

BEIJING REVIEW

● Save the Teenage Delinquents

— Reports on a reformatory in Beijing



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CHRONICLE

October 23

● Xinhua News Agency reported that to strengthen the work of Young Pioneers and train a reserve force for the modernization programme, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League recently convened a national work conference. Among the 200 million children in China, there are 70 million Young Pioneers.

October 24

● Xinhua News Agency reported that the State Council raised the purchasing prices of 18 main agricultural products starting last March. The price increases average 24.8 per cent.

October 25

● The second plenary meeting of the Sino-Soviet negotiations on state relations was held in Moscow.

● A Chinese Red Cross Society team arrived in Bangkok. With the assistance of the Thai department concerned and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Thailand, the society will handle the processing of Indochinese refugees stranded in Thailand who would like to settle in China.

● Hu Jiwei, editor-in-chief of *Renmin Ribao*, gave a dinner in honour of Manuel Azcarate, editor-in-chief of the journal *Nuestra Bandera* of the Communist Party of Spain, and Angel Mullor, editor-in-chief of the Party organ *Mundo Obrero*. The two Spanish editors came to China on a visit.

October 27

● Premier Hua Guofeng sent a message to Prime Minister Milton Cato, extending congratulations on the independence of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The Chinese Government has decided to recognize the country in the eastern part of the Caribbean Sea.

October 29

● Meetings were held to commemorate the 90th birthday of the late Comrade Li Dazhao, one of the founders of the Chinese Communist Party and a martyr who was murdered by the Northern Warlords 52 years ago. The Chinese press carried articles and photos on the occasion.



Deng Says: China Supports Thailand

"The Chinese Government and people will use every appropriate means to support the struggle of Democratic Kampuchea and all patriotic forces of that country against the Vietnamese aggressors. China will stand on the side of the ASEAN countries if Viet Nam attacks them. It will stand on the side of Thailand if Viet Nam attacks it."

This statement was made by Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping on October 28 when he met with Air Chief Marshal Harin Hongskula of Thailand and the Thai Parliamentary Delegation led by him.

Recently, the big and small hegemonists have been intensifying their aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia. Turning a deaf ear to the stern demand of the world's people, they have stepped up their war preparations, massed troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border and launched new offensives, spreading the flames of war to Thailand's border areas. This has seriously threatened the security and stability of Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries. The situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border and the refugee problem arising therefrom are a menace to Thailand.

During his meeting with the Thai Parliamentary Delegation, Vice-Premier Deng said that China and Thailand were faced with common problems. "China will strengthen her friendly relations and co-operation with the ASEAN countries, first of

all with Thailand," Vice-Premier Deng added.

Speaker Harin Hongskula thanked Vice-Premier Deng for his concern about the situation in Southeast Asia. He warmly praised the growth of friendly relations and co-operation between Thailand and China.

The Thai delegation arrived in Beijing on October 25, on a visit to China at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. This is the first Thai Parliamentary Delegation visiting China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Ye Jianying, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, had a cordial meeting with all the members of the delegation.

China's Legitimate Seat in I.O.C. Restored

At its October 25 meeting in Nagoya, Japan, the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.) unanimously adopted a resolution restoring the seat of the Chinese Olympic Committee. The resolution confirmed that the National Olympic Committee of the People's Republic of China will be named the "Chinese Olympic Committee," using the flag and anthem of the People's Republic of China. The committee based in Taipei (Taipei) will be named the "Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee," and its anthem and flag will be other than those used at present and must be approved by the Executive Board of the I.O.C.

This resolution will be sub-

mitted by post to all I.O.C. members for approval.

There is only one China in the world, and that is the People's Republic of China. Taiwan is an inseparable part of China. The Nagoya resolution reflects this fact. It also gives due consideration to the reality in China's Taiwan, and offers a solution in conformity with the present state of affairs, thus enabling athletes residing both on China's mainland and on Taiwan Island of China to participate in the Olympic games. Therefore, a spokesman of the Chinese National Olympic Committee considered it a good resolution.

The Nagoya resolution is beneficial to the healthy development of the Olympic games and demonstrates that the settlement of China's representation on the I.O.C. reflects the trend of the time and the desire of the people.

The spokesman of the Chinese National Olympic Committee expressed sincere thanks to those members of the I.O.C. Executive Board and other friends who have made positive efforts to restore the representation of the Chinese National Olympic Committee on the I.O.C. He also expressed the hope that athletes residing on China's mainland and in Taiwan would make common efforts to develop China's sports.

National Congresses of Democratic Parties

China's eight democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen held their national congresses in Beijing from

October 11 to 22. At these meetings, the work done in the past was summed up and the principles and tasks for the future were discussed and decided on. They called on their members to work for the country's socialist modernization, the early return of Taiwan and the reunification of the motherland. They also encouraged their members to educate themselves and remould their ideology in the course of the four modernizations. The congresses also adopted new constitutions, elected new central leading bodies and worked out plans to enrol new members so as to expand their organizations.

The eight democratic parties are: the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, the Democratic League, the Democratic National Construction Association, the Association for Promoting Democracy, the Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, the Zhi Gong Dang (Chih Kung Tang), the Jiusan Society and the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League. These parties co-operated with the Chinese Communist Party during the War of Resistance Against

Japan and the War of Liberation in the 30s and 40s to fight against foreign invasion and reactionary Kuomintang rule and made contributions to the liberation of the Chinese people. In response to the call of the Chinese Communist Party, they took part in the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in September 1949 and thus became a part of the revolutionary united front under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, these democratic parties have, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, taken part in discussing major political questions, united and mobilized their members and people with whom they maintained close ties to work for the socialist revolution and socialist construction. And they have through practice educated themselves and remoulded their ideology. Many leaders and members of these parties have participated in the work of the central and local governments.

In 1956, when China's socialist system was firmly

established, Comrade Mao Zedong put forward the principle of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" between the Chinese Communist Party and the democratic parties. During the Cultural Revolution, however, these parties were forced to stop functioning by Lin Biao and the gang of four. It is only after the smashing of the gang of four that the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party restored the fine tradition of holding consultations with the democratic parties and non-party patriotic personages on major political questions; at the same time, the various democratic parties resumed their work. The congresses they had just held were the first in the last 20 years.

The social bases of these parties were the national bourgeoisie, the upper strata of the petty bourgeoisie in the cities and their intellectuals, and other patriotic people. In the last 30 years a fundamental change has taken place in the class relations in China. The democratic parties have become political alliances of socialist workers associated with them and patriots who support socialism.

While the congresses were in session, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and the United Front Work Department Under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China gave a reception for the more than 2,500 delegates. Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping who spoke at the reception said: It is a characteristic and advantage of China's political system to have the various parties working in cooperation under the leadership of the Chinese Communist



The national congress of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang.

Party. The Party's principle of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" will not be changed for a long time. As the Communist Party occupies the leading position, the correctness or incorrectness of its political line, policies and principles has an important bearing on the country's future. Moreover, because it is the party in power, some of its members are liable to be affected by subjectivism, bureaucracy and sectarianism. Therefore, it is all the more important for our Party to solicit opinions from all kinds of people and accept criticism and supervision by the democratic parties. Vice-Chairman Deng expressed the hope that all the democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen will play their role as masters of the country, make criticisms and suggestions regarding the government's major policies and work in various fields, be the Party's sincere friends who will give their forthright views and comments, and work together with the Communist Party to run the state well.

Exhibition of Party History

In the Museum of the Chinese Revolution on the eastern side of Tian An Men Square in Beijing, there is an exhibition of the history of the Chinese Communist Party (the period of democratic revolution). It has been a centre of attraction for visitors since it was opened to the public on October 1.

There used to be such an exhibition during the years 1961-66. But it was later forced to close down by Lin Biao and the gang of four.

The present exhibition is arranged in accordance with the

principle of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, presenting the history of the Chinese Communist Party—its founding, development and consolidation—as it is. For instance, previous exhibitions gave little mention to Li Dazhao, Cai Heshen and other comrades who were also founders of the Party. (Li Dazhao was among the first few to spread Marxism-Leninism in China, and he organized a communist group in Beijing in 1920. He was arrested on April 6, 1927 by the reactionaries and killed on April 28. Cai Heshen was an active figure in the early years of the Communist Party of China. In 1921 when he was in France, he organized the Chinese Socialist Youth League. He was killed in 1931 by the Kuomintang reactionaries.) Now, apart from giving full coverage of Comrade Mao Zedong's activities in founding the Party, the activities of other founders of the Party have been added.

There are many exhibits showing the splendid contributions made by Comrade Mao Zedong and other veteran proletarian revolutionaries for the liberation of the Chinese people. Comrade Mao Zedong's important works and his great practice in the various periods of the democratic revolution bring home to the visitors that, at every important juncture of the revolution, it was he who pointed out the right direction of advance and led the revolution to victory. The exhibition unmistakably proves that without Mao Zedong Thought, New China would be out of the question. The contributions made by Comrades Zhou Enlai, Zhu De and others are vividly represented.

Also on display at the new exhibition are a picture of Liu Shaoqi making a report on the revision of the Party Constitution at the 7th National Party Congress and other pictures showing him taking part in various activities.

A correct evaluation has been made regarding those Party leaders who committed mistakes in the political line in different periods of the Party's history. Take Chen Duxiu and Zhang Guotao for example. The present exhibition not only points out their mistakes and the damage they brought to the revolution, but also appropriately appraises their contributions in accordance with historical facts. Visitors to the exhibition now can see that Chen Duxiu was one of the founders of the Party and was elected General Secretary at the First Party Congress. At the same time, they learn that Chen Duxiu committed serious mistakes in the political line, thereby bringing serious damage to the revolution, and that he was finally expelled from the Party for persisting in his mistakes.

The exhibition has repudiated Lin Biao and the gang of four's fallacy that the history of the Party is one of struggle between two political lines. It gives vivid expression to the surging class struggle and national struggle waged by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. At the same time it has truthfully reflected the two-line struggle within the Party.

The exhibition has affirmed the contributions of those personages in the democratic par-

ties and patriotic figures who worked in co-operation with the Chinese Communist Party. Among them are Sun Yat-sen, Soong Ching Ling, He Xiangning, Feng Yuxiang and Zhang Lan.

Shown at the exhibition are more than 100 revolutionary martyrs, almost twice as many as at the first exhibition of this kind. Among them are Communists as well as patriotic and democratic personnel and patriotic generals.

The exhibition is arranged after soliciting opinions from people who took part in the historical events at different periods, experts and scholars, and after extensive investigation and study. "It will be continually replenished and improved on the basis of comments and suggestions from the visitors," said Yang Zhenya, director of the museum.

Nationwide Economic Investigation

A large-scale investigation of the nation's economy is being carried out under the leadership of the Financial and Economic Commission recently set up under the State Council. This is an important step conducive to the smooth readjustment and restructuring of China's economy.

The work undertaken consists of:

Restructuring of the Economy. Investigations will be made with regard to the various links both inside and outside the enterprises to ascertain what kind of management promotes or hinders production. With this as the central issue, careful studies will be made on the systems concerning planning,

supply of capital goods and raw materials, trade, prices, wages and other related matters.

Economic Structure. Intensive study will be made on the proportion between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry and between accumulation and consumption as well as the economic structure of the various regions and urban and rural areas.

Import of Technology. Research will be made on the effective use of foreign investments and the importation of foreign technology, equipment and experience in management. Stress will be laid on using the advanced experience of foreign countries to raise the level of production, technology and management of existing enterprises in the country so as to gradually achieve modernization.

Theory and Method. Intensive studies will be made on the theory of the goal of socialist economy, which means production of the whole society should be planned and arranged with an eye to the final products, and the basic criterion of achievement of economic work as a whole should be whether the final products would be increased to the greatest possible extent. In this connection, theoretical questions will be studied. They include socialist planning, market, regulation of production, employment and population.

Departments in charge of industries, communications and transport, finance, trade, agriculture, forestry and water conservancy will also make a careful study of the specific questions confronting them.

All this work will be conducted jointly by people engag-

ed in both practical and theoretical work. They will make a thorough investigation and study of the actual situation in China's economy and, on the basis of the materials they have collected, put forward suggestions which will be taken into consideration by the authorities concerned in making major policy decisions.

Export Commodities Fair

China's 1979 Autumn Export Commodities Fair opened in Guangzhou on October 15.

The fair offers more commodities with a greater variety, higher quality and better packing. A larger amount of goods are now available for export, especially textile and other light industrial goods and artware. In addition, machinery, electric appliances and other products as well as durable consumer goods will be exported too.

A characteristic of the current fair is that representatives of many Chinese production departments will directly take part in the trade talks with foreign companies and listen to their opinions and demands. China now has more than 120 centres producing farm and side-line products and nearly 100 factories turning out products specially for export.

The fair will broaden the scope of commercial dealings through the processing of goods for foreign companies with imported materials or materials they supply, assembly of machines for them, and co-operation in production and doing business on a compensation basis.

Previously, such fairs were held only twice a year, in

spring and in autumn, each lasting a month. Now the authorities concerned have decided to keep open the market and exhibition halls the year round for display by foreign firms and Chinese foreign trade corporations. The restaurants, theatres and cinemas affiliated to the fair will also be open throughout the year.

More New Films on TV

For years there was a dearth of films. Now things are beginning to look up. New films have been produced one after another, and some are quite successful, to the satisfaction of the filmgoers.

But in the wake of this, another problem has cropped up. Why are most of the new films not shown on the TV? The Central Television Station in Beijing has received 6,000 letters of complaint in three months. The TV station, however, is not to blame.

Since last July, the China Film Distribution Corporation has laid down the rule that only on major festive occasions, like National Day or New Year's Day, one new film will be released for showing on the TV. New films, as a rule, will be shown at the cinemas for six months before appearing on the TV. During the National Day (October 1) celebrations this year, for instance, Beijing's cinemas were showing 25 new

films while TV watchers could see only one — the comedy *Two Sets of Twins*.

In China, the afore-mentioned corporation has the sole right of film distribution. As a state enterprise, it has its own investment, business accounting, profits to be handed over to the state and other economic targets. The corporation found that when new films were shown on the TV, income from the box-office usually decreased by a wide margin.

Renmin Ribao, *Zhongguo Qingnian Bao* and other newspapers recently published many letters from their readers, stressing the need of showing new films on the TV.

A reader from Zhenjiang, a medium-sized city in east China, wrote: "New films are usually first shown in the big cities and then in the vast countryside and the thousands of small and medium-sized cities. To see new films, therefore, we have to depend on the TV. If the films are really good, showing them on the TV will not affect the income from the box-office."

An office worker in Beijing said in his letter how the people wished to see new films and what good effects an excellent film had on the audience. "Films are not just commodities. They are effective means of education. We hope we can see more good films!" Another letter expressed

the same idea and added: "We must take money matters into consideration. But the question of showing new and good films on the TV should not be decided by profits."

A letter from Guangdong Province said: "In our socialist motherland, the cinema and the TV should not be cut-throat competitors but should join their efforts to enrich the people's cultural life and help promote the flourishing of art and literature."

A railway worker complained that when new films were shown, the box-offices were always thronged with people. "To buy a ticket," he said, "one has to queue up for hours. So why don't we show these films on the TV?"

These criticisms have not proved to be futile. The TV station and the film distribution corporation have come to the following agreement: After the first round of showing at the cinema, the TV station may broadcast a new film to the local residents.



Premier Hua's Visit to F.R.G.

New Beginning for Wide Co-operation

PREMIER Hua Guofeng paid a successful visit to the Federal Republic of Germany from October 21 to 28. It has promoted the development of friendly relations and opened up broad vistas for co-operation between the two countries.

During the trip:

- He met and held talks with President Karl Carstens, and had many rounds of talks with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Both sides have reached broad agreement of views on international issues of common concern and on bilateral relations. The Premier and the Chancellor held a joint press conference.

- The Premier attended the signing cere-

mony of three agreements for strengthening mutual co-operation.

- He met with leaders of some West German political parties and personages in political and business circles. He explained China's economic policies to prominent businessmen and exchanged views with them on developing economic and trade relations.

- Premier Hua toured Bonn, Trier, Dusseldorf, Hamburg, Stuttgart and Munich, where he met with local personages and enhanced mutual understanding and friendship.

- He saw a number of important industrial and mining establishments and inquired about



Chancellor Schmidt and his wife at a banquet given by Premier Hua.

their development and experiences in management which might be useful to China's socialist modernization programme.

During this visit, Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli and Foreign Minister Huang Hua held talks with responsible members of the Federal Republic of Germany on economic and foreign affairs.

Extensive achievements were obtained during the one-week trip.

Strengthening Co-operation — Common Aspirations

The direct exchange of views between the leaders of the two countries on bilateral relations and on international problems of common concern was conducive to mutual understanding and friendly co-operation.

For Friendship and Peace. The Premier and the Chancellor agreed that the relations between the two countries should be constantly developed and friendship among the two peoples strengthened.

Premier Hua said that the steady growth of bilateral relations is not only conducive to the development of both countries, but will also enable the two countries to play a bigger role in the cause of safeguarding world peace. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that his country was determined to strengthen its co-operation with China and that this was not directed against any third party, but was in the interest of peace.

Though China and the Federal Republic have different social systems, both wish to have a peaceful international environment in order to carry on their national construction. They face the common task of preserving world peace and opposing aggression and war. In his speech at the luncheon in honour of Premier Hua, President Carstens called for joint efforts by the two countries for world peace. This was the first and foremost aim of co-operation between them, he added.

Speaking of the conflicts in the Middle East, Africa and Southeast Asia, which endangered world peace, Chancellor Schmidt said that a peaceful settlement should be based on respect for the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the countries concerned. Every country should have the opportunity to determine its own future without external influence, he noted.



Warm welcome for Premier Hua during his visit to Trier, Marx's birthplace.

Premier Hua expressed the conviction that so long as all the peace-loving countries and peoples in the world unite to check hegemonist aggression and expansion by effective means in the light of their respective circumstances, it is entirely possible to delay the outbreak of war and secure a fairly long period of international peace.

He also stated that the Chinese people fully understand and actively support the German people's legitimate aspiration to see their nation reunited. Chancellor Schmidt expressed his appreciation at this.

Three Agreements on Strengthening Co-operation. In order to develop relations and strengthen friendship, practical measures have been taken: China and the Federal Republic of Germany concluded two agreements on economic and cultural co-operation and a protocol on the mutual establishment of a consulate-general. The documents were signed in Bonn on October 24 by Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher on behalf of their respective governments.

The agreement on economic co-operation stipulates that on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, the two sides will further develop their economic relations and make efforts to promote and expand bilateral economic, industrial and technological co-operation and to develop economic relations as evenly and coordinately as possible. It also stipulates that the two sides should do their best to provide favourable conditions for financial facilities.

Under the agreement on cultural co-operation, the extent of co-operation agreed upon by both sides includes activities in the fields of science, education, art, sports, news, broadcasting, film, television, language training and publication of books, as well as among youth and other social organizations. All necessary measures should be taken to promote and improve cultural exchange.

Under the protocol, China is to set up a consulate-general in Hamburg and the F.R.G. will establish one in Shanghai.

The signing of the three documents has opened up new prospects of co-operation and exchange.

Mass Welcome

During his stay in the host country, Premier Hua was accorded a warm welcome by the broad masses of people.

In Bonn, the capital, when a welcoming ceremony was held by Mayor Hans Daniels, thousands upon thousands of citizens gathered in the square in front of the town hall and stood on balconies and at windows of the surrounding buildings. In Stuttgart, several thousand citizens waited for hours at the balustrade of the government building of the Land Baden-Wurtemberg to welcome the guests from China. In Munich, thousands of citizens turned out. Premier Hua and his party also were warmly greeted at Thyssen Edelstahlwerke Ag in the Land Northrhein-Westphalia, in Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm GmbH — an aerospace company — in Hamburg.

In Trier, ring upon ring of people, in some places seven or eight deep, surrounded the lawn said to be the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, waiting for the arrival of the guests from China. Among the crowds were mothers with their babies in carriages and schoolboys holding up signs saying: "Greimcrath greets Hua Guofeng!" or "Talchen welcomes the Chinese leader Hua Guofeng!" Hundreds of people blocked the narrow street in front of the gate of Marx' former abode and in its vicinity and gave the Chinese Premier a rousing welcome.

Premier Hua presented the museum of Karl Marx with two gifts. One is a specially made porcelain plate with a portrait of Marx.

The other is a reproduction of a copy of the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* once read by the late Premier Zhou Enlai in a Yanan cave in 1943. On the front cover of the book is Premier Zhou's signature. Premier Hua said that Trier, well-known as one of the most ancient German cities, commands special respect from the Chinese people because it is the place where the great Karl Marx was born 161 years ago.

A Good Beginning

At the return banquet he gave on October 23, Premier Hua said: "We have had a good beginning in our friendship and co-operation. Let us go on working together to accomplish more."

At the joint press conference on October 24, Chancellor Schmidt, answering questions from a *Renmin Ribao* correspondent, pointed out that co-operation between the two countries would continue to grow in scope. He said that the Commercial Bank of the F.R.G. will join in the economic co-operation and provide a loan of 3,000 million marks to China. The Federal Government will render support and give assurances. He also said that his government would help train specialists for China. Co-operation in the scientific and technological fields will also continue.

Friendly interflow between the peoples of the two countries has existed for a long time. The profound friendship, formed by the late Premier Zhou Enlai and Chairman Zhu De of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress with the German people when they lived in Germany in the early 1920s, has been widely praised. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the F.R.G. in October 1972 there has been a marked development of relations and economic bonds. Federal Chancellor Schmidt paid an official visit to China in October 1975 and made positive contributions to the promotion of good relations.

There are no basic conflicts of interest between China and the F.R.G. There exists a solid foundation of friendly relations between them. The road of co-operation is broad. The Chinese Premier's first visit to the F.R.G. is a new starting point for further developing these friendly relations and co-operation.

Joint Press Conference

- Chancellor Schmidt stressed that Premier Hua's successful visit would exert a great influence on world politics.
- Premier Hua Guofeng pointed out that the strengthening of friendship and co-operation between China and F.R.G. was conducive to the cause of world peace.

PREMIER Hua Guofeng and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt held a joint press conference in Bonn on October 24.

Each leader gave a short speech at the beginning.

Chancellor Schmidt said that he and Premier Hua held ten hours of talks, which he described as "profound and all-embracing," "positive and very friendly." A "broad identity of views" existed between them. "Such an exchange of views is very important and very helpful to me," he noted.

The Chinese Premier's visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, he said, was "very successful" and had left him with "a deep impression." Premier Hua's tour of the four West European countries was a significant event which would exert a great influence not only on China, but also on European and world politics.

"The two sides," he added, "also agreed on the orientation of building their own countries into prosperous and strong ones." "We hope that China becomes a strong country and is able to assume its responsibility to the world, while China needs a strong and prosperous Germany and a united, strong and prosperous Western Europe."

He noted that they had also exchanged views on the political and economic issues of the world. Both considered maintaining world peace as their common objective, an

objective which must not be abandoned.

On bilateral relations, the Chancellor said, "We both are much satisfied with the co-operation between the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations. This relationship has expanded in the course of practice and there are good prospects for this co-operation. The agreements just signed will provide the basis for the steady development of this co-operation."

He added that the people of the Federal Republic of Germany are very satisfied that they have friendly relations with the people of China which has a long history and ancient culture. They hope they can contribute to China's modernization programme. He wished China success in its modernization and the cause of construction.

In his speech, Premier Hua said that his current visit to the Federal Republic of Germany had been very successful. He expressed his gratitude to the F.R.G. Government

Premier Hua Guofeng and Chancellor Schmidt at their press conference.



and people for their warm welcome and the hospitality accorded him and his party.

He added that talks between leaders of the two countries had been "amicable, sincere, businesslike and fruitful." "There has been an extensive identity of views on the problems we have discussed." "We have a common interest in safeguarding world peace. In international relations, both of us maintain that all countries should respect each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and we are opposed to foreign intervention and domination. We have always held in high regard the role the Federal Republic of Germany and a united and strong Western Europe can play in the preservation of world peace. Both of us believe that advancing friendship and co-operation between China and the F.R.G. is in the interest not only of the development of the two countries but also of the cause of world peace."

He expressed satisfaction with the progress of Sino-F.R.G. relations. He said that both sides are willing to strive further to promote their co-operation in different fields and have explored the possibilities of widening the areas of their co-operation. The just signed two agreements on economic and cultural co-operation and the protocol on the establishment of a consulate-general serve to show the steadily widening areas of co-operation between the

two countries and "they also hold out broad prospects for the growth of bilateral relations."

He said that he was pleased to have had the opportunity to see for himself what the German people had accomplished by their talent and toil. He noted that he was particularly happy to have forged a personal friendship with Chancellor Schmidt who had accepted the Chinese Government's invitation to visit China and he looked forward to meeting him in Beijing.

Then the Premier and the Chancellor answered questions from correspondents.

Asked by a Chinese correspondent about the prospects for the progress of bilateral relations after Premier Hua's visit, the Chancellor said that the areas of Sino-F.R.G. co-operation "will go on broadening." The F.R.G. and China would import from each other what they required. They would carry on their co-operation and exchange in the scientific and technological and cultural spheres. This interflow, he believed, is in the interests of the two countries. In answering a question about what changes he envisaged for the Soviet Union after the departure of Brezhnev, Premier Hua Guofeng said that no one could foretell when Brezhnev would depart from this world. "But one thing is certain. The Soviet Union's policy will not change."

Art and Friendship

— Recollections of a Trip to Italy

by Shen Roujian

This is the last of four articles written for "Beijing Review" on the occasion of Premier Hua Guofeng's visit to four West European countries. The authors recall their experiences and envisage the future development of friendship and exchanges between China and those countries.—Ed.

I VISITED a number of European countries and Italy particularly left a deep impression upon me. For an artist, Italy holds great attractions. The arts from ancient Rome through the Renaissance and on to the Ba-

roque period of the 17th and 18th centuries combine to form a big treasure house and have become an important component part of the spiritual wealth of mankind. Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475-1564), Tiziano Vecellio (c. 1490-1576) and Jacopo Robusti Tintoretto (1518-1594) have long been renowned beyond their country.

Shen Roujian is an artist, member of the standing council of the Chinese Artists' Association, and vice-president of the Shanghai branch of the association.

While on tour there, I enjoyed the Mediterranean climate and the breathtaking scenery, which gave me endless inspiration to write down what I saw and felt. But what really impressed me most was the warm friendship of the Italian people for the Chinese people. When the Italian friends I met during the tour spoke of the friendship between China and Italy, they naturally recalled the friendly exchanges of the past between the two countries. They referred to the Silk Road of China's Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-24 A.D.). They were familiar with the activities of the Italian traveller Marco Polo (c. 1254-1324), and the Mathematician Matteo Ricci (1552-1610), as well as the artist and architect Giuseppe Castiglione (1688-1766) who came to work in China in 1715.

Marco Polo lived in China for 17 years, during which he travelled widely. The notes he wrote about the scenes and happenings of that time played an important role in acquainting Westerners with China. During his stay in China, Matteo Ricci also played a positive role in promoting cultural interflow between the two countries. He wrote a book on geometry and translated it into Chinese to introduce Western science into China. He achieved considerable stature in painting and also made contributions to exchanges in the field of art.

During my stay in Italy, I was cordially received by Italian friends wherever I went. At the end of my visit, we parted with great reluctance.

I visited Italy in the summer of 1973 when I was in charge of a traditional Chinese painting exhibition held in Florence, the cradle of the Renaissance. Premier Zhou Enlai showed great concern for the exhibition and gave us instructions. With warm support from various circles in Italy, our work was crowned with success. I was deeply moved by the atmosphere of friendship which prevailed. I came across a middle-aged person in a wheelchair. He had come by himself, and with the help of three people had managed to get upstairs to the exhibition hall. He told our staff members that though it was very incon-



Shen Roujian (centre) at the Florence Academy of Arts.

venient for him to go out, he slighted the difficulties he had to overcome to see the exhibition of traditional Chinese art.

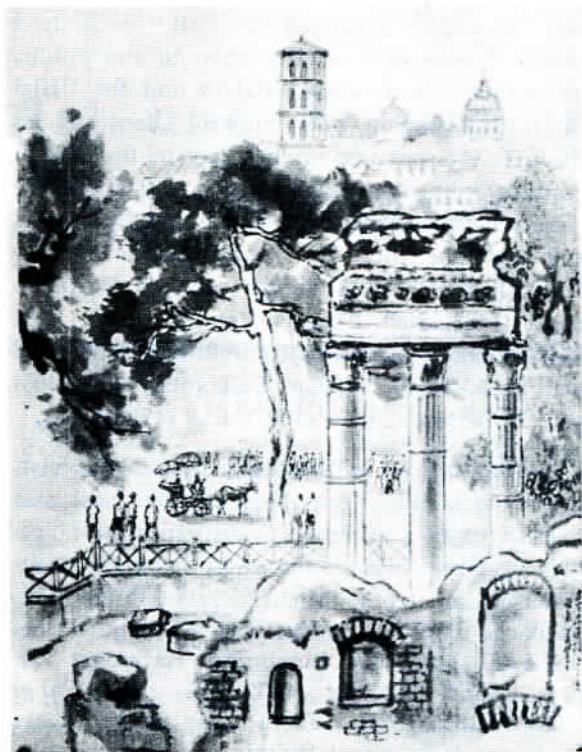
During our stay in Florence, the mayor of the city invited us to watch an evening football game—the players were dressed in ancient costumes—in celebration of the city's Patron Festival. Also, by courtesy of our host we were given an opportunity to see many art treasures of Italy and other countries. Italian artists and friends acted as our guides and gave us background information. Our host specially arranged a visit to a long bridge gallery not usually open to the public, on the path from Medici Palace and the Uffizi to Pitti Palace. The emperor used to go through this passage on his way to the Boboli gardens from Medici Palace and the Uffizi. We were pleasantly surprised to see many portraits and self-portraits by world-famous Italian and other European artists such as Raffaello Santi (1483-1520), Tiziano Vecellio, Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640), Rembrandt Harmensz van Rijn (1606-1669), Eugene Delacroix (1798-1863) and Jean-Baptiste Camille Corot (1796-1875).

What moved us most was that in our visit to the Uffizi Fine Arts Museum, our host also specially arranged for us to visit its store-house twice. Here were drawings, sketches and manuscripts from Michelangelo Buonarroti, Leonardo da Vinci, Raffaello Santi, Sandro Botticelli (c. 1444-1510), Rembrandt Harmensz van Rijn, Henri Matisse (1869-1954), and Pablo Picasso (1881-1973). From these works of art we learnt a lot about technique. For example, in order to render body structure and move-

ments more vividly and beautifully, Leonardo da Vinci made many preliminary pencil drawings and sketches of drapery. From Michelangelo Buonarroti's preliminary sketches, we saw his attainments in showing the various movements and expressive gestures of the hand.

We were keenly aware of the highly preferential treatment accorded us, particularly as compared with scholars, artists, and students of the Institute of Fine Arts, who were given permission to see only the reproductions and photographs of these drawings and sketches on display in the reference room outside the store-house. This urged me to engage in my artistic labours with more diligence and greater determination so as to live up to what was expected of this visit. When we said good-bye to our hosts with thanks, the head of the store-house and the secretary to the museum director told us again and again that they were "happy to have had the opportunity to receive Chinese friends here."

During those days when we were together with Italian artists, their friendly sentiments impressed us. During discussions, they praised China's Dunhuang murals, Longmen Grottoes and Yunkang Caves as wonderful artistic heritages. At other times we discussed



Ancient Roman ruins. Sketch by Shen Roujian

European paintings, abstract art, the work of Pablo Picasso and so on. With each airing his own views freely, we studied together what interested us.

We also were guests at the homes of Italian friends. They treated us often to Chinese green tea served in porcelain ware from China.

An old professor invited us to dinner at a restaurant. We had spaghetti. I said, "Spaghetti is also often served in Chinese restaurants." The professor told us that this culinary art was introduced to Italy from China by Marco Polo. I said, "On their birthdays Chinese are accustomed to eating noodles, which are taken to symbolize longevity." He said humorously, "Now we are eating Italian noodles to wish everybody here a long life and to wish the friendship between Italy and China a long, long life too."

While in Rome, Tuscany and other places, I was somewhat surprised at seeing mulberry trees and bamboo as well as loquat and other fruit trees. These are often found in China, but now I saw them for the first time in an European country. Historical ties combined with present-day friendship made me feel very happy during my stay in Italy. It was like staying at the home of a relative.

During our tour we made many new friends along the way. Once on an express train going from Rome to Florence, an Italian engineer and his six-year-old son sat beside us. The boy was lively and outgoing. When he found out we were from China, he jumped for joy. He told us all about his family and his studies with little prompting. His father also talked with us about Italy and the friendly exchanges in history between his country and China. He said, "We rarely have a chance to meet Chinese. It is very important to have more dialogues and contacts between the people of Italy and China. . . ." After getting off the train, we shook hands with them and said good-bye. The boy clung to our hands, saying: "Good-bye, Chinese friends! And good luck! Hope to see you again next year!" I couldn't help kissing him on his small rosy cheeks. I can still see the receding figure of this six-year-old boy who was so charming and so well brought up. I sincerely wish him and the many other Italian children of his generation good health, and hope that some day they will go on to broaden the way for furthering friendship between our two countries.

Moscow's New Tactics

DESERVING close attention is a strange new phenomenon which has recently appeared on the international political stage—a country which pursues a policy of hegemony declares that it is “anti-hegemonist” and styles itself as an “anti-hegemonist hero.”

In his statement at the recent meeting of the U.N. General Assembly, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko said that the Soviet stand is “against hegemony” and he even proposed a draft resolution with the phrase “that no hegemonist policy be allowed in international relations.”

The Moscow press lauded the proposal to the skies as “very important,” and “mature and urgent” and prettified the current Soviet leadership, citing the Soviet policy of peace after the October Revolution and the Soviet people's struggle against fascism. It has, at the same time, slanderously charged China as being a hegemonist.

Whether a country is hegemonist or not should be judged by its present international political activities, not by its words or by historical facts.

According to the Soviet Union, a hegemonist policy is one pursued by “a country trying to dominate other countries and peoples,” and “seeking to control the world.” “Such a country” hopes to play the role of “leader of alliances” and intervene in the internal affairs of other countries so as to make them obey its will. Judged by this criterion, the Soviet Union is an out-and-out hegemonist country.

Facts Tell the Truth

It is well known that the Soviet Union is the patriarch of the “socialist community” and the “head” of the Warsaw treaty bloc. By controlling this group and stationing troops in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union poses a threat to Western Europe. It is trying to dominate

the whole of Europe and finally to rule the world.

Eleven years ago, the Soviet Union invaded Czechoslovakia and suppressed the people there who dared to oppose Moscow's policies.

The Soviet Union has established the biggest conventional armed force and the largest strategical-and-tactical nuclear force in the world. It has demonstrated its naval strength and sought naval bases throughout the world. It has dispatched its KGB agents to all corners of the world to conduct espionage and subversion and create turbulence and unrest. By using its surrogates such as Cuba and Viet Nam and organizing mercenary troops, the Soviet Union has engineered coups d'etat, overthrown legal governments, murdered state leaders, unleashed wars of aggression and created widespread tension in Africa, the Red Sea area, the Middle East, West Asia, Indochina, Southeast Asia and the Caribbean area.

While Gromyko was talking glibly about “anti-hegemony,” the Soviet-backed Vietnamese authorities were escalating their armed aggression against Kampuchea in a large-scale, dry-season offensive against the country. The flames of war are spreading to the border areas between Kampuchea and Thailand. Afghanistan is in turmoil because of Soviet intervention. With regard to the four Japanese northern islands, the Soviet Union has deployed ground forces and established military bases first on Kunashiri and Etorofu and then on Shikotan. The Soviet combat brigade, submarine bases and MIG planes in Cuba are all used to expand Soviet expansionist activities in the Caribbean.

Don't these facts constitute clear proof that the Soviet Union is seeking hegemony, domination and rule all over the world? And yet it accuses China of practising hegemonism. What kind of military blocs has China organized or joined? In which country has China stationed a single soldier or held a military base? Whose acts of aggression has China supported? Whose internal affairs has it interfered with? When has it acted as the leader of an alliance?

It is impossible for the Soviet Union to stick its label of hegemonism on China since China has proved by its deeds that it never seeks hegemony. China opposes hegemony, not because it opposes the Soviet Union, but because it is the victim of Soviet hegemonism. It is widely known that since the 1960s the Soviet Union has threatened China by greatly increasing its military strength along the Sino-Soviet border, stationing over one million troops there and in Mongolia and stirring up border conflicts. In recent years, it has supported Viet Nam in pursuing its anti-China and anti-Chinese policy and carrying out armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border. It has concluded a treaty with Hanoi which has the character of a military alliance, posing a menace to the security of south China's borders. Threatening to attack China from north and south and taking other actions against it, the Soviet Union is trying to force China to submit to Moscow's hegemonist policy. China firmly opposes hegemonism in all forms, big or small, especially the most dangerous Soviet hegemonism, because it is well aware of the threat hegemonism poses to the independence and security of various countries and of the harm it does to world peace and security.

Tactics Seen Through

Why is it that while shouting "opposing hegemonism," the Soviet Union is practising hegemonism? The Soviet News Agency gave an answer to this question by saying that the "anti-hegemonism" proposal advanced by the Soviet Union at the U.N. General Assembly "integrates itself with the originality of tactics and the continuity of strategy." That is to say, the Soviet Union has come to realize that its practice of hegemonism is condemned by all countries and that anti-hegemonism has become an irresistible trend in contemporary history. In its bid to create confusion among all those countries opposing hegemony and thereby sabotage their anti-hegemonist struggle, the Soviet Union has pretended to "oppose hegemony" by waving the flag of "anti-hegemonism."

The Soviet Union is seeking hegemony under the "anti-hegemony" slogan, just as it is committing aggression under the signboard of "detente" and building up its military strength under the guise of "disarmament." It can be said with certainty that like its tactics of "detente" and "disarmament," the new Soviet tactics will be seen through by more and more people.

— Ren Guping

Sixty Years of Bridge Building

by Mao Yisheng

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, "Beijing Review" has asked several well-known persons to write about their impressions. Following is the fourth and last of these articles. — Ed.

WHILE celebrating the 30th anniversary of our People's Republic of China, most people like to recollect the past and compare it with the present, especially in regard to their work.

My profession is bridge building. I have studied bridges, built bridges, carried out re-

search work on bridges, written about bridges and done my best to popularize the science and technology of bridge-building among our people.

For 60 years since I came back from America after finishing my studies, I have been devoting my interest and efforts to finding the best way of building bridges in China.

Six Decades, Two Periods

It just happened that the 60 years of my work in China can be equally divided into two periods of 30 years each.

During the second period of 30 years, I have always been happy to know and appreciate how socialism can overcome the difficulties which I experienced in my first period of 30 years. So it is said — only socialism can save China.

The author is a noted expert of bridge building, Vice-Chairman of the Scientific and Technical Association of the People's Republic of China, President of the Academy of Railway Science and President of the China Civil Engineering Society.



China is renowned throughout the world for her beautiful landscape. But the many mountains and rivers which contribute to this beauty also impede land transport and communications. As a result, we have a long history

of bridge building, so as to overcome these obstructions. We have many famous bridges known in the world, since the Venetian traveller Marco Polo introduced Lugou Bridge near Beijing in the 13th century. He did not know at his time that there was the Zhaozhou Bridge, built nearly 600 years earlier and with even better engineering skills.

The old Chinese bridges with their long history had to face a revolutionized competitor, the steel and concrete bridges, after the introduction of railways into China 100 years ago. These railways were built by imperialist countries in the course of their aggression and exploitation in China. As a result, all the large railway bridges were built by foreign countries and financed by advance loans. Even the structural parts for repair had to come from the creditor country. This deplorable condition continued for a long period, with few interruptions, until the liberation of our country in 1949. Then, happily, bridge building became an important part of socialist construction.

First of all, the People's Government worked out an overall, nationwide plan for building new bridges and renovating all the old bridges that could still be used for highway traffic. At the same time, national and provincial bridge building organizations were established to train and organize a large number of working teams for engineering and research.

The first important job was to build the 1,670-metre Changjiang (Yangtze) River Bridge in Wuhan. That was the first bridge across the river in our history of thousands of years. This was followed by an even bigger bridge across the Changjiang at Nanjing; its total length is 6,700 metres. These two bridges were designed by our own engineers and constructed with our own materials and equipment.

For thousands of years, the Changjiang River was considered a deep chasm which, it

was said, could never be conquered. But it was conquered by our socialist state. Up to now, four bridges across the river have been completed and there is another one now under construction.

The User Is the Builder

It is easy to see that in so vast a country as China, with so many rivers and mountain gorges, the number of bridges required must be tremendous. It would never do to depend solely on government support to fill the need. Besides, it has never been made a practice to collect bridge tolls for the necessary funds. Out of necessity, therefore, in our socialist state, there developed a way of building bridges never heard of anywhere else in the world, from the past to the present; this was, "the user of a bridge is the builder of the bridge."

For large or small bridges in the country, the peasants first join work teams as labouring hands, and at the same time get trained by bridge engineers and experienced workers to gradually become bridge builders themselves. The mass of peasants in a commune is a big force which has promoted the vigorous growth of bridge construction. After building a few bridges with the help of engineers, they themselves gradually become engineers too. The greater the need for a bridge, the greater the urge for peasants to become bridge builders.

An outstanding example is that in Huixian County, Henan Province, where the Women's Bridge was built by 80 young peasant women under the guidance of a few bridge workers. This bridge has stone arches 3 metres wide, and is 95 metres long with a span of 65 metres. By training peasants in bridge-building, the communes over the country all have a way of solving their own problems.

Indigenous Methods Developed

As the number of bridges built by the people grows, technical innovations, inventions and creations mushroom, fully showing the wisdom and ingenuity of the masses.

Much of China's modern technology has been developed from traditional indigenous methods which have survived thousands of years. The new "cross-curved" arch, an improvement of the old arch, is an example. Invented by bridge workers, it is easy, quick and economical to build. It has spread over the whole country. Since 1966, more than 4,000 highway bridges of this kind have been built.

(Continued on p. 26.)

Save the Teenage Delinquents

by Our Correspondent Zhou Zheng

A Day at a Reformatory

ABOUT 20 kilometres from the city proper, at a place called Li Shui Bridge, there is the Xicheng District Reformatory in Beijing. This is a middle school founded specially for teenagers who have become near criminals. The school campus is spacious and tidy. In its outer courtyard is a workshop for welding plastic boards, a fish pond and a kitchen garden; in the inner court are classrooms, dormitories, administrative offices and a playground.

On entering the school one finds the atmosphere very healthy for the inmates, who live and study there as a collective. After class, one hears the sound of whistles being blown on the volleyball and basketball courts. Some students are having a swim in a stream not far away. The reading room in the school library is crowded with young people, and some chil-

dren are taking music lessons. Life there is just as lively as in any other middle school in the district.

Founded only as recently as last December, under the Bureau of Education of the Xicheng District, this school is open to students of the other middle schools in the district. No entrance examination is required and those who are admitted still retain their names on the roll of the schools they come from. This means that once they have mended their ways, they can still go back to their former schools. Here, every teenager has two days for manual labour and four days for study a week.

The youngest there is 13 and the oldest 18, their average age being 16. The school now has 210 students (including 39 girls), organized into 11 classes. All have committed offences of one kind or another, such as fisticuffs, petty larceny or hooliganism. Since the school was founded, with the exception of six of them who again had lawless behaviours and were thus under arrest, the rest have more or less shown repentance and made progress.

Beijing now has altogether 1,047 regular middle schools with an enrolment of over 830,000, and ten reformatories with 1,423 students.

Misgivings

All these students were admitted in groups. The first batch numbered 80, mostly active young ringleaders who had made serious mistakes. Before they came here, they had apprehensions of all kinds about the school, which was said to be fenced in by barbed-wire, and the teachers there were said to carry pistols with them. So when the students came to the school, saw that the school campus was exactly the same as the others they knew and found that the teachers there were just as kindly and

A mathematics class.



affable, they simply could not make head or tail of it. Although a few came with the determination to mend their ways, most of them were sceptical of it and assumed a wait-and-see attitude.

The school authorities did not mince their words: "Our aim is to help you children in the hope that some day you can be useful in the four modernizations."

All are admitted as boarding students. In the second week, the faculty members called a meeting to talk with them and decide if there should be holidays for them to go home. The children expressed the hope that they could go home once every two weeks and added that there should be no holidays for those who made serious mistakes within the said period. The school authorities considered this reasonable enough and accepted their proposal.

Three weeks after the admission, the first group of inmates got mentally used to the school life there, and 100 more came to join them. Those who came earlier, after a brief period of collective life, generally managed to observe school discipline; many of them were chosen as class or dormitory leaders to become the backbone taking care of their own affairs.

The school authorities are strict with the students, who are expected to overcome three "barriers," that is, to observe rigid discipline and live as a member of the collective; to break away from their former "buddies" and "pals"; and make efforts to find out the objective and subjective causes of their mistakes.

There are, of course, some redeeming points even on the part of these children. Soon after the school opened, one day last January, an electric wire was blown off by a strong gale which caused fire in a haystack in the school. These children rushed to the scene of their own accord, everybody quickly taking off his cotton-quilted jacket to try to put out the fire, and some being so brave as to jump into the fire in an effort to stamp it out.

Twists and Turns

But these young people who were more used to their old way of life sometimes waver-



Teachers and students march past Xinhua Gate (site of the government) in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

ed on their road to a new life and lapsed back into their former selves. Not long after the beginning of the school year, many again fell afoul of school discipline, engaging in fisticuffs, climbing over the wall to run away or making trouble, some pouring ink on teachers' beddings, some stealing teachers' belongings, some even breaking open the store in the school in the dead of night.

Our educators see things this way: "These things are expected. We must not be alarmed. On the contrary, we can understand them better from these incidents."

There was a kid who had a fight with most of his mates and desperately picked up a spade and tried to hit others. One of the teachers brought him to his own place trying patiently to help him see his mistake. When the teacher accompanied the kid back to the dormitory, he found clubs and bricks underneath the beds, with most of the roommates ready to start another fight. So the teacher came again with his own bed sheets and blankets and shared the bed with that student. An impending fight was stopped and that student with the teacher's help also admitted his mistake. In tears he wrote a letter pledging: "I'll never forget the help the principal and other teachers have given me. I promise I won't make any more mistakes."

"I won't make any more mistakes" — this is the kind of promise most familiar to the principal and other teachers of the school. They knew that these kids meant what they said; they also knew that it would be hard for them to keep their promises. Some children, under

certain circumstances, would want to "show off" again. The school authorities thus came to the conclusion that there were bound to be twists and turns among these students, and it was exactly in this process that they could see their mistakes in a better light and make progress bit by bit.

Progress

What impressed the children most was the "make revolution yourself" movement started by the school authorities. In this movement, teachers helped them review their past mistakes, own up and see the harm done and find out the causes of these mistakes so they could mend their ways. At first, many children were reluctant to do so for fear that once they confessed their past mistakes and even offences, they would be punished according to law. So they were told that to admit one's wrongs and make a clean breast of one's guilt was a sign of progress. The teachers there had heart-to-heart talks with the children, sometimes till midnight or even the wee hours. Some students began handing over the daggers they used in fighting, some admitting their past ugly misdeeds. For this they were commended with words of encouragement.

The school authorities also made it a rule to recommend and elect activists once every three months. The requirements for being an activist are: safeguarding collective interests and winning honour for the collective; boldly fighting against erroneous ideas and misdeeds and for voluntary observance of school discipline; studying hard and distinguishing oneself in manual labour.

On May 1 this year, 30 activists were elected to take seats on the rostrum at an intramural school meeting and were given awards by the school authorities. These children, because of their mistakes, had in the last two or three years been subjected to continued criticism and reprimands. To them, to be respected was something out of their reach. On that day, with big red rosettes pinned on their tunics, they were applauded by the faculty members and fellow students. Some were also greeted by their parents and teachers from their former schools. When those on the rostrum were in tears, others down below silently pledged to mend their ways in the hope that next time they too could have big red rosettes pinned on their tunics.

In July, the second batch of activists were elected. Four of them were admitted into the



Students learning at the reformatory's workshop.

Communist Youth League — the vanguard organization of the young people in China.

Effective Cure

Before they came to the reformatory, playing truant and doing no homework were the usual thing. So they had one thing in common — being ignorant. Because of their ignorance, they could not tell right from wrong, mistaking stealing for a kind of learned skill, fisticuffs for bravery and hooliganism for heroism. In a word, ignorance was one of the main causes of their mistakes.

The teachers there helped them to realize the grave consequences of wasting time. In one class, there were 20 students who for some years had not gone to school regularly, and the time they had spent in loafing, when added together, was as long as 49 years. They were again helped to work out the amount of wealth a worker could create in 49 years for society and the amount of food grain to be grown by a peasant in the same period. The children were thus made to see that waste of time means wasting one's life.

Every student is enrolled in a class befitting his or her educational level, starting with courses usually for primary school pupils of the fourth and fifth grades. To catch up, sometimes they have to attend classes in the evenings. If they fail to understand what is taught in the classrooms, their teachers tutor them after class. Many students thus grew to show an interest in studying.

Little Li was a girl in the third grade. When she first came here she did not even know the product of 0.1 and 0.1. Whenever there was something not to her liking, she just poured out a stream of coarse invectives and resorted to violence. Once she even climbed over the wall trying to run away. Now she is showing a keen interest in studying and has found pleasure in it; she hopes that some day she can be of some use to her socialist motherland. After six months of hard work, she has shown much progress in her studies and at the end of the term she was named a model in studying. "In the past I fooled around with people of a dubious character. It was really silly of me," she recalled.

Love and Education

Wang Shengchuan, the principal, is an experienced educator. He loves children and the children love and respect him.

The directors of the Seventh Class, Deng Meisheng and Zhang Yunshu, were graduated from the Wenquan Reformatory in 1964 and later worked in a factory. When they learnt that reformatories were to reopen in Beijing, they volunteered to come as teachers. Some well-intentioned relatives and friends of theirs advised them not to look for trouble, but they believed that it was a job of special significance. Deng said: "Were it not for the reformatory, I don't know what would have become of me. If a teacher loves children, and knows how to handle them, bad children can be reformed."

The faculty members there now all hold that they must show greater concern for problem children and love them even more dearly. But not every one of them had this understanding at the beginning. Some teachers held that there was no need to show "mercy" to these children who were either thieves or hooligans; they were most harsh to these students but this just did not help.

These children sometimes did things in a most irritating way, so in early June this year one of the leading teachers actually hit a girl student. The school authorities did not want to wink at it. The school principal criticized him at a meeting of all faculty members. This was immediately followed by a student meeting at which the principal held himself responsible for the incident. All students were organized for a discussion on the following question: Can you stop one from making mistakes by beating him? In animated discussions, these students

admitted that they had all been beaten up before they came here, by their parents and by members of the people's militia on patrol (in recent years, some militiamen did resort to violence but that has been stopped now), but not one of them was reformed because they had been beaten up.

Their progress, if any, was made with the continued patient help of their teachers. After that, the one who hit the girl student made a self-criticism at a school meeting attended by both teachers and students, which helped everybody understand things better.

Why? What Is to Be Done?

—Wang Shengchuan talks about his personal experience in the reformatory

IN 1955 the Beijing Municipal Bureau of Education founded its first reformatory near a hot spring on the city's scenic western outskirts. I had been its principal up to the time when it closed down in the Cultural Revolution. Last year the educational bureaus in the city's districts made a fresh start to set up ten schools of this kind and I was able to go back to my former post after ten years of absence.

At the Bottom of Things

Why is it that in socialist China some young people still make serious mistakes and that there are still juvenile delinquencies? I turn the problem over and over in my mind and try to find an answer by consulting Marxist-Leninist classics and making inquiries into things in everyday life.

In his *Critique of the Gotha Programme* (1875), when speaking of the early stage of communism, that is, the socialist society, Marx said: "What we have to deal with here is a communist society, not as it has *developed* on its own foundations, but, on the contrary, just as it *emerges* from capitalist society; which is thus in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually, still stamped with the birth marks of the old society from whose womb it emerges."

Lenin, too, said: "No, the working class is not separated by a Chinese wall from the old bourgeois society. And when a revolution takes place, it does not happen as in the case of the

Wang, 51, is the principal of the reformatory of Beijing's Xicheng District and a noted educator.

death of an individual, when the deceased is simply removed. When the old society perishes, its corpse cannot be nailed up in a coffin and lowered into the grave. It disintegrates in our midst; the corpse rots and infects us." (*Joint Session of the All-Russia Central Executive Committee, the Moscow Soviet of Workers', Peasants' and Red Army Deputies and the Trade Unions, 1918.*)

What was said by Marx and Lenin was apparently true in our country in the early 50s when the reformatories were first founded. Most of the children admitted into these schools came from families of the exploiting classes, some among them being the children of criminals executed by the People's Government. At that time I used to tell myself that several decades from now, when the birth marks of the old society disappeared, there wouldn't be any need for these reformatories.

But today, the number of these schools in Beijing and also of their students has actually increased to more than we had before the Cultural Revolution. Why? In my opinion, it is not the fault of the socialist system itself, but the aftermath of sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four. These children now in the reformatories were just toddlers aged three or four at the time of the Cultural Revolution. They knew nothing about the great misery in the old society, nor did they eyewitness the rapid progress that had been made immediately after liberation. What influenced them most was the preachings of Lin Biao and the gang of four who made a mess of what is right and what is wrong.

In those years, practically all the veteran revolutionaries, combat heroes, labour models

Left: Teacher Deng (on the left) talks with a student, trying to convert him ideologically. Right: The teacher (second from left), who studied in the Wenquan Reformatory 16 years ago, is with the students on the playground.



and artists and scientists who worked with might and main for their socialist motherland were branded as bad eggs, and no longer considered as exemplars for the children to learn from. Then, the legal system was trampled on, social morals were debased and anarchism went rife. Hooligans and those who engaged in beating, smashing and looting were lauded as "revolutionary heroes in revolt" or "rebels" with "horns on their heads and hair and spines on their bodies." Then, opportunists with wild ambitions were considered as paragons of virtue—a fellow who handed in a blank entrance examination paper was set up as an example for our young people to follow.

This was the time when our schools were adversely affected. Then our students were dissuaded from studying under the pretext of guarding against the emergence of "intellectual aristocrats." Opposition to "the teachers' dignity" was used as an excuse, and our teachers were often criticized and not allowed to run schools and give guidance to the students as they should. So a growing number of teenagers were led astray, which was not at all surprising.



I think this was, in the final analysis, the upshot of the surfacing of the dregs of the decadent ideology of the old society, except that it was, as often as not, covered with a "revolutionary" veil when the trend of ultra-Left thought spread unchecked. It served to poison people in a more deceptive way, and especially the teenagers. In the last two years, things have turned for the better and I do believe that the situation will continue to improve. But, as told by my own experience, a complete transformation of society is, after all, a herculean task for a long time to come. If one thinks that all the defects of the old society, juvenile delinquency included, can be rooted out very quickly once the socialist system has been established, as I had hoped when I was young, one is being a bit too idealistic.

"Contaminated Blossoms"

In China we are fond of talking about children figuratively as "blossoms of the motherland" and our teachers "gardeners." I think we can also say that about our reformatories, except that students in my school are like blossoms in the dust, damaged by pests, blossoms which need our help. I also believe that our teachers are in a good position to wash away the dirt on the blossoms and get rid of the pests.

In 1965, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of our school, we made an investigation into 1,028 people who had graduated from it. Of them, 156 relapsed into errors after they left school, or 15 per cent of the total number of graduates. Others had become workers, peasants, soldiers, technicians after further studies in institutes of higher learning, or had become teachers, artists or factory directors. One thing worth mentioning here is that a considerable number of them had chosen to become educators of their own volition, seeing as they did from their own experience the great significance of educational work. They often wrote to me and spoke about their past school life, with their memory of their principal and other teachers remaining always fresh in their minds.

When I say we can reform young delinquents through education, this, of course, involves the question of how to help them and where to start from. That is, we must admit that these children are essentially victims themselves. Even in the early days of liberation, as some of them were the children of counter-revolutionaries, I still believed that they were

innocent and should be helped in every way. Today, when many children in our school come from workers' or other labouring people's families, we should do all the more to show our love for them.

Let me cite an example. Here is a student who had excellent marks in his studies before and was once a leader of the Little Red Soldiers. His teacher used to tell him many stories about our heroes who served the people wholeheartedly. Later on, our press started giving publicity to a primary school pupil who pitted herself blindly against her own teacher and our young people were called on to emulate her. So he told himself that it would be easier to become a hero this way and if he followed her example he would probably also become a hero in no time. It happened that he, too, did not get along with his teacher very well, so he, too, started making trouble in class. At first, he just talked back to his teacher, later he simply quit school and began to fool around with young hooligans outside the school. This was how he became a delinquent.

There was also a girl whose parents both worked and did not have time to look after her. When she was only seven or eight, she spent most of her time alone at home with a key to the house hanging around her neck on a string. A street ruffian took advantage of this and lured her and did something obscene. There was someone in the neighbourhood who led a rotten way of life and who also corrupted her. What were these children guilty of? Should we show our disgust against them and treat them as social outcasts?

True, many children who had just been admitted into our school had many shortcomings, with few good points to speak of. If our teachers try only to find fault with them and criticize them accordingly, this is something quite easy to do. We are, however, of the opinion that we must be good at discovering their redeeming points and encourage them to be good and make progress.

Last term we had a student who made considerable progress when he first came to the school. He was elected by his classmates as their leader. Once, when he was playing the guitar, some one said scornfully that he played poorly. He was infuriated and pushed the critic down to the ground. After that he admitted his mistake to the teacher, who said: "Still, you've

made some progress because at least you did not hit him." The kid was thus moved to tears, thinking that his teacher knew him best.

One day in June this year, a youngster named Li Deming was in a sweat after house cleaning with his schoolmates. They all wanted to take a bath. But he found the bathroom locked because it was already too late. "Break the door open!" said Li. They kicked down the glass on the door, climbed into the bathroom and washed themselves to their hearts' content. When the whole school heard this, Little Li sensed that he had made a serious mistake.

So he and his pals quietly removed the door to the carpenter's shop and had it repaired. After they had put it back in its proper place, he thought of leaving the school in order to get away with it. Unexpectedly, the school authorities did not punish him and instead handed him the bathroom key and let him have custody of it. "You see, you want everybody to have a bath when he needs it. Here is the key, you keep it and be of service to your schoolmates," the dean of the school told him. Little Li was anxious to mend his ways. He cleaned the bathroom thoroughly with some of his pals.

Of course, there should also be criticism and some punishment when necessary. For instance, one evening last spring, seven students climbed over the school wall and made trouble at a construction site nearby. They had violated school discipline and impaired the interest of the public and had to be dealt with seriously. That night, though all the students had gone to bed, we sounded the bugle for an emergency meeting, at which they were told to examine themselves and were severely criticized. This incident left a very deep impression on the students. In the days that followed, whenever they talked about the need to observe school discipline and cherish a sense of collectivity, they invariably spoke of the sound of the bugle that night.

Of course, whether it was commendation or criticism, whether they were given awards or punished, our purpose was to educate them.

Public Support

We need support from the public and the children's parents. For instance, there was a newcomer, who, during a bus ride, again succumbed to temptation and picked a passenger's pocket. This was found out before long. His

teacher first helped him admit his mistake and then asked the class to discuss what was to be done. They decided to ask the victim to come over and apologize collectively to him. The passenger who lost his wallet was thus invited to the school, not to reproach the students but to tell them how he felt after his wallet was stolen. For he was a car driver and inside the wallet there were his monthly wage and his driver's licence. Because he had lost his wallet, not only did he not have the money to keep his family fed but for three days he could not go to work. He and his whole family were in a quandary. When that child heard this, he was so ashamed of himself that he could not lift up his head. He had expected to get a good scolding, but instead, what he heard from the driver was a kindly statement: "I am sure that one who has the courage to admit one's wrong can overcome it all right." The children were deeply moved.

We now keep close contacts with the schools where our students have come from, with their families and the neighbourhood where they live. On New Year's Day, their parents are invited to the celebrations and eat with the children; when our students are chosen as activists, their former teachers also come to extend their congratulations. We also are kept informed of what progress our students have made or what problems they have when they are home on holidays.

Self-Respect

It all happened 22 years ago, but I can still remember one summer night in 1957 when the faculty members and students of our reformatory had a bonfire gathering in the moonlight. All boys and girls sang and danced around the fire, in high spirits. I could see their lovely faces shining with innocence. I found they still retained their own quality of seeking progress and loving things beautiful. What they lacked was self-respect because they had made one mistake after another. That night I made the following entry in my diary:

"In educating students who have lagged behind, let us do everything we can to light up the flame of self-respect deep in their hearts and let this flame itself burn away what has contaminated them." This means that our teachers should show real concern for the children, love them dearly, think of their future and go on helping them blaze the trail of progress.

Turning Over a New Leaf

— A Student's Own Story

A 17-YEAR-OLD boy Wang Jin from a reformatory said:

I began making mistakes five years ago. I was a good, well-behaved student during my first few years in primary school. My marks were always in the upper brackets in my class. Naturally my parents loved me and my teachers too were fond of me. In the fourth grade, I was cited as a "Three-Good Student," that is, one who keeps fit, studies well and works well.



Then came 1974 when the mass media began criticizing Lin Biao and Confucius every day. I didn't understand what it was all about, but I did hear that students who had studied hard and were obedient to the teachers were

scornfully called "lambs." They were told that they had been poisoned by Confucius. At that time, another teacher happened to be put in charge of our class. The new teacher had no influence over the pupils and could not maintain order. Our class was in chaos.

Under these circumstances, I began to think that obedience was pointless and that daring to "go against the tide" was heroic. I began playing tricks in class to embarrass the teacher, thinking that it was quite a pleasure to do so. Before long, I made some new friends among scamps around my own age, feeling that they had more guts than I and they might be of help to me some day when I needed it. I started loitering about the streets with them and smoking, and learnt how to date "girl friends." My parents are both workers who are away during daytime, so my elder brother and I brought in some fellow rowdies with whom we sometimes spent the whole day at home in gambling, drinking or various forms of petty mischief.

I carried small weapons, and often picked quarrels with others which led to fights. In my eyes, these things were supremely "heroic."

Pages From Students' Diaries

May 12, 1979

I was struck by a passage from Ostrovsky [a Soviet writer whose novel *How the Steel Was Tempered* is very popular among Chinese youth — ed.] in today's paper. It goes something like this: The beauty of a person does not exist in the appearance, the clothes or the style of hair, but within himself, or in his mind. If a person is not beautiful internally, we'll often loathe his spruce appearance.

I used to walk down the street in my neat overcoat, my hair dishevelled, imagining that I cut quite a fine figure and "outdid" everyone else. But my mind was a vacuum. People often made remarks about me behind my back. At the time I felt proud instead of being ashamed. Now I understand that one's beauty does not exist in one's clothes or appearance,

but within oneself. In judging whether a person is good or bad, we must not look at his appearance only, but into his mind.

Li Hongyan (a 16-year-old girl)

August 26, 1979

Today I went to visit my elder sister. In the bus I gave up my seat to an old man whom I saw climbing on laboriously. Although this is really a trifle, I was not capable of such a gesture before attending the reformatory. In the past I used to ride on the bus without even buying a ticket. On top of that, I always pushed ahead of others to grab a seat. I had given up all pretence to the standards of good behaviour of Chinese youth, and this was really a disgrace.

How is it that I can act differently today? It is because I've learnt that people should respect others and be concerned about one another.

Mao Yuping (a 16-year-old girl)

SPECIAL FEATURE

I went on leading that kind of life which, naturally, required more and more money. But I never had enough. Some of the fellows were seasoned thieves. Gradually I learnt how easy it was to get money that way, and took up stealing.

Seeing that I was going down the road of degeneration, my parents became worried. They advised me and urged me to give it up; they explained things to me patiently, but I simply turned a deaf ear to them.

As I was sinking deeper and deeper and could not extricate myself from evil-doing, I was sent to a reformatory.

There I saw students smoking and picking fights. It looked as if the school authorities could not control such activities, so I freely went about smoking, gambling, kicking up a fuss or making sarcastic remarks. My teacher criticized me severely for all this in class. I felt put upon, and saw no future for myself in the school, having offended my teacher in the first few days after my arrival. But the teacher did not hold it against me or criticize me after that, instead he had heart-to-heart talks with me, sometimes until late at night. He helped me understand the nature of my errors and encouraged me to turn over a new leaf.

Once the teacher asked me to lead my classmates in doing manual work. Because I

had organized the work well, I was praised before the class. Not long after, I was elected class monitor.

The school authorities called on us to review our past mistakes and to find out the reasons why we had fallen prey to them. A sharp struggle arose in my mind. Together with others in our gang, I had gone in for all sorts of devilry, some of which were known to the school, but others were not. Should I make a clean breast of it? If I did, would I be given a heavier punishment? I handed over my dagger as a trial balloon. Instead of reproaching me, the teacher encouraged me to do better. I began to own up to all my past misdeeds without reserve. Both the principal and my teacher said that this was a sign of progress. They let me make a speech before the whole school. Later, another student of the school and I were given the chance to attend the Beijing Congress of Three-Good Students. With the help I received from my teachers, I made steady progress both in my studies and my behaviour. I was admitted into the Communist Youth League on July 1 this year.

Looking back to all my past offences, I feel remorse and a sense of loss because of the precious years I had frittered away during my teens. I am determined to make up for the time lost and make quick headway from now on.

(Continued from p. 17.)

The total length is 250 km., the longest single span being 150 metres. More and more such bridges are also being built for railways.

The way of building a big bridge demonstrates how efficiently the various related departments contribute their shares of work. Under the socialist system all principal bridges are built by government departments. Although the communications department is chiefly responsible for the building, all other related departments give active support. The geological department supplies relevant data and even helps with boring for the data. The water conservancy department supplies hydrological data and helps to dredge the river and build dykes to narrow the river's course. The factories supply-

ing materials and tools, together with the fabricating workshops, complete all the orders contracted, taking the bridge as their very own work. Adopting an overall view, they take into account and co-ordinate the needs, wishes and activities of the nation as a whole.

The construction of a giant bridge concerns the interests of people of all walks of life and must inevitably, therefore, give rise to differences. However, under the socialist system, all economic plans are formulated for nationwide, long-term benefits, not for immediate interests only.

Our country is striding forward on the socialist road. Bridge building will continue to follow its own path of development, and new prospects will be explored following the speedy growth of the country's socialist construction.

ISRAEL

Dayan's Resignation

Calling the current talks on Palestinian autonomy "empty negotiations," Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan resigned on October 21.

Dayan charged that Begin and company were too rigid on such matters as the autonomy talks which had reached a deadlock after five months, and the expansion of settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. He advocated a change in tactics so that Israel might extricate itself from its isolation in the international arena where it has come under strong criticism for its continued occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and its refusal to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization. Though refusing to negotiate with Palestine Liberation Organization, Dayan met several times with Palestinians of the West Bank.

The resignation indicates that the arbitrary policy pursued by the Begin group is meeting with growing resistance in Israel, even within the government. It also triggered new calls from the opposition Labour Party for the resignation of Begin's 28-month-old coalition.

As Dayan was the main architect and commander of the 1967 war of aggression, his actions show that a change of opinion has taken place among some people within the Israeli ruling clique during the past ten years.

In fact, such changes are even greater in the opposition party. Ten years ago, the then Prime Minister Golda Meir of the Labour government noted: "There is no such thing as a Palestinian

people." But Abba Eban, a former Foreign Minister in the Labour government, has recently said that he was ready to accept the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank.

Meanwhile there have also been strikes and demonstrations in Israel recently which not only have called for wage increases, but also have been directed against the Begin government's militant expansionist policies. On October 20 tens of thousands of people held a rally in Tel Aviv protesting seven Zionist settlements on the West Bank.

However, the differences between Dayan and the Begin group are believed to be tactical rather than fundamental. Dayan has also been a champion for the interests of Israel expansion. His surprising departure more or less reflects the strong popular opposition against the Begin government. One Labour Party figure noted, "Dayan was the first to sense the ship is sinking."

FRANCE

Two Marxist-Leninist Parties to Merge

The Central Committees of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France and the Revolutionary Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) have decided to merge. This decision was announced by the Secretary General of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, Jacques Jurquet, at a press conference held on October 24 in Paris.

Jacques Jurquet said he believed that by appealing to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, the process of merging the two parties had now entered its final stage. In

1980, there will be only one Marxist-Leninist Party in France with greater power and experience in the struggles for the interests of the working class and people of France.

According to the protocol for the unification of the two Parties, a "committee for unification" has been set up to carry out three tasks: co-ordination of working plans and the implementation of jointly decided plans of action at all levels; progressive unification of press organs before the congress of unification; and joint preparation for the Congress of the Party Programme and Constitution.

The protocol said: "The drafts for the Party Programme and Constitution by the 'committee for unification' will be examined at a plenary session of the two Central Committees. A congress of unification will be held next year to adopt the Party Programme, Constitution and resolutions and to elect in an equal way a Central Committee."

Jacques Jurquet and Max Cluzot, General Secretary of the French Revolutionary Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), issued a statement which said: The unification of the two Parties shows that the Marxist-Leninist movement in France has passed its childhood; and that it knows how to settle its internal contradictions and has learnt step by step how to overcome certain "Leftist" faults committed in the early period of the movement.

CAPITOL HILL

Spectre of "Two Chinas"

The old tune of "two Chinas" is being played up again by a few people on Capitol Hill. In

Some months ago, Senator Barry Goldwater (Republican-Ariz.) and 24 other congressmen filed a suit with the U.S. District Court against President Carter's announced termination of the U.S.-Taiwan "mutual security treaty." On October 17, U.S. District Court judge Oliver Gasch ruled that President Carter could not end the "mutual security treaty" without the approval of either two-thirds of the Senate or a majority of both Houses of Congress.

On October 23, Robert P. Parker appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and introduced himself as a lawyer and concurrently as this year's "President of the American Chamber of Commerce in the Republic of China." He presented a statement at the hearings on the "implementation of the Taiwan relations act."

The said "act," which betrays the principles that brought about the normalization of relations between China and the United States, was adopted by the U.S. Congress last March. Parker eulogized the "act" and urged the U.S. administration to "keep in force all existing treaties and other international agreements with Taiwan" and strongly opposed converting them into "unofficial agreements."

During the hearings, the term "Republic of China" was repeatedly used by members of the House Committee as if Washington's official policy of only recognizing the People's Republic of China meant nothing to them.

All this appears to be part of a co-ordinated effort to undermine the developing normalization of relations between China and the United States. It serves the interests of a small group who feel uneasy over the nor-

malization although the majority of the American people are happy about it.

Referring to judge Gasch's ruling against President Carter's decision, Vice-President Mondale noted on October 24, "The judge's ruling is not correct. The President has the power to terminate the treaty." He reaffirmed that the United States is "totally committed to the agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations with China."

Are Goldwater and Parker's performances merely an anachronistic throwback? People are watching to see what their actions will lead to.

BRAZIL

Land Seizures

Peasant land seizures have sparked sixty clashes and five shootings in Araguair, northern Brazil, during the past 40 days. An "explosive" situation has been building in the region since last August when more than 300 peasants from Sampaio Village in the central state of Goias rose to fight for land. The authorities responded by calling out helicopters to bomb the village.

One of the root causes for the continual seizures is that the land is concentrated in the hands of an elite few. According to an Efe report, small land owners account for 53 per cent of the rural population, yet they only hold 0.35 per cent of the cultivated land. But 5 per cent of the rural population possesses nearly 69 per cent of all cultivated land.

Transnational and Brazilian corporations have further aggravated the situation by depriving peasants of their land.

UNITED NATIONS

Chinese Representative on Human Rights

At a meeting of the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly on October 23, quite a number of third world countries considered that under today's international situation, human rights involve not only individual rights and fundamental freedoms, but primarily national rights. Human rights imply not only political rights, but also social, economic and cultural rights. The approach of these countries to the question is of positive significance.

"The United Nations should focus its attention on searching for a solution to the mass and flagrant violations of human rights. Such violations are inseparable from the policies of colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, expansionism, aggression and hegemonism aimed at domination over other countries in various forms — policies pursued by certain countries," the Chinese representative at the meeting pointed out.

He stressed, "The refugee problem is not only a problem of humanitarianism, but also a problem of human rights." "It results from pursuance of the policy of mass violations of human rights."

"We think that certain legal framework under which the rights are guaranteed is always necessary. In the legislation of many countries, individual rights are often embodied in the form of rights of citizens. Since the social system and actual condition vary from state to state, the legal provisions on the rights of citizens are bound to be different. This is the internal affair of each state and brooks no interference by outsiders."

● **Fairly Complete Industrial System**

China has built up its industry quite rapidly over the last 30 years. There are now 350,000 state- and collectively-owned industrial enterprises as against 120,000 in 1949. This represents about 21 new enterprises added each day.

Pre-liberation enterprises were mostly small affairs with simple, rather crude equipment. Many were only small handicraft workshops. Today there are many big well-equipped enterprises. Moreover, a fairly complete industrial system covering all branches has been established.

The metallurgical, machine-building, petroleum, chemical, textile, building-material and light industries which existed in old China have made big advances and the variety and quantity of products have been raised considerably. Quality, too, has improved.

Steel output surpassed 31 million tons last year. More than 1,200 kinds of special steels, alloy steels and over 20,000 specifications of rolled steel are turned out. The country is self-sufficient in some 90 per cent of the rolled steel it needs. Annual output of crude oil exceeded 100 million tons and 180,000 machine tools were produced in 1978.

Many new industries have been established since 1949. The nation produced 149,000 motor vehicles, 110,000 tractors, 320,000 hand tractors and 280,000 tons of chemical fibres last year.

New China is capable of producing computers, satellite communication ground stations, radar equipment, TV sets, tape recorders and video-recorders, interceptors, bombers, helicopters, transport planes as well as merchant and naval ships.

Laser and infrared rays are also being used in industrial production.

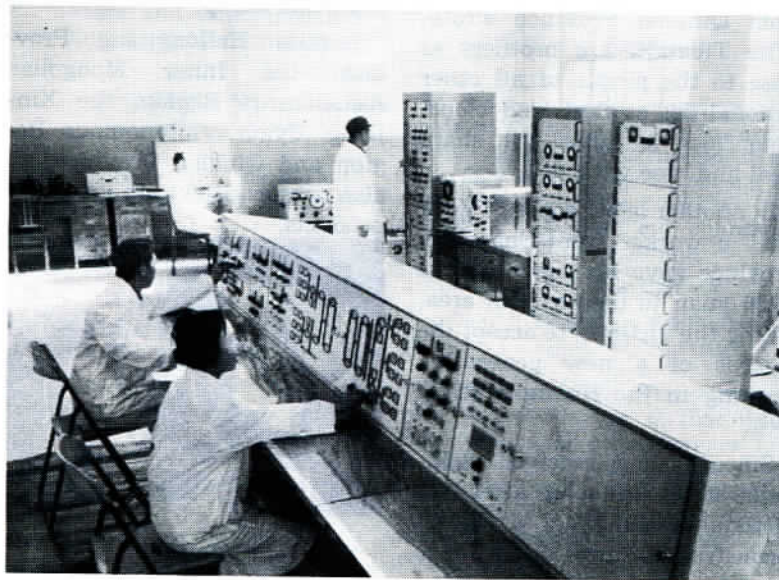
● **New Appointments For Minority People**

In the last year or so, over 250 members of minority nationalities have been appointed associate professors, deputy chief engineers, lecturers, engineers, assistant research fellows, technicians in the fields of agriculture and animal husbandry and head doctors in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

They are of Uygur, Kazakh, Hui, Mongolian, Xibe, Manchu, Uzbek and Tartar nationalities. Most of them graduated from colleges in the 1950s and 1960s, and have a good foundation both in theory and practice. Some of them have made outstanding achievements and written papers in their specialized fields.

Take the Uygur scholar Mijiti Hudabairdi as an example. He is a member of the faculty of the geography department at Xinjiang University. Since 1956, the year he became a teacher, he has taught biology, chemistry and geography and written a number of papers. After 1961 he and his students collected over 2,100 plant specimens in Xinjiang. He was appointed associate professor last year.

Xukerkhan is a doctor at the hospital attached to Xinjiang Medical College. She was born in an Uygur poor-peasant family living on the bank of the Ili River. Before liberation her family was too poor to send her to school and it was only after 1949 that she was able to begin her education. She first studied the Han language at the Central Institute for Nationalities and later attended the Xinjiang Medical College. Now she is one of the first group of Uygur women head doctors.



Control board of a satellite communication ground station.



● "Shichang" Published

Shichang (Market), a semi-monthly journal in Chinese reflecting market conditions and helping promote the economy, began publication in Beijing on October 1.

The journal which is published for the benefit of both producers and consumers has since become very popular among the people. It carries news about the market and domestic and international advertisements. It also introduces new products and experiences to facilitate communications between marketing and supply departments and factories as well as between Chinese enterprises and foreign companies.

The journal is published by the Renmin Ribao Publishing House and has 16 pages. The first issue included economic news, famous products and commercial advertisements.

The second issue published on October 15 had some special columns such as "Home of the Consumers," "Touristry" and "International Market." In addition it gave a detailed introduction on the Bank of China.

● After the Earthquake

People from all over the country have been sending donations and relief goods to Liyang County in Jiangsu Prov-

ince, east China, because on July 9 it was struck by an earthquake of magnitude 6 on the Richter scale.

Some contributions were sent by collectives. Workers from a plant in Zhenjiang city sent donations from their bonuses, while 1,500 young people, including members of the Communist Youth League in the Second Light Industry Bureau of Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, contributed 1,800 yuan.

Many donors didn't give their names. Instead, they signed the letters: "An ordinary student in New China," "The Party's daughter," or "Zhou Enlai's child."

In one unsigned letter which contained 100 yuan, a Tibetan from Qinghai Province wrote: "The Tibetans are brothers as close to the people of all other nationalities as flesh and blood. Your loss is mine. I'll share weal and woe with you."

In another letter signed "Your son," a worker from Shandong Province gave his total savings of 50 yuan to the stricken area, asking the victims "to accept the regards of a new generation working in the Huanghe River area."

Since Liyang received sufficient state aid soon after the earthquake and relief work and reconstruction are now under way, the local authorities have decided to return all the per-

sonal contributions with letters to their work units, thanking them for their selfless help.

● Dairy Products in Heilongjiang

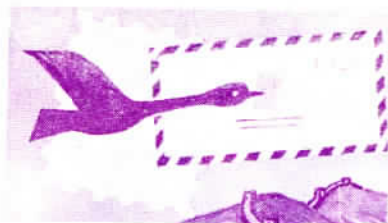
Through encouraging collectives and individuals to raise more cows and goats, Heilongjiang Province produced 10 per cent more dairy products in the first half of this year than in the corresponding period of last year.

The province produces condensed milk, milk powder, butter and cheese. Quality has improved, and the output of dairy products for the first six months this year amounted to 4,910 tons.

With more than three million hectares of grassland, Heilongjiang is one of China's major producers of milch cows and goats. It accounts for one-fourth of the country's output of dairy products. In the past few years the province has adopted many measures to boost animal husbandry, such as breeding better stock, running study courses in advanced techniques and encouraging individual peasants to raise cows, goats and sheep.

Besides Heilongjiang Province, the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Qinghai Province are also major producers of dairy products.





LETTERS FROM READERS

On International Affairs

We are pleased to read your report in issue No. 37 on the third world people's struggle for national independence in which you described from the proletarian point of view their fight for human equality and happiness. The article "Past and Present" tells us in detail the armed struggle of the Eritrean people, and another article "Soviet Military Infiltration Into Indochina," which has impressed me deeply, exposes Soviet social-imperialism for carrying out imperialist aggression under the cloak of Marxism-Leninism.

Shiro Morimoto
Okayama, Japan

I think that the columns "Articles and Documents" and "Round the World" are most successful and interesting. However, I hope you will deal with some subjects which, though knotty, you shouldn't evade. These include the situation in the Mediterranean and West Sahara and other questions which have been the focus of attention.

Jose Maria Alvarez Jove
Lerida, Spain

"Round the World" column tells about events but does not explain them.

I suggest more analyses and less of what seems to me to be "objective bourgeois journalism" which is accurate on the surface but leaves out the reasons behind the facts.

Jeff Busch
Iowa, U.S.A.

Two Trojan Horses

The article about the non-aligned movement in issue No. 38 has put forward numerous arguments to prove that Viet Nam and Cuba

are only allies of the Soviet Union, and not non-aligned countries. These two Trojan horses of Moscow have done great damage to the non-aligned movement.

Gerd Wedemeyer
Wiesbaden, West Germany

I appreciate very much the article "The Non-Aligned Movement Continues to Advance" in issue No. 38. I think you have successfully summed up the struggle between the non-aligned countries and Soviet social-imperialism which is interfering in the movement. I approve of the support given by the People's Republic of China to the non-aligned countries in exposing that big country which is trying to bring them under its control.

Daniel Gauthier
Quebec, Canada

Demonstrations

I wish to express my satisfaction at the improvement *Beijing Review* has made in the last few months. I think it is a very good idea to start the new column "Letters From Readers."

In France, many journals, especially *le Monde*, have commented on the events in China, particularly on democracy and demonstrations in Beijing. We'd like you to give us more information on these because the news we get here is not always objective.

Horde
Chambrays-les-Tours, France

Religious Activities

In order to let us know the attitude of Catholic leaders towards China's socialist construction, it is necessary to give us Europeans a clear idea about the role and influence of religion and churches among the Chinese people.

Please write an article on it.

Christian Schlagitweit
Linz, Austria

What attracts my attention and what confounds me is that you have published some articles on religion in your recent issues. I hope you will explain clearly what should be the attitude towards religion in a socialist country.

Jose Rafael Castro Mendoza
Trujillo, Peru

Editorial Policy

I don't agree with Hideto Iketani of Tokyo regarding his views on *Beijing Review*. I am not against publishing theoretical articles in your magazine; on the contrary, they are of great interest to me. These articles are essential component parts of *Beijing Review*, because they give us a picture of China's domestic situation.

It seems there are differing views regarding some columns, but I think you must keep these columns which, with only three or four pages, certainly do not take up the space for political and theoretical articles. My personal experience is that some people like these columns which can be read quickly and which give us concrete information.

Many German people are not only interested in China's politics and its influence on other parts of the world. They also want to know what stamps China has issued, what birds it exports and other subjects.

What I want to say again is that in order to extend the influence of a valuable magazine like *Beijing Review*, it is necessary to increase such simple and terse articles for the benefit of the readers. *Beijing Review* should be a window through which one watches China, so the articles it publishes should cover as wide a range as possible.

Heinz Thien
Germering, West Germany

Unlike some readers, I think the column "Culture and Science" is very important, because both science and culture are inseparable from politics. So I am very much pleased to learn the progress the Chinese people have made in these two fields.

Afonso Manuel Silva Goncalves
Moita, Portugal

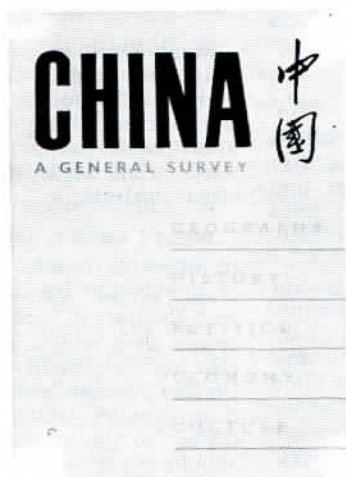
Since we published Hideto Iketani's letter in issue No. 34, we have received many letters expressing different views. In consideration of the opinions of most readers, we shall keep these columns and do our best to improve them together with the special features and other articles. We take this opportunity to thank our readers for their warm participation in this discussion. — Ed.

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