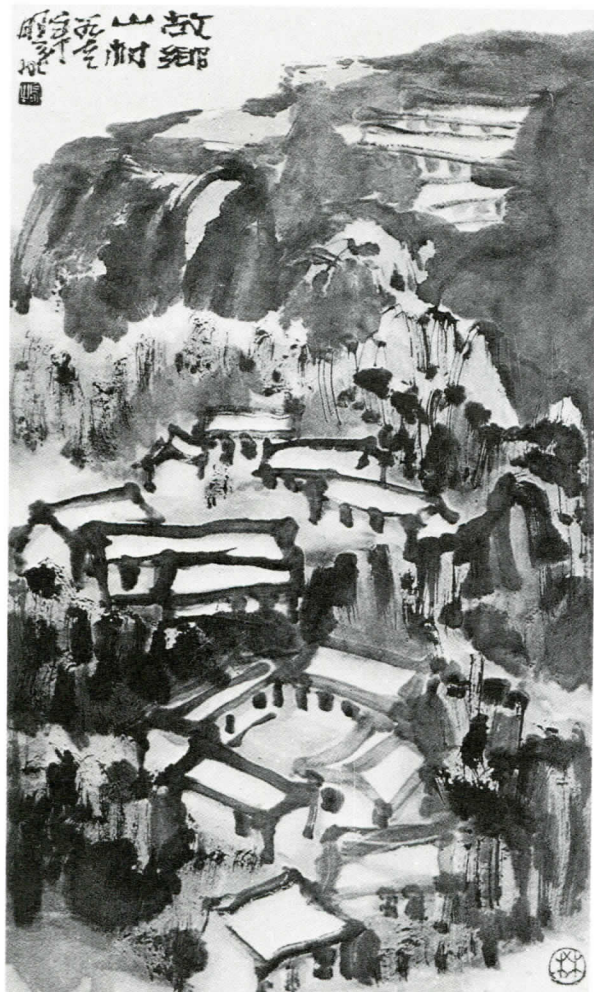
— Zhang Jingru and Yao Weifeng

## Traditional Chinese Paintings by Lin Ximing

Born in 1925 in Yongjia County, Zhejiang Province, Lin Ximing is now working at the Shanghai Studio of Chinese Painting.

The artist was engaged in the folk fine arts in his early years. With a good grasp of painting techniques, Lin is constantly developing new ideas in the arts.

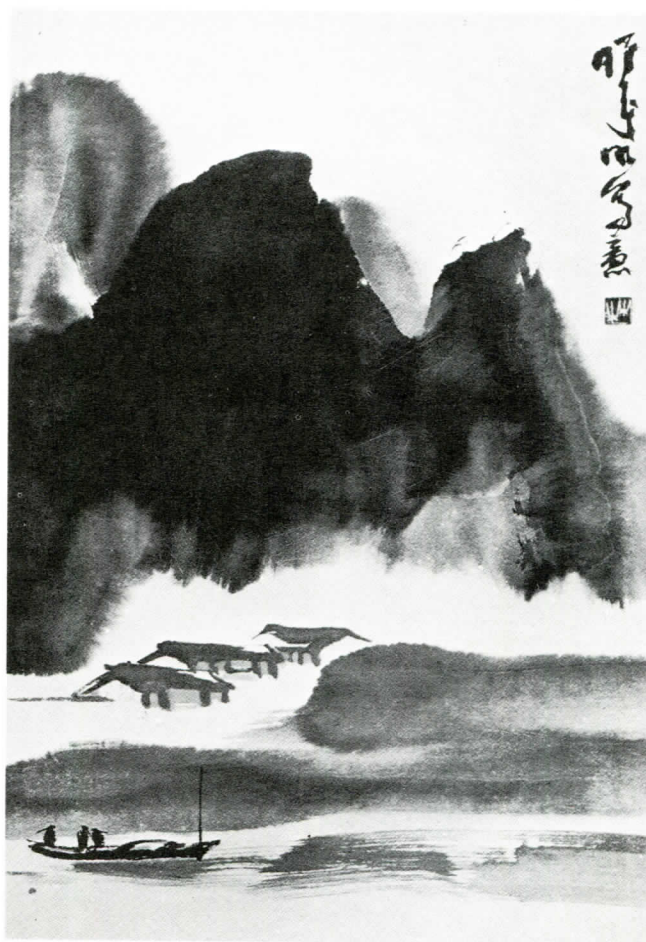
A Mountain Village.



**ART PAGE**



Spring Swallows.



Returning Home.



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