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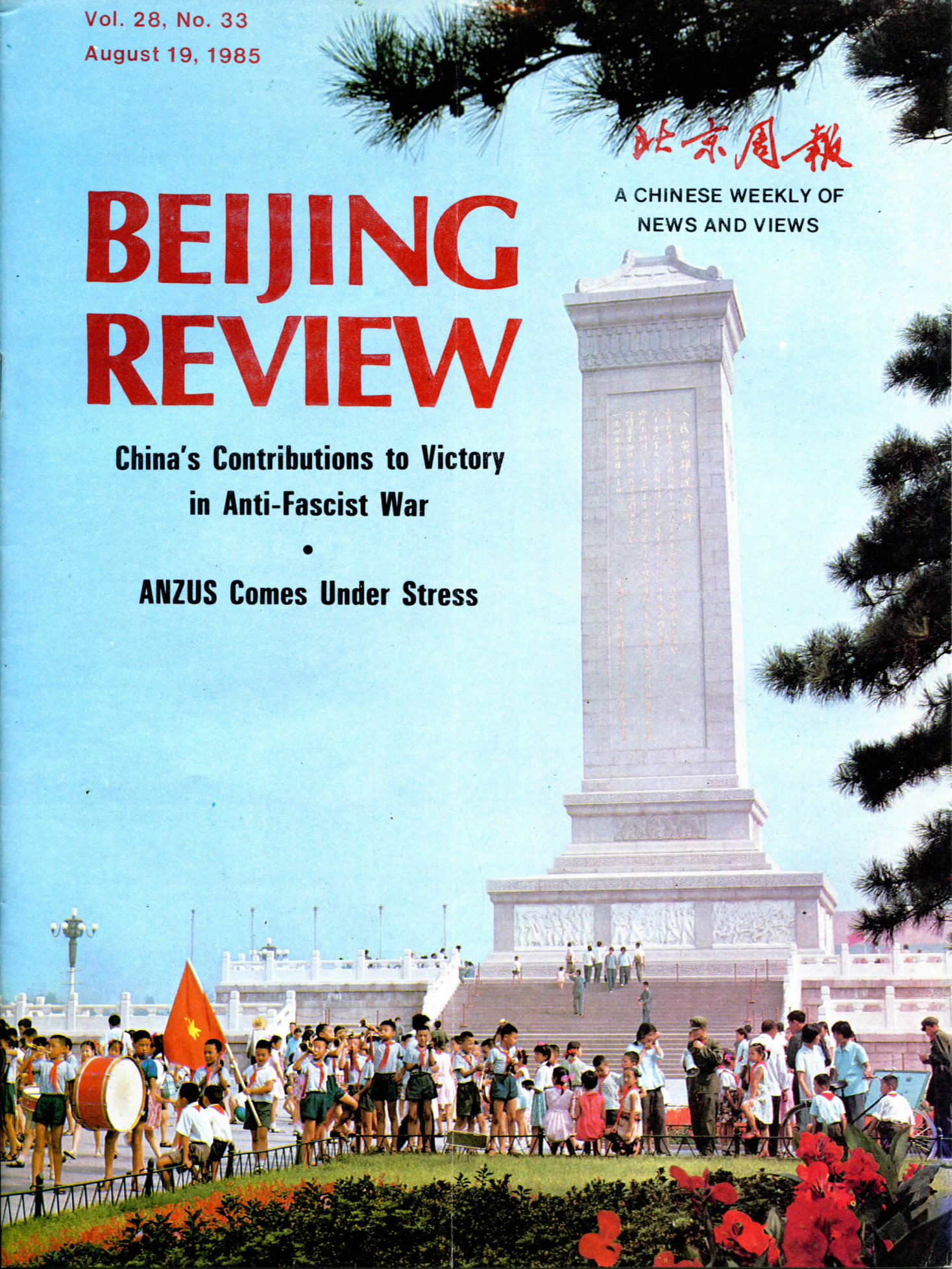
北京周报

A CHINESE WEEKLY OF
NEWS AND VIEWS

BEIJING REVIEW

**China's Contributions to Victory
in Anti-Fascist War**

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ANZUS Comes Under Stress



SPOTLIGHT

Traditional Handicrafts of Chaozhou

Chaozhou in Guangdong Province, one of south China's most famous ancient cities, is known for its exquisite ceramics, wood carvings, stone sculptures, gold ornaments and embroidery.



Craftsmen add colour to ceramic works.

A hanging screen decorated with wood carvings.



Artisans produce ornaments from straw.

Embroiderers at work.



Chaozhou embroidery using pearls has gained popularity.



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COVER: At the Monument to the People's Heroes in Tian An Men Square, Beijing.

Photo by Ren Shiyin

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

Hu Makes Call to Chinese Youth

Young intellectuals should devote themselves to their country, its people and the socialist modernization drive, and subordinate their personal interests to this goal, said Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang in his address to 3,250 young people who will leave Beijing soon to begin one-year teaching stints throughout the country (p. 6).

China's Contribution to the Anti-Fascist War

China's War of Resistance Against Japan was an important part of the worldwide struggle against fascism. By engaging the brunt of the Japanese army in a protracted struggle, the Chinese forces saved the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain from the full force of Tokyo's troops. This contribution helped lead to victory over the fascists (p. 15).

ANZUS Alliance Faces Challenge From Within

Recent years have seen Australia and New Zealand show increasing reluctance to follow the United States in their foreign policies. This movement towards independence could weaken the ANZUS alliance and affect US strategy and the international situation (p. 20).

Casablanca Arab Summit

The 12th Arab summit achieved positive results by avoiding controversial issues. Undoubtedly the 16-nation conference made contribution to reviving and strengthening Arab unity (p. 12).

Technology Import Skyrocket

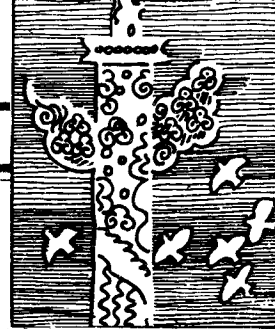
China is making rapid progress in introducing foreign technology this year. According to official statistics, 318 contracts were signed between January and June of this year, more than twice the number during the same period last year. These contracts involved US\$2.05 billion in investment as against US\$339 million in the corresponding period of 1984 (p. 29).

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Beijing Spectators Win Too

by XIN XIANGRONG

Cultural Editor

Cups always have been awarded only to the winners in sports competitions. But, at the closing ceremony of the first FIFA U-16 Kodak Cup World Tournament, which was held recently in China, a trophy for the best-behaved crowd was presented to Beijing, selected from among four cities that hosted the FIFA matches. This pioneering undertaking is of special significance in the world today when riots and tragedies have been caused by violence on the part of football spectators. Joan Havelange, president of the International Football Federation, personally presented the trophy to the mayor of Beijing.

The crowd award was sponsored jointly by *Sports News*, *China Youth* and five other newspapers. Covering the tournament, which took place in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and Dalian, journalists gave points for attendance, discipline, respect for players of both sides and umpires, and the general attitude of the spectators.

The evaluation helped promote good sports manners. The spectators in the recent tournament exhibited their politeness, warmth and friendship. When the next international competition is held in China, this trophy will be returned to the organizing committee for re-evaluation of the spectators in the various competition locations.

The behaviour of players and spectators reflects the ideological level of the people and the national spirit of a country. The

Chinese players and spectators behave well on the whole, but certain undesirable acts have occurred here. Some fans cared too much about winning and losing and gave vent to their feelings by being crude. A case in point was the ugly incident that occurred following the Chinese national soccer team's loss to the Hong-kong team in the May 19 World Cup elimination match (see *Bei-*

The aim of international sports competition is not only to win gold medals but also to enhance understanding and friendship.

jing Review, issue No. 22). This bad behaviour is incompatible with China's civilized tradition and the socialist ethic that the country promotes.

In international competitions, both the players and spectators hope their teams will win the match, and it is only natural that victory inspires them with national pride and self-confidence. But this alone is not enough. Through its media, China is trying to help spectators understand that the aim of international sports competition is not only to win gold medals but also to enhance understanding and friendship between Chinese athletes and people and those from other countries and regions. In the process they also can learn from each other and improve each other's level of competition. The slogan "Friendship first, competition second" that was raised before did not ac-

curately convey the meaning and might thus be misinterpreted as neglecting the importance of competition. Though we no longer use this slogan, this does not mean China does not stress friendship and that competition means everything. We now put forward another slogan: "Show our sports skills and sportsmanship; a win or a defeat is only temporary while friendship is everlasting."

Chinese players and spectators should be imbued with both patriotism and internationalism. In the competition fields the athletes should dare to engage their opponents and exhibit their good sportsmanship. They should respect their adversaries, the umpires and the spectators. The spectators also should respect the host team as well as the guest team.

Competition is an antagonistic act. Victory or defeat is determined by both parties' behaviour as well as by many other factors. Some of these factors hardly can be foreseen. Sometimes one is defeated even after a valiant effort. Such a failure is more valuable than victory gained by sheer good luck. It is wrong to think that winning is patriotic and losing brings "national humiliation."

China will unceasingly encourage the exhibition of new sports ethics, trying to divert the spectators' attention gradually from caring only for the outcome of the contest, to caring more for the skills and sportsmanship of the contestants. It is hoped that good behaviour on the part of the spectators will progressively become a common practice.

Article on Chinese Contribution Appreciated

Your weekly carried an article to mark the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism in issue No. 18, 1985. After reading the article I now know the Chinese people made a valuable contribution in this important event for humanity and for the consolidation of world peace. I'm very glad for this.

I'm interested in China's legislation and would like to read articles on the problem of juvenile delinquency, measures to prevent it and to educate the young offenders.

I would also like to read articles on the history of the Taiwan problem and solutions proposed.

Your layout is quite good. The inside front cover and inside back cover have displayed some fine Chinese art works and beautiful pictures. I wish only that they were in colour. In addition, I would like to see a column about the life of the Chinese youth.

J.C. Pelaez A.
Medellin, Colombia

World Peace Desired

Power politics and militarism brought defeat to Japan in World War II. As a Japanese, I hope that such ruthless war, which is still fresh in my memory, is not repeated. I think all of Japan feels the same way. I am sincerely looking forward to world peace.

I read all the articles in your magazine, especially in the International column, which has widened my field of vision and deepened my understanding of the world and China. Your reporters and editors are publicizing China's

policies of independence and self-reliance, world peace and friendship. I couldn't read about all these subjects in Japanese newspapers.

Shigehisa Mori
Osaka, Japan

Efforts to Aid Africa Commended

Your article "China Lends a Hand to African Victims" (No. 21) was very touching. I am a 15-year-old boy and I am quite involved in the African famine relief project. It was very very nice to hear about the young girl in the Beijing Railway Station asking for donations. We must not let people forget about the tragedy in Africa, and I would like to ask *Beijing Review* to print more stories on Africa since *Beijing Review* has very good relations with African and third world countries. Again, I would like to commend the Chinese people in their programme to combat famine in Africa.

Duncan D. Dee
British Columbia, Canada

Self-Reliance: A Sharp Tool

I have subscribed to your magazine for five years. I read all the articles and I know your weekly is useful to the people of the whole world. I believe that to achieve peace in Africa we should learn from the Chinese youth's spirit of developing their hometowns on their own and not through outside help. Self-reliance can be a sharp tool. The people of Zaire, like their brothers in China, are ready to struggle for the happiness and for a long-standing peace of the world.

To attract more readers and improve your publication work,

I suggest you print some bookmarks and colour pictures.

Michoum
Kisangani, Zaire

Articles Show Political Contradictions

There are two articles in issue No. 24 (June 17, 1985) that seem to me to mirror the main political contradiction of your magazine, and since you're but a reflection of China itself, the whole country. The first is "Reagan's Diplomacy: An Overview" and the second is "Converging Social, Natural Sciences."

The review of Reagan's policies states the facts quite correctly. It deals with the contradiction of US policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, the developing nations, the arms race and international and domestic economics, but it is too clinical. It states the facts but doesn't get "truth from facts" because it is devoid of Marxist dialectics.

The other article deals precisely, although in slightly different terms, with the interrelations between technology, sociology and politics ... the essence of Marxism. The three scholars point out that China (and my almost 70 years under capitalism leads me to the conclusion that no other country has either), because it lacks truly "converged sciences," has failed "to solve economic and social problems comprehensively."

I believe China could not only catch up to any other nation but surpass them all in terms of a material base and a fair, equitable and just society if it were to achieve genuine "converged sciences" integrated with Marxism-Leninism.

M. Vicker
California, USA

Hu Calls on Youth to Make Sacrifices



Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang addresses a teacher-training group that will leave Beijing soon to help primary and middle school teachers throughout the country.

Young intellectuals should devote themselves to their country, its people and socialist modernization drive, and subordinate their personal interests to this goal, said Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang at a meeting held in Beijing August 11.

Addressing 3,250 young people from central Party and government departments chosen to help train middle and primary school teachers in backward areas in 22 provinces and autonomous regions, Hu said the Party's decision to institute nine years of compulsory education throughout the country is handicapped by a serious shortage of trained teachers. Urging the young intellectuals to study hard and contribute to the modernization drive, he

said their primary task is to "integrate the ideals of communism with the current work for modernization, and take down-to-earth action to this end."

"The starting point and aim of the Party in formulating its policies is to make the country and its people prosperous. These policies look after the interests of society as a whole as well as the interests of individuals. They strive to combine the two. Party and state officials should, however, always put the state's interests above all else and conscientiously sacrifice their personal interests when they run against the interests of the society. Party and state officials should be the first to take hardship and the last to enjoy life," he said.

"One of the roots of corruption and law-breaking among Party and state officials is letting personal interests override everything else. This is a problem which must be dealt with seriously during the current Party rectification drive," he warned.

Hu also outlined three steps for the realization of the modernization programme. The first, he said, is to quadruple the annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. The second is to turn China into a more or less developed country by 2021 when the Party celebrates its centenary, and finally build a "first-class prosperous and powerful socialist nation" by 2049, when

the People's Republic marks its centenary.

The teacher-training group, most

of whom young college graduates, will leave Beijing soon to begin their one-year mission.

to individual miners. A five-day meeting on gold production held recently in Beijing revealed that the state will offer 160 million yuan in loans annually to gold miners. The state's investment in gold mining now stands at 60 million yuan a year.

Zhao Vows Stand Against Nuclear Arms

Premier Zhao Ziyang said that China is ready to shoulder its due responsibility in averting the threat of nuclear war by encouraging the destruction of all nuclear weapons.

Zhao made the remarks in a telegram reply to Takeshi Ito, chairman of the Japanese Council of Organizations of Victims of Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, (Nihon Hidankyo), who wrote to the Chinese premier in June when attending the Beijing Forum on Safeguarding World Peace. The telegram was sent on August 5.

Zhao noted on the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki that the threat of nuclear war and obstacles to nuclear disarmament come from the two superpowers who possess more than 95 percent of the world's nuclear weapons.

"I hope that the two nuclear powers respect the strong feelings of the world's people against nuclear weapons, nuclear threat and war, stop the nuclear arms race and hold serious negotiations," Zhao said.

He urged the two countries to take the lead in ending research, improvement and production of nuclear weapons and to reach an agreement on a drastic reduction of their nuclear arsenals, so as to create the conditions for an international conference on the eventual destruction of all nuclear weapons.

Zhao pointed out that the main aim of China's foreign policy is the maintenance of world peace.

"China is opposed to the nuclear arms race and will never take part

in it. Our only purpose in developing a small number of nuclear arms is to resist nuclear blackmail," he said.

Upped Gold Price Brings New Rush

A gold rush is forecast to hit China following the government's decision to raise purchase prices to a level near the world market figure.

Officials have also called for more flexible policies to encourage peasants and rural collectives to develop more local mines. Small iron and non-ferrous minerals mines should be given similar incentives, according to State Council leaders.

The flexible policies will include leaving more gold resources to small investors and providing technical and financial assistance

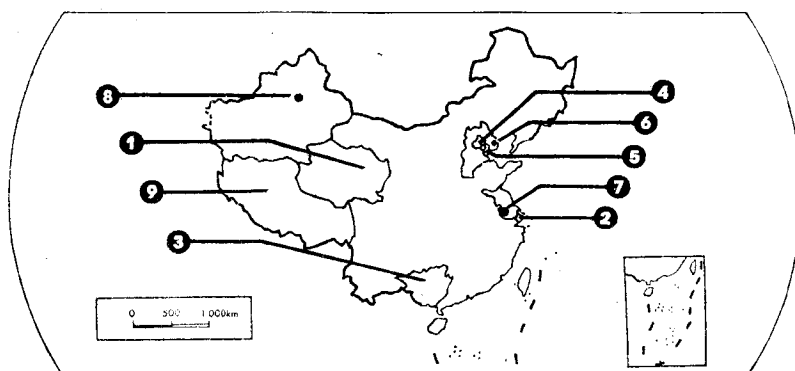
All gold mines which the state has no plans to exploit in the near future will be offered to individuals. Peripheral gold seams in state-owned mines will also be opened to individual miners, officials said at the meeting.

China's gold reserves totalled 12.67 million ounces in the first quarter of this year. The industry fulfilled 52.8 percent of its annual quota by the end of June. Half of that figure was produced by 110,000 individuals, most of them in the 14 gold-rich northern counties where peasants produce 16,000 ounces or more a year.

The state has raised its gold purchase price from 696.64 yuan to 895.70 yuan an ounce, which is close to the world market level, partly to boost production and partly to crack down on smuggling.

A criminal in Inner Mongolia confessed that he once smuggled 142 ounces of gold in only a few

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News in Brief

Shanghai's gross domestic product (GDP) last year amounted to 39.085 billion yuan, averaging 3,259 yuan per person. Agriculture accounted for 4.4 percent of the GDP, industry 70.5 percent and service trades 25.1 percent.

Indirect trade between China's mainland and Taiwan reached US\$560 million last year and is increasing about 15.7 percent each year. The trade could more than double last year's figure, reaching more than US\$1 billion by the end of this year.

The construction of gas pipelines between the North China Oilfield and Beijing is nearly completed. Upon completion, the oilfield's annual supply of, 400,000 cubic metres of gas will replace more than five million tons of coal presently used for fuel, and will help reduce some of the capital's air pollution.

The North China Oilfield is the country's third-largest oilfield after Daqing in Heilongjiang Province and Shengli in Shandong. It has a verified reserve of 20 billion cubic meters of gas.

The Tibetan Academy of Social Sciences, a body of 59 researchers, of whom 75 percent are Tibetan, opened recently in Lhasa. The academy has five institutes for research on Tibetan history, religion, language, literature, science and economics.

days. He bought the precious metal at 1,400 to 1,600 yuan an ounce on the black market, police said.

Strict regulations on gold marketing are being drawn up by the China Gold Company and the People's Bank of China. The new rules will come into force following approval by the National People's Congress, the officials said at the meeting.

China has increased its technical co-operation with the United States, Canada and the Netherlands to get modern equipment for 139 mines which will be opened or expanded during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period beginning next year.

Talks are also under way on opening Sino-foreign joint venture gold mines in Guinea and Papua New Guinea, the officials said.

China Sea-Borne To Catch Big Fish

To cope with a seafood shortage on the domestic market, China's first ocean-going fleet has begun fishing off the West African coast this summer.

A fishing agreement was signed recently between China and the United States during President Li Xiannian's visit. Chinese and US representatives are to discuss methods in which the two nations can co-operate in fishing ventures.

"Preparations are under way. China is expected to send boats to Alaska," said an official of the China National Fisheries Corp.

The West African fleet made the 13,000-nautical-mile voyage last March via the Red Sea, the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean. By the end of June, the fleet yielded a catch of more than 1,000 tons, the official said.

The fishing project was implemented under co-operation agreements and contracts with three African countries and a region — Senegal, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau and Spanish Las Palmas.

"The aquatic resources in the Atlantic Ocean are much more abundant than in domestic fishing farms, but fish varieties seem to be similar to those in the South China Sea," said the official. Last month's catch included hairtails, hardtails and genuine porgies.

He said a large part of the catch would be sold fresh in domestic markets to relieve short supplies.

An official document revealed that China produces only 5 kg of seafood per capita every year, while the world's average stands at 15 kg per person. Despite last spring's hefty price hikes, the supply is still far short of the demand.

The West African fleet consists of 12 trawlers and an 800-ton storage ship, all owned by the Yantai Ocean Fishing Co., the Zhoushan Ocean Fishing Co. and the Fujian-Africa Ocean Fishing Co.

China has agreed to help the host countries develop their ship-building industries and set up joint ventures and trade arrangements.

The fishery official quoted Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang as saying economic aid and co-operation would be based on equality and mutual benefit for the purpose of common development at high efficiency.

All the funds for fishing operations were raised by the participating companies.

Other fishing fleets now operating off the West African coast come from 10 countries and regions, including the Soviet Union, Japan, France, Spain, Portugal, South Korea and Taiwan.

Infant Deaths High In Border Areas

China's infant mortality rate is higher than 100 per thousand births in some border areas, although the country's overall infant death rate has dropped to below 34 per thousand.

Health care levels in some remote areas inhabited by minority nationalities are far from satisfactory and much work needs to be done to reduce infant mortality in these places, according to government health officials.

In the Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province, the infant mortality rate is 116.2 per thousand, while in the Henan Mongolian Autonomous County, Qinghai, the infant death rate is a staggering 146 per thousand.

These are among the world's highest infant death rates, said Wang Lizhong, deputy head of the Children and Women Department under the Ministry of Public Health.

In such underdeveloped regions, he said, the death rate of pregnant and postnatal women is also much higher than in cities.

In Beijing, the infant death rate is 11.61 per thousand while the mortality rate for pregnant and postnatal women is 0.27 per thousand, according to 1984 statistics.

Wang blamed the high death rates in the border areas on the lack of modern medical equipment and knowledge.

However, the ministry has worked out a five-year programme aimed at reducing the birth-related death rate among women to below 0.2 per thousand in cities and below 0.4 per thousand in the countryside. In the remote areas a much greater decrease is required.



Marx and Engels Standing Tall

A statue of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels was erected in downtown Shanghai August 5 to mark the 90th anniversary of the death of Engels. The first of its kind in China, the granite sculpture is 6.40 metres high and weighs 70 tons.

According to Wang, work aimed at protecting women's health will be greatly improved, and steps will be taken to provide frequent examinations so as to discover cervical cancer in its early stages. In the countryside, medical efforts will focus on preventing the prolapse of the uterus.

A conference will also be held soon to approve a plan to combat rickets, a childhood bone disease. Health officials hope to reduce the incidence of rickets by 30 to 50 percent in the cities and 30 percent in the countryside over the next five years.

As for infant mortality, Wang said he hopes the rate will decrease to less than 10 per thousand in China's cities, 30 per thousand in rural areas and 40 per thousand in the remote minority regions within five years.

Popular Magazine Wins Many Fans

Although many literary magazines have been losing their popularity to the cheap, racy tabloids now rampant in many parts of China, one — *Story-Telling Session*, a monthly published by the Shanghai Literary and Art Publishing House — is winning an increasing number of readers.

Designed for ordinary readers, *Story-Telling Session* mainly carries tales reflecting the lives of modern Chinese. But it also publishes traditional Chinese stories and some foreign literature, a blend that has helped boost its circulation from 250,000 in 1979 to more than 7.3 million now.

How has this come about? Why does an unpretentious magazine appeal to such a huge national audience?

According to a report in *Guangming Ribao* (Guangming Daily), the reason is its recognition of the value of oral literature — a form appealing to vast numbers of people, but regarded as low brow by some literati. The articles in *Story-Telling Session* can be understood by readers with widely differing educational levels. Straightforward and touching, its stories transcend the limitations of other forms of literature, making it especially popular among China's 800 million rural residents.

With this in mind, the magazine's staff wants to continue increasing circulation, but not at the expense of their editorial standards. They believe that their readers want wholesome literature, not the vulgarity and bad taste so common in many of the newly emerging tabloids. Their ideals have resulted in a strong stress on patriotic stories, including many about the country's older generation of revolutionaries as well as other heroes and model citizens.

A large number of its articles deal with the moral and ethical dilemmas faced by ordinary people in the course of their daily life — an editorial policy that has helped endear *Story-Telling Session* to a large segment of Chinese society.

But the magazine also avoids boring its audience with tiresome preaching by publishing at least 30 regular columns on topics as diverse as humour, fables, riddles and stories about colourful public figures. Its variety has made it a family institution: "Whenever an issue of *Story-Telling Session* reaches my home, the whole family gathers to hear me read

the stories. When I come to something interesting, we all burst into laughter; and when we hear anything bad, we all pour out condemnation," said one reader from Gansu Province in a letter to the editors.

The magazine's success has caught the attention of other publishers. On July 16, *Guangming Ribao* carried an editorial commending *Story-Telling Session* for its stress on quality as well as variety. Cultural products cannot be equated with material products, the paper said, and their quality cannot be graded by economic value. "Therefore, our literary reforms should pay more attention to social and artistic effect than to economic returns; the reforms should be beneficial to the building of socialist ethics and culture," the editorial added.

In an article titled "The Social Responsibility of Publishers," Wei Junyi, a nationally known publisher, pointed out in *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily) that the current spread of vulgar tabloids is caused by a lack of decent reading material. "For a long time, we tried to restrict the publication of books describing the exploits of ancient knights and warriors, but made little effort to replace them and satisfy the people's hunger for literature. As a result, adventure stories describing secret societies, scandals and sexual affairs filled the gap and found their way onto the market as 'romances,'" Wei wrote. To correct this, she urged publishers to take the people's needs into consideration and use every means available to do away with the vulgar stuff and provide more wholesome literature. "We should have a sense of responsibility," she said. "We can't indulge in empty talk about refined literature while turning a blind eye to the people's hunger for intellectual nourishment or letting them take 'mental opium.'"

China & the World

CPC, MSPP to Resume Ties

The Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Socialist and Progress Party of Morocco recently agreed to resume bilateral ties after 20 year's interruption. The decision was made at a meeting between CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang and his Moroccan counterpart, Ali Yata, and his party.

Zhao Calls for Third World Unity, Middle East Peace

Premier Zhao Ziyang called on third world countries to unite to protect their rights and interests. He said a just solution to the Middle East troubles depended on the unity of the Arab countries.

Zhao was speaking at a meeting with Ali Treki, the Libyan Foreign Liaison People's Bureau Committee secretary (foreign minister).

China to Release 15 Vietnamese Captives

The Chinese government said it will release 15 captured Vietnamese soldiers later this month. The prisoners were captured by Chinese border guards when Vietnamese troops invaded the border areas of China.

Journalists Exchange Views

The first international conference on journalism was held in Shanghai August 5-9. The five-day conference was attended by more than 50 delegates, including representatives from Australia, Canada, India, Japan, Singapore and the United States.

Shanghai Hikes Productivity Level

Shanghai, China's largest industrial city, reported an increase in its industrial productivity for the first half of 1985. An official at Shanghai's Bureau of Statistics said recently that Shanghai had a six-month output of 41,159 billion yuan in 1985, which is 12.8 percent higher than the corresponding period for 1984.

Light industry accounted for 23.165 billion yuan worth of output, up 14.5 percent for the same period last year. Increases in the production of television sets, refrigerators, washing machines and tape recorders contributed to the boosted output.

Incomes for Shanghai residents also went up by an average of 24.3 percent, resulting in a higher degree of spending power. A

survey of 500 households showed that Shanghai residents spend on the average 78.4 yuan a month on essentials such as food, housing, clothing and fuel. The average monthly income for people in Shanghai is 115 yuan.

City officials said they are emphasizing investments in city services such as transportation, communication, education, health and the arts.

Shanghai's industrial output, which accounts for 11 percent of the nation's total output, plays an irreplaceable role in supplying the country with goods, the officials said. In the second half of 1985, they said, Shanghai will continue to raise its productivity level in order to keep up with that of the rest of the country.

Insurance Industry Revived

China's insurance industry, which was revived in 1979 after a 20-year suspension because it was considered "incompatible with a socialist economy," is growing by leaps and bounds.

Over the past five years, the People's Insurance Company of China (PICC) has expanded to include 2,100 offices in every part of the country, with the exception of Tibet and Taiwan. The staff now totals some 35,000. In addition, it has set up 25 offices in Hongkong and Macao and in overseas locations. The company now offers 120 types of insurance, including property, motor vehicle, pension and medical insurance, as well as various kinds of livestock and crop insurance for rural customers.

Some 340,000 enterprises and 13.8 million households have taken out property policies, and the company insures nearly 2 million motor vehicles. In addition, about 2.9 million individuals have purchased life insurance.

By the end of 1984, PICC had taken in a total of 5.4 billion yuan in premiums and paid out more than 2.4 billion yuan in settlements, an official told *Beijing Review*.

The development of China's insurance industry has been closely linked to the progress of the national economy and the economic reforms. As enterprises have gained more decision-making power and independent accounting and taxation has been introduced, an increasing number of managers have realized the need for insurance. By 1984 almost all urban state-owned enterprises and 70 to 80 percent of the local enterprises had purchased property insurance.

Meanwhile, rapid growth in the rural areas has served to boost the rural insurance business over the past few years. Many infant township enterprises, which generally have rather weak economic foundations, have sought insurance. And with the introduction of the contract responsibility system, more and more farm households while still under some kind of collective management have essentially been transformed into small independent enterprises, growing crops, breeding livestock and offering transportation services. To take precautions against natural disasters, animal diseases and accidents, many households have purchased insurance.

Yan Huaqing, a farmer from Danxian County, Sichuan Province, took out insurance on his 18.7 hectares of rape, wheat and rice on April 29 this year. The day after the policy took effect, storm winds blew down 6.5 hectares of his rape crop. The insurance company immediately paid out 673 yuan, enabling him to continue production.

Last year the company's income from rural premiums leapt by 260 percent, and it now accounts for almost one quarter of the company's total revenue.

Household property insurance has also made rapid progress over the last few years as incomes have grown. More and more families are buying TV sets, tape recorders, refrigerators, washing machines and bicycles. As premiums are fairly low—in Beijing, for example, about 3.2 yuan per year for 1,000 yuan coverage—many people are eager to protect their investment.

"It's mainly a matter of a sense of security," said a young man who is leaving to study abroad and plans to insure all of his property, including a TV set, a tape recorder, a bicycle and furniture. "I have to stay away from home for

(Continued on p. 23.)

Casablanca

Arab Summit Seeks Unity

In the face of significant differences, the three-day Arab summit succeeded in co-ordinating the Arabs' positions and avoided magnifying their differences.

by WANG LIANZHI

THE three-day Arab summit, which ended in Casablanca, Morocco, on August 9, has made important contributions to reviving splintered Arab unity.

Sixteen of the 21 Arab League countries attended the summit, originally scheduled for the end of 1983, to discuss the normalization of relations among Arab countries, the Palestinian cause and the five-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

During the summit, two committees were set up to negotiate and iron out differences among Arab nations. The committees focused their efforts on smoothing relations between Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Since the last Arab summit in Fez in September 1982, great changes have taken place in the Middle East, many sparked by the US-backed Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Differences within the PLO and among Arab countries developed on questions of potential strategies and tactics to be used against Israel. The situation was complicated further by the rivalry between the two superpowers.

What has happened in the region required that Arab leaders meet as soon as possible to resolve their differences and discuss a strategy to achieve the Arab goal. Many Arab leaders actually suggested that the summit be held without delay to "examine various

pressing issues facing the Arab nations." In his speech delivered at the opening session, PLO leader Yasser Arafat said the willingness of the Arab nations to meet at the summit proved once again that the Arabs want unity and not division.

History has proved that detente and negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union cannot solve the problems in the Middle East. To settle Arab problems, the Arab people must count on their own unity. It would be easier to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict if the majority of the Arab countries are united. In the absence of Arab unity, the tension between Israel and Lebanon will continue.

King Hassan II, who was chairman of the summit, said in his speech that it is time for the Arab

countries to make their stance clear, otherwise they will face the moment when the two superpowers start dictating their decisions on Arab affairs without taking the Arab countries' views into account. Qatar's Emir Hamad Al-Thani declared on August 6 that Arab unity is the most effective weapon to cope with all the challenges that threaten the existence of the Arab nations.

The Arab summit achieved positive results by avoiding controversial issues. The summit members decided to send delegations to Syria, Algeria, Libya, Democratic Yemen and Lebanon, all of which did not participate in the meeting, and explain the communique issued at the meeting to them. Members also appealed to the absent leaders to attend the 13th Arab summit to be held in Saudi Arabia at the end of this year.

It is an impossible task to resolve all differences and solve all problems at one summit. But one has every reason to believe that after the Casablanca meeting, Arab unity will be revived and strengthened.

South Pacific Forum

Nuclear-Free Zone Declared

A South Pacific nuclear-free zone treaty was adopted at the 16th South Pacific Forum. The zone will link up with the Latin American nuclear-free zone in the east and the Antarctic nuclear-free zone (along the 60th parallel) in the south.

by XIN ZONG

MEMBERS of the South Pacific Forum meeting on August 7 unanimously endorsed a treaty declaring the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone. The treaty

gives signatories the authority, however, to allow nuclear ships in its ports.

Participants of the South Pacific Forum's annual meeting at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, agreed to ban nuclear testing, nuclear waste



New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange (second from left) signs the treaty of the South Pacific nuclear-free zone, which was adopted by the 16th South Pacific Forum in Rarotonga on August 7.

dumping, nuclear materials re-export and nuclear weapons production within their territories.

The treaty's zone stretches north to the equator, south to the demilitarized Antarctic non-nuclear treaty zone, west to the Indian Ocean shore of Australia and east to the Latin American zone defined by the treaty of Tlatelolco.

The nuclear-free zone covers French Polynesia, despite France's refusal to halt nuclear testing there.

Australia, New Zealand, Western Samoa, Fiji, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Niue and the Cook Islands have signed the treaty. The representatives of Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, the Solomon Islands, Nauru and Tonga were required to refer the treaty back to their governments before signing.

The forum's spokesman, New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange, said all members indicated that the treaty will bear all of their signatures before the end of the year when the treaty will take effect.

New Zealand and Australian officials are expected to visit

London, Washington, D.C. and Paris in the next few months to seek acceptance of the provisions

Chile

Shuttle Pact Launches Controversy

Chile has agreed to let the United States use Easter Island as an emergency landing site for the space shuttle. Will the island become a US military base? Despite assurances from the Chilean government to the contrary, the possibility haunts the island's residents.

by SUN GUOWEI and SONG XIAOLI

ON July 26, after 20 days of negotiation, Chile and the United States signed an agreement that will allow the United States to use the Mataverí Airport on Easter Island as an emergency landing site for the space shuttle. The agreement also permits the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to extend the 2,650-metre runway on the island to 3,350 metres.

The agreement touched off a tremor of opposition from political parties and other groups who argued that the agreement put

of the treaty that relate to their possessions in the South Pacific.

Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke noted that the United States had expressed reservations about the treaty, but said he hoped his talks with US Secretary of State George Shultz last month in Canberra had convinced the United States the need to accept the treaty.

The South Pacific Forum is a political body comprising independent and self-governing countries in that region. Leaders of these countries have come to realize that a concerted regional approach will give the small and relatively isolated island countries a better chance to overcome common problems.

The South Pacific Forum, which meets annually, first met in Wellington, New Zealand, in 1971.

Chile and Easter Island's security at risk. One group, Guard Chilean Peace and Protect Easter Island Organization, claimed that the island, which is located 3,700 kilometres west of Chile, would eventually become a strategic site in a nuclear war if it is allowed to be used as a landing site for the space shuttle.

Chilean officials tried to calm the discontent by saying the agreement favoured both the United States and Chile. Chile promised only to let the shuttle land on the island in an emergency, and by no means did it "hand over the sovereignty" of the island, officials said. This agreement, they said,

was not a signal to any government that Easter Island was prepared to do business as a military base. They also said the American investment of US\$20 million to extend the airport runway and develop aviation facilities there would boost the island's economy and improve tourism. The officials also said Chile had restricted the number of emergency landings to two annually and the number of US personnel on the island to 10.

The 120-square-kilometre island in the southeastern Pacific was discovered in 1722 on Easter Day by Dutch explorers and was annexed by Chile in 1888. In 1967, Chile

built the island's first airport—the Mataverí Airport.

Easter Island, dubbed "the navel of the globe," is an ideal port for ocean traffic and could be strategically significant in the event of a Panama Canal shutdown.

At a luncheon of the Foreign Reporters Association at the "Spanish Club" in Chile, correspondents expressed much interest in the space shuttle and Easter Island. Some said the military nature of the agreement could not be overlooked. The US space shuttle, they said, will try to make the "global navel" its own aircraft carrier in the Pacific.

The situation worsened during the second oil crisis when fuel prices rose suddenly, the US dollar increased in value and interest rates shot up. The Ivory Coast, once flourishing, found itself sinking deeper and deeper into financial crisis.

By 1983, drought and ageing trees substantially cut cocoa and coffee output, the country's main exports and its primary sources of foreign exchange. Deficits grew and development plans were thrown into confusion.

Meanwhile, the Ivory Coast piled up foreign debts of about US\$6 billion, equal to 75 percent of its gross national product.

Faced with imminent catastrophe, officials in Abidjan demanded a moratorium on foreign loans and adopted austerity policies at home. Construction investment and administrative spending were cut, some welfare services eliminated, salaries were frozen and imports were controlled.

In order to speed economic recovery, the government is also making efforts to boost grain production, adjusting industrial development strategies, promoting exports, increasing productivity and attempting to make the country's products more competitive. A new investment law was promulgated to present a better environment for foreign investors, the common tax system was amended and an export subsidy set up.

By this year, the measures were beginning to yield results. The 1985 harvest has been good, according to government announcements, with output set at 500,000 tons of cocoa, 270,000 tons of coffee, and 210,000 tons of cotton.

The situation led President Félix Houphouët-Boigny to declare that the most difficult period of the crisis has passed, and the Ivory Coast must now work with unity of purpose in order to boost itself back to prosperity.

The Ivory Coast

Struggling for Economic Recovery

Once a model of success for the rest of Africa, the Ivory Coast entered a period of economic decline in 1978. But the slide was halted when the government took constructive measures, and the country is now on the move again.

by DAN LIN and
ZHANG ZHUJI

AFTER winning its independence in 1960, the Ivory Coast enjoyed nearly 20 years of political and economic stability, often leading the African continent with its annual growth rate of 7.5 percent. Its per-capita output value averaged over US\$1,000, giving it an annual budget surplus, and it had no foreign trade deficits.

The growth was spurred by government policies which gave priority to agriculture and encouraged crop diversification, while also promoting food exports and the processing of agricultural products.

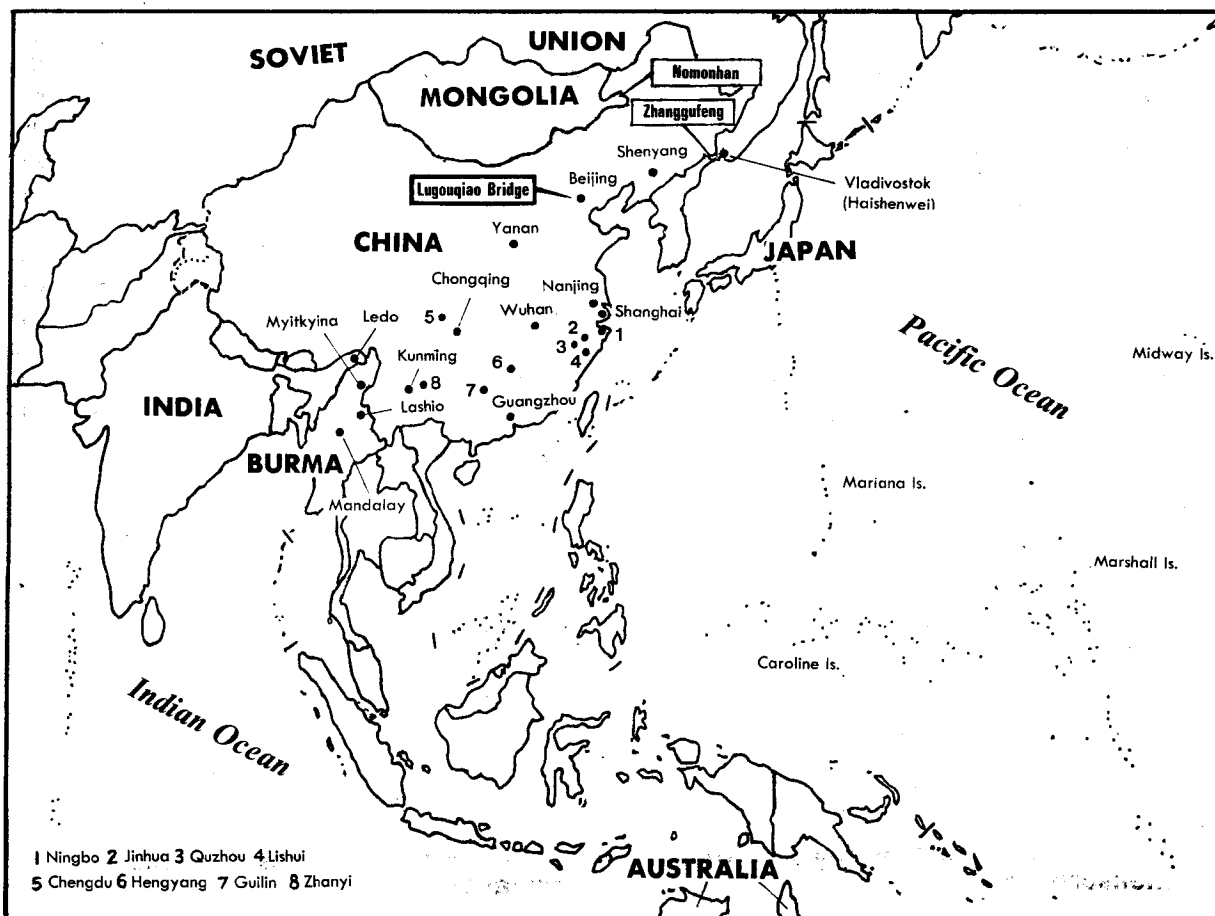
In the 1970s the Ivory Coast went on a large-scale construction binge. In Abidjan, the country's capital, row upon row of newly-built high-rise structures lined the shores of coastal lagoons, side by

side with the villas of wealthy citizens. An international airport modelled on De Gaulle Airport in Paris was also to be built, and the 500-km road from Abidjan to Mali and Burkina Faso was upgraded.

With these economic "wonders," the Ivory Coast was often put forward as an example for other African nations to follow. But it said goodbye to its golden age in 1978, when the economy began a long slide into eclipse.

The steep decline came after cocoa and coffee prices plummeted on the world market. As a result, the country's trade balance tilted sharply, with overall trade surplus falling from 13.2 billion francs in 1977 to only 1.9 billion francs in 1978. In order to meet its investment plans and routine spending, the government was forced to borrow money from international lenders.

China Theatre — Rear Area of Asian and Pacific Theatre



Note: Drawn according to present boundaries.

China's Contribution to Anti-Fascist War

China's War of Resistance Against Japan was an important part of the worldwide struggle against fascism. By engaging the brunt of the Japanese army in a protracted struggle, the Chinese forces saved the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain from the full force of Tokyo's troops.

by **LIU TINGHUA**

CHINA first launched its own war against Japanese aggression in 1931. It then joined the Allies in the fight against the fascist Axis countries, Germany, Italy and Japan. From the very beginning, Chinese forces engaged

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the brunt of the Japanese army, leaving it unable to mount a concentrated attack on the Soviet Union in the north or the British and American forces in the south. This contribution helped lead to victory over the fascists.

China's resistance frustrated Japan's plan to drive north, making it possible for the Soviet Union to concentrate its efforts on the western front rather than

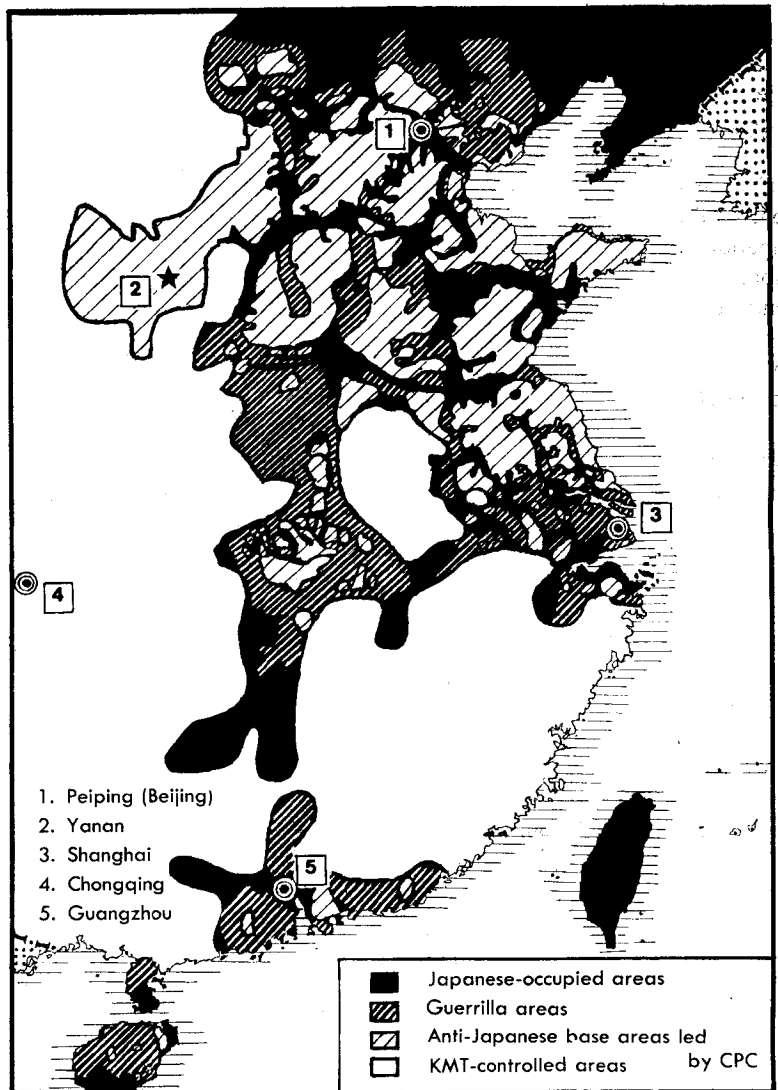
dividing its forces between two fronts.

As early as 1928, the Japanese imperialists attempted to attack the Soviet Union in an effort to eliminate any possible influence the first socialist country might produce in the Asia-Pacific region. In march 1931, the General Staff of the Supreme Command at the Imperial Headquarters drew up a plan for a major attack

on the Soviet Union, with a landing set for the coast east of Vladivostok (Haishenwei). In August 1932, Japan's war planners once again contemplated a major offensive against the Soviet Union in the following year. According to that plan, Japan would use northeast China, which it had occupied in 1931, as a springboard for a drive north. After attacking the Soviet Union, Japan hoped to occupy the entire Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union. Then, by merging the Soviet Union's eastern areas with northeast China and Inner Mongolia, Japan's war planners would have a solid strategic base from which to scramble for hegemony over Asia and the rest of the world. But the Soviet government had made military preparations to counter a Japanese invasion, and the unremitting resistance of the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Army under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party took a heavy toll of the Japanese troops (Japan had 172,000 troops killed or wounded in northeast China between September 18, 1931, when the Japanese seized Shenyang and July 7, 1937, when Japan launched its full-scale invasion of China). These factors rendered it impossible for the Japanese forces to launch an invasion of the Soviet Union.

On August 7, 1936, Hirota's cabinet decided at a meeting to concentrate its attack to the south. The plan was to gain a firm foothold on the Asia continent while expanding to the seas in the south. At that time, however, Japan's policy was still focused on expansion in the north. "Foreign Policy of the Empire," a document adopted at the same cabinet meeting, stressed that the growth of Soviet military strength in the Far East posed a serious obstacle to Japan in carrying out its East Asian policy. Therefore, Japan's major diplomatic attention, the cabinet decided, should

Map of the Base Area Behind Enemy Lines
(August 1945)



be to frustrate what they saw as the Soviet Union's attempt to invade East Asia. Japan would work to eliminate the "Soviet military threat and check the spread of communism."

In November 1936, Japan and Germany signed an agreement on their joint effort to check communism. The purpose was to let Germany pin down the Soviet Union's military strength in the West so Japan could move at will in the Far East. This attempt indicates that Japan, in order to invade Siberia in the north and the South Pacific islands in the south,

adopted the strategy of first attacking China in the middle and then expanding to both flanks. The development of China's War of Resistance Against Japan was, therefore, bound to have a direct bearing on the Soviet fight against Germany and the struggle of the United States and Great Britain against Japan in the Pacific and in Southeast Asia.

Taking advantage of the Lugouqiao (Marco Polo) Bridge Incident on July 7, 1937, the Japanese launched a full-scale invasion of China. They schemed to knock out China within a month,

which would facilitate Japanese troops' drive to Siberia and the South Pacific. However, the invasion of China met fierce resistance from the very beginning. The Japanese invaders became bogged down deeper and deeper in the Chinese battlefield, and their plans of a quick victory fell apart. Rather than using the occupation troops on other fronts, Japan's military leaders had to send reinforcements to China. By the end of 1937, Japan's troop strength in China (not including northeast China) had reached 16 divisions, 28 army aviation squadrons and two navy fleets, accounting for two-thirds of its ground troops, more than half of its air force and two-fifths of its navy.

On January 16, 1938, Japan's Kono cabinet announced that it would "not take the Nationalist government as its adversary." The aim was to lure the Kuomintang government into surrender. In the summer of the same year, Britain and France sought to appease Germany, and in the process the Nazis annexed Austria and were poised to grab Czechoslovakia. Germany's intention to drive eastward became ever clearer.

As it was unable to end the "Chinese incident" by force, Japan once again proposed peace talks with the Kuomintang government. They hoped such a peace would help their troops in a northward push against the Soviet Union in co-ordination with German moves in the West. But the Chinese people's determination to fight through to the end did not waver. Faced with continued resistance, Japan sent 10 more divisions to China. In late October 1938, the Japanese launched attacks on Guangzhou and Wuhan. By the end of 1938, Japan had 32 divisions, 14 independent mixed brigades and three independent garrison detachments, totalling more than 94

percent of Japan's land force, tied up in China.

Between the July 7, 1937 Incident at the Lugouqiao Bridge and the attack on Wuhan, the Japanese forces had pushed forward some 1,200 kilometres in the span of 16 months. In doing so, 447,700 troops were killed or wounded, 785 airplanes and 1,064 air crew were shot down and more than 100 warships and boats were destroyed. The operation cost more than 10 billion yen.

Faced with such circumstances, Japan's military leaders decided that "it is necessary to avoid a new battle with China." This decision was tantamount to proclaiming the failure of Japan's plan for a quick victory in China. Any hopes of invading the Soviet Union in the north had been dashed.

Of course, it is undeniable that Japan's failure in the Zhanggufeng Incident* in July 1938, and particularly Japan's crushing defeat in the Nomonhan Conflict**, were severe blows the Soviets administered to Japan's plans to push north. But, it was the progress of China's anti-Japanese war that foiled the Japanese ambitions and freed the Soviets from battling on two fronts.

At a Japanese cabinet meeting in June 1941, Foreign Minister Matsuoka proposed going to war against the Soviet Union, joining Germany in a pincer attack from the east and the west. This proposal was abruptly rejected by Gen Sugiyama, chief of general staff of the Japanese army. Since Japan had deployed much of its military strength in China, he said, the northward march was impracticable. Hence, the Japanese supreme command was forced to put off the new offensive until favourable events — such as "the collapse of Stalin or a turmoil in the Far East Soviet Russia" — occurred.

When the German army besieged Leningrad and reached Moscow, Hitler hoped to join hands with Japan to defeat the Soviet Union before the arrival of winter. Ribbentrop, the German foreign minister, proposed that a pincer movement be mounted as soon as possible, with the two armies meeting at the Trans-Siberian Railway. At the time, however, Japan was concentrating its forces to intensify its war against China. This made it possible for the Soviets to move 542,000 men, 5,000 guns and mortars and 3,300 tanks from the eastern front and its Pacific Fleet to deal with the German advance on Leningrad and Moscow.

In his memoirs, *Mission in China*, General Chuikov, the chief Soviet military adviser to China, says, "During our hardest war years, Japan did not attack the Soviet Union, but instead plunged China in a bloodbath. Anybody who respects the objective reality should take this obvious and irrefutable fact into consideration."

* Zhanggufeng Incident. Zhanggufeng is a town in China's Jilin Province. From July 15 to August 11, 1938, Japan massed 10,000 troops there in a provocation against the Soviet Red Army. On August 12, Japan was compelled to sign an armistice agreement with the Soviet Union.

** Nomonhan Conflict. On May 12, 1939, the Japanese army carried out a provocation against the Mongolian army at Nomonhan on the Sino-Mongolian border. The Soviet Union, in accordance with the Soviet-Mongolian Treaty of Mutual Assistance, took part in the fighting. The Japanese army suffered 12,220 casualties, or 73 percent of its troops. On September 16, Japan signed an armistice in Moscow.

It should also be pointed out that Chinese strategic counterattacks helped the Soviet Union quickly defeat the Japanese Kwantung (Kantogun) Army when it marched into northeast China in August 1945. These counterattacks, which trapped 1.05 million Japanese forces inside the Shanhaiguan Pass and eliminated 350,000 enemy troops, made it impossible for the main Japanese force to assist the Kwantung Army, and thus accelerated its defeat.

Just as the Soviet Union was spared a strong Japanese attack by China's resistance, so, too, were the Allies in the South Pacific.

In May 1940 Germany launched its Western campaign, forcing the Anglo-French allied forces to beat a precipitous retreat. Japan saw this as a golden opportunity to expand its Pacific possessions at the expense of the United States, Britain, France and the Netherlands. However, because more than 80 percent of its land forces were involved in the war against China, the Japanese Supreme Command decided to push south, feeling it was hopeless to end "the China Incident" within China. The Japanese also believed China was only able to continue fighting because it had assistance from the United States, Britain and other countries. Thus, in July 1940, they sent troops into French-held Indo-China in an attempt to cut off China's supply lines and quell the Chinese resistance, while preparing for further southward moves.

This action, however, sharpened Japan's contradictions with the United States, Britain, France and the Netherlands. On September 27, Japan, Germany and Italy

concluded the Tripartite Pact. Their motives were mixed: Japan hoped to prevent the Allies from intervening in the Sino-Japanese war, while Germany and Italy wanted to keep the United States out of the European theatre. The Allies, however, thinking that the China battlefield could be used to pin down the main force of the Japanese army, decided to strengthen their assistance to China and impose economic sanctions on Japan. This move turned the Allied-Japanese fight for the Asian colonies white-hot. On November 13, 1940, the Japanese Imperial Conference adopted the Programme for Handling the "China Incident": "There is hope of solving the 'China Incident' only when it is considered as a link in an overall international change embracing both Europe and Asia."

Until the eve of the Pacific war, Japan still reasoned that it could "use its war against the United States, Britain and the Netherlands to indirectly force the surrender of the Chinese government."

China's adherence to a strategy of protracted war, however, made Japan realize that it could not press its southward advance before ending the Sino-Japanese war. This compelled it to pin its hopes on the victory of its southern drive. In a word, Japan expected the success of its southward swing to press China to surrender.

"The Main Points for the Implementation of the State Policy of the Empire" adopted by the Japanese Imperial Conference on November 5, 1941, called for a massive attack against the Southeast Asian countries in early December. "To establish a new order of the Greater East Asia," the

document read, "now (we) decide to declare war on the United States, Britain and the Netherlands." From then on, Japan threw itself wholeheartedly into the southward drive gamble. After the outbreak of the Pacific war, Japan dispatched to the South Pacific only 10 divisions (5 of which were transferred from the Chinese battlefield), 3 independent mixed brigades, 1 armoured regiment and 70 air squadrons. On the Chinese battlefield there were 34 divisions, 44 independent mixed brigades and 72 air squadrons—more than three times the ground forces engaged in the Pacific theatre during the early stages of the war.

From the 1937 Lugouqiao Bridge Incident to the outbreak of the Pacific war in 1941, China fought alone against Japanese aggression, tying down over 1 million troops and killing, wounding or capturing about 900,000 over a period of four and a half years. As late as 1943, when the US and British armies began their counterattack, 64 percent of Japan's ground forces (about 43 divisions, 24 independent mixed brigades) and 45 percent of its air force (75 squadrons) were deployed on the Chinese front. The Japanese Supreme Command was keenly aware that while it could not counter the US and British armies with its weak South Pacific forces, neither could it transfer its armies from China to the Pacific.

US President Franklin Roosevelt once said: Had there been no China, or had China been defeated, just imagine how many divisions of Japanese troops would have been transferred to other places to fight. They could quickly defeat Australia and India—they could easily conquer these places. They could even cut through to the Middle East... work in co-ordination with Ger-

many, launch a large-scale pincer attack, then join forces in the Near East, isolate Russia completely, and swallow Egypt, thus cutting all traffic to the Mediterranean.

In his book, *The Second World War 1939-45*, J.F.C. Fuller, a noted British military commentator, wrote, to the joy of the United States and Britain, Japan had insufficient armed forces to occupy and control the strategic points on the Indian Ocean. Neither had it sufficient armed forces to fight a life-and-death struggle in the Pacific. If Japan had adequate forces, the course of the Second World War would have been quite different.

The Chinese front also served as an important rear base for the Allies in Asia and the Pacific.

In 1942 when the Japanese invaded Burma, China dispatched two armies to support the British. Even though the fight ended in defeat, the Japanese were forced to postpone their planned assault on India, giving the Indians more time for defence preparation and lightening the burden on Britain. From November 1943 to March 1945, some 200,000 Chinese troops in eight armies fought alongside the US forces in western Yunnan and northern Burma, annihilating most of the 18th and 56th Japanese divisions and recapturing Myitkyina.

Meanwhile, China also provided the Allies with airfields in Kunming, Zhanyi, Chengdu, Guilin, Hengyang, Quzhou, Lishui, Jinhua and Ningbo, and supplied large quantities of strategic materials to their war effort. During the eight years of the anti-Japanese war, China supplied the Soviet Union with a total of US\$450 million worth of farm and mineral products. It provided the United States with a total of US\$747.8 million worth of tung oil, tin and wolfram ore and Britain 114.809 million pounds



The above photograph shows Chinese Defence Minister Zhang Aiping with five American bomber crewmen shot down during World War II.

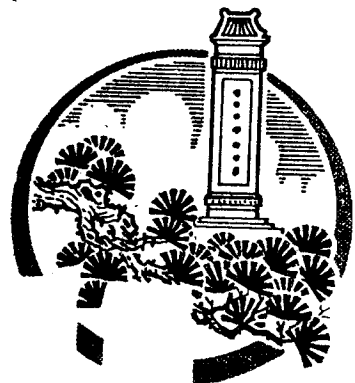
When an American B-29 was hit by Japanese fire in August 1944, the five crewmen were in peril. Zhang, then a division commander in the New 4th Army, ordered his troops to rescue the downed men. After a two-hour battle with Japanese soldiers, Zhang's division had lost four lives, but the five Americans were saved. On June 1, 1984, when Zhang was visiting the United States, US Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger arranged a meeting with the surviving three of the five crewmen.

sterling worth of farm and mineral products.

After the defeat of the Japanese, more than 1.28 million Japanese troops surrendered in China. During the war, China killed, wounded or captured over 1.33 million Japanese, while suffering tremendous losses of its own — incomplete statistics showed that 21.8 million Chinese were killed or disabled, 3.8 million of them soldiers. Property losses and war damage were put at US\$113 billion.

The heroic deeds of the Chinese army and people who fought against Japan will go down in the

history of the worldwide battle against fascism. On their part, the Chinese will for ever remember those who rendered them support and assistance in the anti-Japanese war.



Australia, New Zealand Show Independence

With the election of Labour governments in Australia and New Zealand, the two nations have adopted foreign policies that display more independence from the United States. The advent of the independent streak, which is related to changes in the international situation, is a consequence of the internal differences within the alliance of Australia, New Zealand and the United States. The growing independence could weaken the alliance and have a major effect on US strategy and the international situation.

by LIN HANJUN

AUSTRALIA and New Zealand, two important allies of the United States in the South Pacific, maintain friendly relations with Washington as a result of their common interests. However, there have recently appeared problems in the tripartite alliance.

The alliance of Australia, New Zealand and the United States dates back to World War II. During the war, Britain, which had long been the primary defender of Australia and New Zealand, could hardly defend itself. Britain's ability to defend nations in the South Pacific was out of the question. Faced with the threat of Japanese militarism, Australia and New Zealand began to look towards the United States for help. The three-way relationship continued to exist after World War II and was strengthened by a formal treaty signed in September 1951 in San Francisco — the Security Treaty Between Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America (ANZUS).

ANZUS, a miniature version of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as it is sometimes called, is an indispensable component in the United States' post-war alliance strategy. Australia and New Zealand, which have closely followed Washington's

foreign policy lead since World War II, are considered the most loyal friends by the United States. In recent years, however, the two nations have shown an independent streak. The streak has been illustrated in three ways:

1. Equality with the United States has been increasingly stressed and the concept of regionalization has been raised concerning the scope of the alliance's function. The Australian Labour Party made several adjustments in Australia's foreign policy when it took office in March 1983. In June 1983, Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke asked US President Ronald Reagan's administration to reconsider the status of ANZUS during Hawke's visit to the United States. Hawke sought three major changes in the treaty. First, he wanted it to emphasize equality between Australia and the United States. Second, he wanted to make it clear that Australia does not have the duty to become involved in conflicts between the superpowers. And third, he wanted to redefine ANZUS according to the concept of regionalization. The purpose of the three-part proposal, explained Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden, was to clarify the actual meaning of ANZUS and how and where it could be employed.

Australia's insistence on regionalization implies that it is

unwilling to take responsibility for events that occur outside its region. By avoiding such involvement Australia has made it clear that it will not be an active supporter of the United States' world strategy. The country's cardinal interests, say Australia's leaders, lie in Oceania's peace and security. Consequently, ANZUS should be focused on South Pacific.

But Washington reached coldly to Hawke's proposal. The United States has always considered the alliance as a vital component of its world alliance system. Only under the premise that the strategic function of the alliance will not change did the Reagan administration acknowledge the equal partner status of the United States and Australia. Washington also made concessions to requests that Canberra administer the military bases and other ANZUS facilities located in Australia.

Though US leaders considered the case closed, the Australian government kept insisting that ANZUS be considered only a regional treaty. In September 1983, Hayden restated in a statement that Australia's major defence function is to establish a self-defence capability in its own region rather than to act as an accessory to superpower strategy. These remarks clearly demonstrated that differences between the United States and Australia

about the scope of ANZUS remained.

2. Both Australia and New Zealand have adopted anti-nuclear stands. Tension in the Asia-Pacific region has increased with the growing militarization of the region by the superpowers. To protect the South Pacific from becoming a battlefield for the United States and the Soviet Union, Australia and New Zealand accelerated the process of establishing a South Pacific nuclear-free zone in 1983. And during a meeting of the South Pacific Forum earlier this month, the 13 members formally declared the nuclear-free zone.

New Zealand adopted a firm anti-nuclear policy after its Labour Party, headed by David Lange, came to power in July 1984. A salient feature of Labour's policy was a ban on nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered vessels in New Zealand ports. Last January, when the United States informed the New Zealand government that a nuclear-powered destroyer would visit, Lange reacted swiftly. He announced that nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered vessels would never port in New Zealand so long as his government is in office. To enter New Zealand port, the United States must assure the government that the visiting ship is not a nuclear vessel. In reality, Lange's decision has made it impossible for any US ships to use New Zealand's ports, because, as a rule, the United States refuses to announce whether its vessels are nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed.

Since Australia and New Zealand, as neighbours, share a common historical and cultural heritage and have nearly identical political and economic patterns, their foreign policies have traditionally echoed each other. When the Lange government effectively closed New Zealand's ports to US warships, the left wing of the

Australian Labour Party called on Hawke's administration to follow suit. As a result, the Hawke government made two policy decisions last February: It went back on a previous promise that Australia would provide support facilities for MX missile testing in the Tasman Sea and it expressed disapproval of the Reagan administration's "Star Wars" programme.

3. In their defence policies, the two countries are now stressing self-reliance. In the past, Australia and New Zealand did not have independent national defence capabilities because they relied heavily on the ANZUS alliance. This lack of independence was an important reason why they could not shake US control. But in recent years, the two countries have come to realize that if they want to be truly equal partners with the United States, they must seek independence in defence matters. Over the past few years the two governments have made some efforts towards this end.

For instance, Canberra in 1983 increased its defence budget for the next fiscal year by 10.4 percent, hitting a record of 5.28 billion Australian dollars. Previously, Australia's defence budget was limited to 3 percent of its gross national product, but the ceiling has now been lifted to 4 percent. In the case of New Zealand, after the Lange government rejected a US warship port call, it substantially increased its own defence budget, with the aim of improving its national defence capabilities.

At the same time, in the face of repeated threats by Washington that it would not be committed to defend its ANZUS partners if they continue to reject US vessels, Australia and New Zealand began taking steps to improve co-operation in mutual defence. At a Wellington meeting last April, the defence ministers of the two countries pledged to strive for an independent national defence

capability and signed two agreements on bilateral defence co-operation.

It should be noted, however, that both Australia and New Zealand have expressed a willingness to stay in ANZUS and maintain an ally relationship with Washington. The reason for this dual position is that the two countries are still weak in their defence capabilities. At present, Australia has only 70,000 men in active service, while New Zealand's armed forces count fewer than 13,000. With such small armies, according to Australian defence experts, the two countries cannot even hope to cope with a regional conflict. Another reason is that the Soviet military buildup in the Pacific region — especially the Soviet base in Cam Ranh Bay and Soviet support for Viet Nam's invasion of Kampuchea — constitutes a threat to Oceania's peace and security. These two factors have shaped the attitude of Australia and New Zealand — while emphasizing independence, they do not want to completely break away from Washington. Also, pro-American political forces in both countries have called on their governments to keep the ANZUS alliance intact.

Causes for the Change

It is no accident that both Australia and New Zealand have recently shown independent tendencies. Their push for independence is closely related to the overall political and economic situation in the world in the 1970s and 80s, and is a natural outgrowth of the contradictions within the alliance.

First, changes taking place in recent years in the two countries' external economic relations have led to a decline of US influence in their diplomacy. Although Australia and New Zealand are developed countries, primary

products hold an important position in their national economies. By the early 1980s, farm produce, minerals and semi-finished goods accounted for 80 percent of Australia's total exports. The country leads the world in wool export, and it is also a major wheat and iron ore exporter. New Zealand depends heavily on agriculture and animal husbandry, and now leads the world in both lamb exports and per-capita possession of sheep. Because they rely on foreign trade for their prosperity, ensuring stable overseas markets has traditionally been a major priority. This factor has shaped much of their foreign policy.

Before World War II, Britain was their largest market, a position later occupied by the United States in the postwar years. The past decade, however, saw great changes in the world economic scene. The Asia-Pacific region, especially East Asia, is fast rising in economic importance, and this has affected the trade policies of Australia and New Zealand. By the latter half of the 1970s, Japan had already replaced the United States as their most important trading partner. Japan has maintained its primacy into the 1980s, and several other East Asian nations are also gaining on Washington in trade with the two countries. According to official statistics, Australia's 1983 exports to East Asia (excluding Japan) neared US\$4 billion, compared with US\$4.27 billion to the United States. The same year saw New Zealand export products valued at US\$1.3 billion to its major Asian trading partners, far surpassing its total of US\$500 million in exports to the US. This being the case, the two countries began adjusting their foreign policies to meet their changed economic relations.

So, less than one year after the Labour Party came to power in Australia, Prime Minister Hawke

and Foreign Minister Hayden journeyed to Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, all of which are members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), as well as Japan, China and South Korea. During their travels, they repeatedly stressed that Australia was a member of the Asia-Pacific region and that it should focus its diplomatic efforts on this area. New Zealand, too, began tying its fate to the Asia-Pacific region. During Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to New Zealand early this year, Prime Minister Lange put forward the idea of promoting Pacific cooperation, with the ASEAN states and South Pacific nations playing a major part in the endeavour. Meanwhile, both countries began distancing themselves from Washington and showed increasing reluctance to do as they were told.

Second, Australian and New Zealand strategic objectives are not totally identical to those of the United States.

When the ANZUS treaty was signed in the early 1950s, Canberra and Wellington were mainly driven by lingering fears of a resurrection of Japanese militarism, while Washington wanted to contain Asian communism. Later, as Australia and New Zealand improved relations with Tokyo, the alliance's defensive stance against Japan gradually relaxed. To sustain ANZUS in the face of this major policy shift, Australia and New Zealand paid a high price. In the early 1950s and late 1960s, the two countries sent troops to Korea and Viet Nam wars which brought not only human and material losses, but also created new political wounds. Indeed, their support for the US in Viet Nam was a major cause for the collapse of Australia's Liberal-National Country coalition and the fall of the National Party government in New Zealand.

The 1980s revealed greater strategic differences between the ANZUS partners, and their inequality became more conspicuous. Washington had been gradually turning eastward since the 1970s, when the Asia-Pacific region surpassed Western Europe as its major trading partner. Also, in keeping with its policy of global contention with the Soviet Union, the Reagan administration has intensified its confrontation with Moscow in the Asia-Pacific and the Indian Ocean. Because Australia is situated within easy reach of these areas, and because the US has a number of bases on its soil—including the largest base in the US global communications network—the Reagan administration has attached greater importance to the ANZUS alliance than many previous American governments. To strengthen and expand the alliance, it has proposed increasing the number of US military bases in Australia and extending the pact's sphere to include the Indian Ocean. In this, its aim is to more closely link the alliance with its rivalry with Moscow for global hegemony.

Australia and New Zealand, however, think differently. They do not want to see themselves become pawns in the super-power chess game, nor are they convinced that the big powers pose any immediate threat to their security. On the contrary, an Australian official document released April 1984 said that in a US-Soviet conflict Australia might become a target of attack because of the US military bases on its soil. A further possible threat to Australia would come from neighbouring areas, the document noted, adding that Washington might not support its ally in a regional conflict. So, it concluded: Australia must rely on itself for defence.

New Zealand, because of its geographical situation and its traditionally close defence ties with Australia, has also become all the more unwilling to blindly follow the US strategic lead.

Since the two sides have different objectives, it is natural that they explain the ANZUS treaty differently. Furthermore, the alliance is not founded on mutually equal needs, because the United States wants more from Australia and New Zealand. Therefore, it is not surprising that Australia and New Zealand have developed independent tendencies.

Finally, the anti-nuclear peace movements in Australia and New Zealand have an important influence on the two countries' relations with the United States.

Washington and Moscow have stepped up their nuclear arms race

since the end of the 1970s, helping feed international feelings of insecurity. In Australia, more than 100 peace groups hold nationwide demonstrations in March-April each year. Their participants, numbering tens of thousands, include people of all social strata, as well as some state and federal ministers and parliamentarians. Peace movements are also active in New Zealand. All share the fear that port calls by nuclear-powered US warships, or the continued existence of US military bases and facilities on their soil, could make their countries targets of attack in a nuclear war. They demand that their governments abolish the ANZUS treaty, reject port calls by ships carrying nuclear weapons, and dismantle US military bases.

These growing peace movements have a direct effect on the foreign policies of Canberra and

Wellington. Before they came to power, the Labour Parties in both Australia and New Zealand had declared in their campaign platforms that they would re-examine the ANZUS treaty or forbid port calls by warships carrying nuclear weapons. It was this declaration that led to their overwhelming electoral victories. Also, the powerful left wings of both parties support the peace movement. Under their influence, the Hawke government last February decided that Australia would not provide facilities to help United States test its MX missile. And following a referendum which showed that 76 percent of New Zealand's voters favoured a ban on port calls by nuclear warships, the Lange government stood its ground in its port call dispute with the United States.

(To be continued.)

Insurance Industry

(Continued from p. 11.)

a year and so does my wife. Several thefts have occurred around my neighbourhood. With insurance, I'll be able to get compensation even if something happens to my property," he said. "I'll only have to pay less than 10 yuan this year to make sure that I won't lose anything. It's a great advantage. Why not take it?"

By the end of last year, 130,000 families in Beijing had purchased property insurance.

Life and accident insurance and pension insurance have also caught on. Last year the number of life insurance holders multiplied nearly six-fold to 2.9 million from 500,000 in 1983. And, by June of this year, the figure had risen to more than 3.5 million.

Pension insurance has been welcomed particularly by workers in collectively owned enterprises and contract workers, who, unlike government clerks and workers in

state-owned enterprises, have no steady source of income after retirement. Under the pension insurance plans, they pay a small amount of their wages, generally 2 yuan a month, towards a retirement fund. Most enterprises agree to pay a portion of the monthly premium. This has become almost a standard practice in many collective enterprises, and it has made workers more comfortable about their retirement.

With the implementation of the open-policy and an increasing number of foreign companies establishing offices in China, the foreign insurance business has also developed rapidly. PICC now offers more than 40 types of foreign insurance, and it can underwrite everything from a nuclear power plant to a company car. PICC has established reinsurance relations with about 1,000 insurance and reinsurance companies and brokerages in more than 120 countries and regions. Last year its overseas income grew 12 percent to

US\$166 million.

Though the insurance business has boomed, it faces several major obstacles. "The problem now is that we lack personnel, especially qualified personnel," a PICC official told our correspondent. During the 20 years the industry was suspended, all the old insurance professionals took other jobs and failed to keep up with changes in the industry. Most of the new staff are unfamiliar with the business.

"I am 24 years old now. Before I was even born, the business had been stopped," said a young official in the PICC office. "I knew nothing about the business before I came here. I had to start from ABC," she said.

But efforts are being made to change the situation, company officials said. At present staff members are enrolled in training courses. And financial and economic institutes and major universities across the country are now offering courses in insurance.

Mathematician Hua Luogeng Dies

HUA LUOGENG, China's most famous mathematician, stood before his colleagues at Tokyo University and began the first lecture of his Japanese tour at 4 pm on June 12.

Time after time, Hua was interrupted by applause as he explained some of the mathematical theories that had brought him fame. Despite his 75 years and his recent bouts with heart disease, he refused to sit in a chair provided for him, instead choosing to stand.

At 4:45 pm his allotted 45 minutes was up, but the Japanese mathematicians were eager to hear more. Hua asked for a few extra minutes to wrap up, and then he proceeded to talk until 5 pm.

As he sat in his chair, he started to say something else, but he fell silent as he was struck by another heart attack.

Rushed to Tokyo University Hospital, Hua lived only another five hours.

Hua, who had always said he wanted to work right up until his

death, had gained international fame for his mathematical theories. The first Chinese academic elected to the United States National Academy of Sciences, Hua was granted honorary degrees from the University of Nancy in France, the University of Illinois in the United States and Hongkong Chinese University. He was also honoured by the Smithsonian Institution in Washington DC and elected one of the world's 88 most outstanding mathematicians by the Chicago Museum of Science and Technology.

At home, Hua gained as much fame for his path to success as for his mathematical theories, which elude most laymen.

Born into a poor family in Jiangsu Province, Hua couldn't continue his education past junior middle school because his parents were too poor to pay his tuition. He helped his father running a grocery, honing his math skills in the process. When he was 18 years old he was stricken by typhoid fever, a disease that rendered his left leg lame for life.

"I have no other choice. Other jobs need more walking and a lot of money," he said. "Mathematics needs only a pen and some paper." In this way he started his research with three books on algebra, geometry and calculus. His work paid off with the publication of his first paper only a year later. His talents attracted the attention of mathematician Xiong Qinglai, who asked him to work as a file assistant in Beijing's Qinghua University while auditing classes. In his first four years at the university, he published more than 10 papers and taught himself English, French and German. Before long he was lecturing classes, and a short time later he was hired as a professor.

In the summer of 1936, he went to Cambridge, England, and worked as a visiting scholar for two years.

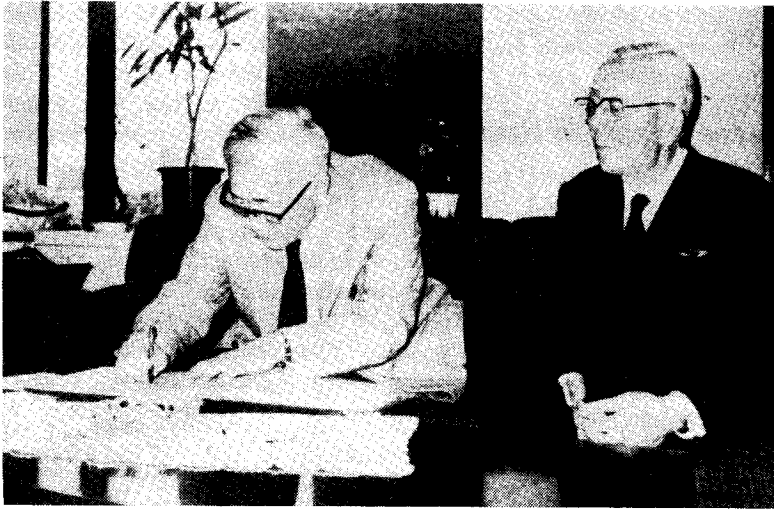
When he heard the news about the outbreak of the anti-Japanese war in 1937, he immediately returned to China. He lived in a hut on the outskirts of Kunming together with six other family members. During the day he taught at the National Southwest Associate University to earn enough to support his family. At night he continued his research work.

After the war, Hua was invited to work at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey, in the spring of 1946. When New China was founded in 1949, Hua was teaching at the University of Illinois, but he unhesitatingly gave up his post and returned to China in 1950.

Back home in China, Hua was given the task of rebuilding the Institute of Mathematics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Through his efforts, the institute assembled a group of outstanding



Hua Luogeng talks with mathematicians Yang Le (left), Zhang Guanghou (second from left) and Chen Jingrun (right).



Hua Luogeng signs the registration book at Tokyo University just before his lecture on June 12, 1985, the last day of his life.

young academics and together they laid a solid foundation for the development of mathematical sciences in China. Departments devoted to theory, logic, mechanics and the nascent science of com-

puters were formed.

Not all of Hua's work was simply theoretical. In the 1950s and 1960s he concentrated on applying his work to the nation's economic problems. He devised mathemati-

cal systems for determining the most efficient organization of production and for improving management.

By 1979, Hua was pushing 70, but he continued to work. He joined the Communist Party that year and visited factories, coal mines and oilfields to talk about his mathematical theories.

During his lifetime, Hua Luogeng published some 200 papers, and 10 books, eight of which were translated abroad into foreign languages and some were listed as classical works of the century.

His inspiring story—the rise from poverty and illness to the heights of academia—was told in a television series entitled *Hua Luogeng, Chinese Mathematician*. Produced prior to his death, the series is currently being shown for a second time on China Central Television (CCTV). □

Reform Farm Provides New Lease on Life

by XU YULIN

Our Correspondent

THREE hours drive to the west from Urumqi, the capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, I arrived at the foot of Tianshan Mountains after traversing a seemingly endless desert. Here, in a remote corner of north-west China, is located a labour reform farm on the southern tip of the Junggar Basin.

The farm is not enclosed by high walls or electric fences. Instead, a guard tower overlooks every courtyard building. Standing in the tower, the farm spreads out before me. I can see lines of trees which act as wind shelters, surging waves of wheat and patches of yellow rape flowers.

There are 10 branch farms under the main farm. Each

houses four or five teams of convicts, with 40 men in each team. Most of the inmates come from Beijing and other big cities, and they are primarily repeat offenders. By sentencing them to serve their time on the farm, it is hoped that the labour and ideological reform will help them turn a new leaf on life.

Commander of Three Armies

When I arrived at the farm, the prisoners, all dressed in black, were just lining up to head for the fields. Their team leader, also a convict, called the roll and then reported to a prison staff member who wore a white uniform. The prisoner then led his group members into the fields.

I was met by Lao Li, the farm director who jokingly calls himself a "commander of three

armies." In his position he is in charge of three groups, staff in white uniforms, armed police in yellow and convicts in black.

Lao Li said, "Most of the inmates are young. In cities, they were wild like untamed horses and had no aims in life. Unless they are ruled by strict discipline and lead a structured and rhythmic life, they cannot change their bad habits," he explained. "Every morning, they have routine drills, and then they go to work in the morning and afternoon. After supper they have drills again. Once a week a drill contest among the different teams is held."

Each prisoner team occupies a courtyard house. Under each team are several groups, with 10 men in each group and each group led by one leader. The group shares a single dormitory room. I visited several dormitories and

A Labour Reform Farm in Wutonghe, Heilongjiang Province

Upper: A convict's good behaviour record brings smiles from his relatives.

Middle: Inmates are given regular medical check-ups.

Lower: Life on the reform farm is not all work. Here convicts work on ice carvings for their annual winter festival.



found the beds neatly made. Bowls and chopsticks were covered with gauze. The rooms were bright and airy. On one wall were posted short

essays written by the convicts, including their personal plans for ideological reform.

Prisoners Look to New Life

I talked with several convicts. One young convict said, "I have committed serious crimes. At first I thought I would be given the death sentence. Unexpectedly, I was not sentenced to death but was sent to this farm to serve my sentence, so that I may turn a new leaf. Conditions here are not bad at all."

Lu Zengju, who was sentenced to five years for robbery, told me, "When I was informed that I would serve my sentence in Xinjiang, I was scared. Xinjiang is so remote and desolate. I had expected that life would be terrible. But, to my surprise, the conditions are not so bad. And the staff is kind to us. Now I have no worries."

As for food, each convict is given 25 kg of rice or wheat flour and 0.5 kg of edible oil each month. As the farm grows its own vegetables and raises its own pigs, inmates have plenty to eat. On holidays and festivals, they make *jiaozi*, Chinese-style dumplings. During fruit seasons, they are given watermelons, apples and other available fruits.

They also have access to cultural activities. There is but one colour TV set for the whole area, but there are plenty of books, magazines and newspapers. There are also basketball and volleyball courts and rooms for playing table tennis, *kangle* billiards and chess. Sports matches and cultural performances are often organized.

The farm publishes a news bulletin called *New Road*, which is edited by the inmates themselves. The newsletter praises the good deeds of the convicts and gives the inmates a place to record their views about their readings or their experience of being reformed. It also criticizes those who behave

badly. From time to time, *New Road* publishes information about the law. One convict said, "This bulletin helps me turn over a new leaf and makes me more confident that I can be reformed."

In each farm there are clinics and a few hospital beds. And doctors also tour the fields to treat prisoners during their work break.

Combining Praises and Punishment

"The leadership gives timely citations or prizes to the prisoners who behave well during their reform," said director Lao Li. Their good deeds were made known to their parents and the best behaved prisoners were chosen to become group leaders and *New Road* editors.

Lao Li went on to say, "But for those undisciplined and badly behaved prisoners, we try to help them through patient persuasion. If they stick to their wrongdoings, they will be given adequate punishment," he said. "Last year our farm worked in co-ordination with the court in retrying three criminals who had time and again violated disciplinary rules and who had committed new crimes. They either had their demerits recorded or their prison terms extended."

When I asked the director what could be said to be the basic approach of the farm towards the convicts, he answered, "First of all, we treat the prisoners as human beings. We never mistreat them. Beating, scolding and physical punishment are forbidden. The convicts are controlled and educated in a humane way. On the other hand, they are criminals. Some, for example, have lost their human dignity by raping their own daughters or by participating in gang rapes of young women. They must be strictly controlled, so that through physical labour and study they will really see and acknowledge their own crimes."

High-Rises Spell Isolation for Residents

from "JINGJI RIBAO"
(Economic Daily)

THE *si he yuan*, or residential quadrangle, used to be a distinguished feature of Beijing, and such housing still sparks memories for some. In the *si he yuan* children would play in the courtyard while the old would chat under trees. In the evening families were busy cooking. Housewives would call their children for dinner and talk with neighbours about their day. Men would smoke and scan the evening newspaper. Although they would occasionally quarrel with each other, more often than not the quadrangle residents would be ready to help their neighbours.

More and more this kind of living arrangement is being replaced by a contemporary version of the neighbourhood found in high-rise apartment buildings. Apartment dwellers find they have exchanged space and comfort for the bundle of friends found in a quadrangle sitting.

A survey conducted recently among 100 residents of a Beijing apartment building showed 72 percent of the residents did not know their neighbours' names; 68 percent had no idea where their neighbours worked; 95 percent never visited each other; none visited neighbours regularly; and only 1 percent helped each other often.

These figures indicate relations among apartment residents lack the warmth and concern of neighbourhood quads.

Residents who wanted to communicate with their neighbours often worry about disturbing people they didn't know, wondering if the people were home, if the visit was inconvenient, and whether he or she would be welcomed. The survey showed most people with such doubts chose not to initiate conversation. As one older resident said of his apartment life, "I feel as though I am locked in a huge box. I wish I could return to my quadrangle where I had friends and fun."

According to the survey, communication in neighbourhoods is an important part of social life, particularly for the retired, stud-

ents and working singles. The high-rises provide none of these groups with the environment for easy communication.

By adding a communal reading room, chess room, tea house and children's playroom to the buildings, communication and neighbourliness might be promoted. Outside, small parks where groups can gather on the weekends or during their spare time could also facilitate introductions and friendship among apartment residents. China's neighbourhood committees should also get involved by encouraging teenagers to help old couples do household chores or organizing outdoor activities and games. Such adjustments could help revert the tide of isolation that high-rise apartment buildings are encouraging.

Education Related to Birth Control

from "XUESHU LUNTAN"
(Academic Forum)

A SURVEY shows that rural residents in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in south China make up 91.74 percent of the region's total population, while urban dwellers represent only 8.26 percent. It also indicates that 25.93 percent of the rural people above 12 are illiterate or semi-literate. Over the last 18 years, Guangxi's rural population grew by 55.23 percent, a 2.34 percent increase annually. The figure is much higher than the corresponding 45.1 percent hike in the national population, a 2.1 percent annual growth rate.

It is a fact that the educational

level can affect the popularity of birth control. The table on the next page (statistics obtained in 1981 from a sample survey of 10 percent of the population) illustrates how women with higher education are far less likely to have more than two children than their uneducated counterparts.

Because local people have received little education, especially those illiterate or semi-literate child-bearing women, they are easily influenced by feudal ideas. They are reluctant to learn any knowledge about birth control.

Generally speaking, educated women devote much of their time and energy to study and career. They pin their hopes on having children developed both physical-

<i>Educational level of new mothers</i>	<i>First birth(%)</i>	<i>Second birth(%)</i>	<i>Third, Fourth birth(%)</i>
Total percentage	31.10	23.89	45.01
College	82.86	16.00	1.14
Senior high school	71.28	22.56	6.16
Junior high school	51.84	29.12	19.04
Primary school	26.31	25.07	48.62
Illiterate or semi-literate	16.82	19.33	63.85

ly and mentally. The uneducated women focus their attention on the family; they have more time and energy to raise a big family. They believe "more kids, more happiness."

It is clear the best way to control the rural population growth is to improve education so as to reduce the proportion of illiterate or semi-literate citizens among the young and middle-aged.

New Standards for Choosing Spouse

from "ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO"
(China Youth News)

WHAT standards do Chinese college students use in picking their future spouse? Nanjing University recently surveyed students about this question.

Appearance is a major consideration for 59.9 percent of the young men, while only 7.3 percent of the women listed it as important. But some 55.4 percent of the women said talent was key, while only 8.4 percent of the males are keen on talented partners. About 35 percent of both the men and women said they look for a congenial partner most of all. These figures indicate that college

men have an eye for beauty and college women are on the lookout for a talented man.

It merits attention that the women have varying views of talent. Some of them hope their boyfriend will have the gift of gab and will have a large circle of friends; some of them hope their boyfriend will be intelligent and capable, a good organizer; some of them hope their boyfriend will be a man of great talent, bold vision and pioneering spirit; and others hope their boyfriend will work hard and make great achievements in his speciality.

While the young men look for beautiful girls as their marriage partners, they are not satisfied with just a pretty face. They also

want a woman with whom they can get along, a woman that speaks their same language and one who will help them with their works. It is quite evident that the students really want partners with knowledge. Therefore, knowledge seems to be the bridge that links talented boys and beautiful girls.

Bullet Train Proposed

from "XINMIN WANBAO"
(Xinmin Evening News)

CHINA plans to develop high-speed passenger trains on the Beijing-Tianjin-Shanhaiguan Pass and Nanjing-Shanghai routes. The feasibility report of a "bullet train" has already been studied by scientists and technicians in the Ministry of Railways. These specialists believed that such a railway and the separation of passenger and freight lines are essential if China hopes to ease the strain situation in its railway transportation. The introduction of such a train is inevitable in modernizing China's railway transportation.

Today, China's passenger trains are extremely overcrowded. Some 118 trains leave Beijing Railway Station every day, and most of them are packed with 30 percent more passengers than they are designed to carry. On long routes, the figure jumps to between 60 to 100 percent. Every day, about 3,000 people cannot get on the train at the Tianjin Railway Station, and more than 10,000 passengers are left standing at the station in Nanjing, Suzhou and Shanghai.

In order to solve this serious problem, the railways have begun to add more trains. Simultaneously, they are working to develop a double-decker passenger train.

Technology Imports Double Pace

China is making rapid progress in introducing foreign technology this year.

According to the Technology Import and Export Department of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the ministry approved 318 contracts for importing technology between January and June of this year, which more than doubled the 137 for the same period last year. These contracts involved US\$2.05 billion as against US\$339 million in the corresponding period of 1984.

The technology import contracts for the first six months of this year included technologies for metallurgy, machinery, electronics, energy, chemical and light industry. The major contracts signed included one with the Sony Corp. of Japan on the import of production technology for colour video recorders; one with France on the introduction of the EIOB digital telephone exchange equipment; one with Britain for the technology of flame-resistant conveyors; five with the Federal Republic of Germany on the import of technology for the 2,050-mm strip steel hot-rolling mill attached to the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex in Shanghai; and one with the McDonnell-Douglas Corp. of the United States for co-operatively producing MD-82 aircraft.

In importing technology in the first half of this year, China emphasized the need to produce parts and components on its own and assimilate the imported technology. For instance, the Nanjing Light Industrial Machinery Plant in Jiangsu Province and the Hefei Light Machinery Plant in Anhui Province have put into service a

production line for jointly producing cold drink bottles, a manufacturing technology imported from the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Co. Ltd. of Japan. Thanks to their efforts to assimilate the imported technology, the whole work from signing the contract to installing four production lines for cold drink bottles (70 percent were Chinese-made machine parts) took only 14 months to complete. The quality of the project proved up to the required standards by acceptance test.

But at present the serious problem is that many technology imports are redundant due to a lack of planning.

Shanghai Barters With E. Europe

Shanghai is expanding its trade with East European countries by exporting light goods and textile products in exchange for heavy equipment and technology.

In the first six months of this year, Shanghai exchanged goods worth 30 million Swiss francs with Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Hungary. Shanghai's sports shoes, knitwear, corduroy and shirts were provided in return for machinery and synthetic fabrics from the East European nations.

In addition to the trade, which began in 1984, Shanghai officials are now planning joint ventures in hotel construction and leather production with Poland and Yugoslavia.

Between January and June of this year, 32 groups of foreign trade officials and company managers from Eastern Europe visited Shanghai and signed a number of barter contracts. Among these contracts were barter agreements with Poland and Czechoslovakia worth 60 million Swiss francs.

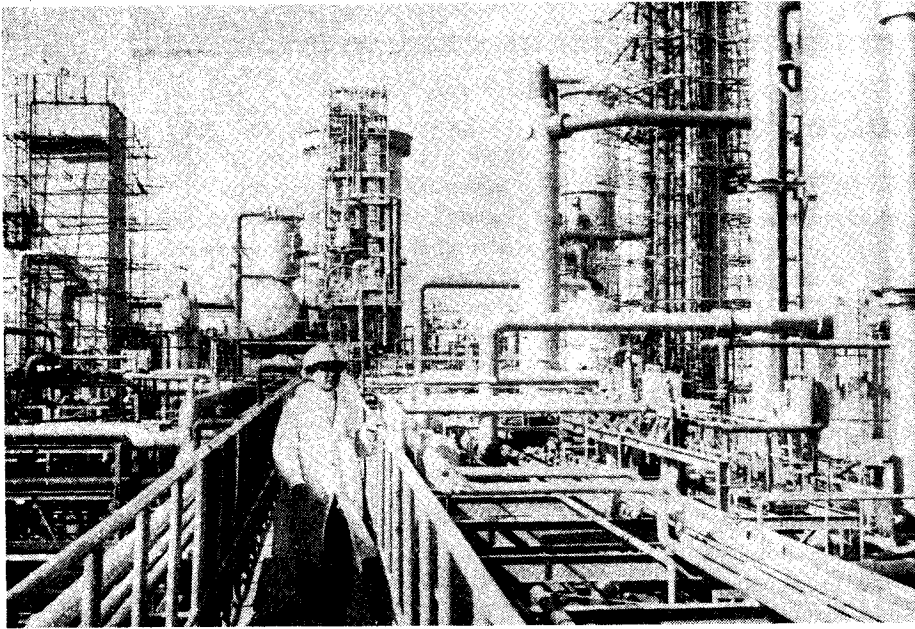
New Plant Boosts Fertilizer Supply

The problem of an inadequate fertilizer supply in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region is now being solved by an 820,000-ton capacity fertilizer plant that began operating July 31.

The plant, which is managed by the Urumqi General Petrochemical Works, will produce 520,000 tons of carbamide a year, eliminating the need for shipments of 500,000 tons of fertilizer from other parts of the country to Xinjiang.

With its equipment imported from the UBE Co. of Japan, the fertilizer plant, which also has the capacity to produce 300,000 tons of synthetic ammonia per year, is one 22 major fertilizer projects China imported in the 1970s and is considered one of 70 key construction projects for the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

The Urumqi General Petrochemical Works, which covers 16 square kilometres and cost 583.8 million yuan to build, also has an oil refinery that produces 1.5 million tons of oil annually, and will soon include a belt-weaving workshop imported from Austria with



A view of the Urumqi General Petrochemical Works, which operates Xinjiang's first fertilizer plant.

a US\$45.4-million loan from the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development.

Japanese Firms Display Fabrics

AIDED by the China National Textiles Import & Export Corp. and the China National Silk Corp., C. Itoh & Co. Ltd. of Japan sponsored a show of fabrics in Beijing July 22-24.

On display at the show were 1,800 products from 80 Japanese firms, including the latest fashions, fabric raw materials, cloth and new materials. Three thousand people visited the show.

C. Itoh & Co. Ltd. is one of the largest companies in Japan. Its volume of trade with China ranks first among all Japanese firms, reaching US\$2.4 billion between April 1984 and March 1985.

News in Brief

- Representatives from the People's Bank of China, for the first time in history, attended the recent

other countries during the annual assembly.

The People's Bank of China established formal business relations with the BIS last December.

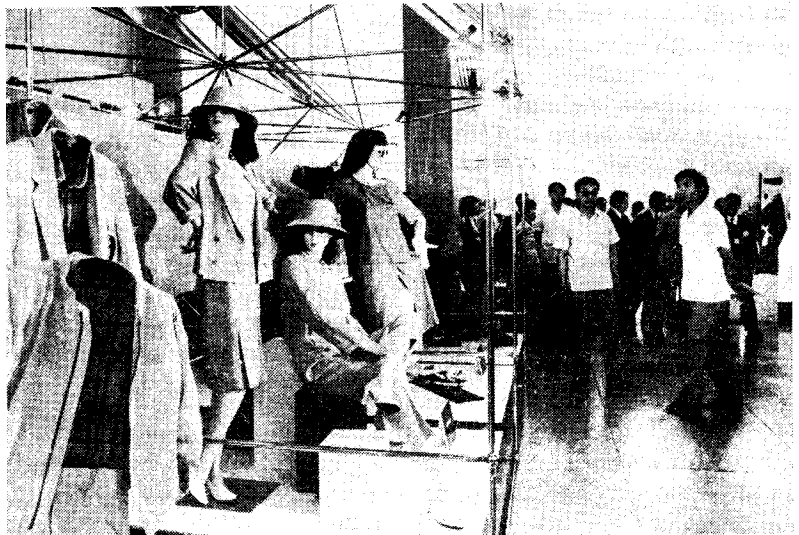
- The China National Technology Import Corporation has signed a contract to import two sets of soda ash production equipment from the German Democratic Republic. This was the first complete set of equipment China has imported from an East European country since the 1950s. The June 4 contract signing will play a positive role in promoting economic and trade relations between China and the Soviet Union and other East European countries.

- A contract on the transfer of tractor manufacturing technology from the Fiat Tractor Company of Italy was signed in Beijing June 7.

The contract, valued at US\$90 million, calls for the Italian company to provide tractor production techniques for six types of 50-100 hp tractors.

Two Chinese factories are expected to begin production in 1987, and each will be able to turn out 10,000 tractors annually.

At the Beijing fabrics products show sponsored by Japan's C. Itoh & Co. Ltd.



Progress in Stomach Cancer Treatment

Stomach cancer patients in China whose conditions are detected early can now expect to survive at least five years in 95 percent of the cases after surgery, it was disclosed at an international symposium on stomach cancer held in Shenyang last month.

Nine cancer experts from abroad joined 60 Chinese colleagues at the symposium, which was jointly organized by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Chinese Ministry of Public Health. Some foreign cancer experts noted that China has made significant progress in the detection, diagnosis and treatment of stomach cancer in its early stages.

Stomach cancer is the number one killer in China among all malignant tumours, followed by cancers of the esophagus, liver, cervix, lungs and large intestine. According to 1974-1978 national survey, 700,000 cancer patients died annually. Of that total, some 160,000 died of stomach cancer. The national survey has given medical researchers a clear picture of the incidence of 15 common cancers. Using this information, they were able to chart an Atlas of Malignant Tumours in China depicting how often the cancers occurred in each of the nation's 2,101 counties.

The Institute of Oncology, a centre chiefly for stomach cancer research, was set up by China Medical University in 1960. Among the 700 stomach cancer patients treated since 1972 at the hospital affiliated with the university, 81 were early-detected cancer cases. The doctors in 1972 for the first

time in China detected the early stages of stomach cancer in a Shenyang worker by using gastrotonometry. They surgically removed the cancer and now the 60-year-old man is in good health.

The five-year survival rate of stomach cancer patients has been raised from 19.6 in 1964 to 52.4 percent today. But among patients whose cancer is detected early, the five-year survival rate has reached 95 percent. The cure rate is also among the highest in the world. The institution is seeking new

ways to detect stomach cancer in its early stages.

"Although the causes of stomach cancer are still in dispute, early diagnosis is possible owing to advanced technology," said 62-year-old leading cancer expert Professor Zhang Yinchang. "May be cancer of the stomach relates to the moulds, nitrosamine and rare-earth elements in the water and soil."

China has now established at least 25 cancer institutes with modern equipment.

Tibet's Medical Facilities Boom

Tibetans now can boast of a higher medical worker-resident ratio (3.4 medical workers for every 1,000 Tibetans) than the national average, which is 3.1 per

1,000. Twenty years ago when the Tibet Autonomous Region was established, it had only 1.8 medical workers for every 1,000 persons.

Medical workers of the People's Hospital in Xigaze, Tibet, attending a class.



In China, the Tibetans, like other ethnic groups, receive free medical service.

Tibet, which covers an area of 1.2 million square kilometres, has a population of 1.96 million people, of which 87 percent are peasants and herdsman.

Between 1965 and 1984, the state allocated 340 million yuan for medical development in Tibet. The number of hospitals, clinics, epidemic prevention stations and health centres for women and children has increased from 193 in 1965 to the present 927. Now Tibet has 4,738 hospital beds, a 3.9 times increase over that of 1965.

In recent years the local government has emphasized rural medical development. Ninety-six percent of the 2,115 townships in

Tibet have established their own medical centres. Half of the hospitals and medical personnel in the autonomous region cater to residents in rural areas.

At present there are 6,725 medical workers in Tibet. Sixty percent of these workers are Tibetans or members of other ethnic groups.

The number of epidemic prevention stations increased from one to 64 between 1965 and 1985. The number of medical personnel in these stations has increased from 27 to 387.

Because of its massive area and sparsely distributed population, Tibet needs help both in personnel and technology from the Han majority and has received 2,700 Han medical workers.

'Just Sing With Your Heart'

A Chinese soprano swept the 12th Rio de Janeiro International Vocal Competition in June by winning all three of the competition's awards.

Wang Yanyan, a Shanghai Musical Conservatory post-graduate student and a first-time international contestant, is the first person to win the Rio de Janeiro Globe TV Prize, the Theatre Prize and the Villa-Lobos Gold Medal all at once.

Wang, who competed with 54 singers from 32 countries for the awards, sang more than 10 songs, including Verdi's *Requiem Canticles* and a selection from Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro*. After completing an aria by Brazilian composer Villa-Lobos, Wang was summoned back to the stage to answer nine curtain calls while the audience applauded for 10 minutes and flung flowers across the stage.

Following the competition, the Rio de Janeiro Opera invited Wang to play the lead role in its 1986 production of *Madame Butterfly*.

"When I received the prizes, I was so excited all I could do was cry," Wang said. "The first person I could think of was my voice teacher, Gao Zhilan. She taught me to understand art."

Professor Gao, who is one of China's earliest leading actresses, has been teaching Wang since 1983, and has kept her under a strict regimen of practice and theory. Gao did not attend the Rio competition.

"I felt as if Gao was with me," Wang said. "Her motto kept ring-

ing in my head: Don't compete with the other singers. Just sing with your heart."

Rare Crane Born At Qinghai Zoo

The first black-necked crane to be born in captivity was recently hatched at a zoo in Xining, the capital of Qinghai Province in northwest China. The hatching boosted hopes of saving the rare species from extinction.

The brown chick was born July 9 after a 31-day incubation. Its parents were brought from a bird sanctuary in the grasslands north of Qinghai Lake in 1979 and 1980.

The migratory water bird, which is able to live in very cold conditions, has been listed for top-priority protection by the Chinese government.

There are only about 600 black-necked cranes in the world. They breed mainly on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau.

Breeding cranes in captivity has proved extremely difficult. Cranes mate for life and the females rarely lay eggs.

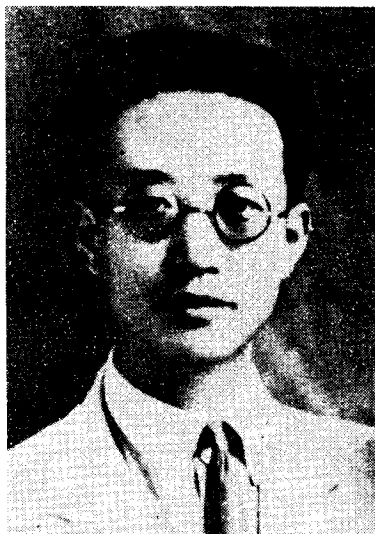
Zoo specialists in the Xining People's Park went to the crane's natural habitat many times to observe breeding habits and conditions. Based on their observations, they made some changes in the zoo's crane breeding area.

The park now has three pairs of black-necked cranes.



Martyr's Works, an Asset of Revolution

In the case of Qu Qiubai (1899-1935), one of the earliest Chinese Communist Party leaders, his reputation is like the old Chinese saying, "true gold fears no fire." During the 1966-76 "cultural revolution," Qu's name was tarred and feathered for allegedly betraying the Party prior to his execution by Kuomintang reactionaries on June 18, 1935. But soon after the mud-slinging subsided, the martyr quickly regained his reputation as an outstanding Marxist, proletarian revolutionary, theoretician and propagandist, and a founder of the country's proletarian literature and art.



The newly published *Selected Works of Qu Qiubai* (in Chinese) serves as an apt epitaph of Qu's life. Of the book's 49 political and theoretical writings and five works of literary criticism, six have been published for the first time.

Qu was the first writer to acquaint Chinese readers with Marx's and Lenin's theory on national revolution in colonies and semi-colonies. But he paid more attention to linking theory with practice. The *Selected Works* amply reflect his arduous pioneering efforts in using Marxism to analyse the situation of China.

Qu became a leader of the Communist Party in early 1923 soon after his return from the Soviet Union. He helped prepare for the Third Party Congress, drafting the Party's programme and negotiating with, and reorganizing the Kuomintang. From 1923 to 1925, when the anti-imperialist May 30 Movement broke out, he published more than 120 essays, 13 of which are included in the new book.

In these articles he argued that in a country like China, with its

semi-colonial and semi-feudal society, the main task of revolution was to topple the imperialists and feudal warlords to achieve national freedom and emancipation. The Chinese revolution, he predicted, would be accomplished in two steps: Democratic revolution and socialist revolution.

He believed that the Chinese bourgeois democratic revolution, beginning with the 1919 May 4th Movement, had become part of the world social revolution. With the proletariat's appearance on the political stage, he argued, the Chinese revolution "could not but transcend the limitations of a bourgeois nature to achieve non-capitalist development."

Qu saw the need for proletarian leadership over the bourgeoisie as the fundamental issue in the Chinese revolution. "Bourgeois revolution can emerge victorious only under the leadership of the proletariat," he repeatedly emphasized in his writings. The Chinese democratic revolution has two salient features: The leadership of the proletariat and a non-capitalist future.

The writer-activist was an important leader of the 1925 May 30 Movement, which marked the upsurge of the first great revolution (1924-27) in China and the many Party-led activities that followed. His views on the situation in China helped shape the Party's path. Twenty-one of the 130 articles Qu wrote during the period between the May 30 Movement and the defeat of the revolution in 1927 are presented in his *Selected Works*.

During that period, the revolution developed rapidly but was also confronted with serious problems. To cope with the situation, Qu advised the proletariat and other oppressed classes to develop a united front. Since such a united front was inevitably fraught with class struggle, he said, the proletariat should strive to gain and uphold the leadership of the revolution. Qu believed that it was of "paramount necessity for the proletariat to struggle for leadership over the revolutionary army at a time when the 'new rightists' of the Kuomintang had amassed considerable military power and were attempting to establish a new warlord dictatorship. The proletarian party should also mobilize and arm the peasants and "make its own influence felt among the majority of the peasants."

Qu wrote his classic "On Certain Controversial Questions in Chinese Revolution" between February and March 1927. In this article, the author repudiated Chen Duxiu's rightist opportunism with a thorough analysis of such issues as who should lead the revolution, especially who should provide leadership over the army, and other questions about armed struggle and the role of peasants in the revolution.

"In the present period of revolutionary development," he wrote, "it has become a most urgent and important task for the working class to rally the revolutionary army." He also pointed out that the proletariat should, under the leadership of the Party, strive for a leadership role in the national revolution. Therefore, the Communist Party should be leading the Chinese revolution, he concluded. For this reason, he contended that it was necessary to strengthen the Party, introduce collective leadership, carry out self-criticism and oppose inner-Party erroneous ideas.

After Chiang Kai-shek launched the 1927 April 12 counter-revolutionary coup d'état, Qu published an article entitled "Peasant Political Power and Land Revolution." In that article he suggested that all troops under the Wuhan government be deployed to fight Chiang—who he called the new warlord—and destroy his "anti-revolutionary centre." Qu maintained that the key to saving the nation from doom and to promoting the revolution was for the Party to arm the workers and peasants and establish a revolutionary army.

His opinions, if they had been transformed into action, could have prevented the 1924-27 revolution's defeat. But they were all rejected by Chen Duxiu and the Comintern.

Immediately following the defeat in 1927, Qu became a major leader of the Party. In those years he wrote more than 120 articles, including reports made at Party conferences and documents drafted for the Party. Thirteen of these articles are included in the *Selected Works*, notably a report made at the turning-point August 7 Meeting.

Presided over by Qu, the Party Central Committee convened an urgent meeting on August 7, 1927,

at which the Party repudiated Chen Duxiu's capitulationist mistakes and set forth the "guiding principles of land revolution and armed opposition to the Kuomintang. Prior to the conference, Qu had joined Zhou Enlai and others in launching the August 1 Nanchang Uprising. After the meeting, he, together with Mao Zedong and other Party leaders, decided to launch autumn harvest uprisings in Hunan, Hubei, Guangdong and Jiangxi provinces. The Guangzhou Uprising and many other local revolts followed. Based on the experiences gained in these resurrections, Qu came up with a plan to use guerrilla warfare and set up revolutionary base areas to battle the Kuomintang.

"On the Question of Armed Insurrection," written at the end of 1927, was widely regarded as a call to rash action. But, in fact, the article correctly described four characteristics of the Chinese revolution. First, because China's economy was backward and the ruling class, torn apart by infighting, failed to form a central autocracy, he predicted it would be impossible to win the revolution by merely capturing the nation's capital. Second, he said that a special tactic, guerrilla warfare, would be born of repeated peasant riots throughout the provinces. Third, to win political power and the land, he called for guerrilla warfare to be dovetailed with peasant struggle. Fourth, he said, guerrilla warfare should be backed with the establishment of revolutionary areas so as to form a sizeable workers' and peasants' revolutionary army. With such an army, efforts should be made to rally all revolutionary forces so that a large-scale victory could be won.

Qu's ideas contributed to the Party's theory of establishing a revolutionary base area in the countryside and surrounding the cities with resistance rural areas until

nationwide victory was won.

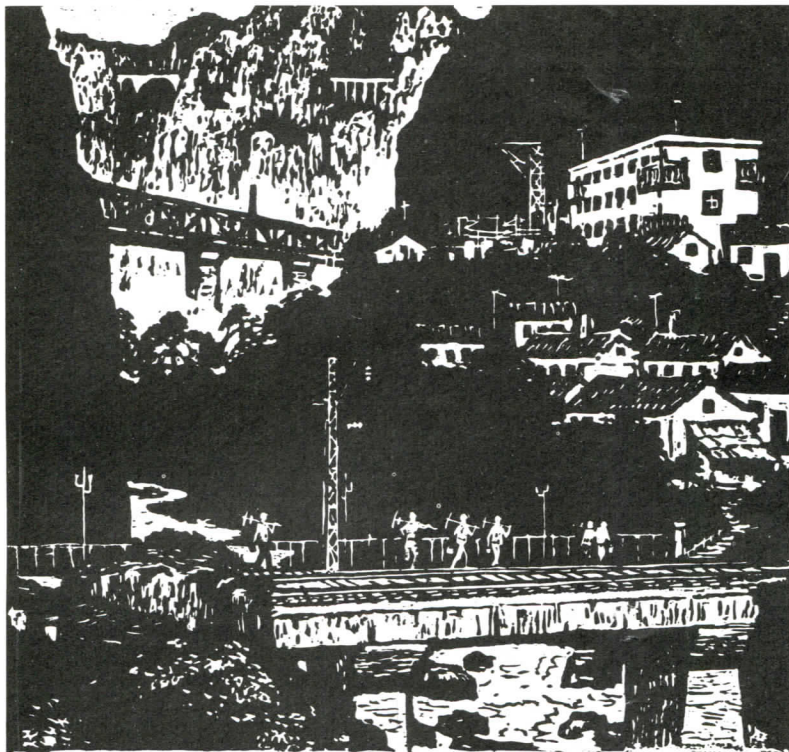
Just as Hu Yaobang once said, the Chinese Communist Party achieved its first historic transition during the period between the 1927 August 7 Meeting and the Sixth Party Congress in 1928. As a major leader of that congress, Qu, along with Mao and Zhou, made a major contribution to China during that period.

Qu transferred his attention to literature and art during the period 1931-33. He systematically introduced Marxist theory on literature and art, studied and wrote about many major theoretical issues concerning China's proletarian literary and cultural movement, and forcefully counterattacked the Kuomintang's campaign of "encirclement and suppression" of proletarian culture.

It should also be pointed out that there are shortcomings and mistakes in Qu's work. In his early days, he predicted that the Chinese revolution would converge with world revolution on the path to socialism. After the failure of the revolution in 1927, he never ridded himself of the influence of the Comintern theory of "using cities as the centres" of revolution, although he did emphasize "rural guerrilla war" and the establishment of revolutionary base areas.

But these drawbacks do not overshadow his achievements. Actually, his mistakes were almost unavoidable, considering the infant status of the Party in the 1920s and the fact that he was only 28 years old when he took charge of the Party Central Committee. A more important fact is that throughout his revolutionary life he always upheld basic Marxist principles, and in the practice of the revolution he never for a moment stopped searching for the truth and correcting his mistakes.

— Wen Jize and Ding Shouhe



New Housing in a Mountain Village.

Woodcuts by Wang Weiyi

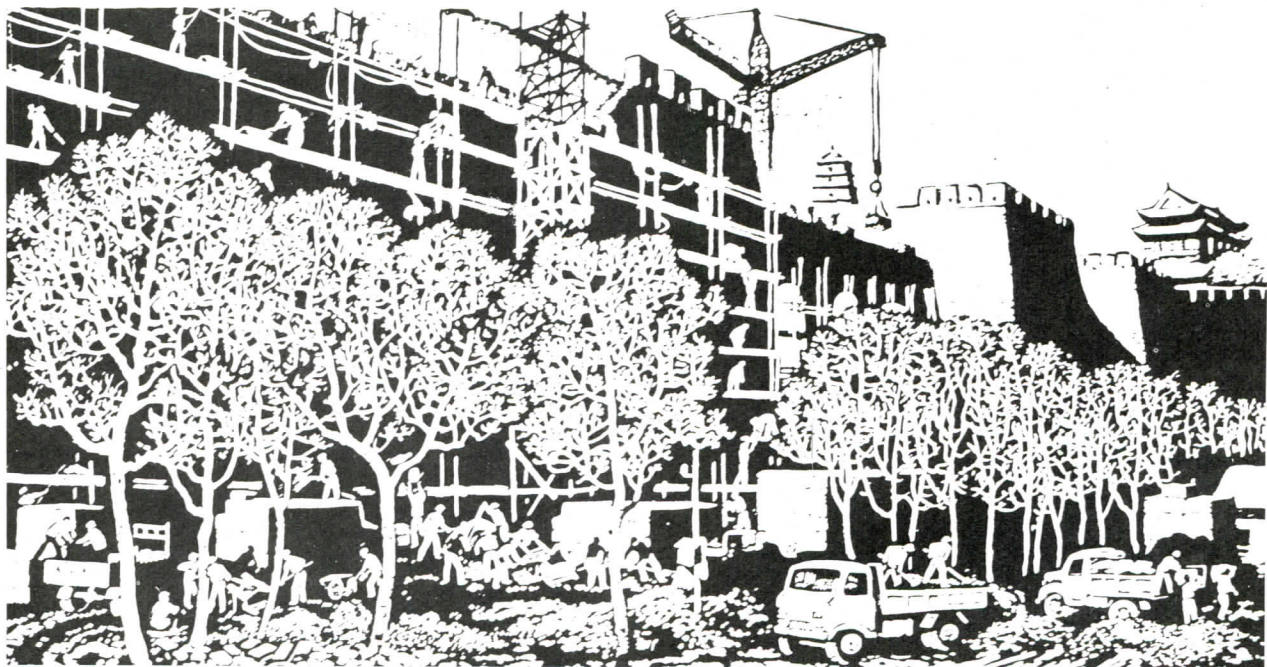
Born in 1935 in Tianjin, Wang Weiyi is an art editor of *Modern Youth*, a Shaanxi Province magazine.

Using simple but bold lines, Wang's woodcuts are striking. His work often reflects the moods of daily life in China.



Park.

ART PAGE



An Ancient City Takes on a New Look.

中國機械設備

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