

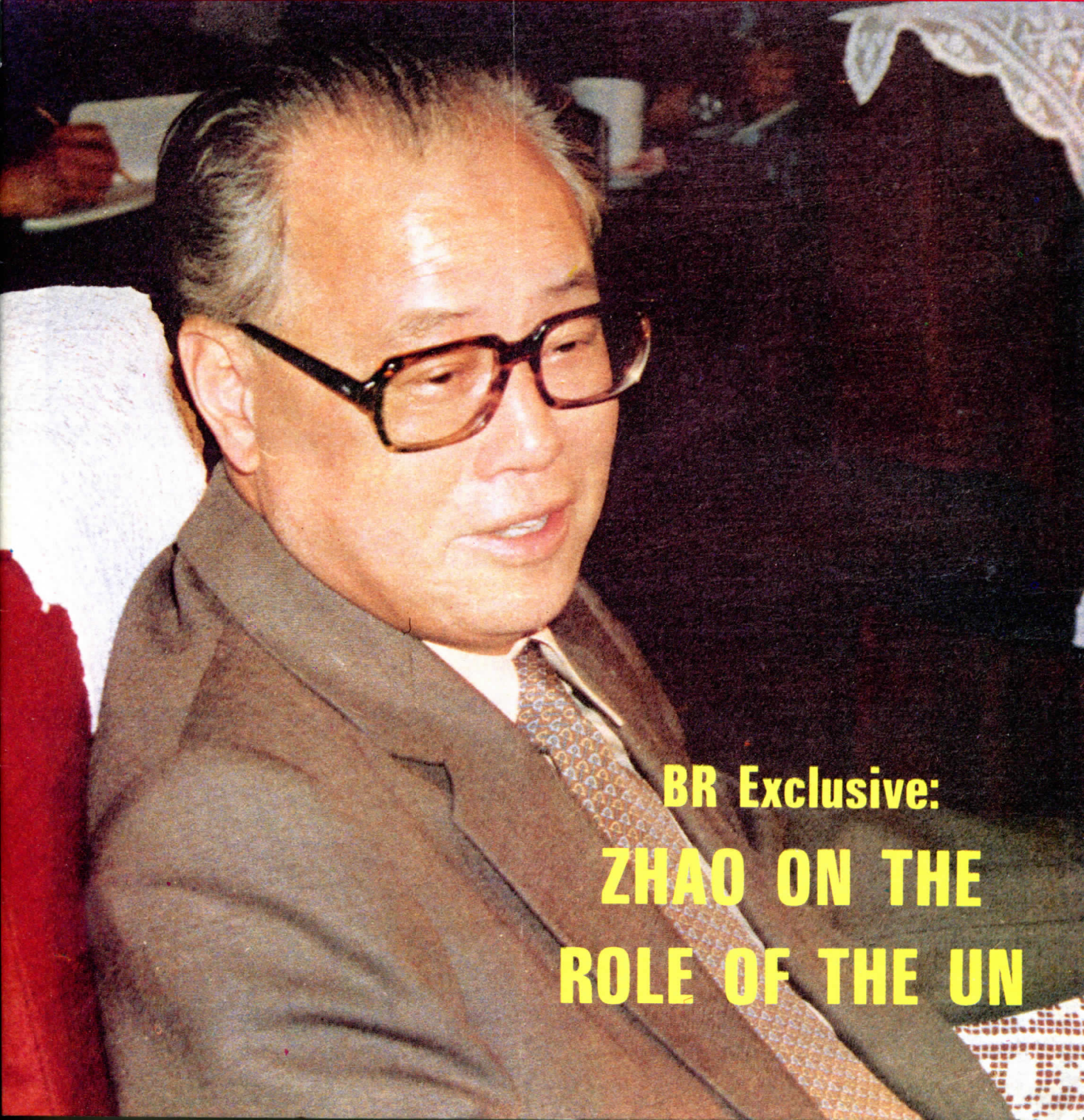
Vol. 28, No. 42

October 21, 1985

BEIJING REVIEW

北京周报

A CHINESE WEEKLY OF
NEWS AND VIEWS



**BR Exclusive:
ZHAO ON THE
ROLE OF THE UN**

SPOTLIGHT

Women's Pairs.



Men's Foursome.

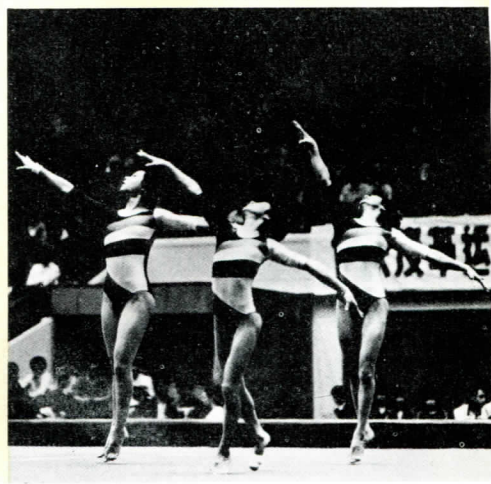
Acrobatic Gymnastics in China

As testimony to the growing popularity of acrobatic gymnastics in China, the Chinese team placed second by winning nine gold medals in the 21 events at the Fifth Sports Acrobatics World Cup held in Beijing in September.

Men's Pairs.



Women's Trios.



BEIJING REVIEW

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COVER: Premier Zhao Ziyang.
Photo by Li Shengnan

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

Premier Zhao on UN Role

On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, Premier Zhao Ziyang answers several questions submitted to him by *Beijing Review* and comments on the role of that international organ and how China has worked with it (p. 4).

Third World Plays Important Role

Along with other great changes that have taken place in the past 40 years, third world countries now constitute a majority in the United Nations where they have played a significant role in achieving the main purposes of the UN Charter — the preservation of world peace and security (p. 16).

Sino-Romanian Ties Gain Strength

As Nicolae Ceausescu ended his week-long stay in Beijing, people of both China and Romania found that a common cause for socialism and a similar stand on the world situation have brought them even closer together. Enhanced friendship have paved the way for greater exchanges in the economic field (p. 6).

Co-ordinated Efforts Needed Urgently

The world economy cannot be stabilized unless the economic difficulties of the developing nations are resolved. Industrial countries must have a better understanding of the plight of developing countries where looming debts, protectionism and austerity policies are causing widespread woes and reducing their people's living standards (p. 12).

Intellectuals' Joy and Frustration

As a result of the Party Central Committee's call for respect for intellectuals, their political and social status and working and living conditions have somewhat improved as in the case of Changchun. Despite this progress, much still needs to be done and the conventional bias against intellectuals must be removed if their role is to be brought into full play (p. 23).

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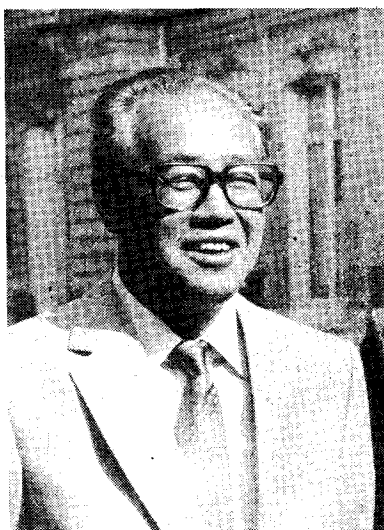
China's Premier Reviews UN Role

The United Nations will be 40 years old this week. On the eve of its anniversary, "Beijing Review" submitted to Premier Zhao Ziyang several questions and asked for comments on the performance of the United Nations all these years, and how China has worked with the international organ. Here are the premier's answers to BR's questions.
— Ed.

BR: This year marks the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. What is your evaluation of the role played by the United Nations during the last 40 years in maintaining world peace and security and promoting international co-operation?

Zhao: Worldwide victory in the war against fascism gave birth to the United Nations. The purposes and principles set forth by the UN Charter, when it came into being, such as the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of international co-operation, remain valid and are still of vital significance today.

Peace and development are two cardinal issues facing the world today, and they concern the United Nations just as much. The last 40 years have been a period full of twists and turns for the United Nations, and while it has made some serious mistakes, on the whole it has done much and has played an active part in safeguarding world peace, opposing armed aggression and occupation of one country by another, encouraging the restructuring of the inequitable international economic order, and promoting international economic and technological co-operation.



Post-war developments and changes in the world have been instrumental in greatly changing the organization of the United Nations. Since third world countries and smaller and medium-sized states have stepped into the international political arena, they have carried more and more weight within the United Nations. The fact that the United Nations has played such a positive role in world affairs is due, in a large measure, to the concerted efforts of these countries.

The United Nations, however, has its share of weaknesses, and inadequacies as well. Mainly because of certain big powers, which lack political sincerity, the pur-

poses and principles of this international organization are far from being implemented in many fields and its full intent and potential have yet to be tapped. On this 40th anniversary we should like to express our wish that the United Nations become more effective in fulfilling the important functions of the Charter, so as to live up to the expectations of the people throughout the world.

BR: The third world, together with many smaller and medium-sized states, are calling for strengthening the United Nations. As one of the founding members of this organization and a permanent member of the Security Council, how does China look at this?

Zhao: Currently, the two superpowers are trying to outdo each other in their arms drive. Internationally, acts of aggression and expansion are going on as before; and regional conflicts continually break out. As it is, the world situation remains tense and turbulent. Power politics, characterized by the big countries bullying the small and the strong oppressing the weak, is the stark reality of today's international relations. Between the developing and developed countries there is, economically, a gulf that is growing wider and wider. The third world, and smaller and medium-sized states alike, are deeply worried about this. They are taking steps to safeguard their own independence, sovereignty and security and to strengthen their economies and international co-opera-

Articles on Anti-Japanese War Valued

Your magazine has published a series of articles about the Anti-Japanese War. These articles are part of my generation's spiritual diet for self-examination. These articles are also a historical textbook for the people born after the war. I sincerely hope young people will read these articles and never take the same disastrous path their elder generation did so foolishly.

Sasakichi Wakama
Tochigi, Japan

I was very interested to see the two articles in the August 12 and August 19 issues of *Beijing Review* dealing with China's contributions to the Allied victory in the Second World War. You are quite right to think that there are many in the West who know little of the enormous courage of the Chinese people in fighting the Japanese invaders, and who need to be reminded that when the war in the West broke out in 1939, the Chinese had already been fighting alone for more than two years.

Nicholas R. Clifford
Middlebury, VT, USA

Your *Beijing Review* article (Aug. 19, 1985) "China's Contribution to the Anti-Fascist War" by Liu Tinghua, a researcher of the Academy of Military Sciences of the People's Liberation Army, is an unforgettable and most impressive account of the heroic efforts of both the Chinese army and the Chinese people, who fought Japan from 1937 to 1945.

Scotty Bojther J.V.
Denver, CO, USA

Comments and Suggestions

I am a faithful reader of *Beijing Review*. I find all the articles interesting. The articles and the layout are easy to read and to understand. I hope you continue work like this.

As a reader, I would also like to see more colour pictures. I know, however, that colour photos can be costly.

I have often thought of visiting China and perhaps some day I will.

Felicien Mavoungou
Dakar, Senegal

Your articles on Chinese education, tourism and natural reserves interest me the most. I would like to see more about Chinese cooking in your magazine. Articles on Chinese literature, painting, drama and movies would also be appreciated.

It would be better if you add a new centrefold that could be removed and in which you would provide information about travelling to and in China.

Annic Lemcovici
Paris, France

I have been subscribing to *Beijing Review* for three years and I love it very much. Its covers and layout are well done. Your editorials and other articles are clear and impressive. However, it seems you report little on Chinese education. I am eager to know something about your view of junior school education in China. I would also like to see colour photos in *Beijing Review*. Such photos would make your magazine more eye-catching.

Megnitif Houaria
Oran, Algeria

tion. They place hope in the United Nations and call on it to better uphold world peace and security and to promote economic development and co-operation. We understand and support their aspirations and would like to see the United Nations play a more active role in safeguarding peace, curbing aggression, preventing clashes and settling disputes peacefully, as well as helping to overcome the serious economic difficulties that confront the third world. All resolutions adopted by the United Nations concerning these issues should be carried out in earnest.

BR: What is your view on strengthening China's co-operation with the United Nations?

Zhao: Since China resumed its legitimate seat at the United Nations, it has actively participated in the work of the United Nations and has done what it could to examine various issues and seek their solutions in the political, security, economic, social, legal and other spheres. The Chinese Government has maintained good relations with various organizations and special agencies of the United Nations. We are grateful to them for the valuable assistance extended to China's economic and social development. On our part, we have given active support to the many activities sponsored by the United Nations. I believe the co-operation between China and the United Nations, anchored as it is in the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, will grow with the passage of time.

Ceausescu in Beijing: Friendship Renewed

As Nicolae Ceausescu bid farewell to his hosts last week, after wrapping up his fourth official visit to China, he left with confidence in the Sino-Romanian relationship that has expanded in all realms, from international politics to a tight bilateral economic and technical exchange.

During the Romanian leader's week-long stay in Beijing, the two governments signed a series of agreements on short- and long-term trade and economic relations.

Old Friendship Renewed. In his talks with Chinese leaders, Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, repeatedly praised his country's fraternity with China. He said the relationship was based on mutual respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

"We deem it our glorious duty to develop such a relationship with renewed vigour because it is in the interest of both nations and to the benefit of world peace and co-operation," he said at a welcoming banquet given by President Li Xiannian on October 7.

His feelings were shared by his hosts. During his toast at the banquet, Li Xiannian said that China would never swerve from its policy of developing full-fledged Sino-Romanian relations. "In the days to come," Li said, "we will double our efforts for the continuous development of such friendship and co-operation."

Diplomats in Beijing soon discovered that China's reception of its Romanian guest went far beyond

the conventional red-carpet welcome accorded a visiting leader. On October 10, Ceausescu appeared at the podium with Chinese Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang for a rally in his honour in the central Chinese city of Wuhan in Hubei Province.

In a long speech delivered at the rally, the Romanian leader once again expressed his satisfaction that Romania and China "hold similar views concerning the complex problems confronting the present-day world community." He drew warm applause from the 5,000 people who packed the Wuhan Gymnasium when he suggested that sister relations be fostered between one or several Romanian counties and China's Hubei province.

Medal for Deng. The day before he set out for the Wuhan rally, Ceausescu awarded his country's first-class medal — the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania — on Deng Xiaoping as recognition of his contributions to the development of Sino-Romanian friendship and of his efforts towards the

promotion of socialism, peace and international co-operation.

In response, Deng said the medal was not only a great personal honour but, "more importantly, it reflects the deep sentiments of the Romanians for the Chinese Party, government and people."

Deng said, "the relationship between the two nations has stood the test of time," and he pledged to work even more earnestly to achieve long-term developments in such a relationship.

War and Peace. The world situation was a much discussed topic among the Romanian leader and his Chinese hosts. In an October 9 meeting with Ceausescu, Deng said that while the danger of war could not be overlooked, the force for peace also has gained such momentum that the two superpower would never launch a war without considering the grave consequences.

Based on that assessment, Deng said China would now go all out for economic development; it has even decided to cut back its armed forces by 1 million.

Ceausescu decorates Deng with a medal: More than a personal honour.



"Practice over the last few years shows that our policy is correct and conducive to world peace," the Chinese leader said.

Deng's opinion was echoed by Ceausescu. "On the question of maintaining independence," he said, "Romania holds the same stand as China." He also agreed with Deng's view that the peace-loving movement in the world was gaining strength. "Peace can be kept so long as people of all countries act in concerted effort," he said.

But Ceausescu called attention to what he called a "declining international situation." Speaking at the Wuhan rally, he warned his audience of the dangerous escalation of the arms race, which he said was threatening the independence and freedom of all countries and the very existence of mankind.

Referring to the Soviet-US talks to be held in Geneva next month, Ceausescu urged the two nations to reach new agreements that would curb the development and testing of nuclear weapons and military activities in outer space.

"Simple statements are far from adequate," he said. "Peaceful negotiations prove to be the only sensible way of doing things, the only alternative for ridding the world of military force and conflicts and war, and the right course towards guaranteeing independence and sovereignty for the people of all countries."

Sino-US Relations Stable but Thorny

Sino-US relations are "fairly stable," but there are obstacles to be overcome for better co-operation between the two countries, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said recently in Beijing.

8 Principles for China's Diplomacy

China will, as always, dearly treasure its sovereignty and national dignity and never swerve from its principles when handling relations with other countries, General Secretary Hu Yaobang said earlier this month.

Addressing a rally in Wuhan, central China, in honour of visiting Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu, Hu spelled out China's eight diplomatic principles:

— Establishing and developing friendly ties with other countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence;

— Following an independent foreign policy in which China will never attach itself to, or foster strategic relations or an alliance with, any big power or bloc of powers;

— Working with other nations in opposing hegemonism and protecting world peace;

— Upholding the open policy. On the basis of equality and mutual benefit, China will boost economic and technological exchanges and co-operation with all countries — socialist, developing and developed alike;

— Standing by other third world nations in sympathy and support;

— Never seeking hegemony or succumbing to the pressure of hegemonism;

— Emphasizing principles and acting in good faith in foreign affairs. Accordingly, China will never fraternize with, or turn its back on, any country for temporary gains or losses or because of different opinions. Nor will it play "cards" at the expense of its principles;

— Treasuring all friendly ties with foreign countries, although this does not mean China will relinquish its stand just for the sake of relationship; and even less will it allow anyone to hurt its national dignity.

Zhao, who made his remarks on October 13 in a meeting with George Bush, vice-president of the United States, said he was dissatisfied with the state of affairs between the United States and China. However, he added that Sino-US co-operation and exchange in many fields has been making improvements.

"I hope both sides will abide by the mutually endorsed principles of the Sino-US communiques and develop positive factors while reducing and eliminating negative ones in bilateral relations, so as to boost these relations," he said.

Zhao said China pursues an independent foreign policy of peace and does not enter into alliance with any one power or bloc of powers. He reiterated that China wants a halt to the arms race between the two superpowers.

"We welcome the summit meeting between the United States and the Soviet Union next month in Geneva, and we hope they can reach agreements on reducing arms and on easing international tension through serious negotiations," Zhao added.

Bush, who is in China on a six-day tour, said Sino-US trade, in-

vestment and educational exchanges had all increased, reaching new heights this year.

"Despite the progress we have made, we have much yet to do. There is clearly great potential for expanding our bilateral economic ties," the vice-president said.

Bush suggested both sides step up their efforts to push their bilateral relations to a new high.

In a three-hour meeting with the vice president the next day, Zhao asked the United States to implement the "August 17" joint communique of 1982, which relates to US arms sales to Taiwan.

"To reach a peaceful solution of the Taiwan issue, the Chinese government is prepared to offer more favourable terms than those for solving the Hongkong issue," Zhao said.

Zhao also said China hopes the US will make further efforts to boost its imports from China, help reduce China's trade deficit with the US and relax its restrictions on technological transfers to China.

When meeting with Bush on October 15, Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping said Sino-US relations are on the whole normal. Deng stressed the major problem in bilateral relations remains the Taiwan issue. When this problem is solved, Deng said, relations between the two countries will develop smoothly.

During his stay in Beijing, Bush also met with Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, President Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Vice Premiers Wan Li and Li Peng. Bush also visited some of the Sino-US joint ventures in Beijing.

On October 16, the vice-president left Beijing to visit Chengdu,

where he will attend the opening ceremony of the US general consulate. The rest of his China itinerary includes stops in Guilin, Guangzhou and Shenzhen.

Science Projects Win Awards

A water-injection technique that helped the Daqing Oilfield maintain a steady output was cited as one of the 23 special-class winners at a recent meeting of the National Committee for Examining Advanced Science Awards in Beijing.

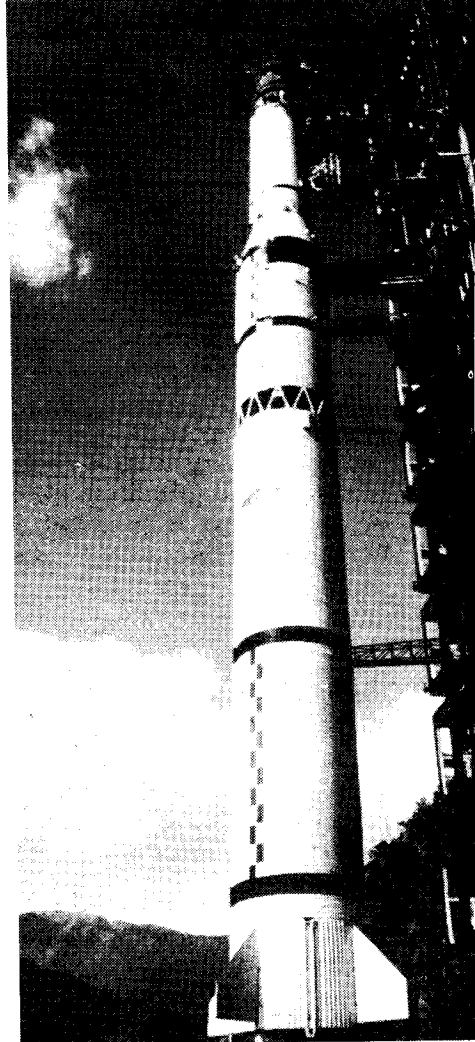
One hundred and thirty-four scientific research projects received first-class awards, 537 were given second-class awards and 1,078 took third-class ones, a screening committee official said.

"The awards, given in the largest number in China since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, are designed to motivate people and promote scientific and technological advances," said Yang Jun, chairman of the committee.

Nearly 20 million yuan (US\$6.3 million) will be rewarded to prize-winning projects, which, according to Yang, were selected from among 10,000 entries from across the country.

Improved technique has enabled the Daqing Oilfield, China's largest, to reach an annual output of well over 350 million barrels of crude oil each year, an increase of 92 million tons. In 1983, Daqing delivered an extra 20 million yuan to the state over and above meeting state quotas. Profit reaped in 1984 was 60 million yuan more than that of the previous year.

The prize-winning projects also include a new rubber-producing technique. Independently developed by Chinese scientists, it helped



This carrier rocket wins a special-class national award for successfully orbiting China's first experimental communications satellite.

turn out 480,000 tons of maleic rubber in 1984, thereby yielding 170 million yuan in profits and taxes for the state.

Among other achievements that won special-class awards were: a technology developed for building the Nanjing Changjiang (Yangtze) River Bridge and for building the Chengdu-Kunming Railway in southwest China, the Gezhouba hydroelectric project, a remote control system for satellite carriers, a communications satellite developed by the Ministry of Astronautics Industry, and a microwave measuring and control system for an experimental telecommunications satellite.

First-class award winners in-

clude a computer system capable of 10 million operations per second; technology for breeding prawns; a new method for diagnosing and treating liver cancer; research on burns; welding technique for repairing machine parts; and a 3,000 rpm turbo-generator.

"The award winners are highly advanced technologically and have brought us remarkable economic and social benefits," Yang said. It is estimated that the financial returns from the 10 special-class and 12 first-class winners alone amount to 22 billion yuan.

China Ready to Improve Transport

China will make great efforts to expand and improve its transportation network during the next five years, Vice-premier Li Peng said recently.

At a national communications conference, Li said the country's transport network falls far short of the needs of its economic development, despite the progress made in the last few years. One of the major problems, he said, was the lopsided setup. For example, railroads have carried much of the transport burden, while the potential of roads and waterways has not been fully tapped.

Li said China should attach greater importance to the development of roads, water transport and civil aviation while continuing to speed up railway construction across its vast land.

As part of the programme, China will expand its harbour facilities by building more than 200 new shipping berths in the next five years, so that the country will boast 1,200 berths by the end of 1990, including 321 deep-water ones. Thus it is expected that the nation's total cargo handling ca-

capacity will grow from the current 330 million tons to 550 million tons.

More attention will be given to highways and civil aviation development, Li said. More highways will be built in developed areas of the country, such as the special economic zones, so as to relieve the pressure on rail transport. New airports will be built to facilitate air shipping between major cities.

During the next five years, Li said, major efforts will be made to lay railtracks in the coal-rich Shanxi Province, and trunk lines, including those leading to coastal cities and inter-provincial lines.

The three railroad systems in Shanxi are now shipping out 120 million tons of coal a year; two new railways will be added to increase the annual coal shipment to 230 million tons by 1990.

To improve the management of transport services, the Chinese government has put an end to its monopoly by encouraging collectives and individuals in various localities to run their own transport businesses.

As part of the effort, Li said, management of Shanghai and Dalian harbours, China's largest, will be put into the hands of local authorities next year, along with some other harbours now held by the Ministry of Communications. Tianjin was the first city in China to be given the decision-making power in running the Tianjin harbour.

On the Changjiang (Yangtze) River, China's longest, the state no longer runs the shipping business singlehandedly. Harbours and ports along the river have been opened to all shipping companies, state-run, collective and individual alike.

Heilongjiang, Yunnan and Shanghai have pooled money to establish their own air com-

News in Brief

China will launch its second research expedition to the Antarctic in mid-November. Two women will join the 37-member team to become China's first female Antarctic expeditionists. The team also includes two scientists from Hongkong and two from Chile. The first Chinese expedition arrived in the South Pole last November and remained there until this April.

At a national conference on environmental protection held recently, Chinese officials were called on to make urban pollution treatment one of their priorities.

Vice Premier Li Peng told the officials that their efforts should focus on eliminating water and noise pollution, smoke, dust and waste residue from China's cities.

Because water resources are already limited, pollution has strained the supply in 180 cities, 40 of which are already suffering acute water shortage.

A gold rush in China? The China General Gold Corporation has announced a 10,000 yuan and US\$5,000 reward to anyone who finds one ton of gold deposits. The reward was designed to encourage people to explore gold-rich areas still untouched in parts of China.

panies. In co-operation with the Ministry of Railways, Shanxi, Henan, Zhejiang and Guangxi also have built local railway lines. In Guangdong Province it is not uncommon to see local people pool money to build highways and bridges.

China is drafting new laws governing all forms of transportation and telecommunications. Before national legislation is enacted, however, local governments will be given opportunities to formulate and enforce regional laws and regulations in line with their own conditions.

Grassland Erosion Worries Experts

Excessive numbers of grazing animals are causing a steady drop in grass output on many pastures throughout China, warned Wang Pei, an associate professor of the Agricultural University in Beijing.

The output from permanent grassland has been reduced by one-third to one-half in the last 30 years, and the weight of an average sheep has fallen by as much as 10 kilograms since the 1950s.

"In the past, when pastures were neglected, grass was given relatively low priority and its potential was left largely untapped," Wang said.

Grassland in China is immense and highly diverse. It covers more than 280 million hectares, accounting for 37 percent of the nation's total land mass, which is three times as much as the country's cultivated land.

In addition, there are approximately 110 million hectares of rough grazings and grass-grown slopes. Most of China's grasslands are in the north.

For many years, professor Wang



Gezhouba Sluiceway Completed

After only 90 days, builders of the Gezhouba water control project, currently in its second phase of construction, installed the sluiceway for the dam's No. 1 lock. The 600-ton gate, which is 19.7 metres wide and 34 metres high, is one of the world's largest.

said, poor management has stunted healthy grass production, and the problem has been compounded by a great increase in the number of animals.

Financial returns from grassland farming have been minimal, providing herdsmen with little income and a low standard of living.

The annual value of grass in China is barely 15 yuan (US\$5.00) per hectare, which is only about 13 percent and 1 percent, respectively, of that in New Zealand and the Netherlands.

Nearly 70 million hectares of grassland have deteriorated because of sand and alkali, and an estimated 670,000 hectares for animals grazing are lost each year to erosion. In addition, about one-third of the nation's grassland suffers from natural handicaps, or inadequate water supplies. According to experts, in Qinghai Province and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, about 5 billion kilograms of grass are eaten by rats each year.

Low financial returns have resulted in a small number of grass farmers willing to make efforts towards more productive use of their land. The cost of farming and irrigation is high, yet the state's investment is small.

On Inner Mongolia's more than 870 million hectares of grassland, income from hay in 1947-83 totalled 10 billion yuan, an annual average of only 3 yuan per hectare.

The impetus to improve the grass industry in China came after General Secretary Hu Yaobang's tour to the northwest in 1983. Hu pointed out that the agricultural development in the northwest must be improved in the light of their handicaps, and asked local leaders to give greater attention to grass and tree planting.

A production plan that emphasizes scientific technology for grass farming has been introduced into the nation's economic plan. And a new production responsibility system has been instituted,

allowing grassland communities and herdsmen to form co-operative animal-raising groups which develop livestock production according to state plan.

According to the 1984 year-end statistics published in the *Economic Daily*, newly opened and improved grasslands in the nation have increased to 487 million hectares and another 140 million hectares will be added this year. Fenced-in grassland grew to 528,000 hectares. This has presented a not-too-gloomy picture: More grassland is being opened or improved than the acreage lost to sand and alkali.

To supply the best quality of fodder for winter breeding, farmers are coming up with new methods for preserving forage.

Initial progress has also been made in sowing seeds by air, which is done in 22 provinces and regions on about 430,000 hectares of grassland. One hundred thousand hectares will be seeded this way in 1985. This method has proved successful in Gobi Desert in Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia and Qinghai, where the climate is extremely cold and dusty.

Scientists also are giving their attention to the production of grass. More universities have introduced courses in forager-grass production; about 30 universities and research institutes have been working with local herdsmen to set up experimental bases.

In the past, insecticides were used to control rats and pests on pasturelands; today the effort is helped with biological and mechanical means.

Zoige County in Sichuan Province has more than 800,000 hectares of pastures, 80 percent of the county's total. With an annual yield of 600 kilogrammes, each hectare is enough for feeding 36 animals, four times more than

the national standard. The county, with a population of 54,000, now has more than 900,000 head of various animals grazing on its land.

Grassland is a major agricultural resource in China. With the improvement of the living standards, the country needs much more meat and milk to feed its one billion people. This depends heavily on livestock production, which in turn relies on grass production.

As professor Wang said: "The need for grassland to play its full part in the nation's economy has never been greater."

One-Third Lakes Found in Tibet

Over one-third of China's lakes are in Tibet, according to a survey report from the Qinghai Salt Lake Research Institute.

The combined area of the 2,003 lakes found on the Tibet Plateau through the seven-year survey is 27,000 square kilometres, also about one-third of the total lake area in China.

One, the Namcuo, located 4,718 metres above sea level, is the highest of all lakes in China. The second highest, the Celincuo, is 4,530 metres above sea level.

The Qinghai Salt Lake Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences started the survey in 1978.

The scientists studied the geological structure of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and found that the plateau is made up of four massive land blocks instead of an integral one.



China and the World

Deng Wants Balance in Sino-Japanese Trade

Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping recently said he was satisfied with the overall state of Sino-Japanese relations, but that economic and political links between the two countries leave something to be desired.

Deng, who made his remarks at a recent meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, said China's yawning trade deficit with Japan hampered further growth of co-operation and that political difficulties between the two nations should be dealt with as soon as possible.

Textile Bill 'Violates Trade Pact'

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman on October 12 said if the US Congress adopts the now pending Jenkins Bill, Sino-US trade relations would be harmed. "The Chinese side has already stated that the Jenkins Bill violates not only the 'Multifibre Agreement' but also the Sino-US trade agreement and the bilateral agreement on Textiles," the spokesman said. "Should the bill be adopted," he added, "the sharp decrease in China's exports of textiles and clothing would gravely jeopardize trade relations between the two countries."

World Economy

Global Co-ordination Badly Needed

After a four-day meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, the major problems affecting the current development of the third world remain unresolved.

by ZHAO DAHUA

AFTER the annual 4-day joint meeting earlier this month of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in Seoul, South Korea, it has become evident that the debt burden, protectionism, insufficient funds and the drop in commodity prices are the major factors affecting the third world. These factors are, in part, due to many of the trade and financial policies of major industrial countries.

Delegates from developing countries strongly criticized these policies and urged a curb on rising protectionism, while demanding more assistance.

They have reason to worry. This year, signs of decline have increased, even though the third world scored an encouraging 3.8 percent average growth rate in 1984. Some developing nations, plagued by natural disasters, find themselves still in stagnation.

The main theme of the meeting was the strain on the third world to repay debts, which will soon reach US\$1 trillion, 5.5 times the 1973 figure, US\$180 billion. In 1985 alone, the debtors will have to repay US\$140.8 billion in principal and interest.

In the last two years, the debt problem has been eased somewhat

by joint efforts of debtors and creditors. But the basic solution to the problem lies in healthy and lasting economic development of the debtor countries with the financial and technological assistance of the international community.

Besides the debt burden, rising protectionism has already bitten into the economic growth of developing nations by hindering the debt-servicing capability of developing nations through reduction of their exports. This in turn affects the solid development of industrial countries, thus bringing on a vicious cycle that leads to a worsening global economy.

American economist Anne O. Krueger said during the meetings that "protectionist pressures are now at their peak." Under the circumstances, she said, it was a great challenge to political leaders to resist protectionist legislation.

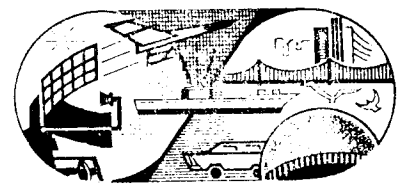
The debt problem, protectionism and austerity policies have cost developing nations dearly by reducing their living standards. Industrial countries must have a better understanding of the plight of developing countries. And more official development assistance should be granted with relaxed conditions and restrictions. More low-interest and interest-free loans are needed from international fi-

nancial institutions and commercial banks.

Of course, it is necessary for developing countries to make good use of the funds, and improve internal management. During the meetings, Zaire's delegate, Loma Okitongono Djamboleka, who spoke on behalf of all African delegates, particularly stressed the need for internal reforms.

A report presented at the meeting predicted an aid supply shortage. In fact, it reflected the lack of commitment and strategic insight of some developed nations. Yet a proposal for general capital increase was rejected. It is a cruel parody on human civilization that while millions of people go hungry enormous sums of money are budgeted for an intensified arms race between the two superpowers.

We are in a different age from that of Robinson Crusoe, who lived happily on a remote island ignoring the outside world. The improvement of the world economy cannot be stabilized unless the economic difficulties of the developing nations, which constitute the overwhelming majority of the world population, are solved. Coordinated efforts must be made to ensure healthy and sustainable growth in developing nations so they can contribute to the development of the world economy as a whole.



United States

Intervention Reduces Dollars

After the five major industrial nations' intervention into the foreign exchange market, the US dollar's exchange rate against most currencies dropped sharply.

by LIANG ZAIBING

FOLLOWING an emergency meeting of the finance ministers of the five leading Western industrial nations in New York on September 22, the exchange rate of US dollar against the other Western currencies dropped 6.5 percent in trade-weighted terms.

At the New York conference, finance officials from the United States, Japan, West Germany, Great Britain and France pledged to fight protectionism and adjust external imbalances by forcing down the exchange rates between the dollar and the other foreign currencies.

The conference saw immediate success in the 12-percent drop of the dollar against the Japanese yen and the 9-percent fall against German D-marks. On the Tokyo foreign exchange market, for example, the dollar fell to 220.80 yens on September 27 from its 242-yen level of September 20 — a record-low rate between the two currencies since 1982.

The dollar's steep decline is attributed to the release for sale of a huge amount of dollars—an estimated US\$4 billion — by the West European nations, the United States and Japan. Tokyo, which leads the foreign exchange intervention campaign, has so far delivered about US\$3 billion, raising the value of yen against the dollar by 8 percent within four days. According to Japan's financial journal *Nihon*

Keizai Shimbun, Japanese banks are ready to sustain large-scale intervention until the exchange rate between the dollar and the yen reaches US\$1 to 200-210 yens. A further drop of the dollar, however, will not be forthcoming without a release of at least US\$30 billion on the part of Japan, the United States, West Germany and France.

With the sudden decline of the dollar, the Reagan administration's attitude is changing. Its initial reluctance to intervene on the foreign exchange market has shifted to an active support of such a strategy.

The dollar's exchange rate has been surging upward since 1981 when President Ronald Reagan took office. Last February, the dollar stood at its record height of 3.478 West German D-marks, while in January 1981 the dollar was worth only 1.076 marks. In Britain the exchange rate between the British pound and the dollar was £1:US\$2.45 in November 1980. Early this year the rate threatened to reach \$1:£1, spurring the British government to make every possible effort to offset the climb. The exchange rates between the dollar and the Swiss francs, French francs, and Italian liras this year also reached record highs.

The strength of the dollar reflects, on the one hand, the economic recovery and growth in the United States, and, on the other, the high interest rates the US Federal Reserve has adopted to attract foreign capital to offset its huge deficits.

The situation, however, is unfavourable to West European countries and has damaged American exports. The excessively high exchange rates have caused the American foreign trade deficit to move up from US\$120 billion last year to an estimated US\$150 billion this year. The large amount of foreign funds in the United States has only resulted in it becoming a net debtor for the first time. In spite of this, the Reagan administration was unwilling to intervene on the foreign exchange market for fear that a lowered exchange rate of the dollar would drive foreign funds out of the country.

Last February, some countries released about US\$10 billion in a bid to cut the high exchange rate of the dollar but failed to achieve any results worth noting. There are two reasons for their failure. First, dollars move in the international currency market in vast quantities (an estimated US\$100 billion each day) Second, the United States did not join the action. Although the dollar's exchange rate has so far fallen by an average of 15 percent against ten Western currencies, it is still too high to reflect the United States economic reality, said the five Western financial ministers.

The worldwide concern over the high exchange rate of the dollar is a prominent economic problem in need of immediate attention. A British economist said recently that by the fourth quarter of this year, an economic boom in the United States will raise the exchange rate again, while a declining American economy will lead to the dollar's further drop. According to his estimation, the value of the dollar will fall by 10 to 15 percent next year. Although the effort to force the dollar down can result in short-term success, a truly low rate will depend on slashing the domestic financial deficit in the United States.

Chile

Democracy Meets Resistance

Political life in military-governed Chile is now beginning to erupt into violence and nationwide protests against the 12-year old rule of President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte. General Pinochet, however, remains steadfast and casts doubts on the possibility of his being replaced.

by SHENG DANYING

SPURRED perhaps by the democratic politics in neighbouring Peru and Argentina, Chile recently has been the site of mounting political turmoil, capped in September with labour leaders and students staging mass demonstrations in the capital Santiago and in Concepcion protesting the policies of General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, and demanding that an 11-party plan to elect a new government be adopted. Pinochet has rejected the proposal saying the plan overlooks a "threat" to Chile that requires continued military rule.

After many Latin American countries achieved their independence in the 19th century, military groups took advantage of the political void left by the withdrawal of the colonialist forces and consolidated power for themselves. After World War II additional movements against colonialism and against military dictatorships began to grow in many of these countries. And, in some cases, democracy was instated.

During the 1960s and 70s, these democratic governments in Latin America, however, were plagued with economic woes and unrest. It was under these circumstances that the military staged their comeback, seizing power in 13 Central and South American countries successively. Chile was no exception. The Chilean military came to power on September 11, 1973, in a military coup chor-

ographed by Army Commander Pinochet, who established himself as Chile's supreme chief of state.

According to Chile's constitution worked out by the Pinochet junta, as of March 11, 1981, Chile would enter an eight-year transitional period in which the Military Executive Commission led by Pinochet would rule, but by 1989, elections among all Chilean political parties would be held. As Chileans watch democracy being restored in other South American nations, many are now insisting that these elections be held as soon as possible.

In the 1980s Latin America's political topography has undergone some sweeping changes. As nations intensified their struggles for democracy, military rulers began to be replaced by democratically elected civilians. Since last year alone, Uruguay, Argentina and Brazil made encouraging progress in the process of democratization and have had a hand in churning up democracy's latent embers in Chile. Currently, only Paraguay, Suriname and Chile remain governed by the military.

The fact that military juntas are being routed from their seats of power and elected civilians are now trying to guide most of the nations in the area is undoubtedly contributing to the rebellious atmosphere in Chile. Under the strong arm of Pinochet, however, democracy in Chile may be more difficult to achieve than in other South American countries.

In recent years Chileans have

made repeated demands for democracy. Opposition parties have been very active despite the banning of their political activities since 1973. Various sectors of society recently have held about a dozen nationwide protests, loudly proclaiming their criticism of the Pinochet government. Trade unions have also organized protest activities, demanding that the political life in their country be democratized.

In the face of these demands, Pinochet has instituted stern measures of control. On February 1, this year, Pinochet signed a decree to lengthen the 90-day-state of siege, which started last November. The state of siege was finally lifted on June 17, 1985. The country remains, however, under a state of emergency imposed last March. The government also further restricted civilian activity by recently banning the activities of the Communist Party of Chile, the Socialist Party, the Left Revolutionary Movement which combined to form the People's Democratic Movement. These measures, however, have proven to be ineffective. Chile's severe economic difficulties and sharp dissensions within the military have strengthened calls for democracy. Since coming to power in 1973, Pinochet has been relying on the "Chicago school" to create an "economic miracle" in Chile. To date, however, no miracle has materialized. Since 1983, Chile's economy has been stagnant, and its gross domestic product has decreased 14.1 percent. With a foreign debt now at US\$20 billion, and with inflation up and actual income down 15-20 percent, thousands of students and unionists have taken to the streets demanding change.

In the face of such adversity, Pinochet has promised to hold civilian elections in 1989. Chile's current situation indicates, however, that democratization in the near future seems unlikely.

Great Britain

The Uphill Race for Whitehall

Though general election is not due in about two years, Great Britain's three major political parties have already begun warming up, and the Labour Party appears to have taken an early lead.

by CHEN KEXIONG

THE annual conference of Britain's opposition Labour Party, which was cheered by most participants as a success, foretold a fierce political battle in the country.

The six-day conference, which ended October 4, was, as it has always been, full of passionate debate on all the issues, as well as bitter, sometimes acrimonious, internecine squabbling between the Party's left and right wings.

Neil Kinnock, leader of the Party, raised his standing considerably in the eyes of not only his followers but also of the public at large by launching an impressive attack on the conservative government's economic and social policy at the conference. Kinnock projected himself as a sensible and realistic potential prime minister and took on his Party's hardline left-wingers more directly and more effectively than any one of his predecessors in the past two decades.

"We must not casually make promises that are so fanciful, so self-indulgent, so exaggerated that they can be falsified by realities," Kinnock said. The only way to help the poor, the unemployed and the victimized, he went on, "is to get the support of those who are not poor, not unemployed and not victimized." He told his Party that the "precondition" to honouring the Party's commitments and policies "is to win a general election."

The Party's promise to "put Britain back to work" is appealing at a time when the unemployment rate in Great Britain has risen to a record high of 13.9 percent. At the centre of its plans to rejuvenate British industry, particularly manufacturing industries, the Labour Party advocates the establishment of a national investment bank and the retrieval of money that has in the last six years been siphoned off the British economy by investments abroad. That money, estimated at £30 to £60 billion (US\$42 billion to US\$84 billion), should, according to the Party's plan, be used in Britain to help create jobs.

To carry out the Party's economic plan, co-operation from Britain's financial institutions would be essential, while workers' wages would also have to be curbed. According to observers, it is still not clear, however, if the city of London and some trade unions would co-operate on these issues.

On matters of defence, the Labour Party reaffirmed its stand for an effective conventional defence and nuclear disarmament. While calls for halting the nuclear arms race and preventing "Star Wars" were popular, a motion at the conference urging that Britain withdraw from NATO was soundly defeated. The Party leadership wafted on the issue of unilateral disarmament, and has yet to prove its commitment in this area.

As the Labour Party concentrates its attention on the next general election due in 1988, its rivals, the ruling Conservative

Party and the Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance, are also gearing up for a showdown. The alliance partners, who held their annual conferences last month, are competing with the Labour Party for the support of those voters who are unhappy with the Thatcher government, which they supported in the 1983 general election. Meanwhile, the Conservatives, who will have their annual conference soon, are determined to improve their image through a better presentation of their policies.

With a three-party contest for the votes of the British electorate, who generally prefer moderate policies and strong leadership, Britain's political scene promises to be interesting, not only for Britons but for outsiders as well.

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THE MAGIC BIRD

The thirteen stories in this book are taken from nine distinct traditions — the Han, the Uygur, the Mongolian, the Naxi, the Hui, the Kazak, the Yugur and the Dong nationalities. Enter their world and hear of the mighty hero Kande-bay who defeated the wicked Fairy King, the Long-Haired Girl who sacrificed her life for her people, and the two young lovers, herding their sheep on the Steppes. Meet the quick-witted fox, the bird who loves to tell stories, and many, many others, all illustrated with delightful drawings.

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The United Nations and the Third World

Born 40 years ago following World War II, the United Nations has tripled its membership from 51 to 159. Third world countries account for much of that growth, and as a majority in the international body, have played an important role in fostering the spirit of the UN Charter dedicated to the world's peace and security.

by LAI YALI

IN the 40 years since the founding of the United Nations (UN), the world and the UN have both changed a great deal. Foremost among these changes is the independence of former colonial countries. After winning their independence, these countries joined the UN one after another, increasing the UN membership from 51 in 1945 to its present level of 159.

There have been two periods of major growth in UN membership. One was from 1955, the year when the Bandung Conference was convened, to 1958, during which 23 countries joined the UN. The second high-tide for UN recruits was from 1960 to 1966, during which time 40 nations became UN members. During both these periods the majority of new members were developing nations, who placed great hope in the international body. It was following the influx of these third world countries into the UN that, with the 26th session on October 25, 1971, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution, restoring to the government of the People's Republic of China all its rights and recognizing it as the sole lawful government of the nation.

Maintaining World Peace

According to its charter, the purposes and principles of the UN are to maintain international peace and security. The organization is also dedicated to the development of friendly relations and co-operation among nations. Some basic principles of the UN are the following: The United Nations is

based on the sovereign equality of its members; disputes are to be settled by peaceful means; members undertake not to use force or the threat of force in contradiction of the purposes of the United Nations; member countries cannot intervene in others' territorial integrity, political independence and internal affairs.

Together with other peace-loving countries, third world nations are playing an increasingly important role in the UN for maintaining the purposes and principles of the UN Charter.

While many third world countries are trying to strengthen their own political independence, they are also showing concern for other nations and peoples suffering the oppression of imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and racism. In the UN, third world members try their best to support the struggles of oppressed nations, opposing Israel's aggression against Arab countries and its cruel suppression of the Palestinian people, and condemning South Africa's apartheid and Pretoria's invasions of neighbouring countries.

Many UN resolutions have denounced the Israeli and South African authorities, and have expressed opposition to the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan and the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

The third world countries also resist power politics in the UN and have made it increasingly impossible for one or two superpowers to dominate the organization.

After World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union stepped up their arms race, enveloping the world in the shadow of war. As a response, peace-loving countries and people concerned about the development of the arms race have used the United Nations as a forum for urging the two superpowers to reduce their arms as quickly as possible.

Disarmament Efforts

The United Nations has consistently pushed for disarmament since its inception. In 1952, just seven years after its founding, the UN General Assembly set up a Disarmament Commission, and nine years later it established the 18-member Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD), which was enlarged to comprise 26 states in 1969 and 31 in 1974. These two organizations, however, have not yet been able to claim much success from their work. Because of the initiative of the non-aligned countries, which in 1961 proposed that the UN General Assembly hold a session devoted to disarmament and repeated the proposal at subsequent summit meetings, the First UN Special Session on Disarmament was convened in 1978. The session produced a Final Document calling for the establishment of a Disarmament Commission of the United Nations in which all UN members would participate. The commission held its first meeting in 1979, at which all countries, irrespective of size or strength, were given the right to voice their ideas on disarmament and security issues. The session's Final Document also stated that

the 31-member CCD should be replaced by a 40-member Committee on Disarmament (later called the Conference on Disarmament) and that the US-Soviet co-chairmanship would be abolished. In the new body the chairmanship would rotate among all its members on a monthly basis, signifying the end of superpower control of the disarmament issue. China took part in the Conference on Disarmament in 1980.

In June 1982 the UN General Assembly held its Second Special Session on Disarmament. At the meeting, Huang Hua, head of the Chinese delegation and China's foreign minister, expounded China's basic principles on ending the arms race once and for all. These principles are: 1) disarmament and international security are inseparable; 2) the two superpowers should take the lead in reducing their arsenals and destroying all nuclear weapons, and should commit themselves to not initiating the use of nuclear weapons against other countries; 3) nuclear and conventional disarmament should go hand in hand; 4) small and medium-sized countries have the right to maintain the defence capability necessary for guarding against aggression and defending their independence; 5) any disarmament agreement should provide strict and effective measures for international verification; and 6) all nations, big or small, nuclear or non-nuclear, are entitled to take part in deliberations or talks on disarmament issues and to supervise the implementation of related agreements.

These principles won support from the majority of countries.

Despite the absence of tangible results from these special conferences, the third world countries continued their search for ways to effect disarmament. On August 5, 1985, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, in a telegram reply to the chairman of the Japanese Council of Organizations of Victims of

Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, reiterated that China is opposed to the nuclear arms race and will never take part in it. In the message Zhao said: "Our only purpose in developing a small number of nuclear arms is to resist nuclear blackmail. China has repeatedly declared to the world that it will never use nuclear weapons first, never sell or give nuclear weapons to other countries and never deploy nuclear weapons abroad.

"At present, the threat of nuclear war and obstacles to nuclear disarmament come from the two nuclear giants who possess more than 95 percent of the world's nuclear weapons," Zhao said. Zhao urged the two superpowers to respect the world's desire to abolish nuclear weapons and the threat of nuclear war, to stop their nuclear arms race, to conduct sincere negotiations, to take the lead in halting testing, improving and manufacturing nuclear weapons and to reach agreement on substantially reducing their nuclear arsenals. If the United States and the Soviet Union were to do so, the Chinese premier said, conditions would be created for an international conference of all nuclear-weapon states. At such a conference participants would discuss issues concerning nuclear arms reduction and their complete prohibition and destruction. "China is ready to shoulder its due responsibility" in this area, Zhao said.

As a move to, among other things, contribute to the maintenance of peace, last June the Chinese government announced it would cut its troops by one million.

Although the US-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva resumed this year, they have so far made no progress. The nuclear arms race between Washington and Moscow has not stopped, but has instead extended to outer space. To attain the goal of disarmament,

the third world and all other peace-loving nations have to persevere both inside and outside the United Nations and insist that the two superpowers take steps towards reducing and finally eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

Seeking the New International Economic Order

Many third world economies are not developing at any-thing near acceptable levels. Though the reasons for their troubled economies are varied, the fact that most suffered the oppression and exploitation of imperialism and colonialism ranks high among those causes. Although they have achieved political sovereignty, most do not govern their resources and national economies with equal independence, but have instead collapsed under the pressure exerted by developed nations that use economic strength and the monopolistic tendencies of the international market to reduce the prices of primary products and raise the prices of industrial goods. These developed countries have arbitrarily raised interest rates and exchange rates and have adopted other exploitative methods to further retard the economic development of the third world.

The third world urgently demands change. Many see that change encapsulated in the ideologies of the new international economic order, and work tirelessly for the establishment of such an order.

In furthering the cause of the new international economic order, the third world members in the United Nations have done the following:

First, the third world nations formed an organization whose goals are to deal exclusively with dilemmas facing developing countries. That organization, now called the Group of 77, was founded in 1963 at the 18th United

Nations General Assembly by 75 nations. Then it increased to 77 nations and regions at the first UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva in 1964. With the development and growth of the third world and the deepening of its struggles in the economic fields, the Group of 77 has grown and now has more than 100 members. For more than two decades the activities of the Group of 77, which retained its second name, have far outreached UNCTAD, and the Group of 77 is continuing to play an active role in the struggle for a new international economic order.

Second, the third world countries have undertaken a number of activities aimed at pushing the United Nations to establish the new international economic order. One of these activities took place in April 1974 at the Sixth Special Session of the UN General Assembly where delegates studied the problems of raw materials and development. The special session was the first UN meeting devoted to discussion on important issues of opposing imperialist exploitation and developing workable approaches for achieving sound international economic relations.

The Chinese government sent a delegation headed by then Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping to attend the meeting which it considered very important. In his speech at the meeting, Deng expounded the strategic theory of the three worlds and said China approved and supported the position of the third world in its demands for change in the inequitable relations between the world's economies. At the meeting the representatives of the third world called for safeguarding their sovereignty, protecting their national resources and developing their economies. At its conclusion, delegates adopted two documents — a Declaration on the Establishment of a New Interna-

tional Economic Order and the Programme of Action, which were drafted by the Group of 77. These two documents reflected the third world's concern for safeguarding their sovereignty and national economic interests, their condemnation of imperialist exploitation and outlined strategic principles for the establishment of the new international economic order.

In order to implement the resolutions adopted at this special session, the 32nd UN General Assembly in 1977 set up an international institute — a commission composed of all UN members that would deal with the various problems that came up during negotiation on establishing the new economic order. At the commission's third session in 1979, most of the developing countries, including China, proposed holding global talks on materials, energy, trade, development, currency and finance. In September, the same year, the 34th UN General Assembly agreed to the proposal and drafted the basic policies the negotiations would explore.

At the UN conference in Cancun, Mexico, in October 1981, which set global negotiations on the international economic order as a major goal, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said that the improvement of South-North economic relations hinged on global negotiations. Negotiations, however, have been delayed because of the opposition of the United States and other developed countries to the new order.

Third, the struggles of the third world have yielded preliminary achievements, including the penetration by lesser developed economies into some of the fields formerly controlled by the superpowers. One example of such third world penetration is the enactment of a new Law of the Sea. The law, which was approved in 1982 by 130 of more than 150

countries participating in the 11th session of the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, was seen by many as a victory for the third world. During the second session of the conference, held in June 1974, delegates discussed a series of substantial problems related to the marine law. At this session, the third world countries made proposals regarding the sea territories, economic zones specially belonging to one country, straits and the international seabed resources. Their suggestions were designed to dismantle the superpowers' monopoly over the sea and to safeguard the sovereignty and interests of and medium-sized countries.

The new Law of the Sea, as the first step towards establishing a new legal sea order, regulates a series of important laws and systems in regard to the common heritage of all the people. Although some of its items are incomplete, or even have serious flaws, the new Sea Law is an achievement for which the third world should be commended.

Conflicts within the UN's economic fields are manifold and complicated; the aim of actually establishing a new economic order is more difficult to achieve and will require much more time.

Greater Contribution Expected

Over these 40 years, the United Nations has made considerable achievements in defusing international conflicts, striving for disarmament and improving the North-South economic relations. Though it occasionally looked ineffective, the United Nations has developed into the world's most important international organization and has become an invaluable forum for international dialogue. The United Nations' achievement can be attributed in part to the sustained efforts of the third world mem-

bers.

People are now demanding that the United Nations develop its potential and strengthen the functions of the UN agencies in order to stick to themes and principles of the UN Charter. We believe that

the third world countries, together with other nations, will continue to try to maintain world peace and advance mankind's progressive causes.

The Chinese government and people respect the UN Charter and will continue to adhere to a

peaceful foreign policy. China is engaged in building a socialist modernization and needs an enduring peace to do so. China will continue to work with other countries to safeguard world peace.

For Your Information

Co-operation Between UN and China

The following are examples of the major co-operative projects between China and the United Nations:

Since mid-1978, the UN development system has pledged a total of US\$302 million in technical aid to China, of which US\$178 million already has been given. More than 300 projects using the UN aid have been arranged and most of them completed. For example, about 80 percent of the 181 projects sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in its third plan (1982-1986), and all of the 48 projects financed by the UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), have been completed.

These projects cover industry, communications, agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries, education, science, culture, health, population and other fields. They include:

— More than 40 technical centres or stations, such as an international economic information processing and training centre in Beijing and a commodities packaging research centre, all built with the UNDP aid;

— Twenty-one IBM 4300 computers imported by China with UNFPA money for processing data of the country's 1982 population census, and a number of UNFPA-aided factories that produce contraceptives;

— UNICEF-aided factories that help increase China's production of vaccines, and food and books for children;

— UNDP-aided programmes at some Chinese universities, colleges and secondary schools to modernize teaching methods, strengthen agricultural and scientific education, and introduce more English language courses.

Since 1979 the World Food Programme (WFP) has offered China US\$400 million in food aid to help develop agricultural production. Its aid, for example, has provided:

— One hundred and twenty thousand tons of wheat for a research programme conducted by Mizhi County in Shaanxi Province, for the improvement of its land utilization, and a water supply programme in some rural areas in Shaanxi and Liaoning Province;

— Ninety-five thousand tons of wheat for a shelter-forest project in Xiji County in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, north China;

— A supply of 40,000 tons of non-fat powdered milk and 13,000 tons of butter oil to be delivered between 1984-1988 to Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Wuhan, Nanjing and Xian to help these cities develop dairy production.

In fiscal year 1985, which ended June 30, China obtained World Bank loans totalling US\$1.1 billion, US\$440 million of which were in-

terest-free credits offered by the International Development Association. In the last five years the World Bank has funded 29 projects in China with US\$3 billion, of which US\$1.176 billion were offered interest free.

Since 1979 the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has granted China US\$51 million for the resettlement of Vietnamese refugees in China.

But China also has devoted much aid to the United Nations. Some of these efforts include:

— A donation of US\$13.45 million and 26.12 million Chinese yuan to various UN development agencies to promote technological exchanges and to help third world countries develop their national economies.

— The setting up, with the UN aid, of regional research and training centres in China to train technicians for the developing countries. So far there are seven such centres, including a fresh-water fish breeding centre, a sericulture centre, a mini-hydropower generating centre, a biogas centre, an intergrated rural development centre, a primary health-care centre and an acupuncture centre. More than 1,300 researchers from other developing countries have attended their courses.

— The Chinese government has spent US\$600 million to provide homes, jobs and education for the Vietnamese refugees.

WHO Health Centres Serve Third World

Forty-five health centres have been established throughout China where students from developing countries are trained in medical practices.

by **LING YANG**
Our Correspondent

THE United Nations' World Health Organization (WHO) has established 45 health centres throughout China to strengthen medical research to enhance international co-operation. Fifteen of the health centres are located in Shanghai.

A Federal German medical doctor, W. Skolaut, wrote, asking for details about the health centres.

With Dr. Skolaut's questions in mind, I visited three of the health centres in Shanghai.

Tumour Centre. Located at the Shanghai Tumour Research Institute (STRI), the tumour centre was set up in 1980 at the recommendation of the Chinese Ministry of Public Health. Its goals, according to Ma Jiqing, deputy director of the centre and the research institute, are to reduce the incidence of malignant tumours and improve the rate of cure.

Tumours are the No. 1 killer in Shanghai with a population of more than 10 million. To keep an eye on the annual incidence and mortality rate, STRI staff members and their medical colleagues from the city instituted a recording system in 1962. The system has proven valuable in formulating a municipal plan for research, prevention and treatment of malignant tumours. Records kept in recent

years show that more than 13,000 people are found with tumour in Shanghai each year.

According to Deputy Director Ma, the research institute and health centre focus on liver and lung cancer. Liver cancer is the third most common in China, and Shanghai and the surrounding coastal areas, in particular, are plagued by high rates of liver cancer. In the 1970s, STRI participated in a city-wide survey of liver disease, based on the testing of human albumin. Currently, the tumour centre is studying the molecular variation of albumin, and making new discoveries in the diagnoses of liver cancer, hepatitis and a type of cancer in pregnant

women caused by a miscarried foetus.

In recent years STRI, armed with new equipment, has set up six research sections and special labs where cells and isotopes are studied. A number of its researchers have been trained abroad and STRI has established co-operative links with the United States, Japan, Great Britain, France, Federal Germany and Canada.

One research group has been stationed on the island of Chongming in the Changjiang (Yangtze) River for five years, probing the causes of liver cancer, such as hepatitis, infected drinking water and various types of mould.

Gu Jianren (left), associate research fellow of the Shanghai Tumour Research Institute, has discovered N-RAS, a carcinogen of liver cancer.



Painstaking efforts by the medical researchers of the health centre were rewarded when N-RAS, a carcinogen for liver cancer, was discovered in September last year. Deputy Director Ma said this discovery is likely to lead to the effective prevention and treatment of liver cancer.

Lung cancer is the most prevalent type of cancer among men in Shanghai. The centre has been studying the effects of smoking, housing conditions, food and diseases suspected of causing cancer. Surveys showed smoking was responsible for about 80 percent of the lung cancer among men in Shanghai. Lung cancer among women is higher than in other countries, although the causes still torment Chinese medical researchers.

The tumour research institute and health centre recently informed the World Health Organization that they have begun computerizing their records system and sponsoring classes on the prevention and treatment of urban cancer.

Centre for Reagent Production. Located at the Shanghai Medical Laboratory, this health centre engages in the research and development of laboratory procedures appropriate for developing countries, such as China.

In view of the high cost of precision instruments and reagents (substance that can detect components of a disease), indispensable for lab and clinical examinations, the centre aims to develop less expensive laboratory tools and methods. The reagent developed by the centre to diagnose hepatitis was a great success when tested in Japan last year.

The centre has made significant achievements in latex tests for rapid diagnosis, the most promi-

nent of them being a reagent for the detection of pregnancy. Awarded a scientific research prize, second class, by the Ministry of Public Health in 1984, the pregnancy reagent already has been widely used throughout China.

In collaboration with the World Health Organization, the centre is working to apply similar technology for the prompt diagnosis of leprosy and rotavirus.

Medical and clinical treatment is alternated with occupational therapy and recreations, depending on the severity of the cases. Upon leaving the hospital, patients are arranged to do a stint of work so as to adapt to every-day life, a practice that has proven effective for three-fourths of the patients.

Health centre staff members have proven to be vigorous and efficient researchers themselves. Since 1980, they have published more than 30 papers in science and medical journals. Dr. Tao Yixun, director of the centre, has travelled abroad on several occasions to lecture or attend academic meetings, and several other researchers will be sent abroad to further their studies through WHO.

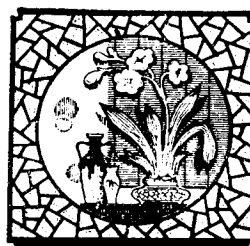
Centre for Research and Training in Mental Health. According to Zhang Mingdao, deputy director of the Centre for Research and Training in Mental Health, his centre, housed in the Shanghai Mental Health Centre, engages in mental disorder research, prevention and consultations. It also runs classes to help train mental health workers from other parts of the country.

The centre has conducted surveys on the mental health of people in the city, as well as research on the sociological and psychological factors behind mental disorders. The centre plans to observe urbanization and industrialization to determine their adverse effects on mental health.

In Shanghai and its suburbs, there are 20 mental disorder prevention and treatment clinics and three sanatoriums, as well as a mental disease treatment hospital. That provides inpatient treatment for about 4,000 people annually. Today about 550 outpatients visit on a consultation basis.

Medical and clinical treatment is coupled with occupational therapy, light manual labour and recreations for the patients, depending on the severity of the cases. Upon leaving the hospital, the rehabilitation stations allow patients to do a stint of work and to adapt to everyday life, a practice that has proven effective for three-fourths of the patients.

According to the census conducted in 1982, senior citizens (60 years or older) in China account for about 7.5 percent of the total population. In Shanghai, however, the elderly make up 11.5 percent of the city's population. Social progress and development has contributed to longer life spans, which will inevitably increase the percentage rate of older people in China. Therefore, research into the mental health of the old also has been placed high on the agenda of the country's related research institutes. □



China's Child Population on Decrease

A 1983 sample survey revealed that there were 9 percent less children in China that year than in 1964, and 2.2 percent less than in 1982. China's family planning programmes have yielded fruitful results in controlling its population growth.

The survey, conducted by the State Statistical Bureau among 179,000 of the country's 320 million people aged 14 years and younger in 29 of China's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, showed that in 1983, children made up 31.4 percent of the population. In 1964 and 1982 children accounted for 40.4 percent and 33.6 percent respectively.

The decrease in the number of children, however, differed between urban and rural areas, and between regions. In the cities, children accounted for 24.9 percent of the population, while in the countryside, they made up 33.4 percent.

Shanghai, China's largest industrial centre, had the lowest proportion of children, with 16.9 percent. In most other regions, the proportion averaged between 30 percent and 35 percent, with the highest running at 40.7 percent in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, located in northwestern China.

Although the proportion of children in China's population was lower than those of other third world countries, it was still much higher than in developed countries. In 1980, the proportion of children 14 years and younger in some major countries was as follows: India, 40.1 percent; Egypt, 39.7 percent; Romania, 26.6 percent; Australia, 25.6 percent; the Soviet Union, 24.3 percent; Japan,

23.4 percent; the United States, 22.9 percent; France, 22.2 percent; Britain, 20.8 percent; and the Federal Republic of Germany, 18.6 percent.

More Older Children. The survey also showed a marked increase in the number of children in the higher age brackets in 1983 over the number for the previously recorded years. On July 1, 1964, children one year old and younger accounted for 4.4 percent and 4.1 percent of the population, while both the 13-year olds and 14-year olds made only 2.2 percent.

By the end of 1983, however, the lowest proportion of the eight age groups up to 7 years old was 3-year olds, with 1.6 percent. Children between the ages of 12 years and 14 years, however, then made up between 2.6 percent and 2.7 percent.

Sex Ratio Balanced. In old China, people regarded men superior to women, which contributed to a high female infant mortality rate and a sizeable spread between the number of male and female children. According to pre-liberation statistics published by the Kuomintang government, the ratio of women to men in 1946 was 100:110; that is, the male population was 10 percent more than the female population.

Since liberation, however, the traditional assumption of male superiority has become gradually less influential. Consequently, the gap in the ratio of male children to female children has slowly begun to narrow. In 1953 for every 100 women there were 111 men; in 1964, the ratio was 100:108; and in 1983, 100:107. The male-female ratio for 1983 was

slightly higher than the world's average, which was 100:106.

Percentage of School Children. Of China's school-age children (7-14 years), 81.4 percent attended school in 1983. In the cities, the rate was higher, at 93.1 percent; and the countryside, 78.8 percent. For every 100 school-age children in 1983, 68 were primary pupils and 13 were in junior middle schools.

Children's Health Satisfactory. In general, children's health in 1983 was recorded as satisfactory. Of the 179,000 children surveyed, 98.6 percent had not had serious illnesses. The rate of unhealthy children among the 2-year olds and younger averaged 1 percent. Most of these sick children were affected by congenital or chronic diseases frequent among children. The rate of illness rose to 1.6 percent among the 14-year olds, mainly due to illnesses contracted as they aged and to the increase in the number of deaf-mutes.

Major Problems Warrant Attention. The survey findings also indicated some problems needing attention. First, the rate of children attending kindergarten was low. Second, the education of school-age children left much to be desired. The rate of children attending school among the 7-year olds was only 62.2 percent; and the figure for the 14-year olds was 65.3 percent. The highest was that among the 10-year-old children, which was only 92 percent. Third, child care was insufficient. Most children had not received regular physical check-ups, with the result that many illnesses could not be diagnosed before becoming incurable. □

Intellectuals' Joy and Frustration

To meet the needs of modernizations, a great many intellectuals have been promoted to leadership positions at various levels.

by **WU NAITAO**
Our Correspondent

SPEAKING at the 1978 National Science Conference, Deng Xiaoping, on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, emphasized that intellectuals, as part of the working class, and knowledge should be respected. Since then, what changes have taken place in the intellectuals' social status, work and life? What joys and frustrations do they experience? To answer these questions, several researchers at the Changchun Branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, in northeast China, were interviewed.

Rehabilitation

The Changchun Applied Chemistry Research Institute, which is part of the sciences academy, is mainly engaged in the research of polymer chemistry, physical chemistry, inorganic and analytical chemistry. During the "cultural revolution," the institute was nearly destroyed, and 155 cadres and intellectuals were falsely accused of being "suspected agents."

In May 1978, when mistakes of the "cultural revolution" were being redressed across the country, Wang Zhang was appointed the new secretary of the institute's Party committee. The first thing he did was to visit the families of 700 staff members, particularly those of the senior and middle-aged intellectuals persecuted during the "revolution."

Victims of injustices and frame-ups resulting from previous political movements in the institute have all been rehabilitated. Intellectuals in the institute are once again settled in positions according to their professional skill. Their living conditions have improved and the problems of their children's employment have been solved.

Feng Jiazhang, an old associate research fellow of the Changchun Optical Precision Machinery Research Institute and a graduate of the Zhongshan University in Guangdong Province in 1949, was labelled an "ultra-rightist" during the 1957 "anti-rightist" movement. During the "cultural revolution," he was forced into the countryside.

Feng was rehabilitated seven years ago, and was promoted to associate research fellow. In 1981, his family moved into a new flat built specially for senior intellectuals.

Feng is in charge of the "simulation laboratory for remote sensing" which is second to none in China with its scale and information. He is satisfactory with his work and is respected by his colleagues.

Political Trust

Because there is still a contempt for knowledge and intellectuals, the problem of getting outstanding intellectuals to join the Party is a sensitive and difficult one. Accord-

Technicians at the Radiation Chemistry Research Section are discussing the irradiation of a new type of high polymer.



ing to 1983 statistics, more than half of the country's 40 million Party members were illiterate or have only had primary school education. In recent years, significant progress in the admission of intellectuals to the Party has been made thanks to efforts made according to a Party Central Committee instructions.

In the Optical Precision Machinery Institute, out of the 340 Party applicants, 75 were accepted. Weng Zhicheng, a 45-year-old deputy head of a research section, had long been rejected by the Party because he had been considered from a "bourgeois family." Having been finally accepted by the Party last year, he said he joined the Party

have been promoted to leadership positions at various levels.

Li Xiuguang, a graduate of atomic physics at Jilin University in 1959, who was responsible for the design of an atomic reactor, was the first intellectual at the Changchun institute to be elected as the director of personnel department in 1981. In 1984, 77 of the 96 leading cadres at the Changchun institute who received promotion were intellectuals.

The eight members of the Applied Chemistry Institute's Party Committee re-elected last year were middle-aged intellectuals, except Wang Zhang. For example, Wang Fusong, deputy director of the in-

mended 16 senior and middle-aged intellectuals to be deputies to the national, provincial or municipal people's congresses as well as members of the people's consultative conference.

Change of Idea

Although working class intellectuals are recognized in China, there still remains considerable contempt and resentment towards them, even among some of their co-workers and Party and administrative cadres.

In China, housing for staff and workers are provided by the related departments. During the decade of turmoil, veteran scientists of the institute were compelled to live in poor accommodation. After "cultural revolution," Party committee members believed it was time to improve these scientists' living conditions.

Two new buildings were erected and the majority of new flats were distributed to veteran scientists. The new system also assured the researchers that they can use a car when needed. Workers, technicians and researchers are given regular physical check-ups and doctors personally serve the veteran scientists at home.

Low Wages

Generally speaking, intellectuals still make low wages although conditions have improved in the last few years. According to a sample survey of 5,000 workers in 11 departments in Beijing, the average monthly income of people in intellectual positions is about 79 yuan, while those in manual labour earn more than 86 yuan. Another survey showed intellectuals with higher education who are 50-year-old or younger earn less than manual workers in the same age group with only secondary or primary

Technicians of the 23rd research section study the solidified process adhesives.



as a public servant rather than to become an official.

Wang has been recognized by the Jilin provincial government for his outstanding achievements. He said now that intellectuals are trusted and respected politically, they are able to concentrate more of their energy on research.

Intellectual Cadres

To meet the needs of modernizations, a great many intellectuals

stitute and a 1955 college graduate, is now a well-known chemist. Among the 28 research section heads, 24 are middle-aged and young technicians who have been promoted in recent years. Director Sun Shuqi said he has the power to decide matters concerning personnel, finance and materials without any intervention from the Party committee.

During the last few years, the chemistry institute has recom-



Ouyang Jun (right), noted Chinese polymer chemist, works with an assistant.

school education. This has discouraged many of the middle-aged intellectuals because they also must support their elders and children. On top of having to support more family members, many of these middle-aged intellectuals are overworked. In spite of earning fewer than 100 yuan a month, Jin Xifeng, a 47-year-old engineer at the institute, does not complain but is convinced he will get a raise after the wage reform.

Working Conditions to Be Improved

China's scientific research has been seriously affected due to the "cultural revolution." In the Changchun Branch, some of the equipment was made in the 50s and 60s, and the administrative expense at the institute has far outweighed the cost of research and equipment.

During a meeting held last year, technicians of Changchun Branch expressed concern about the excessiveness of administrative personnel and they are trying to devote more money to research and instruments.

Recently, more than 130 large-

scale instruments, each costing some 10,000 yuan, were purchased by the institute, and slowly but surely are becoming state-of-the-art quality.

Guo Du is a 32-year-old student who received his doctorate in chemistry two years ago in Czechoslovakia. Since his return to China, he continues to conduct research in the "oil-water interface of electron chemistry" under the guidance of Wang Erkang, China's renowned analytical chemist of electron chemistry. The academy has allocated 90,000 yuan to fund their projects. Working conditions, he says, satisfy him despite low quality of the instruments and poor ventilation of the laboratory.

Apart from receiving high acclaim for his research results, Guo has published five research papers. He said he was satisfied with his work and life, especially his wife has transferred from another province to be with him. □



International Studies

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China's Foreign Relations: a Chronicle

After Peasants Become Well-Off

from "BAN YUE TAN"
(Fortnightly Forum)

SOME peasants have become well-off after China adopted new rural policies in 1979. Quite a few peasants earn more than 10,000 yuan per year, earning the nickname "10,000-yuan household." A survey about their ideals and pursuits was conducted recently among ten middle-aged "10,000-yuan households" in Mouping County, Shandong Province.

Pursuits. All ten agreed the pursuit of success was their most important undertaking. Tan Shuyou, a peasant who specializes in electric appliances, hopes his products will reach the international market one day. "I don't aim at being a millionaire," he said. "Happiness lies only in the pursuit of one's success, otherwise you won't enjoy life even if you are very rich and live comfortably."

Economic motto. Their motto seems to be: Observe the law, emphasize credit and serve the customers. "I'll never make dirty money by breaking the law, no matter how big the profit," one peasant said.

Spare time. All of them said they were so busy that they seldom had any spare time. When they are free, they eagerly catch up on current domestic and foreign affairs, economic information and the Party and government policies and decrees. They also spend much of their spare time studying the scientific, technological and managerial concerns of their businesses. Currently four of them are studying management and one is studying English.

Living Standards. They are beginning to lead luxurious lives, by

Chinese standards, and feel their lives becoming urbanized. Two of them have built two-story houses and one has even bought his own private car. All the families own colour TV sets, radio-cassette recorders, refrigerators and other household electric appliances. They all work eight hours a day, six days a week. Since they have just begun to live better lives, they said they didn't give much thought to their future living standards.

Bringing Up Children. Since they have become better-off, they are concerned their children may lose the spirit of independence and enterprise. They foster their children's sense of independence. For example, a peasant entrepreneur Lin Dai never offers his daughter a ride to work in the car with him, even though they work in the same town. Instead he lets her go to work by bike. Eight of the so-called peasants interviewed said they hoped their children would build careers on their own. One of the

parents said that he preferred to spend more money on the children's learning rather than on improving their living standards. Only two whose children's academic performances are not good enough to get them into college, said their children would join them after they graduate from middle school.

Helping other peasants. All ten of the peasants agreed that it was their duty to help other peasants prosper as soon as possible. For example, they pass on their production techniques to others and help their fellow villagers begin new enterprises. When employing new workers, they first choose those who are poor and haven't any access to property. At the same time, they are trying to narrow the income gap between their employees and themselves. Jin Kuicheng, a peasant who turned his property into successful orchards, teaches fellow villagers cultivation techniques, donates seeds and helps them at the market. As a result the average income of his entire village has increased.

Doctor Wins International Fame

from "RENMIN RIBAO"
(People's Daily, Overseas Edition)

CHEN Zhongwei, a world renowned orthopaedic surgeon, became the first Chinese to be elected chairman of the International Conference on Reconstructive Micro-surgery, which was held in Paris last July.

Chen, currently director of the department of orthopaedics at the Zhongshan Hospital affiliated with the Shanghai Medical University, won worldwide fame in 1963 when

he grafted a severed hand. As one of the first doctors in the world to apply microsurgical techniques, he also is known as the forerunner in microsurgery both in China and abroad.

Chen's first claim to fame came 22 years ago when he was only 34 years old. One night, Wang Cunbai, a young worker in the Shanghai Machine Tool Factory, was sent to Chen's hospital with a hand that had been cut off by a punching machine. Chen threw himself into work immediately, working under bright lights

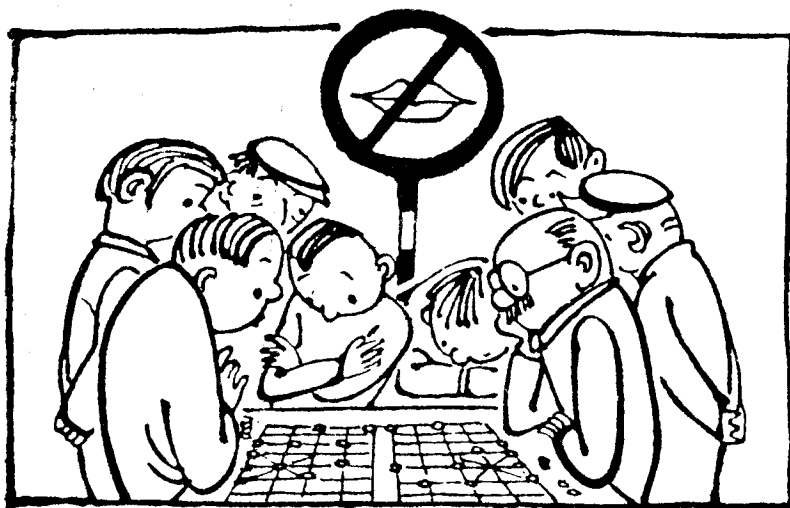
for four hours with some other surgeons, and finally succeeded in replacing the hand.

The success of grafting severed limbs largely depends on the stitching of the blood vessels. It is difficult to suture the blood vessels without blockage; a nearly impossible task for human eyes and ordinary clinical apparatus. To solve this problem, Chen Zhongwei introduced microsurgery technology into the operations. As a result, the success rate of grafting severed limbs has been raised from 50 percent to more than 90 percent. Chen even replanted a hand that had been detached for 36 hours, far exceeding the world record of six hours.

For his contributions, Chen has been invited to lecture in more than a dozen countries; several hundred groups of foreign visitors have gone to see him at his hospital; and quite a few doctors from abroad have studied under him. For example, a Tanzanian doctor succeeded in replacing a severed thumb shortly after he returned from Chen's hospital, making him the first to do so in Africa.

At the 22nd annual forum to commemorate the Romanian surgeon Kajanjian, the "father of plastic surgery," Chen was made the first Chinese to have his name inscribed in a brass-plaque at New York University for his highly valued speech "Twenty Years of Reconstructive Microsurgery in China." His detailed work *Microsurgery* has been translated into English and published in several countries. He also has been invited as a guest professor by McGill University in Canada, Zurich University, as well as some other universities and medical organizations abroad. He is a member of the International Association for Surgery and the International Association for Microsurgery.

Today, Chen Zhongwei still performs one or two operations a



No talking please among the audiences.

Cartoon by Xu Pengfei

week. He not only is an excellent surgeon, but a fine husband and father as well.

What Does a Woman Want?

from "ZHONGGUO FUNU BAO"
(Women of China Weekly)

CHINESE female undergraduates are open-minded, idealistic, and ambitious, according to a survey conducted by the women students department of Wuhan University and the *Women of China* (weekly in Chinese). Some would even sacrifice love for the sake of a career.

The survey, conducted among 400 female students at Wuhan University about their ambitions and plans for the future, found that a majority of the respondents felt that "happiness lies in hard work and blazing new trails." Others thought combining love and work was the only way to ensure one's happiness.

When the survey participants

were asked what kind of man they admired, the nearly unanimous response was for men who were "firm, cool-headed and creative." Nearly all the women also agreed that hypocritical and selfish men were not worth their time.

Some of the respondents said they hoped to marry strong men, not because they thought of themselves as weak, but, on the contrary, because they thought of themselves as also strong and wanted someone of "their own type."

The controversial question, "What do you think of relegating yourself to the traditional role of virtuous wife and good mother?" provoked different responses. Most, 73 percent, said they intended to be good mothers as well as good career women; 13 percent said they would sacrifice love for a career. Only 5.7 percent said they wanted nothing more than to be a virtuous wife and a good mother.

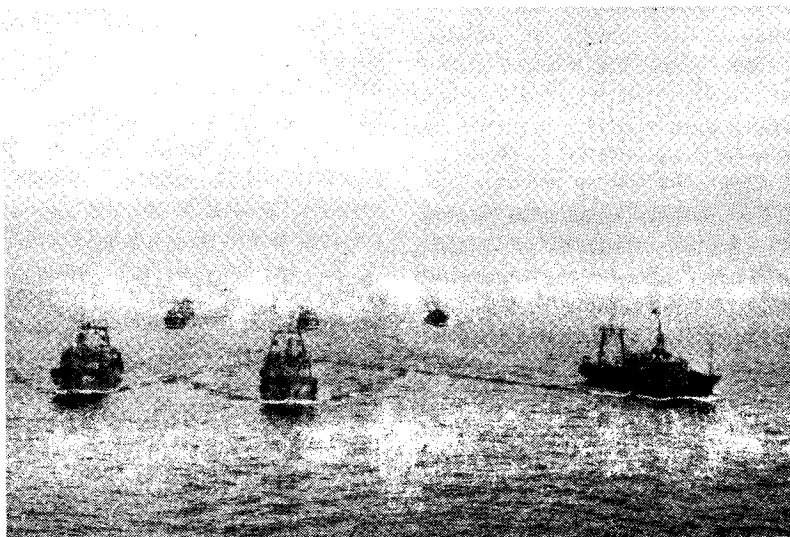
The survey indicates a trend among Chinese women to think of themselves as men's equal, with the same opportunities and the same responsibilities. As one of the women responded: "My knowledge belongs to society and it should be used to serve our country."

China Sends Fishing Fleet to Alaska

China's first oceangoing fishing fleet to fish US coastal areas will set off soon to work the US waters around Alaska. According to the fishing agreement signed in July, China and the United States will co-operate in fishing, processing, marketing and fishing techniques. The Chinese fishing fleet, composed of three refrigerator vessels and six trawlers, is expected to catch and process 30,000 to 50,000 tons of fish by the end of next year. Their haul is expected to gradually increase to 100,000 tons a year in the future.

The expansive US coastline teems with aquatic resources, giving bright prospects for future fishery co-operation. Preparations are being made by the Shandong and Zhejiang International Economic and Technological Co-operation Corporations for the establishment of co-operative fishing companies with the United States.

China's first oceangoing fishing fleet hard at work in West African waters.



China started its oceangoing fishing co-operation with foreign countries only recently and has established joint fishing ventures with

Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone and Senegal. China's first oceangoing fishing fleet set off for the three countries last April.

Claims for Defective Goods Settled

In the past two years, businesses from countries and regions like Japan and Hongkong have taken the advantage of China's rush to import advanced technologies and equipment and its inexperience in foreign trade by substituting used merchandise for new goods and inferior and slipshod commodities for ones of higher quality. This has inflicted heavy economic losses upon China, and the Chinese departments concerned have, in accordance with the contracts, demanded compensation. Some of these claims have been settled.

China ordered 5,824 FP-418 Mitsubishi trucks at the end of 1984. After the trucks were used for several months, owners discovered serious defects, such as cracked chassis, that made it neces-

sary to sideline the vehicles. The Chinese have since asked that Mitsubishi reimburses them for their losses.

In response, Mitsubishi sent a delegation headed by a standing director of the company, to Beijing to discuss the claims. The Mitsubishi representatives admitted that a batch of trucks sold to China did not measure up to the standard, and agreed that these trucks should be returned. The Japanese business people also agreed to replace the defective trucks with new ones and compensate for all losses suffered by the Chinese.

In January this year, the Hangzhou Communication Equipment Factory imported from the Hongkong Zhengda Trading Company 25,000 electron guns used for the production of TV kinescopes. After being inspected, only 54.2 percent of the products measured up to the standard. The Hangzhou factory demanded compensation. After their arrival in Hangzhou in September, the Hongkong businessmen conducted a testing of the equipment. They admitted that most of the products were defective and agreed to replace 18,826 of the guns.

Two other factories in Hangzhou also imported electron guns from two Hongkong companies and found similar defects. After inspection by the commodity inspection bureau, the Hongkong business people agreed that a portion of the electron guns should be returned and replaced with better models.

In order to protect the economic rights and interests of the state and avoid the recurrence of similar problems, the Chinese authorities have stipulated that starting from October 1 this year household electrical appliances imported from abroad must be inspected by the commodity inspection bureau or other organizations it approved. Imported household electrical appliances are not allowed to be sold on the market, and spare parts are not permitted to be assembled for production without the examination of the commodity inspection bureau. In addition, foreign business people are required to settle claims in good time if their products do not measure up to the stipulations of the contracts or if the quality of their products is not up to the standard.

Oil to Be Tapped In South China

Since China announced last April that it would use foreign capital and technologies to exploit onshore oil in ten southern China provinces, many foreign oil companies have expressed growing interest in joint explorations.

At present, 52 oil companies from 13 countries have contacted the Chinese oil departments to discuss the matter. Twenty-one foreign delegations and groups are now investigating oil-bearing basins in southern China.

China signed a contract on May 28 this year with four Australian oil companies on the joint exploration of onshore oil on Hainan Island, the first oil contract ever signed in southern China with foreign oil companies.

The ten provinces scheduled for

exploration are Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Hunan, Jiangxi, Yunnan, Guizhou, Guangdong and Fujian and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. The ten cover 1.83 million square kilometres, 1 million square kilometres of which are oil- and gas-bearing area. With each of the 136 basins covering 200 square kilometres and each of the nine basins covering 10,000 square kilometres, experts have said chances are good that reserves will be located.

Up to now, China has found 10 oil- and gas-bearing fields in Jiangsu, Guangdong and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, with a total annual output of 700,000 tons of crude oil.

Beijing to Host Asia-Pacific Fair

The Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair will be held at the new China International Exhibition Centre from November 15 to 30 in Beijing.

On display will be export goods from developing countries as well as advanced machinery, electronics and instruments from developed nations.

Seminars and technical exchange activities between firms from 24 countries and regions will be conducted during the fair. In addition, participants will also discuss economic and technological co-operation.

The largest trade fair ever held in China, it will be sponsored jointly by the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

News in Brief

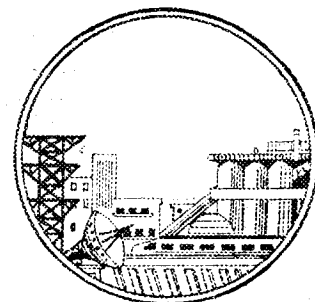
- Situated in the northernmost tip of China's coastline, Dandong harbour in Liaoning Province opened an import and export transport business on September 20 and will soon open to foreign vessels.

Dandong harbour, built earlier this century, has three berths for 1,000-ton-class vessels and warehouses facilities covering an area of 90,000 square metres, as well as 100 loading and unloading machines. Five thousand-ton vessels can also be accommodated at the Dandong harbour.

- Cargo handling equipment, including fibre rope nets, webbing, rope and chain slings valued at 100,000 yuan, were shipped out of Shanghai on September 28, heading for Angola. The equipment, a gift from the Chinese government to the Angolan government, is provided as part of the World Food Programme, and is intended to help Angola with the reception of international food aid.

- The Bank of China, for the first time in its history, issued bonds worth US\$150 million on the Tokyo market on September 27. At a 10 percent rate of interest and 100 percent issuance value, the bonds are slated for ten-year term.

At the same time, the bank also issued 30 billion Japanese yen samurai bonds on the Tokyo market.



Contemporary Writer Yu Dafu Reappraised

Proof of the assassination of Yu Dafu, one of China's most renowned contemporary writers and patriots, unfolded in Beijing last August, 40 years after the writer's mysterious disappearance.

At a meeting to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the death of Yu Dafu, associate professor of Yokohama University Masao Suzuki revealed on the basis of his years of study that Yu had been killed by Japanese military police in Indonesia in 1945 after the surrender of Japan. A 75-year-old squad leader of Japanese military police stationed in Sumatera admitted, "Yu Dafu knew too much of our secrets, so I ordered my subordinates to kill him." On August 29, 1945, Masao added, Yu was kidnapped, and the execution — death by strangulation — was reported the next day. Because the squad leader was not on the spot at the time of the murder, he does not know, up to now, where Yu was killed and how they handled Yu's corpse.

At the meeting, Hu Yuzhi, vice-

chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, who knew during the last part of Yu's life in Indonesia, said: "The death of Yu Dafu is a moving tragedy, a shining light upon patriotism. As a writer and humanist, the name of Yu Dafu will go down in the history of modern Chinese literature; as a patriot and anti-fascist fighter on the cultural front, his name will be engraved on the monument to the victory of the Chinese over the fascist war."

Yu Dafu was born into a family of landlord in 1896 in Fuyang County, Zhejiang Province, east China.

As a child, Yu Dafu was fond of reading and wrote classical style poems. In 1913, he went to Japan, where he first studied at the No. 1 school of higher learning and then majored in economics at the Imperial University in Tokyo, graduating with a bachelor's degree in economics.

During his 9-year stay in Japan, he enriched his own talent by

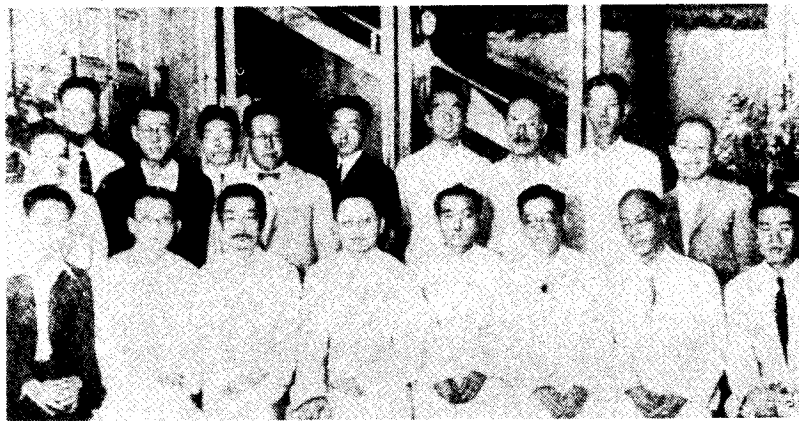
studying a wide variety of world literature. In an article recalling his literary career, he once said: "In the four years of study at the school of higher learning, I read about 1,000 Russian, German, British, Japanese and French novels. Later, at the Imperial University in Tokyo, I found it even more difficult to cut down on my hobby of reading novels."

The more he read, the more deeply Yu was affected by progressive writers' theories on humanism. Romantic and lyrical works later had a great effect on his creative writing. Japanese literary trends of that time also influenced his work. In Japan, he wrote a lot of fictions that were actually autobiographical, emphasizing on the analysis of the characters' inner world and melancholy nature towards life. These early pieces of his fictions paid little attention to plot and composition.

Apart from his love for a wide variety of foreign works, Yu also studied the Chinese classics. During his stay in Japan, he not only read famous poems of the Tang (618-907) and Song (960-1279) dynasties, but also wrote poems that expressed his deep understanding of some of these historical poets and their works.

Yu Dafu began his writing career in 1921, when battles among the warlords spread throughout China. This was how he described his attitude towards Japan: "My time was spent in an island country filled with dissolution, cruelty and warlords' autocracy. I saw with my eyes the fall of my country, and suffered insults in the strange land. In short, what I felt

The picture was taken in August 1930 when Yu Dafu (second left, front row) and Lu Xun (third left, front row) and other writers attended a forum on literature and art in Shanghai at the invitation of Kanzo Uchigama (first right, second row), a Japanese publisher.



and experienced was nothing but disappointment and melancholy." Thus, with a wounded soul, he entered the literary world.

Yu Dafu came to fame when his short story, *Sinking*, representative of his earlier work, appeared in 1921. The story's startling subject matter and bold descriptions created a sensation among contemporary writers, critics and readers. It described a Chinese student in Japan who was agonized by the ethnic oppression and cold treatment he received there. Although filled with the author's patriotic enthusiasm for his motherland, the story voiced Yu's loneliness and disillusion with reality.

When he returned to China after graduation in Japan in 1922, Yu Dafu became a literary activist, editing a number of periodicals and teaching literature at Beijing, Wuchang and Zhongshan Universities. He wrote more than 50 short stories, including *The Dark Night*, in which he described the psychological traumas of intellectuals, who failed to achieve their ambitions, and their indignation towards the wealthy and powerful.

In his two stories, *Nights of Spring Fever*, and *A Humble Sacrifice*, Yu expressed his sympathy for oppressed workers. His readers are often touched by the realistic plots told in a natural and simple manner.

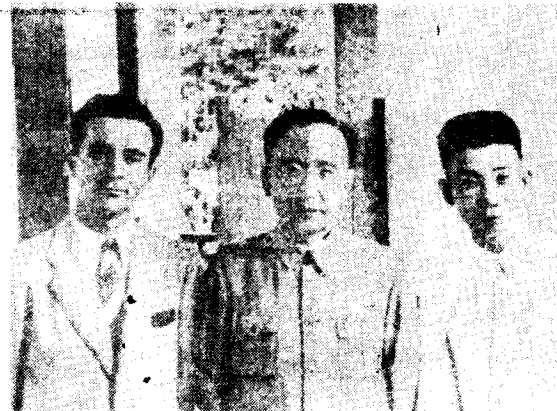
Guo Moruo, another great master of modern Chinese literature, once said: "His fresh new tone is like a spring breeze blowing through China's decaying society, awakening at once countless youthful hearts. His audacious self-exposure is like a flash of lightning in a storm of hypocrisy among the old *literati* hidden under thousand-year-old tortoise shells, sends these cunning phoney and pseudo-scholars into a frenzy of shock."

Yu Dafu and his contemporaries, Guo Moruo and Lu Xun, are often described as the founders of

modern Chinese literature. According to some critics, these three were the most rebellious voices during the early period of modern Chinese literature, although they were strong individuals with distinctly different styles. Lu Xun was considered the strongest in rationale; Guo Moruo the strongest in sentiment, and Yu Dafu the most delicate in nerves. Many of Yu's works recorded the drastic psychological changes in intellectuals when China was in a changing era. The writer created a new genre of Chinese literature, one that uncovered new dimensions of the metaphysics of Chinese literature, marked by a new aesthetics of much lyrical and sentimental contents seldom found in the other modern writers.

While Yu Dafu did not intend to become a poet his classical poems occupy an important position in the history of modern Chinese poetry. He was a prolific poet, having written more than 600 poems in the classic *shi* and *ci* styles; poems written with strict tonal and rhythmic patterns. In a sense, his prose and short stories were an expansion of his poetry style.

In 1928, Yu Dafu and Lu Xun jointly edited periodicals. In 1929, Madame Soong Ching Ling, wife of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, joined the two to organize the China League for the Protection of Democratic Rights. He became a member of the League of Chinese Left-Wing Writers in 1930. Later he became disenchanted with his work, and retreated to the scenic city of Hangzhou. After the outbreak of war with Japan in 1937, however, he plunged himself into the national salvation movement and even visited the frontlines with words of encouragement for soldiers fighting against the Japanese invaders. In 1938 he moved his family to Singapore, where he engaged in activities against the Japanese. During that



Yu Dafu (first right), Guo Moruo (middle) and Edgar Snow in China in 1938.

time, he wrote more than 400 literary commentaries and militant essays full of thoughts on justice and patriotism. After the fall of Singapore, he took refuge in Indonesia, where he changed his name and is said to have saved the lives of many Indonesians and overseas Chinese.

But just when the Indonesians celebrated their victory over Japan in 1945, Yu met his unfortunate fate and was murdered.

To mark the 40th anniversary of Yu Dafu's death, China's major newspapers and magazines have been publishing articles in his honour. His travel notes, poems and short stories have been compiled and published in Zhejiang, Shanghai, Tianjin and Guangzhou. *A Collection of Yu Dafu* (in 12 volumes) and *References to the Study of Yu Dafu* have also been published, as well as five editions of his autobiography. The books and essays on the study of Yu also have been compiled, the most spectacular is *New Reviews on Yu Dafu* written by Xu Zidong.

It is generally accepted that there is not enough study on Yu's life, personality and his literary ideology, and some concerned experts have suggested an institute be developed to study Yu Dafu and his works. □

SA World Cup: A Show of Chinese Agility

With its agility and strong traditional acrobatics background, China's sports acrobatics team placed second after the Soviet team, capturing nine out of 21 gold medals in the Fifth Sports Acrobatics World Cup Tournament held in Beijing from September 16-18.

The other participating countries were Poland, Bulgaria, Federal Germany, the United States and Britain.

Worldwide sports acrobatics is still a relatively new competitive sport. The International Sports Acrobatic Federation was set up in 1973 and today has 22 member countries. In the past decade, East European countries, and especially the Soviet Union, have won almost all the top honours in international tournaments.

While the sport has caught the eye of the International Olympic

Committee, it still hasn't been made a part of the Olympic games, one reason for the small number of members. To publicize its influence and increase the number of member countries, so that it may one day enter the Olympic competitions, the executive committee of the ISAF held a meeting this March in Beijing.

At the session, the chief judge of the Beijing tournament, Wang Xuliang, said that one step that had been taken towards international recognition was to move the Fourth World Cup tournament, usually held in Europe, to the United States, as well as the fifth to China.

The Chinese team joined the ISAF in 1979 and has come along in the past six years. When the Chinese team took part in another major tournament, the Sports Acrobatics World Tournament, for the first time in 1980, they didn't come close to a gold medal. Only one year later at the World Cup tournament, they won four gold medals. Then, two years later, the Chinese bagged 10 of the 21 golds at the Fourth World Cup tournament. In addition to their agility, hard training, correct instruction and pioneering spirit helped them come up from the bottom so quickly.

In the four-man event at the Fifth World Cup tournament in Beijing, for example, the Chinese won the gold medal with especially high marks for difficult moves, creative choreography and strong national characteristics. Combining their crisp movement and elegant layout into uninhibited Mongolian music, they gave off a sense of artistry and control.

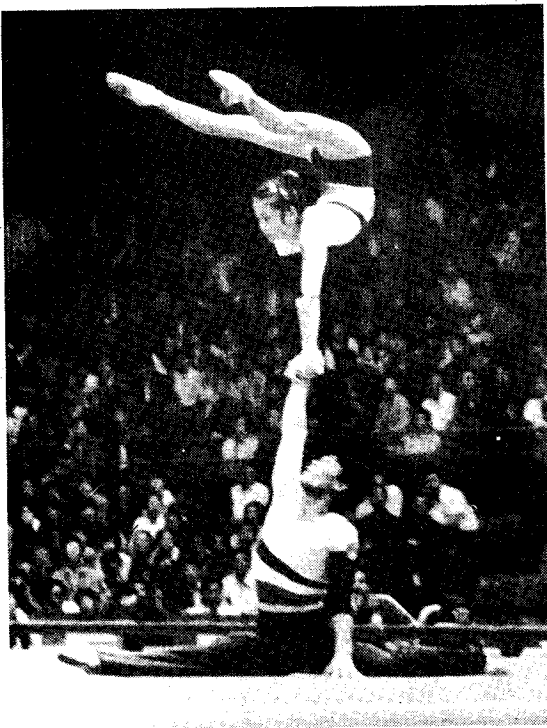
When they finished, even athletes and coaches from other countries joined the audience for a warm round of applause. These four gymnasts won the prize for excellent choreography last April at the World Sports Acrobatics Invitational Tournament in the Soviet Union with their twisting and turns in the martial arts and well-known Chinese style of body-stacking acrobatics.

The coach, Du Qinglian, told reporters that one of the four was originally an acrobat, but that the other three were all from Peixian, a county in Jiangsu Province that is famous for its martial arts.

Champion of the Woman's single event, Huang Ruifen, from the Zhejiang Province, began competing in sports acrobatics in 1979. At her debut in the world tournament last year in Bulgaria, she came in third for her light and exacting moves. Her high-flying somersaults and firm landings won her 9.9 marks, the highest given by judges in the Beijing tournament.

However, as some experts have pointed out, the Chinese team still has much to learn. First, its choreography is a cut below that of the Soviets. Its gymnasts' psychological stability needs strengthening; they often slipped up on their concentration.

There is also much to be improved in terms of music and dance. Throughout the tournament, it was noted, the Chinese team used too much Western music and not enough traditional Chinese tunes. As for dancing, the Chinese lagged behind their rivals, and their choreography was somewhat rigid and dull in comparison with the Soviets.



The Life of a Former Kuomintang General

Fu Zuoyi, whose name will go down in history for his contribution to the peaceful liberation of Beijing, is described in the book *The Life of Fu Zuoyi*. Published by the Research Society of the Cultural and Historical Literature under the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the book is to mark the 90th birthday of the late Kuomintang general.

Deng Xiaoping, Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, contributed calligraphy for the book's title and the Central Advisory Commission Vice-Chairman Bo Yibo wrote the preface.

Fu Zuoyi's patriotism won praise from both Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, along with current Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang.

Born in Linyi County in Shanxi Province in 1895, Fu graduated from the Baoding Military School in 1918. He took part in the Northern Expedition of 1927 and fought in the Anti-Japanese War.

After occupying northeast China in 1931, the Japanese attacked the passes of the Great Wall in order to dominate north China. Fu, then general commander of the region's Seventh Army Group, defended the northern suburbs of Beijing in two days of fierce fighting.

In 1936, he resisted Japanese-instigated attacks on Suiyuan Province (now western Inner Mongolia), in spite of the KMT's policy of "suppressing domestic rebellion before fighting the foreign foe." In mid-November of that year, he led his troops in recovering the

strategic points of Bailingmiao and Damiao, speeding the defection of a full brigade of Japanese-led "Inner Mongolian Autonomous Government" troops. Fu's victory in the Suiyuan campaign frustrated Japanese plans and gave the Chinese greater confidence in their ability to win a final victory.

In the ensuing campaigns, Fu fought side by side with the Communist Eighth Route Army.

After the War of Resistance was won in 1945, Fu tried four times to resign from the KMT army. His resignations were not accepted. However, later, at a critical point in the civil war, Fu — by then commander-in-chief of the Kuomintang's North China "Bandit Suppression" Headquarters — crossed over to the People's Liberation Army, thus bringing about the peaceful liberation of Beijing.

With the KMT's defeat a foregone conclusion, Chiang Kai-shek tried to force Fu's troops to withdraw from Beijing. He sent dignitaries including his second son, Chiang Wei-kuo, to persuade Fu. Later ordering him to attend a high-level military meeting in Nanjing, Fu escaped from the trap and returned to Beijing on November 6, 1948. A day after he secretly established contact with the underground Communist Party of China and invited the CPC Central Committee and Chairman Mao Zedong to send delegates to Beijing for peaceful negotiations. He did what he could to deal with Chiang Kai-shek and keep control of his KMT troops. In January 1949, he accepted CPC's eight terms, bringing over 500,000 KMT soldiers into the People's

Liberation Army and preventing heavy loss of life and property in the Chinese capital.

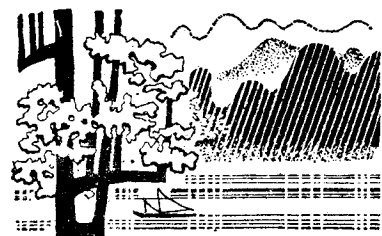
After liberation, Fu was named a Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Council and Minister of Water Conservancy — a post he held for 23 years.

During his tenure at the ministry, he spent at least three months annually travelling around the country to check on the projects he initiated, including the water conservancy projects in Sanmen Gorges on the Yellow River.

Since the 1950s, Fu worked for the return of Taiwan to his motherland. At the first session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, he called on KMT civil and military officials in Taipei to reunify the country. He also suggested in 1954 that KMT leaders come to the mainland to visit their relatives and friends. He made further appeals for reunification at each session of the CPPCC.

Contributors to the volume include Fu's former subordinates Dong Qiwu, Sun Lanfeng, Zhou Beifeng, Wang Kejun and Jiao Shizhai.

— Zhou Shu



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China: The real leap forward

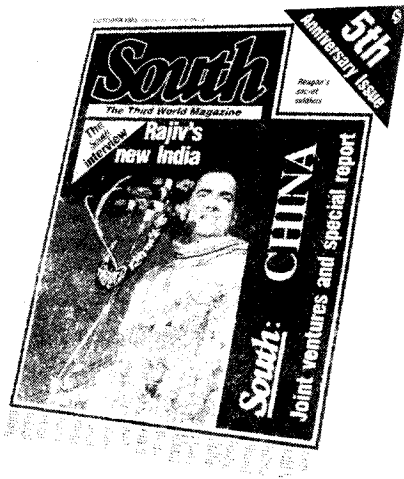
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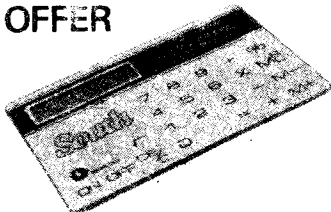
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SOUTH

Traditional Chinese Paintings by Han Buyan

Han Buyan, born in 1921 in Beijing, now lives in Gansu Province.

Han, a deaf-mute since the age of three, studied traditional Chinese painting with Qi Baishi, one of China's great masters of the art.



Shrimp.

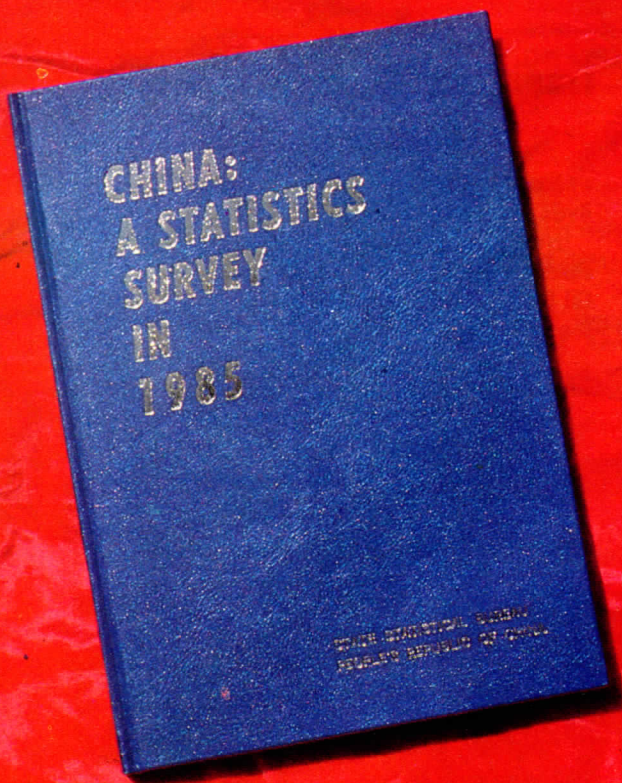
Goldfish.



ART PAGE



Towel Gourds.



CHINA:

A STATISTICS SURVEY IN 1985

by the State Statistical Bureau
185 "x 260 " 133 pages 20 yuan
Published by New World Press
Distributed by CIBTC (Guoji Shudian)

This book offers a comprehensive picture of China's economic and social development. Its nine sections deal with population and the labour force; agriculture; industry; transport, posts and telecommunications; investment in fixed assets; finance, trade and price; people's livelihood; education, science and culture; public health and sports. In key sections, comparisons are made between certain years after 1949 and all years following 1978 in order to illustrate development trends.

FORTHCOMING!

A Survey on Income and Household Conditions in China

by the State Statistical Bureau
185 "x 260 " ' 300 pages
116 yuan (RMB) US\$40.00 plus 10% postage (abroad)
Published and distributed: New World Press, 24 Baiwanzhuang Rd., Beijing, China
Date of Publication: Oct. 1985

This book marks the first and largest statistical study of the social and economic situation of individual Chinese households, and is the result of a survey conducted by the State Statistical Bureau in co-operation with the Ministry of Labour and Personnel, the Ministry of Commerce, major banks and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

The items surveyed include the individual families' housing conditions and the income and spending levels in the second quarter of 1984, as well as their possession of 19 kinds of durable consumer goods in 1984 and the demand for them in 1985. The book covers the general conditions of 106 cities and 7 county towns and includes studies of 36,000 sample households both with and without wage earners from an even wider area.

The book is an essential reference material for sociologists, demographers, economists and business people.