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National Economy:
Do What's Possible

●
Combating
Bureaucracy

●
BEIJING REVIEW
Subject Index *
Nos. 1-26, 1980

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

Doing What's Possible

A proper assessment of the objective conditions and of one's own capabilities is, according to *Renmin Ribao*, one of the cardinal principles guiding today's economic work (p. 3).

The Fight Against Bureaucracy

Bureaucracy in China is a pernicious disease with deep social and historical roots. Combating it requires not only ideological struggle, supervision from the masses and institutional reforms, but also a boost-

ing of the country's economic and cultural levels (p. 26).

Discussions on Education

Educators are discussing ways to bring about a major advancement in education, to meet the needs of the modernization drive (p. 5).

The Hard Choice

Renmin Ribao Observer analyses the Afghan and Kampuchean situation in the context of global strategy. The world, he notes, has to make a choice: stand up to Soviet expansion now or give in and pay a higher price later (p. 8).

U.S. Arms Sales to Taiwan Criticized

Continued U.S. arms sales to Taiwan are inimical to Sino-U.S. relations (p. 25).

Wildlife Protection

Giant pandas and flying foxes now given protection in China's 64 wildlife preservation areas (p. 30).



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COVER: To meet the needs of modernization, there should be a breakthrough in education. More and more young people now make full use of their time in their studies.

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ECONOMIC

Do What's Possible

To do anything well, one must proceed from the actual situation and consider whether the objective conditions permit rather than act from subjective wish. In other words, it is imperative to suit the economic plan to the capability. This is the central idea of a series of editorials and news reports published recently in *Renmin Ribao*.

A vivid example is the experience of Hongjiang in developing its economy.

Located in western Hunan Province in central-south China, Hongjiang is a small mountain town with an area of 95 square kilometres and a population of 67,000. In the early years of the 1970s, it paid a high price for being over-ambitious in trying to develop heavy industry, which was beyond its capability. It started by engaging in iron-smelting. But the iron-ore there was of a low grade, with a high sulphur content, and was buried deep underground. The cost of operation was high while the quality of iron smelted was not up to standard. When this plan fell through, the local authorities mobilized all the machine-building plants to produce automobiles. It took them one year to assemble only two cars. The first one got as far as 200 metres when one of its front wheels came off. The other car also failed to work. Later, they tried to produce mono-crystal silicon, which also turned out to be a fiasco.

In 1975 when a new Party secretary of the town took office,

he organized the cadres and masses to learn from their setbacks. They began investigating local resources, readjusted the orientation of industrial development and worked out a plan with the emphasis on the light and textile industries and handicraft, thereby achieving a major breakthrough in its economy.

Hongjiang has rich reserves of fine porcelain clay in the mountainous areas and along the river banks. The chinaware it produced, with a pure white and transparent coating, soon found a brisk market at home and abroad. The paper mills flourished too. Using bamboo, straw and cogon as raw materials, they manufactured 3,000 tons of various kinds of excellent paper every year. With silkworm cocoons available locally in large amounts, the silk factories produced over 400,000 metres of silk fabrics every year. In addition, Hongjiang built factories for making wooden and bamboo articles, lacquer and resin, using as their raw materials the bamboos, trees and wild plants growing in abundance in the mountains.

To date, Hongjiang has established 122 enterprises, and the investments made have paid off handsomely. In 1979, it ranked first among the small and medium-sized cities and towns of Hunan Province by handing over to the state 26.6 yuan for every hundred yuan of output value as profit and revenue.

Commenting on the defects of the economic plans in the past, *Renmin Ribao* said: Under the influence of the "Left" line, China's economic work has for

a long time in the past exaggerated the role of one's subjective initiative and taken into consideration only the needs while neglecting the capability and possibility of success, blindly going after high targets and high speed. Practice has time and again proved the correctness of the saying: "More haste, less speed."

"The speed we want in construction," said the paper, "should be the kind of speed that is well-founded, stable and sustained, and should be free from ups and downs." It added: "The central authorities have decided to implement at the present stage the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy. The reason for this policy is that the scale of construction has so far been beyond the capability of the nation's financial and material resources and manpower."

The editorials put forward the following viewpoints regarding some of the major problems in today's economic construction:

— Experience over the years has proved that it is appropriate to keep the rate of accumulation in the gross national income at around 25 per cent, half of which is to be used in capital construction.

— At present, it is imperative to continue to reduce the scale of capital construction and concentrate all efforts to ensure the early completion and operation of certain urgently needed projects.

— In economic construction, state investments should be

arranged in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. Priority should be given to the development of the fuel and power industries, raw and other materials and transport — all indispensable to the expansion of the light and textile industries.

— Financially, the principle of “keeping a balance between expenditure and revenue, with a little surplus for the current year” should be upheld.

— In drawing up construction and production plans, the targets should be fixed on a reliable basis. The funds, materials, equipment and means of subsistence needed for the plans must be guaranteed.

Eight Coal Bases Under Construction

China is speeding up the construction and exploitation of eight major coal bases, each with a designed capacity of over 10 million tons a year. This is an important component part of an overall plan to use coal



as the main source of energy.

Most of the new mines are designed by Chinese engineers and will use home-made coal combines. At the same time, up-to-date technology and equipment are being imported to help quicken the pace of construction and modernize production.

To date, China has discovered and verified over 600,000 million tons of coal deposits. Most of these reserves are located in and around the eight bases. China's output of coal last year was 620 million tons, ranking third in the world. Upon com-

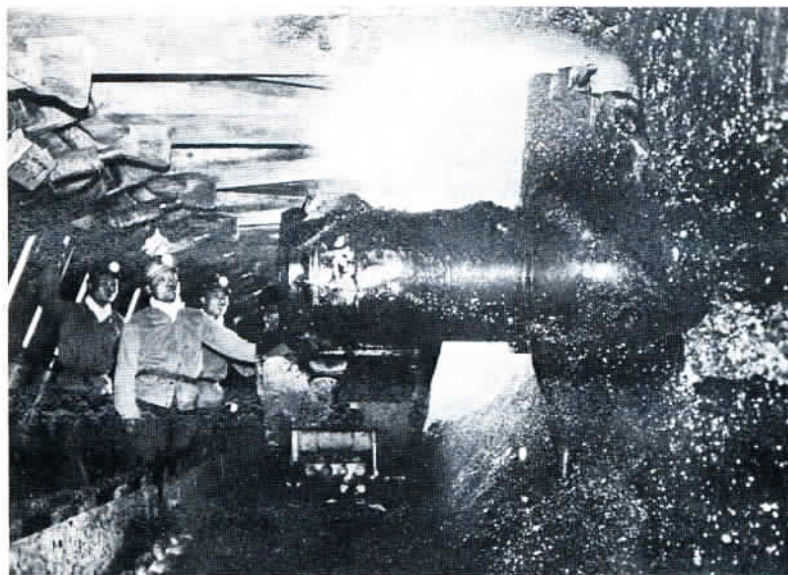
pletion of the eight bases by 1987, there will be an annual increase of around 50 million tons.

Two of the eight major coal bases under construction are in Shanxi Province and the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region where coal reserves account for 65 per cent of China's total. A pair of shafts with a designed capacity of 4 million tons a year are being built at **Datong**¹ where 23 million tons of coal were produced last year. Old pits are undergoing technical transformation to increase the degree of mechanization.

Designed with technical assistance from West Germany, the new **Huolinhe**² coal base on the Horqin grassland in Inner Mongolia will produce 20 million tons a year by 1985 to become one of China's biggest open-cut mines. With highly automatic equipment, it will use advanced, continuous mining technology throughout the production process.

Three bases are in east China. The **Huainan-Huaibei**³ coal base in Anhui Province has seven pairs of shafts under construction with a total designed capacity of 14 million tons a year. Large Chinese-made drills are being used. The **Yanzhou**⁴ base in Shandong Province and **Xuzhou**⁵ base in Jiangsu Province are stepping up the building of seven pairs of shafts and four coal dressing plants capable of producing 14.7 million tons a year.

The **Liupanshui**⁶ base in Guizhou Province is being built as a major source of coal supply for the steel industry in southwest China. Its present annual capacity is 10 million tons. Two new mines are under construction, with a designed capacity



Digging coal at the Yima mine of Henan Province.

of 1.2 million tons and 600,000 tons a year respectively.

Construction of four pairs of shafts with a total annual capacity of 12 million tons is well under way at **Pingdingshan**⁷ in Henan Province and **Kailuan**⁸ in Hebei Province.

In addition to these new mines, China now has over 20 large coal mines, each with a daily output of more than 10,000 tons, as well as a large number of medium-sized ones. Small mines, totalling more than 20,000 and with annual capacities ranging from tens of thousands to several hundred thousand tons, are operated by county administrations, people's communes or production brigades. Their output accounts for one-third of the country's total.

EDUCATION

For a Breakthrough in Education

The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has recently called for a major breakthrough in education in the 1980s. Fang Yi, Member of the Secretariat and Vice-Premier in charge of science and education, presided over a meeting in which this subject was discussed.

Education which suffered heavily during the ten years of turmoil got a new lease of life and developed rapidly in the past three years and more. However, it still falls far short

of the needs of the four modernizations.

Attending the meeting were leading members of educational departments and key schools and universities as well as a number of outstanding teachers of primary and middle schools. They made many proposals on the ways and means of expediting the development of education. Among them are:

— Since China is a vast country, the development of education cannot be uniform for all the places. In order to achieve the quickest results, the increased funds in the coming few years should be spent on key schools and efforts should be concentrated first on running well a number of key institutes of higher learning as well as key primary and middle schools.

— Diversification in education should be encouraged. In addition to regular universities and colleges, there should be day colleges, night colleges, TV colleges, correspondence colleges and others. The

length of schooling should vary from two to five years, and graduation certificates should be issued after examinations. There also should be more specialized schools that enrol junior middle school graduates.

— It is necessary to bring into full play the initiative of all circles to run schools. Instead of relying solely on the state for funds, the localities and various departments and even communes should set up various types of schools and colleges in line with their special conditions.

— Institutes of higher learning and middle schools should be restructured so that the practice of overstressing science and engineering at the expense of the arts, law and commerce will be gradually changed.

The participants drew attention to the need of enlisting the support of the whole Party and society to promote education. They also pointed out that changes in the educational system must be coupled with



An English class in a school for tourism in Jiangsu Province.

changes in the employment and personnel system.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Deng Yingchao Visits France and European Parliament

The Delegation of the National People's Congress of China led by Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao (wife of the late Premier Zhou Enlai) visited France and the European Parliament from June 9 to 19.

The delegation visited Paris, Lyon and Strasbourg and met with the Presidents of the French National Assembly and Senate and the President of the European Parliament. French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said that he would visit China in the autumn of this year when he received the delegation. The Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of France and the Mayor of Paris also met with the delegation.

The extensive exchange of views between the two sides during the meetings and talks was fruitful and helped promote the relations between the National People's Congress of China and the French and European Parliaments as well as the friendship between the Chinese and French peoples.

Combating Aggression and Expansion by Hegemonists. At a press conference held on June 18 in Strasbourg, Vice-Chairman Deng said: "We appreciate the European Parliament's position of upholding justice with regard

to the Afghan and Kampuchean issues." These issues, she said, "are by no means regional ones confined to Asia, but are provocations of a strategic nature against world peace and security. This demands that all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and people of the world close their ranks to deal with it seriously. The Chinese people are prepared to work jointly and co-ordinate closely with the people of Western Europe and the rest of the world in opposing aggression and expansion and safeguarding world peace."

China's Position on the Afghan Problem. Deng Yingchao said: "The Soviet Union must pull out its troops from Afghanistan immediately and unconditionally and let the Afghan people determine their own fate. All peace-loving forces and people in the world are duty-bound to support the Afghan people in resisting the occupationists."

On World Peace. "The Chinese people of all nationalities ardently cherish peace," Deng Yingchao said. "To achieve the four modernizations, in particular, China needs a prolonged, peaceful and stable international environment. But peace is something independent of our wish. Only by getting united and forming a powerful force in defence of peace can the people of the world stop aggression and expansion by the hegemons and postpone the outbreak of war."

On Hostages in Iran. "This is a violation of international norms," she said. "We hope that the problem will be solved soon by the parties concerned through peaceful negotiations."

Distinguished Guest From South Pacific

Tupuola Efi, Prime Minister of Western Samoa in the South Pacific Ocean, paid a friendly visit to China. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Western Samoa in November 1975, the relations between the two countries have developed satisfactorily. During his visit (June 17-23), Prime Minister Tupuola Efi held talks with Premier Hua Guofeng.

The two leaders had a full exchange of views on the current international situation, particularly the situation in the Persian Gulf, Southwest Asia, Indochina and the Pacific region. They also discussed ways of strengthening the political, economic and trade relations between the two countries, and exchanged views on China's recent carrier rocket tests in the Pacific Ocean, thereby deepening mutual understanding. The two sides signed a protocol to the Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation.

At a banquet in honour of Prime Minister Tupuola Efi on June 18, Premier Hua Guofeng said: "China firmly supports the proclamation of a 200-nautical-mile economic zone by the South Pacific countries and other measures they have taken to protect their legitimate rights and interests." He declared that the Chinese Government is ready to work together with the South Pacific countries in opposing hegemonist aggression, expansion and rivalries, and in preserving peace, security and stability in the Asian-Pacific region and the world as a whole.

He spoke highly of Western Samoa for supporting the rightful representation of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations, condemning the invasion of Afghanistan by the hegemonists and demanding the unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from that country. Premier Hua also hailed the positive role played by the South Pacific Forum in promoting regional co-operation.

In his speech at the banquet, Prime Minister Tupuola Efi reviewed the smooth development of the friendship and co-operation between the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations.

During his meeting with the Western Samoan Prime Minister on June 19, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping emphasized the need to oppose Soviet hegemonism, and called for co-operation in the cause of world peace. "Each country, irrespective of size, has its responsibility and can make its contribution to this cause," he said.

For the Improvement of Sino-Indian Relations

"Both China and India are populous countries in Asia, and we both need to develop our own countries. There's no reason why we should not develop our relations."

Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping said this at an interview with Krishan Kumar, chief editor of *Vikrant*, a monthly magazine run by the Defence News Service of India.

The Vice-Premier added: "We noticed that the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi,

expressed on several occasions recently her willingness to improve and develop relations with China. Improving and developing Sino-Indian relations is a common desire of our two peoples."

At the banquet for Eric Gonsalves, Secretary of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, on June 20 in Beijing, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong also said that the Chinese Government is willing to further improve its relations with India on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

Han Nianlong said: "Together we initiated the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence for handling state relations in the world; it is certain that we can make contributions in translating these principles into reality."

Eric Gonsalves said in reply that he had come to China in an effort as far as possible to remove the abnormal state of affairs between India and China and develop their relations.

Referring to the current international situation, he noted that India also was keenly aware that the situation in the world was becoming more and more tense, because certain events happened around India. "Our area," he added, "should become an area of peace, stability, co-operation and friendship."

He stressed that big powers outside this area should not come to aggravate the tension there and that India did not want to see foreign troops stationed in any country of this area.

16 Vietnamese Dragged Away From Chinese Embassy

The Chinese Embassy in Hanoi on June 22 lodged a serious protest with the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry against the dragging away of 16 Vietnamese from the embassy compound.

The 16 Vietnamese citizens, including painters and teachers, women and children, rode in a jeep and forced their way into the embassy on June 20 when the embassy gate was wide open for receiving guests. They told the staff members of the embassy that they were no longer able to bear the ruthless rule of the Vietnamese authorities and asked the Chinese Embassy to help them emigrate abroad.

The Chinese Embassy communicated with the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry at once and requested a meeting. The ministry, however, procrastinated. Later, at the meeting, the Chinese Embassy expressed the hope that the Vietnamese side would give favourable consideration to their citizens' request and make proper arrangements in handling the case, and ensure their safety.

But the Vietnamese side brought out large numbers of police and plain-clothes men, cordoned off the embassy and dragged away all the Vietnamese in question.

The Vietnamese side showed no sincerity in handling the matter properly. In total disregard of the facts, it attacked and slandered the Chinese Embassy.

Crucial Choice

IT is six months since the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, and 18 months since Viet Nam launched its aggression against Kampuchea with direct Soviet backing. Contrary to the aggressors' hopes, however, they have not been able to subjugate the people of the two countries, but have become deeply mired in trouble. The Soviet Union and the Vietnamese authorities' self-exposures as hegemonists have drawn strong international condemnation and are almost completely isolated. At home, too, they are beset with difficulties and have the people against them.

"Peace Offensive"

To free themselves from this embarrassing position and to dupe world opinion and the people at home, the Soviet and Vietnamese authorities have suddenly put on smiling faces and have launched a "peace offensive," strenuously advocating "detente." Soviet leaders and the Soviet mass media loudly aver that the Afghanistan issue can be settled through a "political solution" and say that they want to hold talks. On Moscow's prompting, the Karmal regime made proposals to hold talks with its neighbours, while Vietnamese high officials were sent scurrying to Southeast Asian countries, declaring that they want talks with ASEAN countries to establish a "peace zone." They also got the Heng Samrin regime to send out signals proposing negotiations with Thailand about the refugee problem.

These activities by the Soviet Union and the Vietnamese authorities are attempts at

legalizing their occupation of Afghanistan and Kampuchea and are intended to win international recognition for the two puppet regimes. They want to create the impression that Afghanistan and Kampuchea are only regional, isolated issues. They say that if Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea are condoned, they will stay where they are and will not ask for anything else. These tactics are attempts at whipping up a current of appeasement internationally, split co-ordinated action against Soviet aggression and expansion and lure the people into compromising with their acts of aggression.

Major Steps to Seize World Hegemony

Will the Soviet Union and Viet Nam stop where they are after overrunning Afghanistan and Kampuchea?

Discerning people the world over pointed out very early that the Afghanistan and Kampuchea events are not isolated and regional questions, but are major elements in the Soviet Union's global strategic deployment to seize world hegemony. The focus of the Soviet strategy is Europe. Since the mid-1970s, the Soviets have been energetically pushing out rapidly in Africa and the Middle East, in an attempt to outflank Europe. Within a few years, the Soviet Union has won a series of footholds in Africa, the Middle East and around the Indian Ocean by fomenting trouble to seek bases.

Towards the end of the 1970s and at the beginning of the 80s, the Soviet Union supported the Vietnamese authorities in their

aggression against Kampuchea and in rigging up an Indochina federation, using the Vietnamese authorities as its proxy to enlarge its presence in Southeast Asia. This was followed by an even graver step—sending its own troops into Afghanistan to directly threaten the oil-rich Persian Gulf and the oil routes to Western Europe, Japan and the United States. If the Soviet Union continues to advance westward into Iran and the Arabian Peninsula, and eastward into South Asia, while Viet Nam pushes out from Indochina into Southeast Asia, a pair of pincers would be clamped on the Strait of Malacca joining the two oceans and this will threaten passage through the Makassar Strait and the Lombok Strait. Once such a move is completed, the Soviet Union will be in a position to control the supply lines of raw materials and energy as well as the trade routes of Japan, Western Europe and the Asian and African countries. Soviet control of the Middle East, Persian Gulf, Southeast Asia and the Strait of Malacca would mean the basic completion of Soviet global strategic deployment for world domination.

Therefore, one must consider Soviet aggression against Afghanistan and Viet Nam's aggression against Kampuchea from strategic perspectives and take a long-term view instead of seeing them as isolated and regional events. A myopic view of these important issues will bring punishment and invite disaster.

The Soviet Union is not going to stop its aggression and expansion with Afghanistan. Moscow itself makes no attempt to conceal its designs. Brezhnev

has openly declared after the Afghan issue broke out that "our strength and possibilities are immense" and that "our gunpowder should be kept dry." Soviet officials and the Soviet propaganda machine boast that the Soviet Union has surpassed the United States in military power. They openly assert that the Soviet Union will do whatever it likes, without heeding the norms governing international relations such as "renunciation of the use of force" and "non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries." The Soviet press has declared that the Soviet Union will send troops to whatever country at the "request" of the latter. These assertions provide more evidence to the world that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan represents an important step in Moscow's global strategy and sets a precedent for naked aggression that will create a second, a third and many more "Afghanistans" in other parts of the world.

To Yield or To Resist?

The Soviet expansionist offensive confronts the whole world with a crucial choice: To compromise and give in or to wage a resolute struggle?

To compromise and give in, to condone the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, to accept their aggression as fait accompli in exchange for a transient and false "detente" will certainly make the aggressors more reckless and ask for more. In that case, they will play the same old trick and commit more acts of aggression when the opportunity offers. Should the situation

develop in this way, the Soviet Union would soon complete its global strategic deployment and the Western countries would then be caught in a stranglehold.

Waging resolute struggle means that the Soviet Union's moves for global strategy to dominate the world will meet with resistance and will be frustrated. All peace-loving countries in the world should unite and wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the Soviet and Vietnamese aggressors so as to halt their advance and dampen their aggressive arrogance and give energetic support to the peoples of Afghanistan and Kampuchea in their struggle against aggression and in defence of peace. In this way, instead of being able to batten on wars, the Soviet Union and Viet Nam would inevitably be burdened by an ever increasing drain on their manpower and material and financial resources and be bogged down in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. This will make it possible to upset or even disrupt the global strategic plan of the Soviet Union, to delay and check the process of Soviet war deployment and to put off the outbreak of war while gaining precious time for the peace-

loving countries and peoples.

The answer is very clear as to which is the correct choice to make. It should also be pointed out that if people compromise and give in now, they would still have to decide when the Soviet Union has completed the deployment of its global strategy: continue to make concessions or rise and resist? If they continue to make concessions, they could only yield to the Soviet hegemonists and be subjected to domination by the latter; if they rise and resist at that late stage, they would find themselves in a more unfavourable strategic position and would have to pay a higher price. Therefore, to choose earlier is better than to choose later. The earlier the correct choice is made, the greater the possibilities to stop aggression and safeguard peace. It is necessary not only for the United States, Western Europe and Japan but also for the third world countries to make their choice because the latter would be the first targets of Soviet and Vietnamese aggression and expansion.

Under the present international situation, every nation is facing the common problem of upsetting the Soviet global strategy and safeguarding world peace and stability. Therefore, every country should have a clear-cut strategic viewpoint, namely, to consider and settle its own problems from the point of view of global strategy and not from that of one country or one region. Whether one realizes this or not and whether one is willing or not, the Soviet aggression and its drive for world hegemony will compel him to acknowledge such a reality and make a prompt choice.



Burying the evidence.

Cartoon by Wei Qimei

— "Renmin Ribao" Observer
(June 19)

E.E.C. Declaration on Middle East

A SPECIAL declaration on the Middle East issued at the end of the two-day Venice summit of the nine European Economic Community countries has drawn wide attention. It was the first time that the E.E.C. came out as a "third force" with a policy declaration on the Middle East question.

The declaration called for the recognition and implementation of two principles: "The right to existence and to security of all the states in the region, including Israel, and justice for all the peoples, which implies the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people." It said that "these principles apply to all the parties concerned, and thus to the Palestinian people, and to the P.L.O., which will have to be associated with the negotiations" for a settlement to the Middle East question. It stressed that "the Palestinian people . . . must be placed in a position by an appropriate process defined within the framework of the comprehensive peace settlement, to exercise fully its right to self-determination" and that a just solution must finally be found to the Palestinian problem, which is not simply one of refugees.

Initial Reaction. The declaration has been welcomed by Egypt and Jordan and denounced by Syria, the P.L.O., and, for quite different reasons, by bellicose Israel. U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie reacted to it by saying: "I do not see anything which on its face directly challenges the Camp David process." Public opinion round the world generally felt that the declaration had been greatly watered down. It did

not mention revising the 1967 U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 and recognizing the P.L.O. as the sole legal representative of Palestine, which had been repeatedly voiced by some West European countries.

Before the E.E.C. summit, U.S. government officials, including President Carter, had repeatedly called on the European countries not to hastily initiate measures which would hamper the Camp David process involving the United States, Egypt and Israel, and particularly hoped that the E.E.C. would not put forward any proposals which run counter to U.N. Security Council Resolution 242. The Western press was quick to note that the E.E.C. declaration on the Middle East was a compromise between the West European countries' original intention and the wishes of the United States.

Delayed. The West European countries had been mulling over a common stand for settling the Middle East crisis for quite a long time. At the beginning of the year, Britain had opted to revise Resolution 242 and called for recognition of the "Palestinian people's rights." It had busy diplomatic contacts then with the various countries concerned to bring this about. Three months ago, when he was touring Arab countries, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing announced for the first time support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and for the P.L.O. to take part in the peace negotiations.

D'Estaing's statement was acclaimed in the Arab world as a significant turning point. It was held that this French stand re-

flected the foreign policy of all Western Europe. After much diplomatic activity, an E.E.C. stand for settling the Middle East question took shape on the basis of the French President's statement. But its announcement was delayed until after May 26, the deadline for the U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli talks, so as not to clash with the U.S.-initiated Camp David process.

"Third Force." Soviet-U.S. contention has kept the region in a state of unrest; since 1973 the West European countries' economies have suffered badly from two oil crises. Israel's intransigence has stymied U.S. efforts to get negotiations moving between Egypt and Israel on autonomy for Palestinians of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Furthermore, Soviet infiltration and expansion in the region jeopardize West European interests there.

With such bleak prospects ahead, the West European countries could not let things drift any longer if they want to see stability in the Middle East and secure their sources of oil. They had to come out and make their position clear in the hope that it would help bring about a settlement of the Middle East question in which the Palestinian problem is the crux. Quite a number of Arab countries, too, hope that Western Europe would play its role as the "third force" in order to be rid of the calamities resulting from the Soviet-U.S. contention.

However, because of the U.S. Government's attitude and doubts by some Arab countries, the E.E.C. summit was only able to issue a declaration for a peaceful settlement of the Middle

(Continued on p. 25.)

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East question without any concrete proposal. Even so, it is meaningful in that it recognizes

the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

— "Beijing Review" news analyst Li Jian

Inimical to Sino-U.S. Relations

After the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations, the U.S. Government continued its policy of selling weapons to Taiwan. This has always been opposed by the Chinese Government. Now the U.S. administration is going a step further and selling sophisticated weapons and equipment to Taiwan. Following is the Xinhua News Agency commentary on June 20:

THE U.S. State Department announced recently that the United States had approved a 280-million-dollar new arms package sale to Taiwan in 1980 and permitted American companies to discuss with Taiwan the sale of new-type F-X intermediate-range fighters. And in 1979, soon after the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, arms and equipment, valued at approximately 800 million dollars in total, were sold by the United States to Taiwan in the name of "honouring previous commitments."

It is obvious that the continued and increased arms sales by the U.S. Government to Taiwan constitute a breach of the principles embodied in the agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States and are harmful to the normal development of Sino-U.S. relations. The Chinese people certainly cannot remain indifferent towards such a U.S. move.

It is well known that in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic rela-

tions between China and the United States, the U.S. side had declared clearly that "the United States of America recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China. Within this context, the people of the United States will maintain cultural, commercial and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan." It is on the basis of this principle that the Chinese Government has repeatedly made clear that it firmly opposes U.S. arms sales to the Taiwan authorities.

It is obvious that the U.S. arms supply to the Taiwan authorities is completely different from the maintenance of normal commercial relations with the people in Taiwan. Whether the U.S. Government sells arms to Taiwan in the name of "honouring previous commitments" or increases its arms sales under the pretext of "resumption of new arms sales commitments," all this cannot but jeopardize the process of normal growth of Sino-U.S. relations.

By steadily increasing its arms sales to the Taiwan authorities to boost their military strength, the United States is bound to aggravate tension in the Taiwan Straits and do harm to China's cause of reunifying Taiwan and the mainland by peaceful means. While declaring that it will do nothing to impede the process of rapprochement between the Chinese mainland and Taiwan, the U.S.

Government actually keeps transporting huge quantities of arms to Taiwan. This discrepancy between words and deeds represents nothing but bad faith in international relations. The Chinese Government has declared time and again that the settlement of the Taiwan question is China's internal affair which brooks absolutely no foreign interference. It is the common wish and firm goal of all the Chinese people, the people in Taiwan included, to see Taiwan return to the motherland to crown to cause of reunification. Yet some people in the U.S. are trying to intervene in the matter so as to obstruct the reunification. But their hopes can never be realized.

In developing Sino-U.S. relations, China has from the very outset adopted an approach proceeding from a long-term strategic point of view with the overall situation in mind. To do things harmful to Sino-U.S. relations will be going against the fundamental interests of the people of the two countries as well as the interests of world peace and stability. Whoever has foresight will adopt a positive attitude towards the growing relations between the two countries. The people of the two countries will certainly go on working for the development of co-operation for the benefit of their common, long-term interests and do their best to stop those who wish to turn back the clock from damaging Sino-U.S. relations.

It is the strong demand of the Chinese people that the U.S. Government stop forthwith its arms sales to Taiwan. They are closely watching how far the United States will go in this and other questions.

Combating Bureaucracy

by Xue Muduo

How is it that bureaucracy is still found in our Party and government organizations? Under socialism, what gives rise to bureaucracy? The Chinese press has lately discussed these questions. The following is the translation of an article carried in "Renmin Ribao."

To accept criticisms from the masses in real earnest and improve the style of work is an effective way to overcome bureaucracy. The story carried in a box below is an example.
— Ed.

THE existence of bureaucracy in this country is no accident. It has its historical and social roots and at the same time derives from the specific institutions we have which are not sound enough; it involves not only ideological problems but also the underlying material and cultural conditions.

1. Bureaucracy is a manifestation of the poisonous vestiges of feudalism. China's feudal society has an extraordinarily long history and it is inevitable that our socialist society is tinted with traits of the old days. Feudal autocracy and feudal patriarchy, with their inherent mentality and force of habit, have exerted a strong influence on our social life and the political life inside our Party. Since the founding of the People's Republic, we have underestimated the seriousness of the influence of feudal ideas; we have not made enough effort to fight the poisonous vestiges of feudalism, so that they were able to grow unnoticed, with damaging effects on the consolidation and development of the socialist system. The ten years' rampancy of Lin Biao and the gang of four was a case of malignant development of the remnants of feudalism under the historical conditions of socialism. In those days, the remnants of feudalism surfaced like precipitated dregs in a pool and unhealthy customs spread far and wide like a plague. It was under these circumstances

that bureaucracy tended to metastasize among our cadres, and to this day it has not been effectively overcome.

Some comrades, for instance, lack strong democratic ideas and lord it over their organizations and the masses. Arbitrary as they are, some even regard as their own sphere of influence the region, the department or the unit over which the Party and people have entrusted them to give leadership; they refuse to carry out the Party's line, policies and principles and, in their dealings with their subordinates, allow no one to say a word against their decisions. This is one manifestation of how the ideas of feudal autocracy and feudal patriarchy have forced their way into our ranks.

Another manifestation of this is the presence of a feudal hierarchy in people's minds. A few comrades under such an influence consider themselves superior to others, consider themselves overlords whose job it is to "rule" while regarding their subordinates and the masses, inferiors and who are to "be ruled." They behave like panjandrums, look down on the masses, and do not treat others as equals; they even suppress democracy and retaliate against those who dare to answer back.

The third manifestation is the prevalence of special privileges. To seek special privileges is a salient feature of bureaucracy. In a feudal society the prerogatives of the bureaucrats and aristocrats are stipulated in written documents and protected by law. Thirty years ago we completely smashed the state apparatus of the big landlord class and the big bourgeoisie, abolished completely all the prerogatives enjoyed by the bureaucrats, landlords, the bourgeoisie and imperialists in China. But the hankering for feudal prerogatives in the minds of some people and the force of habit have not been fully wiped out and, like

a decayed corpse, its stench continues to assail some of our comrades. A few cadres, with the power entrusted them by the people, instead of serving the people wholeheartedly, go after their own private interests, those of their families, their relatives and their own groups. They go after political prerogatives and also special privileges in daily life, much in the same way as in a feudal society, where, when one man becomes an official, all the members of his family are respected as nobles, his wife is honoured with a title, his children succeed to his title and his relatives and friends also receive favours.

Feudal ideas and the influence of the force of tradition are the main causes that give rise to bureaucracy among our cadres.

2. **Bureaucracy is also the product of small producers' mentality which makes its influence felt among our cadres.** As Lenin had pointed out, bureaucracy is "the superstructure built over the isolated and downtrodden state of the small producer" and its economic roots lie in "the atomized and scattered state of the small producer with his poverty, illiteracy, lack of culture, the absence of roads and exchange

between agriculture and industry, the absence of connection and interaction between them." (*Collected Works*, Vol. 32.)

In our country small production had been extensive like a vast ocean and had a long history. Although the individual economy has in the main already been switched to the road of socialist collective economy, change in ideas and habits always lags behind change in the economic base. Moreover, agricultural productive forces are still not developed in our country and manual labour is still the principal form in agricultural production; certain features of small production have remained and the influence of the way of thinking characteristic of small production and its mode of activities are still widespread.

Another point is that the course of development of the democratic revolution in our country was from the countryside to the city. So the majority of cadres have come from the countryside and are inevitably marked with some traces of the mentality and style of small producer and are influenced by them. The various kinds of bureaucracy existing in our Party and government organizations are closely connected with the influence of the small producer's ideas and style of work. For instance,

An Earnest Acceptance Of Criticism

NOT long ago, Wang Ganglong, an ordinary cadre in the commerce bureau of Urumqi, capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, wrote a letter to Wang Feng, First Secretary of the autonomous region, sharply criticizing him and leading organs of the Party and government of both the region and the city. He pointed out that they had failed to do a good job in urban construction and environmental management; this had brought difficulties and inconvenience to tens of thousands of families. He complained that the city's major streets had been flooded by melting snow in springtime this year, seriously interfering with traffic, production and the life of the people.

Comrade Wang Feng is a veteran cadre. After reading the letter, he immediately wrote back thanking Wang Ganglong for the criticism and at the same time sent some cadres to solicit his opinions on how to improve management of the city.

In order to bring the letter to the full attention of the leading organs, he had it

printed and distributed to all standing members of the autonomous region's Party committee and suggested that the regional people's government make a careful study of Wang Ganglong's criticism and improve city construction and environmental management in the shortest possible time.

So far the following four measures have been taken:

— With some leading members at the head, more than 1,000 cadres, workers, army-men and firemen hurried to the foot of Dongshan, the source of the flood, to dredge canals and ditches and strengthen dams;

— The masses were mobilized and a shock force was organized to clean out 100,000 tons of rubbish and snow from sewers, lanes, and courtyards;

— More street cleaners were put to work; and

— The people were mobilized to plant trees that very spring. So far some 800,000 trees have been planted, and this has greatly enlarged the city's area of plant coverage.

That the letter could receive such a warm response and its effect was felt so soon has evoked favourable repercussions in Urumqi.

some comrades, with little concept of time and efficiency, stick to old ways, easily fall into a rut and are given to procrastination — these are all manifestations of the mentality and style of the small producer. One thing that especially deserves attention is the lack of thoroughness in revolution on the part of small producers, a quality which is quite conspicuous among some of our comrades. After the downfall of the gang of four, they heaved a sigh of relief; they began to be conscious of their age, and to rest content with the standard of living they had attained. Their revolutionary enterprising spirit and sense of political responsibility have begun to abate. Every day some cadres eat their fill and do nothing; they are quite satisfied with things as they are, and just muddle along idling away their time at their official posts.

3. Defects in our institutions are also a cause of the growth of bureaucracy. Our personnel system, for instance, has evident defects. Most cadres are still appointed from above. Consequently some cadres without ideological integrity tend to be answerable only to their superiors, not to the masses, thus upsetting the proper relationship between an individual and the masses, between a civil servant and the people he serves. Meanwhile, set-ups for examining cadres, supervising them, giving out awards and punishments, and for seeing to their removal, rotation and retirement, all remain to be established or improved. Emphasis has been laid by both Comrade Hua Guofeng in his Report on the Work of the Government to the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress and by Comrade Ye Jianying in his speech hailing the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic on the necessity for carrying out reforms in the cadre system in real earnest, to build it up and perfect it. This is an important measure for extending and developing democracy, also an important measure for overcoming bureaucracy.

Many defects likewise are found in our existing economic management system, with its redundant and overstaffed managerial organs at various levels, where issuing administrative orders is the common way of running economic affairs. This is also a reason for the growth of bureaucracy.

4. Economic and cultural backwardness is another cause of the growth of bureaucracy. In the last 30 years since the founding of the People's Republic, we have made much progress

in our economy and culture, but at their present level, they are still underdeveloped. Economic and cultural backwardness limits the masses' ability to manage affairs. In this situation, some of the functionaries entrusted with the job of running things are prone to regard themselves as the governors and the masses the governed, which is wrong thinking that encourages bureaucracy.

It is necessary to find out what gives rise to bureaucracy. This is because, in the first place, only then can we understand that overcoming bureaucracy entails a serious struggle to wipe out the pernicious influence of feudalism, an ideological revolution to do away with the mentality, the style of work and the force of habit of the small producer, and a major step in transforming that part of the superstructure which is not adapted to the development of the productive forces. Only in this way can we become more conscious of the need to overcome bureaucracy.

Secondly, only by seeking out the cause of bureaucracy can we find effective ways and means to overcome it. Getting rid of bureaucracy calls not only for ideological struggle but also changes in existing systems themselves, not only for conscious efforts on the part of comrades who have bureaucratic defects but also criticisms and supervision from the masses; it is especially necessary to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity, greatly develop the economy and raise the scientific and cultural levels of the whole nation.

Thirdly, only by delving at the roots of bureaucracy can we come to see that the drive against it is at once an urgent militant task and a long process. Failure to take immediate and powerful measures, failure to step up the drive to overcome bureaucracy which now prevails and seriously threatens us, will make it difficult for us to proceed smoothly with our modernization programme. As Lenin had said: "The struggle against bureaucracy in a peasant and absolutely exhausted country is a long job, and this struggle must be carried on persistently." (*Collected Works*, Vol. 35.) As far as the whole country (not a particular individual) is concerned, it is impossible to wipe out bureaucracy in a short period of time. The only thing to do is to fight it continuously, overcome it again and again, gradually curtail it and finally wipe it out altogether. □

Story of a Japanese Girl

RECENTLY, Chinese and Japanese people are talking about how a young Japanese girl was saved by Chinese Eighth Route Army soldiers in 1940 and how at last she found out who her rescuers were.

"Where Are You Now, Little Japanese Girls?" asked an article in the June issue this year of the *Jiefangjun Pictorial* (People's Liberation Army Pictorial). In the article, Yao Yuanfang, the author, recalled an incident during a fierce battle in August 1940.

Forty years ago, vast stretches of Chinese territory were occupied by the Japanese. A battle was raging around the Jingxing Coal Mine in Hebei

Province. Units of the Chinese Eighth Route Army, of which the author was a member, were making the invaders pay with their lives for their crimes. In the fighting, Eighth Route Army men found two Japanese children, one about five and the other a small baby.

"Children are innocent," said the Chinese soldiers, "even those of our enemy." The two little children were quickly moved to safety. Commander of the Shanxi-Chahaer-Hebei Military Area Command Nie Rongzhen went in person to see that the Japanese girls were taken care of. He found a wet nurse for the infant. Later, he sent the two girls with an escort to the local headquarters of the Japanese army with a letter to its Japanese commander, denouncing the Japanese invaders' crimes and asking him to take care of the children.

Over the years, the author said, he had often wondered what had happened to the two children. Did they return home? And where are they now?

The army magazine article was reprinted in other Chinese papers. On May 29, Japanese papers ran the story together with a photograph of the elder girl released by China's Xinhua News Agency. It aroused a lot of speculation in Japan. Some Japanese who had once served in the army stationed along the Shijiazhuang-Taiyuan Railway or worked in the Jingxing Coal Mine wrote to newspapers of-

fering information to help trace the two girls. Reporters of the *Yomiuri Shimbun* finally located the elder girl and continued the story started by the Chinese army pictorial.

The girls' father, Kiyotoshi Kato, was an assistant director of the Jingxing Coal Mine Railway Station. He and his wife had both died during the fighting in August 1940. Their orphaned daughters, Mihoko and Rumiko, were rescued from the debris by Eighth Route Army soldiers and later handed over to the Japanese army. Kiyotoshi Kato's elder brother, Kurio Kato, went to Shijiazhuang to pick up his elder niece, the baby having died in a hospital.

Mihoko, who lives in Miyazaki Prefecture, Japan, and runs a hardware store, read the story in her local paper. Recalling the past, she wrote a letter to General Nie Rongzhen, asking the *Yomiuri Shimbun* to forward it to the Chinese commander along with two photographs of herself, a recent one and another taken when she was a small girl. In her letter she said: "I would very much like to visit China and pay my respects to Your Excellency and personally thank you for saving my life."

When Premier Hua Guofeng was visiting Japan, the people and the press of both countries frequently referred to this story. Speaking of the event at a TV interview, Nie Rongzhen said on June 12: "Hostility has turned into friendship. May the Chinese and Japanese people live in friendship from generation to generation and never make war against each other again."



Commander Nie Rongzhen with the Japanese girl in 1940.

WILDLIFE

Rare Animals and Plants Protected

China's giant panda experts and representatives of the World Wildlife Fund recently went to southwest China's Wolong wildlife protected area, largest reservation for giant pandas, to see how to effectively protect this very rare animal. At the same time, it was decided to set up a giant panda research centre there.

Wolong with its thick forests and high mountains is the home of the giant panda. It lies 136 kilometres west of Chengdu, Sichuan Province, and covers 200,000 hectares. It was declared a state natural preservation area in 1975, and recently designated an international biosphere preservation area by the Man and the Biosphere Council of the UNESCO.

There are 64 natural preservation areas in China, covering 17,000 square kilometres. The first areas were set up in the late 1950s. Later the Changbai Mountain Natural Preservation Area in northeast China's Jilin Province was set up in 1960.



White-lipped deer.

The area is noted for many of its rare animals and plants. Next year, the Huaping Forest Reservation in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, south China, was established to protect the rare *Cathaya argyrophylla* (a species of Chinese fir).

Sixteen other natural preservation areas were set up between 1978-79, and in the first four months of 1980 another nine areas were established.

In Sichuan Province, some 100 scientists and agronomists recently carried out a general survey of the virgin forests and wildlife in the newly established Dafengding Natural Preservation Area in southwest Sichuan. They found 26 rare species of animals and birds there, nearly half of the total protected by the government. These include giant pandas, lesser pandas, snub-nosed langurs, sambars, white-lipped deer, wood lynxes, addaxes, otters, golden cats, snow leopards, silver pheasants and black-collared cranes.

Among the new finds was the sun-bird, measuring only 7 cm. and with soft light yellow feathers and wings like a cicada's. It hovers and buzzes from flower to flower, feeding on the nectar.

Another new discovery was the flying fox. It looks like a fox and can swoop and glide very fast with the aid of the two membranes down the side of its body joining its fore and hind legs. When flying at night, the animal gives off a greenish light because of the phosphorus in its hair. A full-grown flying fox weighs about 10 kilogrammes and the animal eats rats, birds and wild fruit.



A snub-nosed langur.

Further studies and investigations are being made to protect more rare animals and plants. This is being carried out in co-ordination with the nationwide plan to survey agricultural resources and the work of agricultural zoning. The setting up of another 100 natural preservation areas is scheduled before the end of 1986. This will bring the total protected area in China to about 1 per cent of its total land surface.

TECHNOLOGY

Laser Research and Development in China

China carried out important experiments in laser fusion as early as 1973, coming only after the Soviet Union, the United States, France, Japan and Italy. Since then big advances have been made.

China is now doing research on the manufacture of laser devices that use crystals, gases and glass as the laser working material. The wide range of applications of laser technology, which has already been used in meteorology, space

research, engineering projects and industry, is under intensive study. For instance, in the automobile industry, lasers are being used to cut steel tops for cars, and laser beams are being used to prospect orbit for man-made satellite, and to drill tiny ruby bearings used in wrist watches, with the result that work efficiency has gone up more than a dozen times.

Doctors have treated more than 60,000 patients with laser devices. Among the 40 patients treated by laser beams for malignant tumours, 24 of them have survived two years.

One of the major discoveries of the 20th century, laser research gets priority attention in China. Along with agriculture, energy resources, material science, computers, space technology, high-energy physics and genetic engineering, it is one of the nation's major research items for the 1978-85 period. Compared with advanced countries, laser research in China is still at the pioneering stage and its application in the national economy is still quite limited and not used systematically enough.

At the recent International Laser Conference, Wang Da-heng, president of the Chinese Optical Society, spoke about China's research and application of laser technology. Some 120 scientists from Austria, Britain, China, France, Italy, Japan, Switzerland, the United States and West Germany attended the conference held first in Shanghai from May 5 to 8 and then resumed in Beijing from May 19 to 22.

The conference organized 11 panel discussions, whose topics included laser fusion, laser physics, laser spectroscopy,

advanced lasers, optical communications and laser medicine. It also heard 113 papers read, 50 of them presented by Chinese scientists. The papers reflected the advances made in laser research, including the application of lasers in vaporizing tumours, in treating patients for acute upper gastrointestinal hemorrhage, hemangioma, small malignancies of the oral cavity, nasopharynx and hypopharynx and in iridotomy (incisions into the iris).

CITY PLANNING

Professor Wants Old Beijing Protected

The old Beijing should be kept essentially as a "horizontal city," its south-north axiality retained, free from pollution and crowding. There should be an overall plan to preserve the old capital's original layout and features, retain its harmonious symmetry and low skyline. This was what Professor Wu Liangyong, head of the civil engineering department of Qinghua University, proposed at a discussion on development policies for Beijing, which the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party had put forward. The Secretariat wants Beijing to be a beautiful, clean and prosperous city, and the flourishing centre of culture, education, science and technology.

Beijing dates back to some 3,000 years ago. Old Beijing covered 62 square kilometres, with the former Forbidden City, now the Palace Museum, forming the heart of the city. The streets regularly laid out line by line ran east to west and

south to north. Imperial palaces and gate-towers lined the south-north central axis of the city for eight kilometres, flanked by level lines of buildings of uniform architectural design. The strict regularity of the houses standing among trees and the lakes and waterways was designed to create a rhythmical effect. "It was a superb work in town-planning and landscape gardening, in which nature and human activity blended into an organic whole," Professor Wu said.

He suggested that no tall buildings should be built within a certain radius of protected historical edifices. Independent city districts with high-rise buildings surrounded by green belts and satellite towns should be built to relieve the population pressure on the city proper.

Professor Wu stressed that it was essential to control the surrounding environment in order to protect the Palace Museum, Beihai Park, the Temple of Heaven and other ancient edifices. "What would the Palace Museum with its yellow glazed tiles, white marble balustrades and red pillars be without a wide expanse of blue sky and scudding white clouds?" he asked. "Its beauty will be marred if it is hemmed in by big buildings and tall chimneys belching black smoke."

The 58-year-old Professor Wu Liangyong graduated from university in 1944 and had then gone to study architecture and city planning in the United States. At present he heads a group working on city planning for the capital.

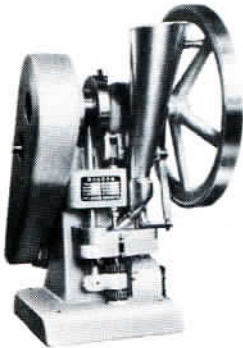


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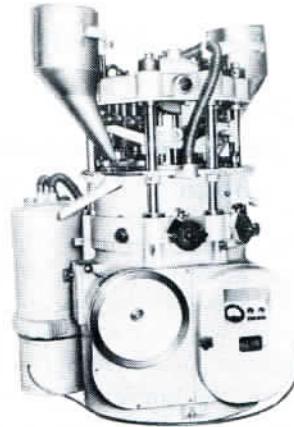
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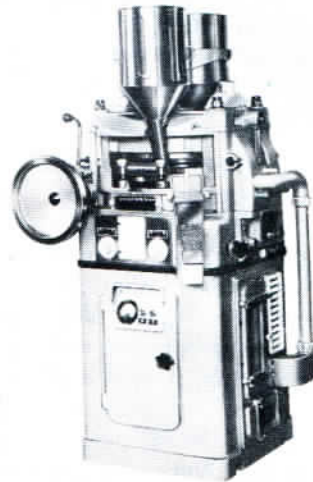
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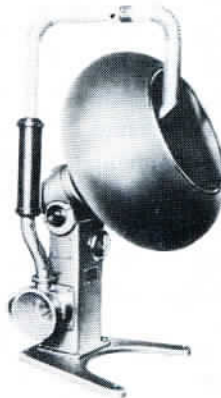
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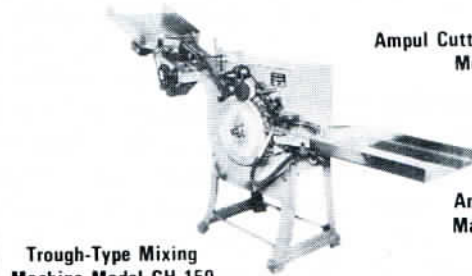
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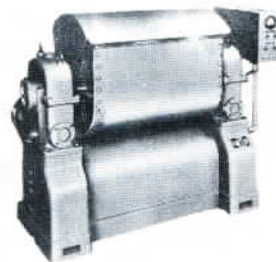
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