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A CHINESE WEEKLY
OF
NEWS AND VIEWS

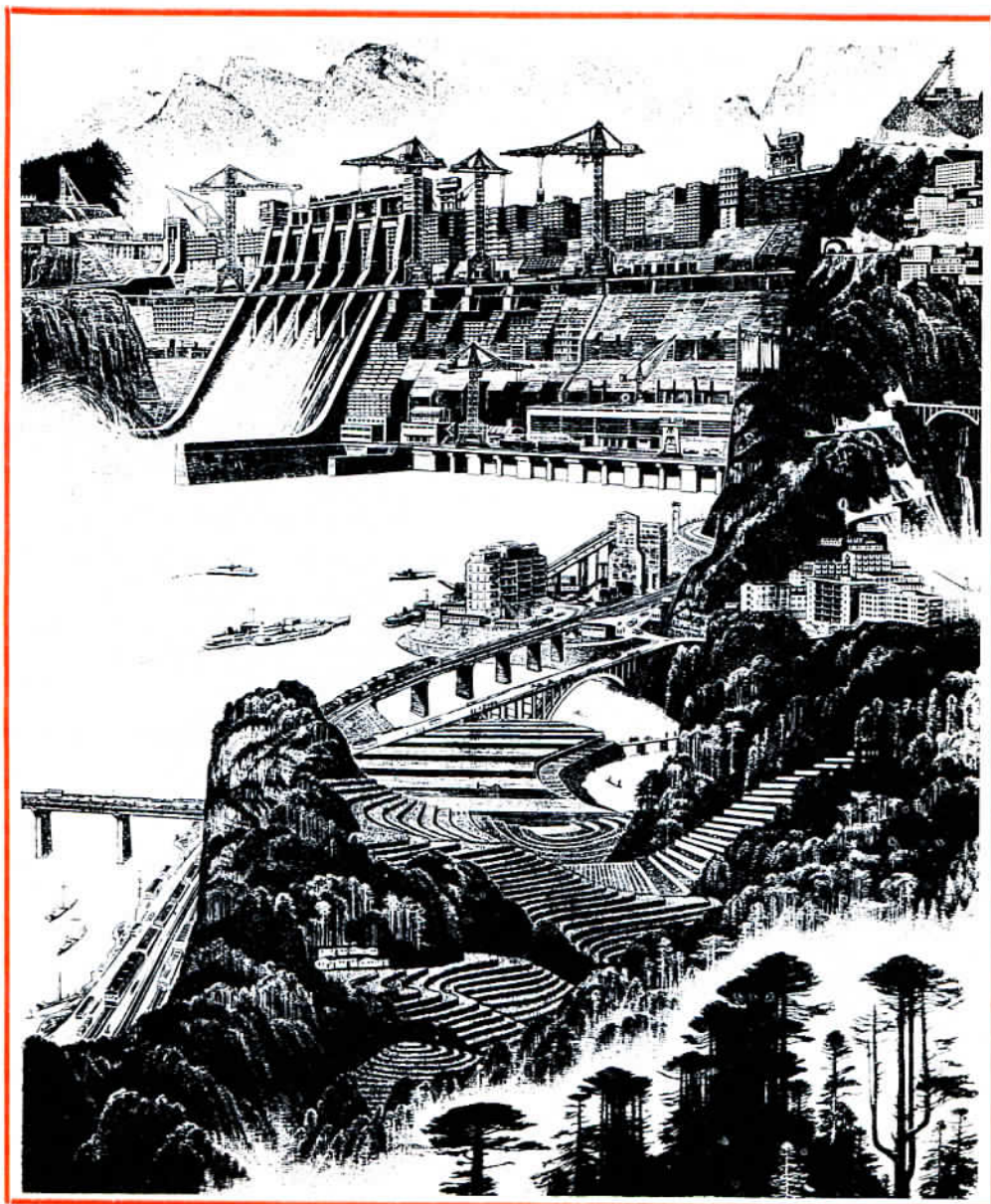
Emphasis on
Political Work



Discussion on
Class and Class
Struggle



Khieu Samphan
in Kampuchean
Situation



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Hua on Political Work

Chairman Hua stresses importance of political and ideological work in socialist modernization (p. 7).

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Economic Readjustment: Successes and Problems

A leading member of the State Statistical Bureau sums up what economic readjustment has done and discusses the many problems that remain to be solved (p. 17).

Tito's Cause Lives On

Tito was the first to recognize that socialism should not be confined to only one model, says Chinese Party theoretician Hu Qiaomu (p. 4). Chinese delegation in Yugoslavia (p. 3) and a report from Belgrade (p. 11).

The Kampuchean Situation

Khieu Samphan speaks to Xinhua about the military and political situation in his country (p. 12).

Viet Nam: An Economic Mess

Instead of working for economic recovery, Hanoi squandered its limited resources on armed expansion abroad. This has reduced its economy to a shambles and its people are faring

worse than during the war (p. 15).

New Slogan for the Young

"Begin right now, begin from myself!" This slogan of Qinghua University students has caught the imagination of the young throughout China (p. 10).

Education News

To meet the country's enormous demand for qualified personnel, correspondence courses and night colleges are making a comeback (p. 29).



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FOREIGN RELATIONS

Chinese Delegation Attends President Tito's Funeral

The Chinese Party and Government Delegation led by Comrade Hua Guofeng returned to Beijing on May 11 after attending the funeral of President Tito. On May 6, the Chinese delegation was received by President Lazar Kolisevski of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, President Stevan Doronjski of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, President Veselin Djuranovic of the Federal Executive Council and other Yugoslav leaders, and extended the most profound condolences on the death of Comrade Tito.

After the meeting, Comrade Hua Guofeng wrote in the book of condolences: "Eternal glory to Comrade Tito, a great Marxist, an outstanding proletarian revolutionary, a renowned hero in the anti-fascist war, a founder of the non-aligned movement, the respected and beloved leader of the Yugoslav people and an esteemed friend of the Chinese people!" In the evening the delegation laid a wreath before the remains of President Tito.

On May 8, the Chinese delegation attended the funeral of President Tito.

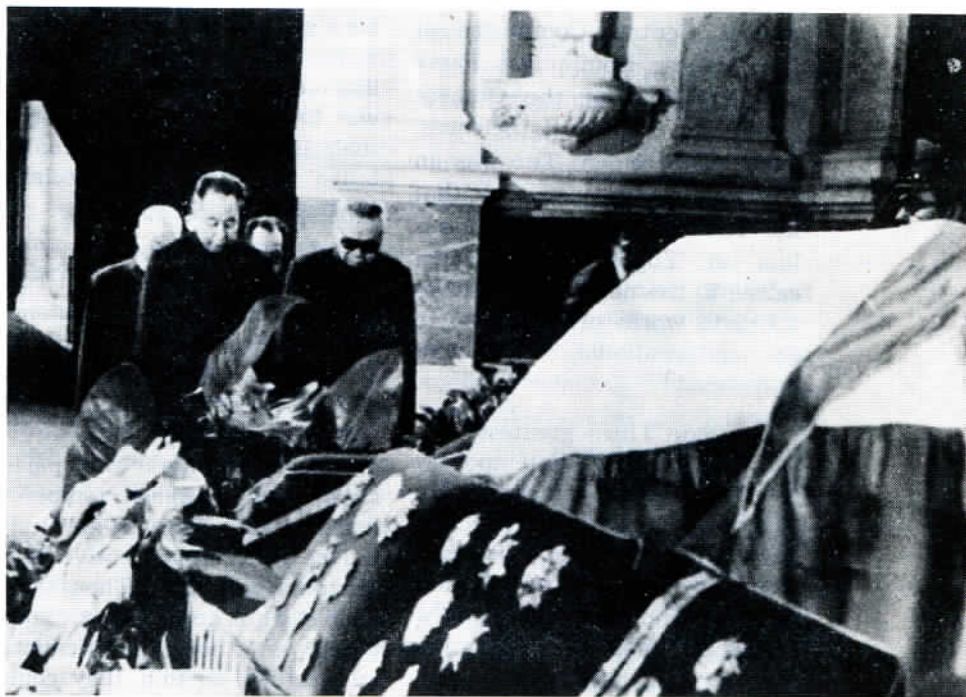
When Comrade Hua Guofeng met with Milos Minic, Member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and Milojko Drulovic, its Executive Secretary, he said that the fact

that more than 200 foreign delegations had come to Yugoslavia to attend the funeral was an indication of the high prestige of President Tito and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia led by him throughout the world.

During his stay in Belgrade, Hua Guofeng met with Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia; Francesco Cossiga, Prime Minister of Italy; Ziaur Rahman, President of Bangladesh; Julius Nyerere, President of Tanzania; Antonio Eanes, President of Portugal, and

Francisco Sa Carneiro, Prime Minister of Portugal; Anton Buttigieg, President of Malta; Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization; Khieu Samphan, President of the Presidium of the State and Prime Minister of Democratic Kampuchea; Masayoshi Ohira, Prime Minister of Japan; Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India; Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, Foreign Minister of Iran; and A.C.S. Hameed, Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka. They had all gone to Belgrade to attend the funeral of President Tito.

Visit to Romania. On his way home, Comrade Hua Guofeng on May 9 arrived at Bucharest where he held talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. They expressed satisfaction over the development of the friendly relations and co-operation between



Chairman Hua and other members of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation stand in silent tribute before the remains of President Tito after laying a wreath.

the two Parties, countries and peoples, and hoped that these relations would be further strengthened in the interest of the two peoples and world peace. They also had an extensive exchange of views on current international issues.

Tribute to President Tito

From May 6 to 8, more than ten thousand citizens in Beijing went to the Yugoslav Embassy to express their condolences on the death of President Tito. For days on end the Chinese media has carried reports from Belgrade as well as statements and articles by noted figures, highly appraising Comrade Tito's contributions.

Following are excerpts of statements by Hu Qiaomu and Sun Yefang.

Hu Qiaomu: Comrade Tito Was First to Recognize That Socialism Should Not Be Confined to One Model. Hu Qiaomu, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and President of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said that President Tito was an outstanding Marxist and that his death was "a tremendous loss to Yugoslavia's socialist cause, to the non-aligned movement, to world progress and to the international communist movement."

Comrade Tito's greatest contribution to the contemporary communist movement, Hu Qiaomu said, was that he and his close comrades-in-arms were the first to recognize that socialism should not be confined to one model. Integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of Yugoslavia, Tito initiated the socialist system of workers'

China to Conduct Experiment in Launching Carrier Rocket

THE Xinhua News Agency has been authorized to announce that the People's Republic of China will conduct an experiment between May 12 and June 10, 1980, in launching a carrier rocket from China's mainland to the high seas in an area with a radius of 70 nautical miles in the Pacific Ocean, centred at seven degrees zero minutes south latitude and 171 degrees 33 minutes east longitude. Chinese vessels and aircraft will carry out operations in that area. For the safety of passing vessels and aircraft, the Chinese Government requests the governments of other countries concerned to inform their vessels and aircraft not to enter that area and the space over it during the period of the experiment.

self-management — a new way of building socialism suited to the concrete conditions of Yugoslavia. The impact of this concept — self-management by the workers — has transcended the borders of Yugoslavia.

During his visit to Yugoslavia last November, Hu Qiaomu saw with his own eyes that members of academic circles there were doing their best to closely link theory with practice. He was impressed by the fact that their creative work had contributed to Yugoslavia's socialist construction.

Hu Qiaomu praised Tito for his "foresight and wisdom concerning the cadre system." Shortly after victory in the anti-fascist war, he added, Yugoslavia set about in a planned way sending veteran revolutionary fighters and partisans, who had been tempered in the flames of war, to study in the schools or receive professional training. Then these people were appointed to posts based on their qualifications and ability, so that they could continue to make contributions to the country's construction. As regards those who had per-

formed meritorious services during the war but later had difficulties in study or lacked professional knowledge, they were given the honour due to them and appropriate assistance, but they were not given posts not commensurate with their ability. Hu Qiaomu also highly praised Tito for adhering to the principle of collective leadership.

"Tito's outstanding leadership," Hu Qiaomu continued, "has transformed Yugoslavia from a poor and backward country into a prosperous one, with all its nationalities united in friendship. This has enabled the country to win the respect of the world. Like the rest of the Chinese people, I am deeply grieved at the death of President Tito. I firmly believe that the friendship between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples will continue to develop and play an important role in international affairs." He added that the impact of Tito's spirit and cause will be felt for many generations to come.

Sun Yefang: Tito Opened Up a New Road of Socialist Con-

struction Suited to the Conditions of Yugoslavia. On learning of the death of President Tito, noted economist Sun Yefang, who is now an adviser to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said that Tito was a President characterized by his fearlessness, extraordinary courage and extremely firm beliefs and was heartily loved and supported by his people.

In the winter of 1978, Sun Yefang had gone with a delegation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences to Yugoslavia for a five-week visit. He said that, through the visit, he had learnt at first hand that Yugoslavia, under the leadership of President Tito, had boldly begun exploring the ways of socialist construction in the early 50s. It did not follow the over-centralized economic pattern introduced from the Soviet Union. Through 30 years of probing, it has blazed a new road of building socialism that is suited to the conditions of Yugoslavia, that is, the system of socialist self-management based on reliance on the masses, giving scope to democracy and perfecting the legal system, with the labouring people directly managing the economy and social affairs.

Sun Yefang pointed out that the Yugoslav workers have learnt how to manage the economy and that they are really practising socialism. Led by President Tito, the Yugoslav people have broken away from the conventional Soviet methods which were formerly considered inviolable, and blazed a new trail to develop a socialist economy. Without exceptional courage, the economist stressed, all this would have

been impossible. The Yugoslav example provided valuable experience for other countries to choose their own road of socialist construction according to their specific conditions.

President Tito will live forever in the hearts of all revolutionaries of the world, Sun Yefang concluded.

President Toure's Second Visit to China

Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, is an old friend of the Chinese people. He paid his second visit to China on May 3-6 of this year; his first visit was made in 1960.

At the banquet he gave in Beijing in honour of President Toure, Premier Hua Guofeng said: "The friendly relations between China and Guinea have been continuously strengthened and developed." He paid tribute to the Organization of African Unity, which had been founded on the proposal of President Toure and the leaders of some other African countries. Premier Hua said that President Toure, as a pioneer of the national-liberation movement in Africa, has exerted a major influence. "Since independence," he said, "the people of Guinea, led by President Toure, have repeatedly defeated subversive schemes and invasions by mercenary troops from abroad, thus safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty."

Recalling his meetings with Chairman Mao Zedong, Premier Zhou Enlai and Chairman of the

The Soviet Union Is Not a Socialist Country

Speaking of the present international situation at a meeting with President Toure on May 5, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping said: "Facts over the past years show that the Soviet Union pushes hegemonism and commits aggression abroad, and it bullies, enslaves and exploits other countries. The Soviet Union is not a socialist country, but a social-imperialist country."

He added: "At present it is the Soviet Union which really threatens world peace. The Soviet Union is the source of war. We should keep a close watch on what will happen in the 1980s."

People's Republic of China Liu Shaoqi in 1960, President Toure said: "Thanks to their efforts, the relations of trust and mutual respect between China and Guinea have been strengthened continuously."

Premier Hua and President Toure held talks. The two leaders reviewed the development of bilateral relations since the establishment of diplomatic relations and expressed their desire to further promote the friendship and co-operation between the two countries. They had an extensive exchange of views on major international issues and were in agreement in many respects. A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry said that these talks were helpful and fruitful.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua in Thailand

Before leaving Bangkok at the end of his visit to Thailand (May 6-10), Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua told reporters that China and Thailand had identical or quite similar views on many important issues and that his visit to Thailand was very fruitful. He also said that the region was crisis-ridden and the danger of war was on the increase. He stressed the need to exchange views with neighbouring countries.

During his meeting with the Chinese Foreign Minister, Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinasulanonda said: "Now that there are problems everywhere in the world, we need to co-ordinate with each other." "China and Thailand are good friends," he added.

The Refugee Question. Huang Hua gave a press conference in Bangkok on May 9. In replying to questions from correspondents, he said that the Chinese Government considered that the huge number of refugees resulted from Viet Nam's aggression, particularly the famine policy pursued by Viet Nam in Kampuchea. Large numbers of refugees have entered Thailand, bringing a heavy burden to that country. China highly appreciated the Thai Government's fulfilment of maximum humanitarian obligations to the refugees. However, Huang Hua pointed out, it is not fair for the government and people of Thailand to bear alone such a heavy burden. The world community is duty-bound to help solve the refugee problem in Thailand.

He said that China would actively participate in the forthcoming Geneva conference on Kampuchean refugees. Some

people opposed the convening of such a conference, but they had failed.

The Key Is Withdrawal of Vietnamese Troops. On the question of recognition of the Heng Samrin regime in exchange for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, Huang Hua said: The Heng Samrin regime is a puppet bolstered by the bayonet of foreign aggressors and imposed on the Kampuchean people. The destiny of Kampuchea should be decided by the Kampuchean people themselves. The Kampuchean people's right to self-determination is not something that can be bartered.

Regarding the convocation of an international conference on the Kampuchean issue, Huang Hua said: "The United Nations General Assembly has adopted a resolution on the Kampuchean issue. The question now is to put it into force. The key to the solution of the problem is the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea."

Southeast Asia — a Region of Peace and Stability. Asked if he agreed with what Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said on May 8 that it was possible to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability, Huang Hua said: "As all of you remember, the Vietnamese authorities once called the Association of Southeast Asian Nations a reactionary organization, a tool in imperialist hands and a military bloc. During his visit to the ASEAN countries in 1978, Pham Van Dong talked a great deal about friendship and gave assurances against the invasion of Kampuchea. But three months later, Viet Nam sent large numbers of troops to invade that country. Now there are about 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. So what

is the worth of the Vietnamese promises made by Pham Van Dong, Le Duan or Nguyen Co Thach? They are not worth a straw! If Viet Nam wishes to demonstrate its sincere desire to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability, it should first of all stop its aggression and expansion and withdraw its troops from Laos and Kampuchea."

China's Sovereignty Over East China Sea Continental Shelf

The Japanese Government and the south Korean authorities decided to start drilling and test exploitation in the western part of the so-called "joint development zone" in early May. Concerning this "agreement," the Chinese Government has on many occasions stated that, according to the principle that the continental shelf is the natural prolongation of the land territory, the People's Republic of China has inviolable sovereign rights over the continental shelf in the East China Sea. The Chinese Government has repeatedly pointed out that division of parts of this continental shelf in the East China Sea involving other countries should be decided through consultations between the Chinese Government and the other countries concerned. However, the Japanese Government has disregarded this and taken unilateral action. It has gone so far as to reach an agreement on prospecting, exploitation and management of the "joint development zone" with the south Korean authorities in March 1979, thereby embarking on actual development.

Concerning this, the Chinese Government issued a statement on May 7 which said: "Such

actions which ignore China's sovereignty and fail to attach due importance to Sino-Japanese friendly relations cannot but evoke the concern and indignation of the Chinese Government and people." The statement declared: "The Chinese Government hereby again solemnly states the following: The 'Japan-ROK agreement on joint development of the continental shelf' that the Japanese Government signed with the south Korean authorities without consulting China and behind China's back is utterly illegal and null and void. The Chinese Government cannot ignore actions which infringe on China's sovereignty and major interests. Should any countries or private persons arbitrarily undertake, or participate in, development activities in the so-called 'joint development zone' unilaterally marked off by the said 'agreement,' they must bear responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom. The Chinese Government reserves all its legitimate rights in the said area."

Renmin Ribao published an article by Commentator on May 8. It said: The Japanese Government tries to justify its infringement on China's sovereignty by claiming that the so-called "joint development zone" does not extend beyond the "mid-line" of the East China Sea. This holds no water whatever. It is well-known that "mid-line" is not a recognized principle under international law for demarcating the waters between the littoral states. On the contrary, international law requires that such demarcation, including temporary measures prior to reaching a formal agreement, must be made through consultation and

agreement between the countries concerned. Moreover, the "mid-line" referred to by the Japanese side is defined unilaterally and not based on any law whatsoever. The argument used by the Japanese Government cannot cover up the essence of its infringement on China's sovereignty.

The article pointed out in conclusion that China and Japan are friendly neighbours. The development of the continental shelf in the East China Sea is a major issue involving the sovereignty of a nation; the Japanese Government should have consulted fully with the Chinese Government instead of acting unilaterally. Such actions which infringe on China's sovereignty are not in conformity with the basic interests of the Chinese and Japanese peoples. *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator expressed the hope that the Japanese Government and other parties concerned would seriously and earnestly consider the Chinese Government's statement and just stand, and refrain from doing anything detrimental to the friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

POLITICAL

Hua Guofeng on Political Work

Hua Guofeng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of its Military Commission, stressed that political work continues to be the lifeblood of economic and army work in the new historical period when the nation is working for the four modernizations.

Political work must be strengthened, and not weakened. He made the speech at an all-army political work conference held recently in Beijing.

He pointed out that consolidating and building the ranks of the Party is of primary importance in making political work effective.

He said: China is striving to accomplish socialist modernization, and this can only be realized under the firm leadership of the Party. "The aim of political work is to ensure that the Party's political line, ideological line, and organizational line are carried out and that the Party's line, principles and policies become the conscious action of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country."

China is now in the socialist stage in which the socialist principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work" is applied, he added. While the positive role of material rewards must be given due attention, they must be combined with moral encouragement.

Ours is a socialist country, he added, and our socialist system dictates that primary attention should be given to raising the ideological consciousness of the people in solving economic problems and in doing every kind of work, including strengthening the modernization of the army. Only when the people understand the purpose and significance of their work and are fully aware that doing a good job in production and other work is for the purpose of building a strong socialist country, and only when the P.L.A. men understand that they are in the army

to defend the motherland and the four modernizations, can their enthusiasm and creativity be brought into full play, their action be assured of a powerful impetus and their drive in the correct direction be sustained.

Hua Guofeng went on to say that since China has a large population and the country is still not rich materially and numerous problems remain to be solved, political and ideological work is therefore all the more important. Work must be done to raise the people's political consciousness through political and ideological work and encourage them to build the country in the revolutionary spirit of diligence and thrift, that is to say, encourage them to display the revolutionary spirit of serving the people and dedication to the emancipation of mankind.

China's socialist modernization should not only bring about an advanced material civilization but a high cultural civilization as well, he noted. Our goal is to achieve communism, and this requires not only highly developed production but also great enhancement of the people's political consciousness. Thus, it is imperative to strengthen, not weaken, political and ideological work both at present and in the years to come.

Hua Guofeng explained that "fostering proletarian ideology and eliminating bourgeois ideology" means effective ideological education, so as to steadily consolidate and expand the positions of proletarian ideology and gradually reduce the influence of bourgeois and feudal ideologies. Ideological problems should be solved carefully by correctly handling the contradictions among the people. In other words, many problems

should be tackled through ideological education, and only a few call for disciplinary action or punishment by law.

Hua Guofeng pointed out that at present attention should be paid to educating the young people to acquire a revolutionary outlook on life and help them solve their problems, such as their ideals, their future and moral principles. In strengthening political work, the question of one's outlook on life should be dealt with first. Once the commanders and fighters acquire a correct outlook on life, the army's mental outlook and fighting power will improve. This, in turn, will exert a good influence on society as a whole.

Chairman Hua also dealt with the question of how the army should, in the light of its own specific conditions, strengthen political and ideological work.

ECONOMIC

Strengthening Customs Work

Resolute steps will be taken against smuggling and other illegal activities detrimental to China's political and economic interests.

This was a decision made at a national conference of the heads of the Chinese customs administration. The conference which closed on April 15 reaffirmed the principles of customs work in the new period: exercise supervision and control over passengers and goods entering or leaving China, collect taxes and combat smuggling and other illegal activities.

It was disclosed that 13,400 cases of smuggling were dis-

covered last year, a 41 per cent increase over 1978, and the smuggled goods were valued at 7.3 million yuan, three times as much as in 1978. These activities have affected stability and brought damage to the economy in certain areas.

The conference pointed out that in accordance with an open policy, China provides facilities and convenience for normal activities, such as passengers and goods entering or leaving the country, but saboteurs and actions that harm the nation's economic interests will be firmly dealt with.

To meet the needs of increasing exchanges with foreign countries and expanding tourism, the conference decided to:

- improve the decrees and regulations of the customs and strengthen the legal system. At present, measures should be promptly worked out on supervision and control as well as the tariff system for imports and exports, means of transportation and personal belongings in the special economic zones, and on the reduction or exemption of taxes for materials imported by the joint ventures;

- do a good job on tariff imposition and restore statistical work in the customs;

- within a certain time and certain limit reduce or exempt from taxes on machinery, equipment and capital construction materials imported and used by the joint ventures, which cannot be made or are in short supply in China;

- strengthen the work of combating smuggling and take resolute measures to stamp out smuggling in the coastal and border areas;

- speed up the modernization of technical equipment in

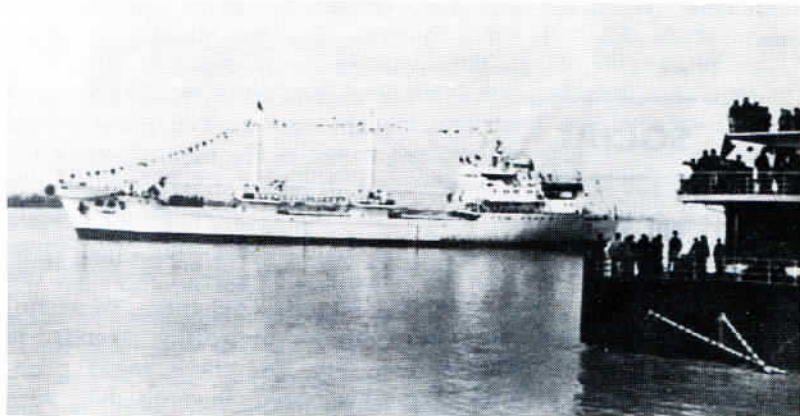
the customs houses. Advanced devices will be used to supervise, control and check up on the passengers, luggage, goods, mails and means of transportation. The study and import of modern devices should be stepped up so that they will be in use in all major customs houses in the country by 1985.

Modernization March

More Ports for Foreign Trade. Eight ports along the Changjiang, China's longest river, are now open to foreign trade. They are Nantong¹, Zhangjiagang² and Nanjing³ in Jiangsu Province, Wuhu⁴ in Anhui Province, Jiujiang⁵ in Jiangxi, Wuhan⁶ in Hubei, Chenglingji⁷ in Hunan and Chongqing⁸ in Sichuan.

Because of inadequate railway and water-borne transport, cargo could not be shipped out in good time in the past. Now, with the opening of these ports, cargo from the various provinces along the Changjiang can be easily shipped to foreign countries.

To facilitate foreign trade, custom houses, harbour administration offices, banks,



At the newly opened Jiujiang port.

foreign shipping agencies have been set up at these ports.

Desert Research Centres. Two desert research centres have been set up in Inner Mongolia to study ways of harnessing the drifting sands.

They are the Dengkou⁹ Experimental Bureau and the Ih Ju League Desert Research Institute at Dongsheng¹⁰. The former will carry out research on the Ulan Buh Desert in the western part of Inner Mongolia. The desert covers an area of about a million hectares, nearly 40 per cent of which are drifting sands. The latter will study the Hobq and Mu Us Deserts which have been expanding for several years, posing a threat to agricultural production and animal husbandry in that area.

Survey on Names of Places. A nationwide survey of place names will be conducted throughout the country. This was decided at the second national toponymy conference which closed in Beijing on April 29.

Under the plan, there will be a systematic investigation and registration of the names of towns and streets, villages and hamlets, administrative divi-

sions, places of historical interest and scenic spots, mountains and rivers, lakes and islands, harbours and railway stations. This will be of help to the development of transport and communications, post and telecommunications, mapping, urban construction and scientific research.

Seismic Geological Research. Following the 1976 earthquake in Tangshan, 4,000 scientists in Beijing¹¹ got together and joined their efforts to make an extensive investigation of the geological formation of the Beijing area. They were from 52 units, including specialists of seismology, geology, geophysics, archaeology, mechanics, astronomy and mathematics.

Not long ago, four awards were given to seismic and geological research work at a conference awarding successful results of scientific research, because they have provided a better knowledge of the geological formation of 35,000 square kilometres in the city of Beijing and the surrounding counties under its jurisdiction. The scientific data collected are useful for anti-quake measures in the future, for selecting sites for key projects, and for the



extensive exploration of minerals and prospecting of geothermal resources in this area.

SOCIAL

The Strident Voice of The Young

In the first spring of the 1980s, students of Qinghua University in Beijing could often be heard singing the following song:

*"Begin right now, begin
from myself,*

*Let's join in the new Long
March!*

*For the prosperity of China,
for the rise of our nation,*

*Seize every minute and
work hard. . . ."*

This is a song specially written for them by a Chinese composer.

In May last year when a socialist education movement was on in Qinghua, students of a class in the chemical engineering department raised the slogan: "Begin right now, begin from myself, and make more contributions to socialist modernization." The slogan reflected the demand of the time on the younger generation and demonstrated the lofty aspirations and determination of the Chinese youths in working for the four modernizations. It received the attention and support of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League and evoked strong repercussions among the students of other universities and colleges and middle schools and the youths of all walks of life.

The 35 students in the said class (29 being Youth League

members and two Party members) were enrolled in the university after passing the entrance examinations which were reintroduced in 1977 after a decade of turmoil. Most of them had worked for a period of time in the factories or in the countryside, and they all hoped that the country would quickly become strong and prosperous. Some, however, could not understand why there were numerous unhealthy trends in society, for these social problems were incompatible with the socialist system which, in their mind, should be perfect in every way. They overestimated the difficulties in realizing the four modernizations. It was in these circumstances that the Party and Youth League organizations in the university decided to hold a discussion on the superiority of the socialist system so as to help these students to analyse and look at things from the Marxist stand and viewpoint.

From the standpoint of class struggle, the problems that exist today are not spawned by the socialist system, but were created by class enemies like Lin Biao and the gang of four in the turbulent decade of the Cultural Revolution.

From the historical point of view, China's socialist system was established on the ruins of a semi-feudal and semi-colonial society. So the influence of feudalistic vestiges and the force of habit of small producers inevitably find expression in various ways. To eliminate these remnants, time and certain conditions are needed.

From the viewpoint of development, China's socialist system is only 30 years old and many specific regulations and ways of doing things still need to be tried out and perfected. It is

thus inevitable that certain errors are made in the course of advance.

From the standpoint of practice, a sound and perfect socialist system can be set up only after several generations or an even longer period of hard work.

Through the discussion, the students' misgivings were dispelled and their sense of responsibility and confidence in the four modernizations enhanced. They reached the conclusion that "to build socialism, it is imperative to begin right now and begin from myself."

The positive role of the slogan is now being felt.

It has aroused an entire generation of young people who were misled in the ten-year turmoil to study and work hard and make up for the lost time.

It has inspired the young people to be conscientious "fighters" in the modernization drive instead of being "observers" and "commentators."

It has encouraged those young people, who were discontented with the unhealthy social trends and who were always blaming the others, to be up and doing and be promoters of healthy trends, to struggle against bad things and bad people, to take good care of public property, to combat the bad habit of spitting everywhere, and to offer seats to the old and the weak on the bus.

It has prompted those young people who fritter away their time and energy to make the best use of their youth and to keep in mind the famous Chinese writer Lu Xun's famous statement: "Let the present slip through your fingers and there will be no future for you."

Carry On President Tito's Cause And Advance Along His Road

Report From Belgrade

THE news of President Tito's death plunged Yugoslavia into deep grief. People everywhere paid tribute to this great historic figure.

Deep Sorrow

In Belgrade, hundreds of thousands of people paid their last respects to President Tito. For two days and three nights, they formed long lines several kilometres in length and moved with leaden steps from two directions to the Federal Assembly Building where President Tito's body lay in state.

Solemn memorial meetings were held by the Federal Republic, the various republics and autonomous provinces in the country and by all organizations of associated labour, urban and rural self-management local

communities, schools and units of the armed forces.

Though deeply grieved by the loss of their beloved leader, the Yugoslav working class showed great fortitude and displayed a high sense of organization and discipline. The copper miners at Bor, the shipbuilders in Split and the workers of the Beograd Agricultural Combine, like workers in other parts of the country, stuck to their production posts. They voluntarily worked longer shifts and did their best to raise labour productivity so as to surpass their set targets. They felt that practical deeds were the best way to express their deep feelings for their leader.

President Tito Belongs To the World

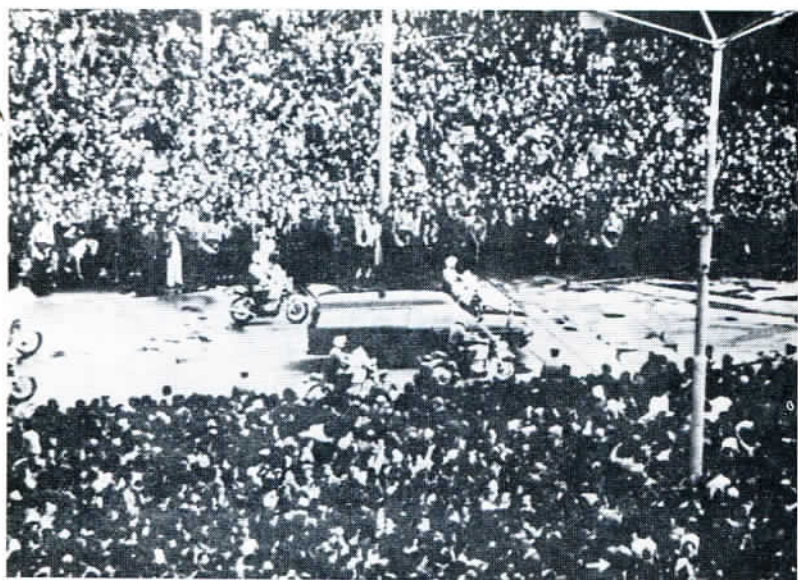
At the Yugoslav capital to attend President Tito's funeral

were more than 200 Party and government delegations and representatives of political organizations and groups from all parts of the world. There were 130 world leaders, including 50 presidents, kings, governors-general and personal representatives of heads of state; 30 prime ministers or deputy prime ministers; and 46 foreign ministers.

News of President Tito's death and his funeral made the headlines of the world press. Many well-known statesmen, politicians and celebrities wrote articles or issued statements mourning President Tito's death and eulogizing his great contributions to the Yugoslav people's well-being and to world peace and progress. Over 400 foreign correspondents filed moving dispatches from Belgrade every day.

An Italian friend said that the reason President Tito had won worldwide attention was not because he was the leader of a big country but because this former worker was the leader of a free and prosperous country which had once been poor and miserable.

Another reason why the world respected him was that he was a World War II hero. Under his leadership, the then Communist Party of Yugoslavia led the people of the whole country to resist German fascist aggression and win liberation for the country and freedom for its people. To safeguard Yugoslavia's independence, President Tito dauntlessly stood up to tremendous outside pressure. He is also held in high esteem for upholding the principles of independence and equality and opposing the imposing of one's will on others



Hundreds of thousands of people line the streets in Belgrade to pay their respects as President Tito's cortege drove from the railway station to the Federal Assembly Building on May 5.

in the international communist movement.

As a co-founder of the non-aligned movement, President Tito worked hard for nearly 20 years to persuade many countries to accept the principles of non-alignment and to develop the movement into an important force in the international arena. During his lifetime, President Tito made over 100 trips abroad and visited 75 countries while also receiving numerous foreign delegations in Yugoslavia. He made indelible contributions to the world people's cause of opposing imperialism and hegemonism and of safeguarding world peace and stability.

Grand Funeral

May 8 was the saddest day of all for the Yugoslav people of all nationalities. It was the day of President Tito's funeral.

Hundreds of thousands of people lined the route from the Federal Assembly Building to President Tito's last resting place to pay their final respects. Some stood with the aid of walking sticks. Some cradled their infants in their arms. Some bit their nails. Others covered their faces with handkerchiefs but were unable to completely stifle their sobs.

In accordance with President Tito's wish, his body was buried in the garden of the Presidential Residence which he loved best and where he had dwelt the longest.

At the graveside, Lazar Koli-ski, who had recently be-



Deep sorrow of Yugoslav people at President Tito's funeral in Belgrade on May 8.

come President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, delivered a moving speech. Then, to the solemn strains of *The Internationale*, President Tito's coffin was lowered into the white marble grave which was surrounded by flowers. Inscribed in gold on the white marble tablet on top of the grave were the words: "Josip Broz Tito (1892-1980)."

Tito's Cause Lives On

Although President Tito has passed away, his ideas and cause will live for ever in the hearts of the people. Many repeatedly said: Carry on President Tito's cause steadfastly and advance along the road Comrade Tito

opened. This means to continue developing the system of socialist self-management and delegations and further democratize the country's political life; continue strengthening and consolidating the brotherhood and unity of all Yugoslav nations and nationalities; continue strengthening total national defence; continue developing production and stabilizing the economy; and persevere in the policy of non-alignment and struggle for world peace and progress.

At President Tito's recommendation, the whole of Yugoslavia is practising the system of collective leadership and is today stepping up the implementation of the principle of collective work and responsibility and one-year tenures of office. During the four months when President Tito was seriously ill, the system of collective leadership proved to be completely capable of handling the various tasks confronting Yugoslavia. The people of Yugoslavia will unite still more closely round the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and march along the road opened up by President Tito to carry through to the end his unfinished cause.

— "Renmin Ribao" Correspondents Huang Bingjun and Zhu Keli

Khieu Samphan on Situation in Kampuchea

KHIEU Samphan, President of the Presidium of State and Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, made a wide-ranging speech on May 4 when

interviewed by Xinhua correspondents in a jungle in western Kampuchea. Following are excerpts from his speech.

Vietnamese Dry Season Offensive Foiled. The Vietnamese

aggressors launched a dry season offensive in three stages.

The first stage lasted two months, from last October through November. Eight Vietnamese divisions were engaged in search-and-destroy operations in central and northeast Kampuchea in an effort to stamp out the resistance there and then turn to the west. However, it was foiled.

The second lasted another two months—last December and January. The Vietnamese forces were concentrated in the Thai-Kampuchean border areas and tried to root out the Democratic Kampuchean army in the west and northwest. However, the Vietnamese aggressors were effectively counterattacked not only in this area but also in central and northeast Kampuchea.

The third stage has lasted from February up to the present. The enemy offensive has weakened and failed to break through the lines of defence of the Kampuchean army.

A large number of Viet Nam's effectives were wiped out between last December and April.

A Strategic Turn for the Better. The Kampuchean battlefield has now undergone a strategic turn for the better.

As the war goes on, the enemy finds its going tougher and tougher while the Kampuchean people are advancing to complete victory in the course of weakening the enemy and increasing its difficulties.

Now, the battlefields of the Kampuchean army have been linked up in Kompong Som, Koh Kong, Preah Vihear and the central and northeast regions. And guerrillas are active in other provinces. The Kampuchean fighters can now travel in between enemy strongholds.

The Internal Political Situation. Since a new strategic line and the Political Programme of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union were proclaimed and the government was reorganized last year, the political situation

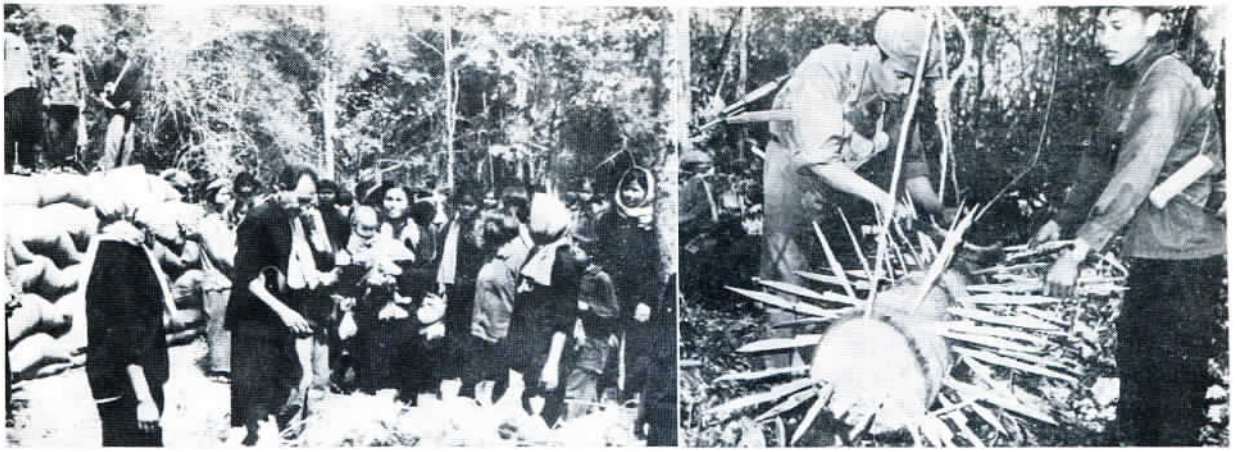
in the country has also changed for the better and the Kampuchean nationalities have united more closely. At first, when Viet Nam launched its invasion of this country, some Kampucheans vacillated and harboured certain illusions about Viet Nam. However, by its own acts Viet Nam has taught these people that it is out to loot, slaughter and destroy, subjecting them to starvation. It can be said that every Kampuchean family was cruelly harmed by the Vietnamese aggressors and got no benefit whatever from them. As a result, these vacillators have turned round and supported the Democratic Kampuchean Government. And there has been a closer relation between the army and people.

The Vietnamese aggressors fared poorly. In the occupied areas, where Viet Nam dictates and the puppet regime is no more than a shadow, there are contradictions between the occupation troops and puppet forces. The invaders have mired in Kampuchea. Their morale is low and desertions are numerous. The Vietnamese war of genocide has aroused growing hatred and resistance from the entire Kampuchean people.

The Kampuchean people are also confronted with many problems. Among them are: a sharp decrease in population owing to the enemy's large-scale slaughter, and great economic difficulties and shortages of food for both the army and the civilians since much of the crop in central Kampuchea and the Meray mountains was destroyed by the enemy.



Prime Minister Khieu Samphan discusses situation in Kampuchea when interviewed by Xinhua correspondents.



Left: Minister of Economy and Finance Thiounn Thioum distributing relief materials to the masses. Right: Guerrillas are mounting bamboo spikes to kill the Vietnamese invaders.

In the coming monsoon season, the people will be mobilized to plant more cassava, maize, bananas and papayas.

Viet Nam's Dual Tactics. Having suffered heavy setbacks on the battlefield, Viet Nam now turns to dual tactics. Militarily, it is trying its utmost to hold its positions. Diplomatically and politically, it is indulging in deception in a big way.

Beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, the Vietnamese authorities are trying to find a way out. By so doing, they do not mean to restore peace in Kampuchea or ease the tension in Indochina, but want to gain a breathing spell in order to tighten their control of Kampuchea and further their expansion in Southeast Asia. This is where Moscow and Hanoi share the same strategic objective. Finding itself the object of worldwide condemnation for its invasion of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union thinks it necessary to have Viet Nam join its "peace" offensive in Southeast Asia.

If Viet Nam really wants peace, it should comply with the 34th U.N. General Assembly

resolution on Kampuchea. This stand was reaffirmed by Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinasulanonda after he visited three ASEAN countries. The ASEAN stand enjoys world support and approval. Peace will return to Kampuchea and Southeast Asia only when the resolution is put into practice.

Only Resolute Struggle Can Force Viet Nam to Pull Out. It will be as difficult to make Viet Nam quit Kampuchea as it is to drive the Soviets out of Afghanistan. Only the valiant struggle of the Kampuchean and Afghan people with the strong support of the people of the world can force Hanoi and Moscow to pull out. Despite its difficulties, Viet Nam is stubbornly hanging on and has been sending reinforcements of one or two thousand to Kampuchea every month. The Vietnamese forces will not leave the country until they have failed on the battlefield and Hanoi's diplomatic machinations have fizzled out as a result of the condemnation of its crimes of aggression by the people of the countries in Southeast Asia and other parts of the world.

With the support of the countries which cherish peace and uphold justice, and the

support of the Southeast Asian countries in particular, the Kampuchean people will certainly carry on their struggle and eventually defeat the Vietnamese aggressors.

The Refugee Problem. The refugee problem must be considered in connection with the Vietnamese policy of bringing about famine. The Democratic Kampuchean Government supports the international conference on refugees to be held soon in Geneva. The famine brought about by the Vietnamese war of aggression has subjected huge numbers of Kampucheans to starvation and they had to take temporary refuge in Thailand. It is, therefore, necessary to appeal for international relief. But much of this relief sent to the needy Kampucheans has fallen into the hands of the Vietnamese aggressors. For this, Viet Nam is being condemned by the people of the world. International relief must reach those starving Kampucheans who are now on the brink of extinction.

We appreciate the position of many countries that the Kampuchean refugee problem must be solved at its roots. The refugee and famine problem

results from the occupation of Kampuchea by 250,000 Vietnamese troops, their genocidal massacre of Kampucheans and disruption of the country's

production and economic facilities. The solution to this problem lies in the withdrawal of Vietnamese invaders from Kampuchea.

Vietnamese Economy

"A Crisis of All-Round Shortage"

WE can even figure out the time needed for surmounting the difficulties today. Work hard for five years and our living conditions, both material and cultural, are bound to be more adequate," said Le Duan, General Secretary of the C.P.V.N. Central Committee, in the spring of 1976.

Now, four years later, Hoang Tung, Director of the Education and Propaganda Board of the C.P.V.N. Central Committee, admitted: "We are facing a crisis of all-round shortage. We have nothing."

This Vietnamese director didn't go into "figuring out the time needed for surmounting the difficulties." The whole Vietnamese economy was sliding further and further down the road to disaster.

Economic Plan Goes Awry. The second five-year plan (1976-80) worked out after the war to resist U.S. aggression has proved a flop.

The plan called for grain output to reach 21 million tons and steel output 300,000 tons by 1980, and the GNP to go up 15 per cent each year. Both targets were unattained.

Grain quotas were unfulfilled in four successive years, with annual output fluctuating between 12 and 13 million tons, and the per-capita output in

1979 was 21 kilogrammes lower than in 1976. The 1979 steel output was only 100,000 tons. The GNP rose 2.3 per cent in 1979 but the population went up 2.5 per cent.

The Vietnamese press reported that trucks and trains were being laid up because of oil and coal shortages. A third of the means of transport, lacking replacement parts, was inoperative and so were 60 to 65 per cent of the equipment of many enterprises. Many state-run enterprises, hard hit for lack of raw materials and funds, were operating 50 per cent under capacity. Power cuts and scarcity of fuel have forced enterprises to shut down or cut their work hours.

Famine. The Red River Delta and the Mekong River Delta have traditionally been the big "rice bowls" and Saigon (now Ho Chi Minh City) used to be a famous rice centre in Southeast Asia.

But Viet Nam today can scarcely feed its own people. The food ration has been slashed time and again. An urban dweller gets a ration of a mere 9 to 10 kilogrammes of food-grain each month as against 15 kilogrammes during the war and rice makes up only 15 per cent of the ration instead of 70 per cent as in the past.

The grain shortage is not due to inclement weather alone. Other causes include:

- Military conscription to send troops to occupy neighbouring countries at the beck and call of the Soviet Union has drained the Vietnamese countryside of labour power, leaving the old, the weak, and women and children to bear the brunt of the farm work in addition to increasingly numerous tasks imposed by the authorities.

- A country with a population of 50 million, Viet Nam has 1.2 million people in the regular army and several hundred thousand public security men. In addition, large numbers of people are engaged in war preparations. Viet Nam has 200,000 soldiers bogged down in Kampuchea and they have to be fed at least 100,000 kilogrammes a day.

- The Vietnamese authorities have been cutting back investments in the economic sectors, agriculture in particular, to maintain its enormous military machine. So rural capital construction has ground to a halt and many facilities have fallen into disrepair. There is now an extreme shortage of farm machinery, chemical fertilizers and pesticides. All this has undermined the country's ability to fight against natural calamities.

- When many countries suspended economic aid to Viet Nam after its invasion of Kampuchea, Hanoi turned to Moscow for help. But how much grain has the Soviet Union been able to spare? The answer can be found in the Vietnamese troops

seizing grain and international relief material in Kampuchea and Laos.

Life Now Worse Than in War-time. Instead of attending to its economic recovery after victory, Viet Nam employed its limited materials and funds for armed expansion abroad. This has left its industry and agriculture in a sorry plight and, as a consequence, people are now

living worse than they did during the war.

To make matters worse, the supply of non-staples, too, is meagre and unreliable.

The root cause behind Viet Nam's grave economic troubles is its drive to invade Kampuchea, occupy Laos, oppose China and dominate Southeast Asia.

— "Beijing Review" news analyst An Ding

Lebanon

After the Syrian Pullout

Report From Beirut

THE people of Lebanon have led a disturbed life since the 1975 civil war. Whether Moslem or Christian, "Left-wing" or "Right-wing," they are all against civil war breaking out anew.

The people want peace. But many Lebanese are disheartened by the impossibility of restoring peace in the very near future.

Lebanon's troubles are not only due to its complicated political, economic and religious contradictions at home, but also due to the regional conflict in the Middle East, superpower contention in particular.

Recurrence of Clashes

After Syria suddenly announced on February 3 the withdrawal of its "Arab deterrent forces" from Beirut, swift changes occurred in Lebanon. Clashes between the Kataeb Party and Syrian troops raged in northern Lebanon for four days. There were attempts to assassinate Camille Chamoun,

former President of Lebanon, and Bachir Gemayel, Commander of the Christian militia forces. Salim Louzi, the publisher of Lebanon's largest journal *Al-Hawadess*, was kidnapped and killed in Beirut. In southern Lebanon, artillery duels between the Israeli-backed Saad Haddad's Christian militia and the Lebanese Moslem-Palestinian forces grew in intensity.

Some Lebanese newspapers said that there were two reasons for Syria's troop withdrawal. First, the Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's visit to Syria in late January had as its goal the exacerbation of the already tense situation in Lebanon to divert world attention away from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Second, Lebanon's stand over the Afghan and other issues was at variance with Syria's and this led to a "credibility crisis" between the two countries.

Two Measures by Lebanese Government

The Lebanese Government has taken two major measures

to stabilize the situation in the country after high-level talks with Syria. On March 5, President Elias Sarkis announced 14 points as the basis for "national reconciliation." Then on March 15, the Lebanese Government promulgated a new defence policy. The two announcements stressed the need to safeguard the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of the nation. They also declared Lebanon's allegiance to the Arab cause, its support for the struggle of the Palestinians and its decision to continue "special relations" with Syria and co-ordinate its political and military actions with the Syrian Government.

Most political parties and religious sects have, to varying degrees, expressed support for the government efforts to promote national reconciliation. The Palestine Liberation Organization issued a statement saying that it would "provide all facilities" for the reconciliation.

The situation is easing up in Beirut and northern Lebanon, but deteriorating in the south. In late March, Israel and Saad Haddad's militia forces escalated their artillery bombardment and repeatedly pounded Saida, a provincial capital in southern Lebanon. Beginning on April 9, Israeli troops made several incursions into southern Lebanon. Lebanese Prime Minister Selim Hoss has pointed out that Israel wanted to upset Lebanon's process of national reconciliation. A Beirut paper said that Israel and Haddad's militia forces are saying with guns that if they are excluded, there can be no peace in Lebanon.

— Xinhua Correspondent

Beijing Review, No. 20

Economic Readjustment Off to a Good Start

— Leading member of the State Statistical Bureau
answers correspondents

THE State Statistical Bureau has made public the figures attained in the 1979 national economic plan. (See our last issue and pp. 20-24 in this issue.) What were the chief features of China's economic development in 1979? What led to these achievements? What problems are still outstanding? A leading member of the State Statistical Bureau answers questions put by correspondents of the Xinhua News Agency and *Renmin Ribao*.

Sound Development

The leading member of the State Statistical Bureau said that notable results were achieved in readjusting the national economy in 1979. Production and construction registered new successes; science and technology, culture and education, and health work underwent further development; living standards in city and countryside were raised; major ratio relationships between different economic sectors, including those between industry and agriculture, light and heavy industries, accumulation and consumption, were improved; and socialist construction has begun to develop soundly.

The characteristics of national economic development last year are as follows:

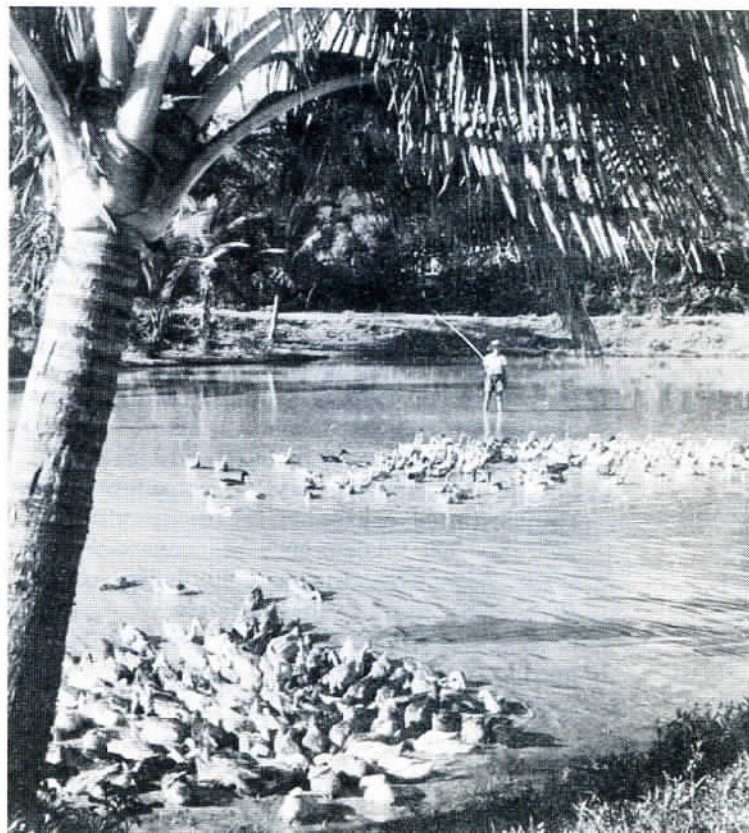
1. Agricultural production went up by a fairly big margin. Total agricultural output value last year was 8.6 per cent over 1978. Except for fishery, the other four departments — farm products, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline occupation — showed a substantial rise. An illustration is grain production. The summer grain, early rice and the autumn grain harvests were all heavier. Grain production rose 54,700 million *jin* in 1979 as against 44,000 million *jin* in 1978. The average annual growth rate was a large 8.3 per cent, which is seldom achieved. Compared with 1978 the state bought 10.9 per cent more grain last year on the basis of this big increase in grain output, while the per-capita grain derived from the collective by members of the rural people's communes rose 5.2 per cent and fodder by 7.4 per cent. The

rural economy is activated and the peasants are happy. This is of great significance in consolidating the worker-peasant alliance and promoting stability and unity.

2. Light industry is growing faster than heavy industry. In 1979, the nation's light industrial output value rose 9.6 per cent over that of 1978, exceeding the heavy industry's growth rate of 7.7 per cent, effectively ending the situation in which the rate of development of heavy industry was for many years higher than that of light industry. The proportion of light industry in industry as a whole went up from 42.7 per cent in 1978 to 43.1 per cent. The faster growth rate of light industry has created favourable conditions for improving the livelihood of the people, maintaining a stable market and increasing revenue.

3. The improvement of the livelihood of

Duck-raising in Wenchang County, Guangdong.



the people in cities and countryside outpaced the growth of capital construction investment. In view of the fact that accumulation was for many years disproportionately large and the people's livelihood was much affected, the Party and government have adopted a series of important measures to raise the people's living standards as much as possible. In 1979, total wages for the nation's workers and staff members increased by 13.7 per cent over 1978, real wages of workers and staff members in units owned by the whole people rose by 7.6 per cent, the income received by peasants from the collective grew by 12.7 per cent; all surpassing the 4.4 per cent growth rate for capital construction investment. In 1979, employment was found for 9,026,000 people in the cities and towns. This included youths waiting for jobs, other sections of people and graduates from universities, colleges and secondary technical schools. The value of urban and rural retail sales rose 14.7 per cent over 1978. Sales of major consumer goods registered a fairly big increase. Pork was freely available in most cities. Sales of pork were up 25 per cent over 1978, eggs 54.5 per cent, cotton cloth 3.6 per cent, sewing machines 22.8 per cent, TV sets and recorders 200 and 300 per cent respectively. A total floor space of 62.56 million square metres of housing was built in 1979, a 66 per cent increase over 1978, the best figure achieved since the founding of New China.

4. Economic efficiency was improved. Labour productivity in industrial enterprises owned by the whole people in 1979 was 6.4 per cent higher than in 1978. Improved labour productivity accounted for 62 per cent of the new industrial output value increases. This has changed the situation in which for many years production was boosted mainly by increasing the number of workers and staff members. The quality of many industrial products was improved. According to the 30 quality indices compiled by the metallurgical, coal, petroleum, chemical, building materials, light and textile industries, in 1976 only one item managed to maintain its highest level, but last year 18 items reached or surpassed their record levels. There was a reduction in material consumption, and standard fuel consumed for the production of every 10,000 yuan worth of industrial output went down by 5.1 per cent compared with 1978. The number of state-owned industrial enterprises which ran at a loss was reduced and losses were about 15 per cent less than in 1978.



Li Mancang (1st from left) is a labour hero of a coal mine in Shanxi Province.

Correct Policies

The leading member of the State Statistical Bureau said: The main reasons for these achievements in the development of the national economy in the past year were:

1. The Party and state strengthened leadership in economic work. Since last year, a political situation of stability, unity and liveliness has emerged throughout the country. At present, except in some units, leaders at various levels are now putting their time and energies into studying and promptly solving major problems which crop up in the course of economic construction, and thereby effectively boosting the development of the national economy.

2. The Party's economic policies were carried out and attention was paid to doing things in accordance with objective economic laws. Last year, production teams of the communes were given greater powers of self-management, the system of responsibility for production was introduced and, at the same time, the state raised purchasing prices for major farm and sideline products by a relatively big margin. This greatly stimulated the commune members' enthusiasm in production. In industrial and commercial enterprises, efforts were made to implement the principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" and consideration was given equally to the interests of the state, the collective and

the individual, which spurred the initiative of the workers and staff members.

3. A start was made to reform economic management. Last year, over 3,300 enterprises of different types throughout the country introduced on a trial basis a system in which greater power of self-management was given to the enterprises. Such enterprises have generally improved management, developed production and enlarged earnings. In capital construction, the method of issuing loans by the bank instead of allocating funds by the state was tried out and fairly good results were obtained. In finance and foreign trade, various reforms were tried out. Some useful experiences were gained and there was more flexibility in economic work. A number of localities and departments regulated production according to market demand within the guidelines of the state plan. Some means of production were sold as commodities on the market; many industrial departments marketed their own products after fulfilling their contracts. This has spurred many enterprises to vie with each other to produce good quality products at reasonable prices.

4. Attention was paid to science and technology and to developing education. Last year there were 2,790 major achievements in scientific and technological research. Forty-two innovations were ratified by the state. Institutions of higher learning, secondary technical schools and workers' training schools provided the state with large numbers of people with specialized skills and technical workers. Many localities and departments and enterprises also gave cadres, workers and staff members in-service training. All these played a big role in promoting economic development.

5. Economic and technical exchanges with foreign countries were expanded. After the overthrow of the gang of four, an end was put to the closed-door policy. Total import and export value in 1979 was 28 per cent above the 1978 figure. Business activities such as compensatory trade, processing goods with materials or patterns supplied by foreign customers, and assembling for foreign customers were carried out; preparations were made to build some projects using Chinese and foreign investment and some new technologies were introduced from abroad.

Face Up to Problems

The ten years of sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four had brought disastrous consequences to the national economy, the leading member of the State Statistical Bureau said, so

it is inconceivable that readjusting the ratio relationships in the different economic sectors can be successfully made in one year. At present, there are still many problems in the national economy which must be dealt with.

First, agriculture is still a weak link in the national economy; textiles and light industrial products cannot meet the growing needs of the people; fuel and power are in short supply, communications and transport services are strained. From now on, Party rural policies must be further implemented so as to bring about an all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery. In the allocation of fuel, power, raw and other materials, funds and foreign exchange and in the arrangement of communications and transportation, continued priority must be given to textile and other light industries so as to ensure a fairly big increase in their products; efforts should be made to boost energy production, cut down energy consumption and step up the construction of weak railway sections and ports.

Second, efforts should be made to get better economic results. The present situation of big material consumption, high production costs, poor quality, big losses and small profits in industrial production has not been changed fundamentally. In 1979, every 100 yuan of industrial output generated only 16.5 yuan of profit and tax, a third lower than that of 24.3 yuan in 1966. This affects state revenues. Attention must be paid to economic results in every field of work, trying hard to obtain the biggest economic results with the least manpower, materials and funds. Production must be organized according to social needs and the tendency of one-sidedly pursuing output and output value must be checked.

Third, there are still too many capital construction projects and the construction front is still too extended. Although efforts were concentrated in 1979 on completing a number of large and medium-sized construction projects, stopping and postponing the construction of a number of other such projects, there were still 1,187 projects under construction by the end of last year and the average investment in each big or medium-sized project was 31 per cent higher than that in 1978, exceeding the state's financial and material capacity. The number of big and medium-sized projects commissioned in 1979 accounted for only 9.7 per cent of those under construction. Unless effective measures are taken to quickly change this situation,

(Continued on p. 26.)

Communique on Fulfilment of China's 1979 National Economic Plan

— Issued on April 30, 1980 by the State Statistical Bureau

The first three sections of this communique covering industry, agriculture and capital construction were carried in our last issue. — Ed.

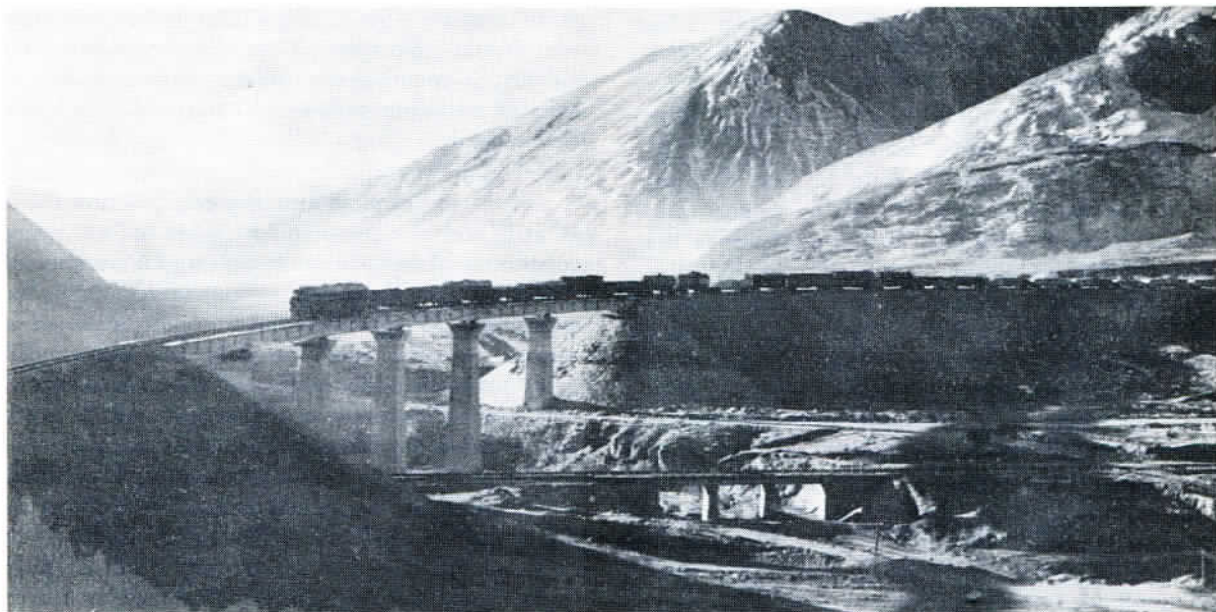
4. Transport, Posts and Telecommunications

In 1979 the volume of railway freight transport was 558,800 million ton-kilometres, a 4.8 per cent increase over 1978. The volume of waterway cargo transport was 456,400 million ton-kilometres, a 20.8 per cent increase. The volume of air freight shipment was 123.4 million ton-kilometres, a 27.2 per cent increase. The volume of oil and gas carried through pipelines was 47,600 million ton-kilometres, a 10.8 per cent increase. The volume of road freight handled by transport departments was 26,800 million ton-kilometres, a 2.2 per cent decrease compared with 1978, this was because industrial and commercial enterprises transported more by their own facilities. The volume of cargo handled at major sea ports was 212.57 million tons, 6 per cent more than the previous

year. In 1979 the volume of railway passenger transport was 121,400 million person-kilometres, an 11.3 per cent increase over 1978. The volume of road passenger transport was 60,300 million person-kilometres, 15.7 per cent more. The volume of waterway passenger transport was 11,400 million person-kilometres, a 13.3 per cent increase. The volume of passenger transport by air was 3,500 million person-kilometres, a 25.3 per cent increase.

Post and telecommunications transactions for the whole country amounted to 1,255 million yuan last year, topping 1978 by 7.7 per cent. Among this was an 8.6 per cent increase for letters, a 5.9 per cent increase for telegrams and a 10.8 per cent increase for long-distance calls.

In 1979 the average volume of cargo in terms of ton-kilometre handled daily per freight locomotive was 1.3 per cent above the previous year, and the amount of fuel consumed per steam engine and per diesel engine for each 10,000 ton-kilometre showed 4 per cent and 5.1 per cent decreases respectively. Last year, the



After skirting the northern bank of Qinghai Lake, 3,700 metres above sea level, a newly built section of the Qinghai-Tibet Railway winds its way to the Qaidam Basin.

railway departments stepped up technical transformation of trunk lines, and double-tracked the Zhengzhou-Shangqiu section of the Longhai Railway, thus increasing its transport capacity. However, transport and communications at present still cannot meet the growing needs of the national economy. Some sections of certain trunk railways are over-burdened, and so are some sea ports with poor handling capacity.

5. Domestic Trade

In 1979 the value of commodities purchased by commercial departments totalled 199,240 million yuan, topping 1978 by 14.5 per cent. This included 140,560 million yuan worth of manufactured goods, an increase of 9.8 per cent, and 58,680 million yuan worth of farm produce and sideline products, an increase of 27.6 per cent, or 4.5 per cent if the rise in purchasing prices is excluded. The total value of retail sales was 175,250 million yuan, a 14.7 per cent increase over 1978, or 12.4 per cent if the price fluctuations are excluded.

Compared with 1978 retail sales, the sale of pork went up 25 per cent, eggs 54.5 per cent, sugar 9.3 per cent, cotton cloth 3.6 per cent, synthetic cloth 52.7 per cent, knitted underwear 16.6 per cent, leather shoes 26 per cent, durable consumer goods such as bicycles, sewing machines, radio sets and wrist watches from 18 to 40 per cent, and television sets and recorders 200 and 300 per cent. By the end of 1979, the total value of commodities in stock of the commercial departments was 11.6 per cent more than the same period the year before. However, aquatic products, beef, mutton and vegetables were still not in good supply in quite a few cities, and the quantity, quality, variety and designs of some textile and light industrial products still fell short of the demand of the changing market.

In 1979 the state raised by a comparatively big margin the purchasing prices of the main farm produce and sideline products, including grain, oil-bearing crops, cotton, hemp, hogs, cattle, sheep, fish, eggs, sugar cane, beetroot and mulberry silkworm cocoons. As a result, the total purchasing price index of the farm produce and sideline products (including list prices, negotiated prices and prices for surplus above the purchase quota) went up 22.1 per cent over the previous year. Starting last November the state raised the retail prices of pork, beef, mutton, poultry, eggs, aquatic products and milk. The overall level of retail prices (including list prices of state commercial



A supply and marketing co-op in Chuansha County, Shanghai, sends its salesmen by boat to the villages.

units, negotiated prices and prices at the rural fair) last December showed a 5.8 per cent rise over the same period the year before. Among this was a 5.9 per cent increase in state commercial prices (including negotiated prices) and a 1.5 per cent cut in rural fair prices.

To ensure that the living standards of the majority of the workers and staff members and residents in cities and towns would not be affected by the readjustment of prices of certain commodities, the state did not raise the selling prices of grain and edible oil and has given each worker or staff member a monthly subsidy of five yuan since last November.

At present, the main problems in this regard are: in quite a few places and units some prices have been raised without permission or in a disguised form, and some services cost more.

6. Foreign Trade and Tourism

Total import and export value in 1979 was 45,500 million yuan, 28 per cent above the 1978 figure. Of this, export value was 21,200 million yuan, 26.3 per cent more than that in 1978; and import value was 24,300 million yuan, 29.6 per cent more. Import value was 3,100 million yuan more than the export value. The differ-

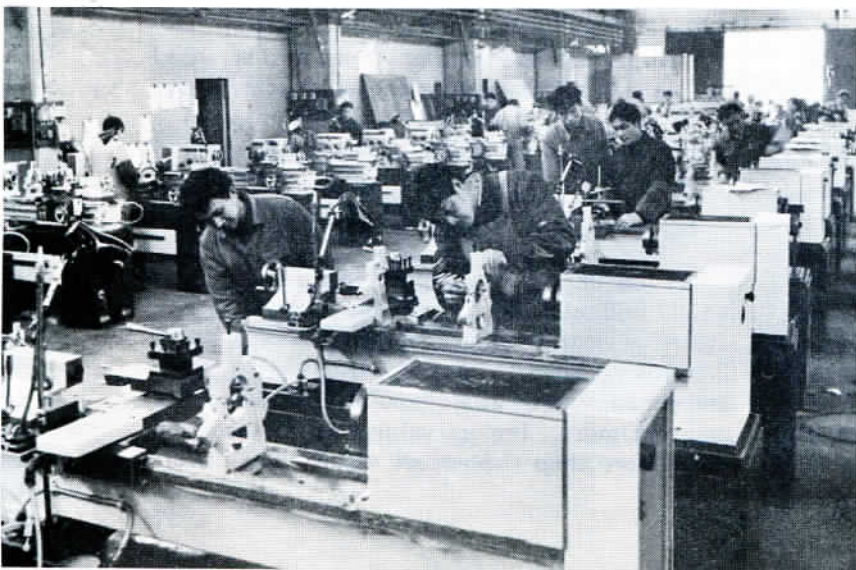
ence was made up by foreign exchange from non-trade items and foreign loans and funds.

Among the exported commodities, heavy industrial products (mineral products included) increased by 58 per cent compared with 1978 and their proportion to total export value rose from 25.5 per cent in 1978 to 31.9 per cent; light and textile industrial products increased by 21.2 per cent and their proportion to total export value dropped from 46.9 per cent in 1978 to 45 per cent; farm and sideline products increased by 5.7 per cent and their proportion to total export value went down from 27.6 per cent in 1978 to 23.1 per cent.

Of the imported commodities, new technology and complete sets of equipment increased 190 per cent over 1978; chemical fertilizer, insecticides, seeds and other materials for rural use increased by 20.7 per cent; cotton, chemical fibre and pulp and other raw materials for the light and textile industries increased by 15.6 per cent; grain, fats and vegetable oils, sugar, television sets, recorders and other consumer goods rose by 30 per cent; while the import of rolled steel, non-ferrous metals, pig iron and iron sand declined somewhat.

Total number of foreigners, overseas Chinese and Chinese compatriots from Xianggang (Hongkong) and Aomen (Macao) coming on tours and visits and for various kinds of business exchanges in 1979 reached 4.2 million, 2.2 times that in 1978. Last year's income from foreign exchange was equivalent to 696 million yuan Renminbi, 54 per cent over 1978. A total of 117 places were opened for tourism throughout the country.

HG-28 lathes of Shanghai's Jiangning Machine-Tool Plant sell well on the world market.



7. Science and Technology, Education and Culture

At the end of 1979, the units owned by the whole people had 4,705,000 personnel working in the fields of natural sciences and technology, 360,000 more than in 1978. Good results were achieved in 2,790 major scientific and technological research items in 1979. Forty-two innovations were ratified by the state.

In 1979, 35 institutions of higher learning were added, bringing the national total up to 633. The student body came to 1.02 million, 164,000 more than in the previous year. This included 275,000 newly enrolled (including local enlarged enrolment), 127,000 less than the previous year. In addition, there were 280,000 people enrolled in radio and TV colleges and 580,000 in factory-run or spare-time colleges. Secondary technical schools had an enrolment of 1,199,000; this was 310,000 more than in 1978. Reform in the structure of secondary education was begun. There were 59.05 million regular middle school students, 6,433,000 fewer than the previous year. Training schools for workers had a total enrolment of 640,000. There were 146.63 million primary school pupils and 8.79 million children in kindergartens. With a view to training people with specialized skills, 1,762 students were sent to study abroad by educational departments in 1979. Many departments, localities and units organized various types of schools and training courses to give workers and staff members in-service training.

In 1979, many outstanding works were produced in the fields of literature, drama, films, ballad-singing, music, dancing and the fine arts.

During 1979, 65 feature films were produced, and altogether 139 new full-length films of various types were distributed. One hundred and thirty-seven programmes were presented in Beijing by art troupes from all parts of the country to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. There were 122,000 film projection units, 3,482 art troupes, 2,892 cultural centres and 1,651 public libraries in China. The number of broadcasting stations reached 99, with 502 transmitting and relay stations. There were 38 television centres and 238 TV transmitting and relay stations, each equipped with trans-

mitters of one kilowatt or more. National and provincial newspapers published 13,080 million copies last year. An aggregate of 1,180 million copies of magazines were published. Books published totalled 4,070 million copies.

In science and technology, education and culture, problems remain: there are not enough scientists and technicians; there are insufficient school buildings; equipment is backward; the structure of secondary education is unreasonable; primary education is not yet universal.

8. Health Work and Sports

In 1979, the national total of hospital beds reached 1,932,000, or 4.1 per cent more than the previous year. There were 2,642,000 professional medical workers, representing an increase of 7.2 per cent over 1978. They included 258,000 doctors of traditional Chinese medicine, 395,000 senior and 435,000 junior doctors of Western medicine and 421,000 nurses. In addition, there were 1,575,000 barefoot doctors throughout the rural areas. A patriotic health campaign was launched in all parts of the country, and the incidence rate of certain diseases was reduced.

In 1979, Chinese sportsmen broke 12 world records, including weight-lifting, archery, shooting, model aeroplane flying, and three junior world records in weight-lifting. They won 11 world championships in table tennis, badminton, weight-lifting and gymnastics. Over 21,000 sports meets were held at the county level and above. One hundred and fifty-nine national records and 66 junior national records were broken last year. A total of 6.25 million people reached standards set by the national physical training programme.

9. People's Livelihood

There were fairly marked improvements in the livelihood of most of the urban and rural population in 1979. With the development of agricultural production, a substantial rise in the state purchasing prices of farm and sideline products and a higher price for farm produce purchased in excess of quotas, the per-capita income in rural people's communes derived from the collective economy averaged 83.4 yuan, an increase of 9.4 yuan over 1978.

May 19, 1980

Fairly big increases were also registered from household sideline production of commune members.

In 1979, a total of 9,026,000 people were provided with jobs. They included those young people receiving their first job and other people in cities and towns throughout China and 1979 graduates of universities, colleges and secondary technical schools who were assigned under unified state plan. Excluding those who retired or who left the labour force due to poor health or other reasons, the total number of workers and staff members in China came to 99.67 million, an increase of 4.68 million over 1978. The number employed in units owned by the whole people was 76.93 million, or 2.42 million over 1978; in collectively owned units in cities and towns, there were 22.74 million people, 2.26 million more than in 1978.

Owing to the increase in the number of workers and staff members, coupled with the implementation of piece work pay and a bonus system in many enterprises and subsidies for price rises in non-staple food, the total wage bill for 1979 reached 64,700 million yuan, exceeding the previous year by 13.7 per cent. The wages for workers and staff members of units under ownership by the whole people were 53,000 million yuan, an increase of 13 per cent over 1978. The state decided that starting from November 1979, 40 per cent of the workers and staff members would receive a wage increase, and wage categories would be readjusted for some regions. This work is still continuing throughout the country.

Wages of workers and staff members in

Doing morning exercises in a Beijing park.



units owned by the whole people averaged 705 yuan in 1979, a 9.5 per cent increase over 1978. After deducting the rise in the cost of living, real wages of workers and staff members in these units averaged 7.6 per cent more than in 1978.

A total of 62.56 million square metres of housing for workers and staff members were built in 1979, a 66 per cent increase over 1978.

The problems in people's livelihood at present are: life is still very hard for peasants in areas where economic development is chronically retarded and for those affected by natural disasters; some personnel working in the fields of scientific research, education, medical and health work or in government offices, who receive no bonuses or only small ones, also have

difficulties, and real income for some of them dropped somewhat. The policy "to each according to his work" was not carried out correctly in some places and units, and bonuses were given where they should not have been given.

10. Population

By the end of 1979, China had a population of 970.92 million, 12.83 million people more than the 1978 figure of 958.09 million. The birth rate in 1979 was 17.9 per thousand. The death rate was 6.2 per thousand. The natural population growth rate stood at 11.7 per thousand.

* * *

Note: the figures of Taiwan Province are not included in the communique.

Theoretical Discussion

On Class and Class Struggle



A heated discussion on class and class struggle in present-day China is going on in theoretical circles.

Following are excerpts from articles with different viewpoints published in the press. They deal with: How class is determined, the criterion for wiping out exploiting classes, the target of class struggle today and whether there is class struggle among the people? — Ed.

I. How Is Class Determined?

Class Is an Economic Formation

LI XIULIN and Zheng Hangsheng wrote in their article "Class Struggle Without Exploiting Classes" (*Renmin Ribao*, October 31, 1979):

The conclusion that exploiting classes have been wiped out suggests an important theoretical viewpoint: Essentially class belongs to the economic category and not the general social category.

For years it has been held by some people that class falls under the general social category, that is, it not only belongs to the economic category, but also the political and ideological

category. If one proceeds from this viewpoint, one cannot draw the conclusion that the landlord class and the capitalist class have been wiped out just because the feudal and the capitalist relations of ownership have been abolished, rather this will not happen until feudal and bourgeois ideologies have been eliminated. Otherwise, it does not conform to the concept that class comes under the "social category."

Is class an economic formation or a general social formation? We hold that it is the former. Economic here refers to: 1) the economic system of exploitation of man by man as the origin of classes and the foundation of their existence; 2) the economic status of a certain social group in a production or economic system as the criterion for defining classes; and 3) the wiping out of the exploiting system based on the private ownership of the means of production as the criterion for abolishing exploiting classes. Class is determined only by economics, not by politics or ideology. Of course class manifests itself in many aspects, but class itself is an economic entity.

Lenin explained this very clearly in his scientific definition of class: "Classes are large groups of people differing from each other by the place they occupy in a historically determined system of social production, by their rela-

tion (in most cases fixed and formulated in law) to the means of production, by their role in the social organization of labour, and, consequently, by the dimensions of the share of social wealth of which they dispose and the mode of acquiring it. Classes are groups of people one of which can appropriate the labour of another owing to the different places they occupy in a definite system of social economy." (*A Great Beginning*, 1919.)

This conclusion tells us in clear-cut terms that classes as social groups arise from people's differing economic relations, especially their differing relations to the means of production. A scientific concept of classes does not and should not include any political or ideological content. To maintain that class is a social formation is in essence forcing something on it which does not belong to it.

Class itself belongs to the economic category, but class struggle falls under the social category. That is because each class has to wage struggles in various fields so as to maintain its existence and interests.

Class Is a General Social Formation

Wang Zhengping wrote in his article "Is Class Only an Economic Formation?" (*Renmin Ribao*, January 4, 1980):

The definition of class in a society is based on people's differing economic relations in social production. In this sense, class is first of all an economic formation. But after a class comes into existence, it invariably will manifest itself in the political and ideological spheres. Therefore, class is not only an economic formation, but a general social formation.

However, some comrades hold that since class is determined by people's economic relations and not their political or ideological relations, then class is only an economic formation and not a social one. Although class manifests itself in various aspects, they maintain, class itself is solely an economic entity. These views are incorrect.

While analysing the class status of the small peasants in *The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte*, Marx wrote: "Insofar as millions of families live under economic conditions of existence that separate their mode of life, their interests and their culture from those of the other classes, and put them in hostile opposition to the latter, they form a class. Insofar as there is merely a local interconnection among these small-holding peasants, and the identity of their interests begets no community, no na-

tional bond and no political organization among them, they do not form a class."

Marx's analysis helps us understand the following two things: 1) After classes have emerged on the basis of certain economic relations, their characteristics are sure to be seen in the political as well as the spiritual life. And the reaction of politics and ideology on economics helps maintain and consolidate the classes' economic base. As the economic interests of the members of a certain class are identical and at the same time in conflict to those of other classes, so, out of the needs of class struggle, members of a certain class are sure to form an economic and political alliance and share the same ideology. That is to say, they form a social group. 2) The formation of a class, a big social group, is a process.

Lenin has pointed out: "Class is a concept which is evolved in struggle and development." Marx termed a class "a class in itself" when the economic basis for its existence is there objectively, but it has not become aware of its fundamental interests and has not formed its class organization. When it becomes aware of its fundamental interest and gets organized, it becomes "a class for itself." During this process of transformation, the most decisive factor is that the most advanced members of the class unite to form various class organizations, the most important one being a political party. The final formation of a class, that is, a class in its full sense, happens only when the class has become a class for itself.

According to Marxism-Leninism, class is not limited to the economic category, neither is it only an economic group or economic entity. Class belongs to the general social category and is a social group. The defining of a class is based on its economic relations in society, on its relations to the system of ownership. These two kinds of relations are the decisive characteristics of a class, but not its entire essence. If we regard class only as an economic formation or entity and totally negate its political or ideological side, that is, negate it as a social group, how then shall we explain that a political party is part of a class? How shall we explain that every class has its own ideology, theory and world outlook? How shall we explain the difference between a class in itself and a class for itself? If we negate the class nature of a political party, negate class ideology, theory and world outlook, does it mean that we shall slip into the quagmire of economism which worships spontaneity?

It is just because class comes into the social category that relations and struggle between various classes manifest themselves not only in the economic field, but most concentratedly in political life, and spiritual life too. Class struggle takes three forms: economic struggle, political struggle and ideological and theoretical struggle.

Some comrades hold that class struggle belongs to the social category, but class itself the economic category. I think that splitting the concepts of class and class struggle in this way is unfeasible theoretically and does not conform to reality.

Everyone knows that class struggle is the struggle between two classes whose interests are diametrically opposed to each other. Since class relations and class struggle manifest themselves in the economic, political and ideological fields, then how can we say that class itself does not include political and ideological aspects.

Refutation by Li and Zheng

Countering Wang Zhengping's viewpoints, Li Xiulin and Zheng Hangsheng wrote another article entitled "Is Class Really a General Social Formation?" (*Renmin Ribao*, January 24, 1980):

They hold that the following views expressed by Wang Zhengping are totally groundless: After classes have emerged on the basis of certain economic relations, their characteristics are sure to be seen in the political as well as spiritual life. And classes maintain and consolidate their economic bases through the reaction of politics and ideology on economics. Li and Zheng think that Wang has mixed up class and reflection of the class.

Their article points out: Wang Zhengping argues that class is a general social formation by describing the process of the class formation from "a class in itself" to "a class for itself." Wang has mixed up class and the degree of maturity of the class. His argument does not stand up to reason. Li and Zheng's article says: "The class which historical materialists refer to is a general term which applies to all classes and its different stages of development. The term applies to the exploited classes as well as the exploiting classes, to the different strata of the same class as well as the different stages of development of the same class. Undoubtedly it also applies to 'a class for itself' as well as 'a class in itself.'"

At the end of the article, the question is raised: "Will differentiating class from class struggle—class belongs to the economic category and class struggle the general (economic, political, ideological) social category—lead to the separation of class from class struggle, as Comrade Wang Zhengping has criticized?" The authors answer: "If one distinguishes different things in a scientific way and defines things according to their true nature, this cannot be called separating. If one only sees the related side and not the difference between things which are related as well as different, then one is mixing things up." "If we equate class with class struggle, then we will come to the conclusion that in the wake of the elimination of the exploiting classes as a class, there will be no more class struggle. This view obviously does not conform to the actual situation in our country."

(To be continued.)

(Continued from p. 19.)

results from investment in capital construction will not be easily improved and it will affect the pace of economic development and the readjustment of the national economy as a whole.

Fourth, for some peasants and workers and staff members life is still rather difficult. In the outlying and mountainous areas of the country, incomes of many production team members were still very low in 1979, their household sideline production was not properly developed, and their life was still rather hard. Some scientific research workers, teaching staff, medical and health workers and government func-

tionaries who were paid no bonuses or only small ones also have difficulties, and real income for some of them declined somewhat. These problems were left over from the past. Active measures must be taken to solve them gradually on the basis of increased production.

In addition, some prices have been raised without permission or in a disguised form in certain places and units. This must be corrected so as to guarantee basically stable market prices.

In short, a good beginning has been made in the readjustment of the national economy thanks to the common efforts made by the whole nation in the past year, the leading member of the State Statistical Bureau concluded.

● **Pollution Control of A Reservoir**

The Shanxi Chemical Plant in north China was commended by the Ministry of Chemical Industry for making the utmost use of its waste gas, liquid and slag so as to minimize pollution. The plant is on the upper reaches of the Sanggan River which flows into the Guanting Reservoir about 100 kilometres northwest of Beijing.

This is just one of the 39 factories which had once adversely affected the quality of water used by the capital.

Of offending factories above the reservoir, some have been shifted away from contact with water sources, some have suspended production to introduce improved technological processes and others have been fitted out with devices to deal with pollution.

The Shanxi Chemical Plant has since 1979 been converting every day over 100 tons of slag into useful materials, purified 7,000 tons of waste liquid and utilized most of its gaseous wastes. Before 1972, the plant's effluent had polluted the environment and nearby water sources.

In 1972, a leading group with members from departments concerned under the State Council, Shanxi and Hebei Provinces and Beijing was set up to get rid of the pollutants at their source.

The chemical plant set up an environmental protection group composed of leading cadres, workers and technicians. A long-term plan was drawn up to keep pollution under control, to re-afforest the area and effectively protect the plant workers' health. The group dealt with noise and various kinds of

wastes, worked out regulations and rules and improved technological processes to stop the leakage of harmful gas and liquid. This quickly resulted in bringing down toxic levels to state-set standards.

Last year, the plant set up a purifying station to treat biologically and chemically 8,000 tons of waste liquid every day. The treated water is then allowed to flow into the Sanggan River and the Guanting Reservoir.

● **Group Wedding**

Fifty young couples in Beijing held a mass wedding at a hall in the Working People's Palace of Culture before International Labour Day (May 1). The simple ceremony was a thorough departure from the old custom of lavish receptions and the giving of costly gifts.

The hall that day was decorated with flowers and golden paper-cuts of the character meaning "double happiness." The reception, at which only sweets were served, was attended by 1,300 people including relatives, colleagues and municipal officials.

Lei Jieqiong, vice-mayor of Beijing who attended the wedding, said, "Today's ceremony is a good start to chang-

ing current practices and sets an example for other young people." She called on trade unions, Communist Youth League branches and other organizations to hold similar mass weddings. Wishing the young couples happiness, the vice-mayor quoted the old saying, "Marry and make a job of life." This, she explained, now means make your contribution to the four modernizations. She then urged each couple to have only one child, in response to the call of the government.

Also present were artists and members of theatrical troupes who entertained the newly-weds and guests. Cross-talk performers Hou Yaowen and Shi Fukuan satirized the old rites and rituals of wedding. Cartoonist Li Binsheng made a sketch of a newly-wed couple on the spot (see illustration).

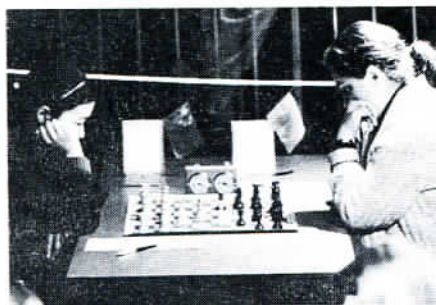
The average age of the brides was 26, and the bridegrooms 28. The young women and men work in various trades and professions. By their action they hope to set an example for other young people who are going to get married.

The group ceremony was jointly organized by the city's trade union council, women's federation, Communist Youth League organization, people's broadcasting station, TV station and the evening newspaper *Beijing Wanbao*.

Newspapers in China's capital have been deploring the amount of money being spent on weddings. In April, *Beijing Wanbao* reported that four deputies to the Beijing Municipal People's Congress had asked the city government to do something about this unhealthy tendency.



People in the News



Liu Shilan (left) vs. a Soviet player.

player who later finished second in the contest with 48 players from 21 countries taking part. She fought the tournament champion, a Soviet player, to a draw.

Liu is a student in a middle school in Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province. She took up chess only six years earlier. Last year she won the women's chess event in the Fourth National Games.

Liu Shilan, an 18-year-old woman player from China, got the third place on April 9 in the fourth international chess tournament in France. It was her first international appearance. She was hailed by the media as a promising player.

During the preliminaries, Liu Shilan defeated several famous players, including the Romanian

● Exhibition of Butterflies

About 1,000 varieties of butterfly specimens from all over China are being exhibited at the Museum of Natural History in Beijing. This is the biggest of its kind ever mounted in China.

On display are specimens of the country's largest, the swallow-tailed butterfly with a 16-centimetre wing span, to the smallest, the gossamer-winged butterfly measuring 1.6 centimetres from wing tip to wing tip. Others include several very rare species, such as a butterfly with gold spots from the Wuyi Mountains in central China, a butterfly species called *Bhutanitis lidderdalei atkins* from Tibet, a cold-resistant species with white, gauze-like wings found in the Changbai Mountains of northeast China. Some are breathtakingly beautiful, others are drab-looking, carefully camouflaged to resemble withered leaves.

There are a number of specimens found in Taiwan Prov-

ince, including one of the most beautiful butterflies in the world. Its wings are a scintillating purple, yellow, blue or green, when viewed from different angles.

Most of the exhibits belonged to the collection of Professor Li Chuanlong who handed over his 1,000-butterfly collection in 1978 to the People's Government. The 71-year-old butterfly specialist is a member of the Institute of Zoology under the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He began studying butterflies in 1935 and has spent 45 years travelling all over the country to study the habits of butterflies, their distribution, their migrations and their economic significance as well as the control of certain butterflies which harm crops.

● Virgin Forest on Hainan Island

A tropical virgin forest lying 300 km. from the city of Haikou on Hainan Island has aroused keen interest for its great economic and research value.

Situated on the Jianfeng Range, a branch of Wuzhi Mountains, this forest has been designated as a natural reserve. It is 1,396 metres above sea level and covers 1,635 hectares, or 3.6 per cent of the forest area of the Jianfeng Range. Rare animals are also found there.

The forest has one-fifth of the tree species in China, a nation with 95 per cent of the world's woody angiosperms.

Tall arbor trees of some 1,100 varieties have been discovered on the island, 206 of which are of excellent timber. Most of them can be found on the Jianfeng Range. Because of their hardness and fine quality, they are good for shipbuilding, high-quality construction, fine furniture, arts and crafts.

Among some of the unusual varieties are a reddish hard wood with a cloudlike grain that is very durable and has an aromatic scent, and a wood which is harder than iron and steel and will not rot in water even for a thousand years. The latter will bend nails driven into it and cannot be dented.

There are many kinds of oil-bearing plants and nearly a thousand kinds of medicinal herbs located in the virgin forest as well. For instance, a kind of medicine separated and purified from a tall arbor tree is effective in treating both acute and chronic leukaemia. A unique medicine which reduces pain and phlegm is manufactured from the trunk secretions of one tree.

There are also strange flowers and exotic trees in the forest. Some of the flowers blossom and bear fruit right on the tree trunks. Multi-coloured orchids grow at the top of the trees, forming a beautiful garden in the air.

EDUCATION

Correspondence Courses And Night Colleges Revived

Correspondence courses and night colleges have been revived and some 240,000 students are taking their post-high school courses. This is 24 per cent the number of regular college students, 50,000 more than in the peak year before the suspension of such education in 1966.

There are now 72 colleges and universities providing correspondence courses and 30 running night colleges, with 207,000 students taking a three-year special course or a regular fixed course of four years, and 34,000 studying only one subject.

These courses are for cadres, workers and staff members with

a high school education. Applicants are admitted only if their entrance exam marks are close to that for admission into a regular college.

This form of education started in China in the early 1950s. In the ten years between 1955 and 1965, over 80,000 people finished these courses, equivalent to graduating from a regular college. Many of them are playing an important role in China's construction.

For example, of the 103 graduates of the correspondence course organized by the Shanghai post and telecommunications department before 1966, two are now chief engineers, 35 engineers, 34 technicians and 2 assistant technicians.

Correspondence courses train students at one-tenth the cost and one-sixth the manpower required by regular colleges. And as this form of education does not cost very much and produces results, it is being used in conjunction with regular universities to help meet the enormous and urgent demand for qualified personnel required by the country.

The importance of utilizing this form of education is being more and more recognized and various departments are energetically organizing such courses. For example, the correspondence courses of the post and telecommunications department, which offer four specialities to 1,700 students, will enrol 3,000 more students this year. The Beijing Post and Telecommunications Correspondence College is now the centre of this kind of education.

The Harbin University of Engineering now runs a night school for 200 students in two

grades, and a number of its most experienced teachers are teaching there. The school has a very strict system of teaching and examinations so as to guarantee the quality of its graduates.

The Ministry of Education estimates that by 1985 the total number of correspondence and night school students will make up at least one-third the total number of college students.

ARCHAEOLOGY

New Stone Age Finds

A set of long, flat stone knives pierced with holes was among 670 relics excavated from 65 tombs at a New Stone Age site in the southwestern part of Anhui Province.

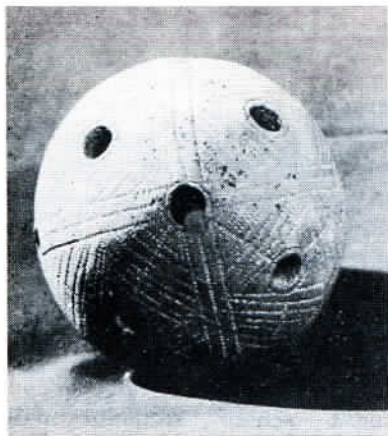
The site at Xuejiagang in the Hezhen Commune, Qianshan County, on the north bank of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River is 40,000 square metres in area and three to seven metres higher than the surrounding farmland.

The longest knife with 13 holes is 51 centimetres long. Another knife with nine holes has symmetrical patterns depicting flowers and fruit painted in red around each hole. Other stone artifacts include axes, chisels, arrowheads and adzes, all finely polished, and a stone spade, also with red flower-and-fruit design around a central hole.

One interesting find among several black-coated pottery vessels of fine clay was an ewer-shaped pottery vessel with high stem rim, a square opening and a knob in the shape of a human figurine. Another attractive find was a decorated, open-work pottery ball, nine centimetres in diameter, with seven



Evening class for workers of the Beijing Internal Combustion Engine Plant.



Open-work pottery ball from a New Stone Age site.

pea-sized balls inside. The ball emits a tinkle when shaken.

Also unearthed were finely polished jade objects including discs, pendants and crescent-shaped tablets and a *zong*-ornament (a hollow cylindrical tube enclosed by a rectangular body). All these were decorated with symmetrical designs.

Archaeologists estimate that the site dates back 4,000 to 5,000 years. Two excavations were carried out in 1979, in March and April, and in September and November.

The discovery is considered important evidence for studying life and production in the area during the latter part of the New Stone Age. The find helps establish a better understanding of the material and cultural level in the later stage of Chinese primitive society and its disintegration as well as the interaction of various primitive cultures along the middle and lower reaches of the Changjiang River.

ASTRONOMY

U.S. Astronomer Challenged

Chinese scientists are disputing the American astronomer John Eddy's hypothesis, which is based on and a development of the "Maunder Minimum"

theory. Maunder was a British astronomer who in 1894 noticed that there were almost no sunspot activity between 1645 and 1715. Besides asserting the existence of the Maunder Minimum, Eddy held that the 11-year-cycle of sunspot activity did not exist in that 70-year period and it was not until after the 18th century that the sun showed cyclical changes.

Eddy's hypothesis was challenged by several Chinese astronomers, who said Eddy had not made a study of Chinese material. In 1978 Ting Youji, Lo Baorong and Feng Yongming of the Yunnan Observatory and Zou Yixin of the Beijing Observatory presented papers discussing their findings on the 11-year, 60-year and 250-year cycles of sunspot activity. They believed that Eddy's hypothesis was based on insufficient data.

In 1979 Xu Zhentao of the Nanjing Purple Mountain Observatory and his wife Jiang Yaotiao of Nanjing University also confirmed that sunspot activity followed the 11-year cycle during the Maunder period. They cited written records of that period mentioning that sunspots had been observed with

the naked eye during the Maunder period.

Chinese scientists in a general survey of ancient astronomical records, which began in 1975, studied and examined, in three years, more than 8,000 collections of old private and public records, as well as dynastic histories dating from antiquity to the Qing Dynasty and coincidentally discovered 46 reports of major sunspot activity in the 17th century; 13 in the Maunder period. According to historical records in Anxi County, Fujian Province, for instance, major sunspots were observed on May 7, 1663.

The project was organized by the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Education and the State Administrative Bureau of Museums and Archaeological Data and involved more than 300 scientists and historians. The scientists worked out a chart based on ancient Chinese astronomical observations recording sunspots, solar and lunar eclipses, comets, new stars and meteorites and they also compiled two huge volumes — *Historical Records in Astronomy* and *An Index of Chinese Local Notes*.

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LETTERS FROM READERS

Rehabilitation of Liu Shaoqi

Liu Shaoqi's work *How to Be a Good Communist* had great influence on the Japanese people, myself included, before the Cultural Revolution. How did he become a revisionist and a bourgeois agent during the Cultural Revolution? During my visit to China in 1978, I asked my interpreter who answered in Chinese: "I just don't understand" and "I really don't know."

To Japanese people who know China well, restoring the good name of Chairman Liu means restoring trust. And, I think, the Chinese people also feel relieved.

Koji Komekura
Fukuoka, Japan

Economic Management

I was moved on reading Xue Muqiao's article "On Reforming the Economic Management System (I)" in issue No. 5 of this year. I had heard on many occasions about the need to "pay attention to objective economic laws." But I really didn't understand what it meant.

After reading this article, I obtained some understanding, particularly on the following two points: (1) It'd be wrong to think that, after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, the socialist system will of itself display its superiority. (2) Improper management will hamper the development of the productive forces.

Junichi Yoshizawa
Sapporo, Japan

With reference to Xue Muqiao's article "On Reforming the Economic Management System (II)" in your issue No. 12, I wish to express a different view from that of your noted scholar of economics. There is a paragraph which says that all capitalist companies are responsible for their own profits and losses in free enterprise countries.

Here are some contrary examples. General Motors are demanding 500 million dollars in subsidy to keep shareholders content, with the threat that 200,000 workers would be laid off without a livelihood.

Numerous multi-million-dollar enterprises are given subsidies by the government on an interest-free basis and with the taxes written off: Many big grain farms are subsidized per bushel with government money. And the pulp and paper industries make big demands on the government in spite of their huge profits.

Robert Aitken
Hamilton, Canada

Should Animal Husbandry Be Developed?

I read with great interest the articles under the general title of "Inquiry Into Guidelines for Agriculture" in your issue No. 4. In one of them, Ding Shengjun and Wu Zhongliu set forth the theory that China should develop animal husbandry on the basis of a mixed animal feed industry. The suggestion based itself on the results obtained in Western countries. But I think that you should not blindly copy things from the West. It's true that livestock raised in the cages and fed with industrial feed and hormone will produce more meat. But the quality of the meat is very poor.

Generally speaking, I hold that livestock should still be raised in the unreclaimed fields. There are two reasons. In terms of nutrition, grain output from the same acreage is generally higher than that of animal husbandry. Another reason is that there is still hunger in the world today. Blessed with a vast expanse of land, China is in a position to do things the Western countries are not able to do — exporting foodstuffs.

J. Nyssen
Liege, Belgium

I was most interested in your articles in issue No. 4 discussing guidelines for agriculture. Whilst recognizing that the Chinese people are in the best position to set guidelines for Chinese agriculture, I would urge you not to follow the same errors as Western agriculture, by overemphasis on animal husbandry. And China should not allow itself to become dependent upon grain imports to feed a large animal population.

The Western diet with its high reliance on animal produce is now being linked by many scientists to the high incidence of respiratory, heart, cerebrovascular diseases and cancer.

China has a great variety of fruit and vegetables, and your climate gives you the soya bean, which is a rich source of protein.

Your article on the study by a medical team in Guangdong, Guangxi and Hubei in the same issue showed that a vegetarian diet contributes to a long and healthy life. Therefore, in the interests of economics and the health of your people, I would urge you not to embark on a programme of increased animal husbandry, when many people in the West are starting to realize the disadvantages of our traditional policies.

W. J. Measure
London, England

Political Cartoons

I really enjoy Fang Cheng's cartoons. A perfect political cartoon would be a drawing of the Kremlin with a huge black cloud looming over it and rain pouring down. The cloud would be labelled "Afghanistan" and the caption below it would be:

Forecast: "Rain for Years to Come!"

I also must point out that since the Soviet genocide in Afghanistan, American public opinion is swaying more towards China than ever before.

Gregory Currier
Union City, U.S.A.

More Sketch Maps

When I read my issues of *Beijing Review*, I sometimes find cities or areas named that I'm not as familiar with as I should be, after being a subscriber for five years. I wonder if you might consider running a small map of China in each issue, showing perhaps the provinces and larger cities, I know I would appreciate it, and I think other readers would find it convenient too.

Jane Kilroy
Shaker Hts., U.S.A.

Thank you for your suggestion. We will from time to time publish such sketch maps for the convenience of our readers. — Ed.

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