

BEIJING REVIEW



A CHINESE WEEKLY OF
NEWS AND VIEWS

- Enriching the Peasants' Cultural Life
- Lawyers in China



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

Enriching the Peasants' Cultural Life

Over a million people are working in China's vast countryside to enrich the cultural life of 800 million peasants. A special feature describes who these people are, how they carry on their work and how they help the peasants enhance their artistic appreciation (pp. 22-28).

Democracy in Action

Excerpts of speeches by delegates to the recent people's congresses in Tianjin and Shanghai and by members of the committees of the CPPCC in those two cities show how the people exercise their democratic rights and help the municipal governments solve existing problems and improve their work (p. 17).

On the Ideological Front

Hu Qiaomu, Member of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, has made important additions to a speech he made at a forum on ideological questions. Important questions dealt with include the bourgeois liberalization tendency and the criteria for art and literary works (p. 20).

Lawyers in China

How does the system of legal counsel work in China? An article explains the nature and tasks, the qualifications and legal rights of China's lawyers and other related matters (p. 14).

In Memory of Soong Ching Ling

Commemorative activities were held in Beijing on the

occasion of the first anniversary of the death of Soong Ching Ling, a great patriot, democrat and communist fighter (p. 5).

OPEC's Victory

Attempts by Western countries to force down the price of crude oil and to break OPEC have failed. Unity and co-operation, which have enabled this third world organization to overcome a major crisis, will play a significant role in strengthening South-South co-operation against world monopolies and in promoting global negotiations (p. 9).



Lion dance — a traditional festival activity in China's rural areas.

Photo by Wang Hongxun

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Three Types of Persons Unfit for Leading Posts

It is said that "rebels" who got into high positions during the "cultural revolution" are not permitted to join the leading bodies. Does it mean you are "purging" those people with ultra-Left ideas?

Reorganization of ministries and commissions under the State Council has been completed and the structural reform of leading organs of the Party Central Committee is also going smoothly. A major task of the structural reform is to promote competent younger people to leading posts at various levels, and a large number of veteran cadres have already left their posts.

What kind of persons should be chosen for the responsible posts? The answer to this question will not only affect the success or failure of the structural reform, but will determine whether or not the line and policies formulated at the end of 1978 at the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee will be continued. It was at this session that a blueprint for China's new historical period was drawn up.

It has long been clear that three types of people are unfit for any leading posts: followers of Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company who wormed their way into high positions during the "cultural revolution" (1966-76); people with strong factional ideas, and those who engaged in beating, smashing and looting during the "cultural revolution." Anyone in these three categories who is found to be holding a leading post definitely will be removed from office.

Two news items appeared not long ago that are relevant to this issue:

The vice-director of a science research institute in an enterprise in Jilin Province was removed from his post because it was found that he had played a destructive role during the "cultural revolution." He had been a leader of a rebel group in a university and had taken a direct part in the persecution of the former Defence Minister Peng Dehuai, and had joined in beating people.

The leadership of the Tianjin Marine Products Bureau recently was reorganized because the director and vice-director and two other leading cadres had been rebels who gained their positions during the "cultural revolution." After they came to power, they promoted many of their equally disreputable followers to leading positions in departments under the bureau. Ignoring directives from the State Council, these persons persisted in pursuing a wrong policy in their work, with the result that fish output dropped drastically and costs were the highest in China.

These two items support the contention that the three aforementioned types of people are unfit for responsible posts. They are the remnants of the gang of four, both organizationally and ideologically. Although there are not many of them, they often cause great trouble. They stick to ultra-Left methods and refuse to follow the line and policies formulated since the Third Plenary Session. They

gang up and carry on secret activities; some are two-faced and pretend to be active in work in order to win the trust of the leadership. Such people will stir up trouble when the time is ripe, so are considered dangerous.

However, strict distinctions are called for. Those who committed serious errors during the "cultural revolution" should not be equated with these three categories of persons, still less those who made minor mistakes. Many of the latter group have realized the nature of their mistakes and have since earnestly implemented the line, policies and principles formulated since the Third Plenary Session. Some have made contributions in their work and enjoy the support of the masses. It is possible that such people might be elected to leading posts.

Barring the three kinds of persons from leadership does not mean we are suppressing those with ultra-Left ideas. The two should be distinguished. As to the three kinds of persons mentioned above, they will not hold leading posts; and if they are Party members, they will not automatically be expelled from the Party. They will be dealt with according to their particular situations and will be educated so that they will realize their mistakes. In the case of those who have ultra-Left ideas, they will be helped to enhance their understanding, correct their mistakes and advance together with the others.

Because we have already achieved political stability, the policy of stability and unity will remain unchanged.

— Political Editor
An Zhiguo

LETTERS

The Party's Style of Work

The article "How to View Our Party's Style of Work" carried in issue No. 14 forthrightly presented some of the Party's problems. Therefore, I liked it very much.

On the one hand, Wang Renzhong criticized the ultra-Left ideas promoted by the gang of four. As the experience gained in the "cultural revolution" shows, such ideas can confuse friend with foe and result in disorder in the Party and state. On the other, however, the major portion of the article addressed the Party's problems in matters such as selfishness and graft. The article also rightly criticized the tendency to relax vigilance regarding such problems. Your presentation of such issues enhances the credibility of your magazine.

Moreover, the article shows that the Chinese Communist Party understands the danger of internal corruption and has made up its mind to eliminate it. The spread of bribery and abuse of power ultimately produces the same results as the "cultural revolution." If they are not checked, the Party could degenerate and change its nature.

The article said privileges for cadres will be reduced. This is inspiring. Today, they have fewer privileges than before the "cultural revolution." This shows the Chinese Communist Party's determination to maintain discipline and remain in touch with the people.

Heinz-Gunter Foerster
Bielefeld, FRG

Criticism

I would like to offer a little criticism.

I have rarely read your criticism of the other superpower (the United States), especially criticism that is given from the viewpoint of the third world. Of course, I give you my complete support for your criticism of the United States over the Taiwan problem. But I also realize that for some readers such criticism is not enough. I am referring to

those who are serious about developing socialism in Western Europe, not social democratic parties, but organizations with Marxist-Leninist qualifications (of course not pro-Moscow "communists").

I suspect many people think your careful criticism of capitalist states, especially the United States, is too feeble. I understand your stand. Nonetheless, I wish you would criticize in a clearer manner, if only in theory.

Dieter Oltmanns
West Berlin

Foreign Policy

I am interested in learning more about China's foreign policy, of which I have acquired a positive impression since reading articles carried in your magazine. For instance, the article "Central America and the Caribbean Region" in issue No. 7, 1982, helped me understand that your stand towards the just struggles of the oppressed and exploited peoples is correct and resolute.

Recently, I have read reports on US arms sales to Taiwan, an inseparable part of the People's Republic of China. Such an act interferes in the internal affairs of China. I wonder why China doesn't retaliate against the United States as it did against the Netherlands?

Deogracias Lopez Ros
Murcia, Spain

On the Revision of the Constitution

I found the articles "New Exploiters" and "Essence of the Democratization of Capital" in issue No. 18 to be informative and useful because they explain in simple terms how exploitation is carried out.

You cover a lot of ground in each issue. I think articles such as "On the Revision of the Constitution" are the most important part of the magazine. I like articles on China's socialist revolution, geography, economics and history of science.

Having a photograph covering the whole front page, as in your May 3rd issue (No. 18), makes a change and is eye-catching. The photo of the Yanshan General

Petrochemical Company epitomizes socialism: setting up oil refineries in a developing third world country.

With respect to notes on the "Guiding Ideology for Literature and Art," I think that Comrade Mao Zedong's *Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art* are as relevant today as when they were written.

G. M. L. Clarke
London, Britain

Discussing With H. Deckert

In *Beijing Review* issue No. 18, you published a long letter from Mr. Helmut Deckert, FRG. I share Mr. Deckert's opinion that we must seek closer economic co-operation with China. In my opinion, we must not only have close economic co-operation with China but also good political relations, which are essential for opposing hegemonism.

However, one aspect of Mr. H.D.'s letter is incorrect. The author has prejudices against Marxism-Leninism because it allegedly suppresses freedom. I want to ask Mr. Deckert one simple question. Do millions of people in the "free" capitalist world, including those in West Germany, who suffer from unemployment have freedom? The high unemployment rates in capitalist countries demonstrate the inhuman character of the capitalist society which was clearly revealed by Karl Marx.

In the vaunted capitalist world, people who oppose the inhuman principles pervading capitalist societies are subjected to discrimination and control.

Gerd Wedemeyer
Wiesbaden, FRG

Wish to Know More About China

I am young and curious. I hope to know more about your beautiful country. I hope to know not only its political situation but also other things through magazines and tourist books. I like to read articles in the *Beijing Review*.

In addition, I think your international articles are very good and I learn a lot from them.

Derly Yolanda Agreda
Pasto Warino, Colombia

Beijing Review, No. 23

POLITICAL

In Commemoration of Soong Ching Ling

On the first anniversary of her death, a commemorative ceremony for Soong Ching Ling, Honorary President of the People's Republic of China, was held by the CPC Central Committee, NPC Standing Committee and the State Council in her former Beijing residence.

Liao Chengzhi, Vice-Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, spoke at the May 29 ceremony, praising Soong Ching Ling as a world-famous patriot, democrat and internationalist as well as a great communist fighter. He also announced that her Beijing residence has been established as a national monument.

Liao Chengzhi said that Comrade Soong Ching Ling had always hoped to see the reunification of the motherland during her lifetime and did much work to achieve this end. He extended a warm welcome to the relatives and friends of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his wife Soong Ching Ling as well as far-sighted personages who support the cause of reunification and prosperity of China to have come to cherish the memory of Comrade Soong Ching Ling.

Following the ceremony, both Chinese and foreign guests visited an exhibition on Soong Ching Ling's life.

On the same day, a foundation for a children's scientific park in memory of Soong Ching Ling was established in Beijing, with Deng Xiaoping as its honorary president and Kang Keqing, widow of the late

Chairman Zhu De of the NPC Standing Committee, as its president.

On the eve of the ceremony, the Cultural Relics Publishing House in Beijing published the *Picture Album of Comrade Soong Ching Ling*, which includes 361 pictures taken during her lifetime.

As a young woman, Soong Ching Ling worked closely with her husband, the great Chinese revolutionary forerunner Sun Yat-sen. She devoted herself to the Chinese revolution and worked in support of the people and the Chinese Communist Party, making enormous contributions to China's democratic and socialist revolutions as well as to the defence of world peace.

Concern and Care For Children

A dominant trend in China today is to show greater care for the children and help them grow up in a healthy way.

Since its founding in July last year, the China Children's

Foundation has received more than 3.4 million yuan in donations from more than 140 units and over 11,000 persons. Among the individuals who have donated are cadres, workers, PLA officers and men, students and noted personages. Many provinces and municipalities have also set up their own children's foundations and are receiving donations from organizations as well as individuals.

Guanyuan, a 9,000-square-metre compound in western Beijing, has been designated as the national children's centre of China. Various kinds of equipment and facilities are being rushed there and work is in full swing. Gifts from people in all walks of life are pouring in and the centre will open officially during the coming school summer holidays.

Not long ago, a national meeting for selecting and awarding outstanding children's books was held in Beijing. Authors, editors and representatives of the publishing houses of 64 chosen works were given awards and other souvenirs.



At the national sales exhibition of goods for children.

Kang Keqing, Director of the National Children's Work Coordinating Committee, spoke at the meeting and expressed her hope that more and better books for children would be published in the future.

To celebrate International Children's Day (June 1), theatres, cinemas and recreational centres throughout the country gave free shows for the children. In Beijing, about 20 theatrical troupes gave free performances for the capital's children.

The first national sales exhibition of goods for children's daily use is being held at the Beijing Exhibition Centre. On display are toys, foods, clothing, caps and shoes as well as other goods for children. The exhibition is crowded with visitors every day.

The Party and state leaders met with children's representatives from Beijing and Tianjin and celebrated the International Children's Day together with them.

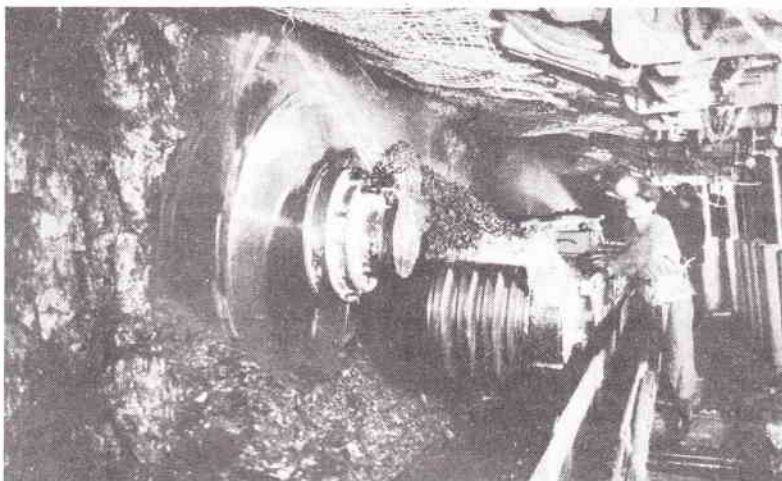
ECONOMIC

Construction Period Shortened

New targets for speeding up capital construction were suggested by the State Capital Construction Commission at a recent national meeting.

Key projects like new coal mines with an annual capacity of less than one million tons should be completed and put into operation within five years, and textile mills, machinery plants and cement works in two or three years, the commission said.

The meeting also proposed that in the future large and medium-sized capital construction projects, except for a few



A newly built mine in Yanzhou, Shandong Province.

very large ones, should be targeted for completion within five years instead of the eight years usually required at present.

Shortening the construction period is an important step in raising the economic results of capital construction. It is estimated that every construction year costs the government 5,000 million yuan in wages plus 4,000-5,000 million yuan in management. Furthermore, profits gained by putting such enterprises into operation ahead of schedule could be significant.

In recent years, China's capital construction has been overextended, with limited funds and materials spread among too many projects. This has prolonged construction periods and caused waste. However, more efficiency has been achieved in some construction projects. For instance, two thermal power plants in Shandong Province, each with a capacity of 250,000 kilowatts, took only 26 and 30 months to build, 18 months less than the usual time required for a similar project.

Socialist China's Advertising

Two official documents, which went into effect on May 1, defined the role of advertising in

a socialist country and explained the difference between advertising in a socialist country and in capitalist countries. The two documents are the provisional regulations concerning the supervision of advertising and a related circular, both recently promulgated by the State Council.

In socialist China, the circular said, advertising has played a positive role in promoting production, expanding the circulation of commodities, providing guidance for consumers, enlivening the economy and promoting international economic exchange and trade. However, advertising still presents some problems, it stated, and it is necessary to strengthen supervision over it.

For a fairly long period of time before the gang of four was smashed, advertising was considered a capitalist affair and was banned. As a result, the following situation was common: Some factories and commercial departments had large stockpiles of certain products while other places, which urgently needed them, did not know where to find these products.

Since 1979, when the Party Central Committee thoroughly

CHINA

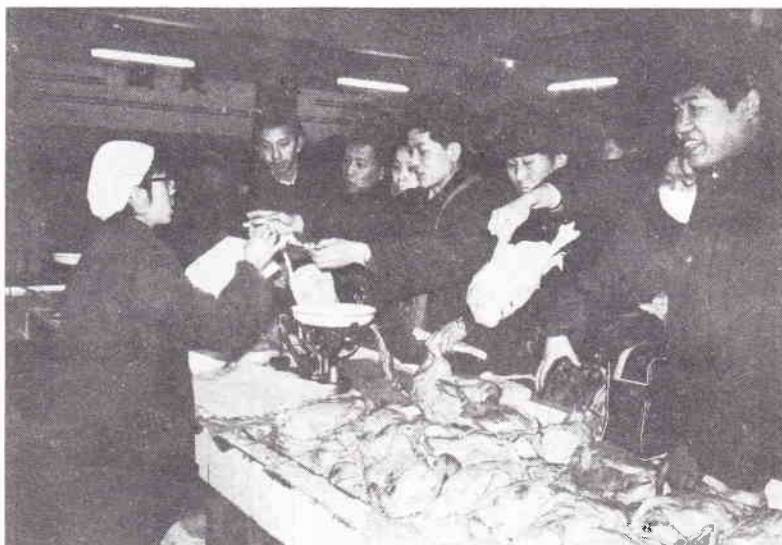
repudiated past "Left" mistakes, China has discarded the practice of randomly labelling everything "capitalist." Advertising is now seen as a means of enlivening the national economy and has been quickly developed. Advertising corporations have been set up in the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Last year, the advertising companies in more than 30 big and medium-sized cities formed the China Joint Advertising Corporation.

Nevertheless, many problems have cropped up due to insufficient experience and supervision. For example, some advertisements have promoted products that have not yet passed technical inspection and others have ignored state advertising policies for some goods, especially high-quality goods from foreign countries. These practices have produced some negative effects among the public.

The new regulations include 19 articles, many specifically addressing such problems. The regulations forbid the publication, broadcast, display or posting of any advertisement that runs counter to government policies and decrees, that damages the dignity of various nationalities in China, that is considered reactionary, obscene or superstitious, that is libellous or is in violation of the government's security regulations.

The truth must be stated clearly in advertisements. Perpetrators of false advertising will be obliged to bear the losses of users and consumers.

Food and medicine can only be advertised with certified approval from the public health authorities. The same prerequisite applies to advertisements of



Buying chickens and ducks at Beijing's Xidan market.

weighing and measuring instruments, which must receive certification from the metrological bureaus. Private citizens are not allowed to engage in the advertising business.

The regulations also apply to foreign enterprises that advertise in China.

SOCIAL

Nutrition Improved in China

The State Statistical Bureau recently announced a 15.4 per cent increase in daily kilocaloric intake for the Chinese people.

The increase, which involves a rise from 2,311 to 2,666 daily kilocalories for the average persons, is due to improved food production and supply.

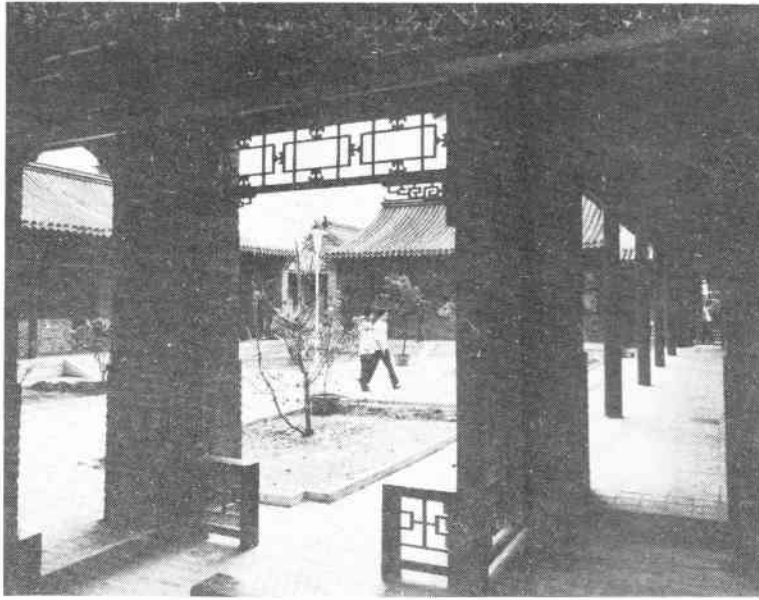
The amount of food necessary every day for an average person in China is about 2,600 kilocalories and 75 grammes of protein. This was not met in 1978. Last year the average person in China received 350 more kilocalories per day than in 1978. Moreover, daily protein consumption increased from 70.8 to 78.8 grammes.

There have also been changes in the contents of the average person's diet. In 1978, each person consumed annually an average of 7.7 kilogrammes of meat, 1.5 kilogrammes of eggs, 3.3 kilogrammes of sugar, and got 29.9 grammes of fat from the food consumed. These figures were increased to 11.1 kilogrammes of meat, 2.14 kilogrammes of eggs, 4.1 kilogrammes of sugar, and 41.1 grammes of fat from the food consumed in 1981.

People in the developed countries consume on the average from 3,000 to 3,500 kilocalories a day. Compared with most of the developing countries, the Chinese standard is fairly high. But vegetables constitute a high percentage of the national diet. In view of this, the State Statistical Bureau recommends increased production of pork, beef, mutton, milk, eggs and fish.

More Chinese-Style Tourist Hotels

"Each new hotel, while incorporating knowledge gained from the West, should be designed



The Chinese-style tourist hotel in Zhuoxian County, Hebei Province.

along Chinese architectural lines, have its own unique style and fully embody socialist ideals," said Han Kehua. As director of the State General Administration for Travel and Tourism, he was speaking at a recent national conference on tourist hotel construction, which discussed plans for 31 new hotels.

The new hotels are expected to accommodate nearly 2 million travellers annually by 1985. The 16 hotels built since 1978 received 1.18 million foreign tourists last year.

Among those already in operation are a brick-and-wood structure in Zhuoxian County of north China's Hebei Province. While offering modern facilities, it retains a quadrangle design common to the region. This has received many compliments from tourists from abroad.

Three hotels under construction in northwest China's Shaanxi Province are pavilion-type buildings typical of the ancient city of Changan (today's Xian). The new, modern hotels in Guangdong and Guangxi are built around traditional indoor gardens.

Even more ambitious plans have been laid for future hotels. Hotels in caves will soon appear on the loess highlands along the Huanghe (Yellow) River, as well as in Zhengzhou of Henan Province and Xian of Shaanxi Province. Inner Mongolia will build hotels in yurts, and hotels of bamboo structures on stilts will be constructed in southwest China's Yunnan Province.

Big city hotels which must by necessity be high rises will also exhibit Chinese architectural features or interior designs.

Nineteen of the 31 planned hotels are being built exclusively with domestic funds and will have the capacity to accommodate 9,600 people. The remaining 12 will, for the most part, be larger hotels with a total of 9,680 rooms. These will be built with foreign investments.

Home Care for Patients

Home care for the chronically ill has been a recent focus of medical departments in a number of Chinese cities and towns. The practice has the dual benefit of providing care for those who are reluctant to be hospital-

ized and reducing their economic burden. Most home care is administered in patients' homes although some other bed space for home care treatment is rented to hospitals.

Beijing's Jishuitan Hospital, which treats trauma victims and orthopaedic patients, began providing home care in 1975 for patients with chronic diseases and for post-operative recuperation. Many trauma patients (victims of serious accidents) recover slowly and are bedridden for a long time, while needing minimal care. The 1,500 patients who were treated at home by the Jishuitan Hospital staff have by and large recovered much the same way as equivalent hospitalized patients. This practice has simultaneously freed up beds for victims of acute ailments.

The patients' financial savings can be significant. One old man was given emergency treatment for a fracture and then transferred home to his own bed. With the help of medical personnel who gave him treatment regularly, he recovered his health in two months and spent only 15 yuan. If he had been hospitalized, it would have taken him six to eight weeks, which would cost him over 200 yuan for his hospitalization and medical expenses.

A hospital in Nanshi District of Shanghai has treated 500 patients in their homes since 1979. The hospital established a medical group composed of six doctors, including two senior doctors. They visited the patients' homes once or twice a week at regular intervals and attended those patients whose conditions were serious on a daily basis.

About 80 neighbourhood clinics and some hospitals in Tianjin have successfully treated more than 13,000 patients in 10,000 household beds.

OPEC's New Victory Through United Struggle

THE OPEC ministerial conference recently held in Quito, Ecuador, resulted in a decision to maintain the oil production ceiling at 17.5 million barrels per day and keep the benchmark price at 34 dollars per barrel for Arab light crude oil. The oil production ceiling was set by OPEC in March and the benchmark price was established last October. This decision indicates that OPEC has withstood the gravest crisis of its 21 years' existence. It also shows that Western hopes for an OPEC collapse were unrealistic. This is the result of OPEC's successful struggle against the Western oil monopolies.

Declining Oil Prices and Superpower Disturbances. Demand for oil began declining when economic recessions occurred in Western countries and some oil companies in the West dumped substantial amounts of their oil stocks on the world market. Thus an oil "glut" appeared early last year causing oil prices to decline. The situation worsened in 1982 and resulted in a daily surplus of 4 million barrels per day, the peak being 7 million surplus barrels per day. Overproduction and excess supplies have caused the price of oil to drop continuously. By early March, the price of Arab light crude oil was down to 27 dollars per barrel. This constituted a heavy blow for OPEC's member states because they primarily rely on oil exports to earn foreign currency.

The superpowers and some Western oil companies responded to the glut by attempting to

push prices lower and break OPEC. Last March, some Western oil companies began to refuse buying light crude oil from Nigeria. This gave rise to economic problems for Nigeria, but the Western oil companies maintained their boycott of its oil in an attempt to force OPEC to reduce its benchmark price. The US Government announced on March 10 its decision to discontinue oil imports from Libya. Subsequently Washington purchased Iranian high-quality light crude oil at a lower price through a third country.

The Soviet Union, one of the biggest oil-producing countries, raised its export oil price to Eastern Europe and acquired foreign currency from selling large quantities of crude oil on the European spot market.

Given these circumstances, crude oil price fell by a big margin and some OPEC member states reduced their export prices in order to sell crude oil on the world market.

One result was that some segments of the Western press maliciously spread the word that OPEC would soon collapse.

Maintaining the Oil Price by Reducing Oil Production and Winning Victory Through Co-operation. OPEC responded to these challenges by strengthening its unity and co-operation. First, OPEC decided to adopt measures to reduce oil production in mid-March. By April the per-day oil output of 13 member countries was lower than the scheduled figure, which constitutes only 58 per cent of OPEC's

total oil production. Saudi Arabia, which provides 40 per cent of OPEC's total oil production, had consistently supported higher production and a lower price. But Saudi Arabia abandoned this policy and supported OPEC's effort to readjust its production ceiling and maintain its price line.

When Nigeria experienced economic difficulties caused by reduced oil production, Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries decided to provide it with 1,000 million US dollars in aid. This helped Nigeria withstand the pressure from Western oil companies. Venezuela and Ecuador, two Latin American members of OPEC, also co-operated to support the organization. Despite the oil surplus and declining price, Venezuela was in a very difficult position. Nevertheless, Venezuela helped Ecuador refine and sell its crude oil. As a result, Ecuador did not yield to pressure from the Western oil companies.

Given OPEC's adoption of the above-mentioned measures, rapid decreases in Western oil reserves and increasing oil purchases by some Western countries, the relationship between supply and demand on the world oil market is returning to normal. The price of crude oil has also stabilized.

OPEC is a great organization of the third world raw material producing countries. Using oil as its weapon, it has played a significant role in the struggle against the United States and Israel. Despite unfavourable conditions, OPEC strengthened its unity and co-operation and relieved member countries of pressures exerted by the Western oil companies.

As long as third world countries remain united and determined to defend their common legitimate rights and interests against the world monopolies, they will play a very important

role in strengthening South-South co-operation and promoting global negotiations. They will also achieve their goals.

— Zhong Tai

Appeal for Gulf War Ceasefire

THE Iran-Iraq war took a decisive turn when Iran recently recaptured Khorramshahr — the only big city in the southern part of Iran's Khuzestan Province. After more than 20 days' bitter fighting, the city was taken back by Iranian troops on May 24. Iraq's troops have withdrawn to a border area. As a result, Iran has recovered almost all of its lost territory, including Khuzestan — its most important oil-producing province.

Iran launched "operation holy city" to recapture Khorram-



shahr on April 30. Situated along the Shatt al Arab River, Khorramshahr is one of the biggest port cities near the Gulf.

It is strategically important because of its importance to Iraq's vital communications line through the Gulf.

The recovery of Khorramshahr has produced a drastic change in the situation of the Gulf war. Although Iranian Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani says Iran has no territorial ambition on other countries, some of the Gulf states worry that Iranian forces may push on into Iraq.

Many countries, including the Gulf states, the United States and the Common Market nations, have appealed for a ceasefire and talks to be held by both sides. Moreover, UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has sent similar messages to the presidents of the two states requesting them to make a determined effort to end the war.

— Ren Yan

The "Chicago Tribune's" Confusion

THE US *Chicago Tribune* carried an article on May 15 under the title "Peking Must Not Press Too Hard," a follow-up of a series of editorials and articles on the Taiwan issue.

The article indicates that the US sales of arms to Taiwan are mandated by American law and is therefore a natural act. It also claimed that "the Chinese Government is pressing the US hard" in opposing US arms sales in defence of its sovereignty. "Hence, pressing the US to end arms sales to Taiwan is beside the point and will not help the cause of reunification," the article says.

"Moreover," the writer says threateningly, "at a time when the Chinese leadership is concentrating its attention and energy on an all-out campaign

for domestic political reforms and economic modernization (which necessitates a large-scale involvement of Western capital, technology and expertise), a diplomatic crisis with the US will do China more harm than good." The paper says that the Chinese "may have grossly miscalculated if they believe that Peking can downgrade US-China diplomatic relations and expand economic ties at the same time."

Miscalculation

The preachings of the *Chicago Tribune* article are designed to compel China to abandon its principles on the Taiwan issue, submit to humiliation and allow the United States to encroach upon its sovereignty and interfere in its internal affairs. This

is just day-dreaming. The one who miscalculates grossly on such an issue is none other than the writer of the *Chicago Tribune* article.

The Chinese Government has more than once declared to the world that the US arms sales to Taiwan are not an ordinary arms deal but a question of principle concerning encroachment upon China's sovereignty and interference in its internal affairs. China firmly calls for implementation of the joint communique, maintenance of the fundamental norms governing international relations and safeguarding its sovereignty and territorial integrity. How can this be described as "beside the point"? It is the United States that has violated its international commitments, encroached upon China's sovereignty, interfered in its internal affairs and created one incident after

another on the arms sales issue in disregard of many serious warnings from the Chinese side. It is perfectly clear who has pressed too hard.

Dulles' Doctrine

The Chinese Government has repeatedly announced its willingness to maintain and develop Sino-US relations. But some persons in the United States, while paying lip service to treating China as a friendly country, are pressing hard to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." Some of them are even continuing to consider Taiwan as an "unsinkable aircraft carrier." The outdated China policy framed by Dulles is still living in their minds. This is the crux of the crisis of Sino-US relations.

As for the effects of diplomatic relations on economic relations as mentioned by the article, it means in essence that China wants the help of the US to realize its four modernizations and that China has no other way out but to submit to US pressure in order to win Washington's favour. What sheer blackmail!

China, of course, is striving for its four modernizations and is consequently pursuing an open-door policy. It is ready to carry out economic and technological co-operation with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. But fundamentally, our policy rests on self-reliance and we have never cherished the illusion of achieving modernization by relying on other countries. The principle guiding economic exchanges between states should be to help supply each other's needs and should in no way be begging by one side for assis-

tance from the other. It is only the hegemonists who use assistance as a lever for exerting pressure. It will be a total mis-

calculation to think that China will try to get something at the expense of principle.

— Xi Linsheng

French-African Relations

FRENCH President Francois Mitterrand recently paid an official visit to Niger, Ivory Coast and Senegal with brief stopovers in Algeria and Mauritania.

The May 19-26 trip was President Mitterrand's first visit to Africa since he took office in 1981. A French official claimed Mitterrand's visit represents a new period for relations between France and Africa.

Relations with Africa have constituted an important part of France's foreign policy for a long time. It still maintains "special relations" with its former colonies, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Niger and Cameroon. Since the Socialist Party took power, the French Government's African policies have been essentially the same as those of the former government. However, it has made some revisions and it has paid more attention to relations with African countries.

After he became president, Mitterrand first toured Algeria. Since then, frequent visits have been conducted between French and African leaders. The eighth session of the French and African summit conference was held in Paris last November. During his visit to three African countries, Mitterrand clearly explained the policy of his Socialist Government towards Africa.

Basic Policy Towards Africa

French policy towards Africa, according to Mitterrand's words, has four dimensions:

First, strengthening "special relations" with African states and avoiding involvement in their internal affairs. At a press conference held in Niamey, Niger, Mitterrand said France would remain in Africa for security reasons but would not interfere in the internal affairs of African states. For example, France is not involved in the Chadian civil war or the Western Sahara conflict. It has adopted an "impartial" position in regard to each conflict. France has improved its relations with Algeria and is on good terms with both Algeria and Morocco.

Second, opposing outside intervention and supporting the view that African problems should be solved by Africans. President Mitterrand said France is determined to oppose interventionism, imperialism and colonialism in Africa. France, like the African countries, does not accept the notion that the West or East should dominate everything.

Third, increasing economic assistance to African countries and supporting their regional co-operation. Mitterrand believes that poverty is the primary source of unrest in Africa

and that it provides an opportunity for the Soviet Union to penetrate. At the same time, African economic development can provide France with more industrial raw materials and enlarge its commodities market, which is presently mired in an economic crisis.

Fourth, maintaining and strengthening military co-operation with African countries. France currently has defence treaties with five African countries — Ivory Coast, the Republic of Djibouti, Gabon, the Republic of Central Africa and Senegal. It also has military co-operation agreements with 12 African countries and 7,500 military personnel stationed in 17 of these countries. During

his stay in Africa, Mitterrand expressed support for continuing these treaties and agreements.

Strategic Considerations

France has always considered Africa strategically important.

However, international rivalry over Africa is fierce. As a result, the French economic position in Africa is faced with major challenges from the superpowers. Moreover, Japan has made large investments in the markets of African countries once ruled by France. In order to cope with these challenges, France must strengthen its relations with Africa.

— Zhai Xiangqian

New Developments in Western Europe's "Environmental Movement"

THE First National Congress of the new Environment Party of Sweden was convened on April 9-12 and a programme was established for the autumn election campaign.

This indicates that this small party will probably play an important role in Sweden's political future. The party already has 3,000 members and 250,000 supporters since it was founded last fall. According to polls, it may attract enough votes to place representatives in the legislature assembly in the upcoming September election.

The emergence of the Swedish Environment Party is not an isolated phenomenon. The "environmental movement" which was already quite popular in Western Europe during the early 1970s, has developed sophistication during the 1980s. Some environmental organizations are

being transformed into political parties.

In early 1980, West Germany's environmental-protection organizations set up the Green Party and won seats in Bremen, Lower Saxony, Baden-Wurttemberg and the West Berlin city council. This March, the party received 5.5 per cent of the votes and won 27 seats in the local assembly election of Schleswig-Holstein. The Green Party is expected to win additional seats in the assembly and some suggest that it may enter the federal council in the 1984 general election.

The ecology organization of Belgium won eight seats in parliament in last year's general election.

Common Views

The common views of these political parties are: protecting the natural environment by

maintaining an ecological equilibrium; reforming economic systems to establish an economy based on a balance between ecological and social needs; self-sufficiency to reduce national economic dependence on foreign countries; shorter working hours, less automation to resolve the problem of unemployment and opposition to nuclear energy and nuclear weapons.

The Swedish Environment Party claims it does not give first priority to economic growth. Nevertheless, it objects to the economic restrictions supported by the Moderate Party as well as the spending programmes adopted by the Social Democratic Labour Party. The Environment Party advocates local autonomy, decentralized management and co-operative businesses owned by those who work for them.

West Germany's Green Party advocates the establishment of an independent agricultural system separated from industry; transforming large businesses into locally oriented small ones and developing manual work opportunities and relying less on modern technology.

Social Cause

West European environmental movement results from complex social factors. Although the postwar economy in Western Europe recovered and developed rapidly since the 1970s, economic recession, stagnating production, inflation, unemployment and environmental pollution have become serious problems. Moreover, Western Europe is directly threatened by the nuclear arms race between the two superpowers. Given these problems, many young people have concluded that their future will be bleak. They are dissatisfied with conditions in Western Europe and have lost a great

deal of confidence in current political parties. As a result, they are traversing the "green" road instead of the so-called "brown" or "red" ones in an attempt to cope with some of the most pressing problems of Western civilization. The Environment Party's views have a certain appeal among young and unemployed people as well as among people who reside in seriously polluted areas.

The emergence of environmentally oriented political parties has shaken the political circles of these countries. The new parties are refusing to co-

operate with any other political parties which don't share their views. They also fly their own colours in the parliament.

Some West European politicians are contemptuous of environmental parties. They claim that the new parties are Utopian and that their views are regressive because they oppose further industrialization and the development of modern technology — two objectives which are accepted by most Europeans.

These developments should be watched closely.

— Liu Xumin

Australia's Political Situation

AUSTRALIA has been faced with numerous political problems during recent months.

By- and Local Elections

Since mid-March, the Liberal Party, the largest in Australia's coalition government, has been challenged in the by-election of the Federal Parliament and local elections. It encountered a major setback in the State of Victoria where the opposition Labour Party won the election and brought the Liberal's 27-year rule of the state to an end.

The State of Victoria, which is located in the south of Australia, is the birth-place of liberalism. It has a concentrated population and significant industry. Melbourne, its capital, is a major financial centre. Moreover, it has been an important stronghold of the Liberal Party. The swing of power to the Labour Party has greatly weakened the position of the Liberals.

The Liberal Party encountered

this year's first crucial confrontation with the Labour Party in a mid-March by-election in the New South Wales' Lowe District, which was considered a reliable area for the Liberal Party. To its great surprise, the Liberal Party lost 9 per cent of its votes in the election because of the resignation of Sir William McMahon, who had been a Liberal MP from the district since 1949.

The defeats in Victoria and New South Wales' Lowe District have deprived the Liberal Party of two important states with heavy industry and concentrated populations. This indicates that the Liberal Party's foundation has been seriously weakened, particularly in the big cities.

Economic Causes

Economic factors are primarily responsible for the Liberal Party's defeats. The Western economic recession has also contributed to Australia's economic problems. Therefore, the Australian economy's growth rate

has declined since the beginning of the year. Its inflation rate has grown from 8 per cent two years ago to the double-digit category. Unemployment has increased and rapid increases in imports and declining exports have plunged the country's international payments deep in the red. Because the Australian dollar's value has continuously declined on the foreign exchange market since last August, the government has been forced to adopt a high interest rate policy to support the Australian dollar and to maintain a balance with high interest rates in the United States. But this has hurt large and small borrowers at home. People say the government's high interest rate policy is particularly responsible for the Liberal Party's defeat in the Victoria election.

The Liberal Party is now faced with a dilemma. A continued tight money policy and high interest rates will generate deeper dissatisfaction and probably result in more defeats in the 1983 general election. But relaxing financial restrictions will almost certainly increase the rate of inflation and thereby undermine the national economy.

As a major exporter of agricultural and mineral products, Australia's economy is very sensitive to fluctuations in the international price of raw materials. Therefore, without a substantial economic upturn in the United States and other Western countries during the second half of the year, Australia's economy probably will not improve. This will present the ruling alliance with greater challenges in next year's general election.

— Yu Hang

China's Lawyers

by He Bian

CHINA'S system of legal counsel is consciously tailored to meet its own needs as a developing socialist country. It differs from that of capitalist countries just as China's political and economic systems differ from those nations.

China's lawyers are state legal workers whose salaries are covered by the state budget.

Unlike a Western lawyer who can be an independent professional with a privately operated firm, a Chinese lawyer must work in a legal advisory office which provides collective consultation and organizational leadership.

A Chinese lawyer's first duty is to find the truth and uphold the law, not to protect a guilty client from legal prosecution. At the same time, lawyers pledge to safeguard the interests of the state while protecting the legitimate rights and interests of their clients.

Does the fact that lawyers are on the state payroll affect their ability to work independently from the government? One lawyer answered, "Nothing in the world can be called absolute independence. In our country the state entrusts lawyers with the task of correctly implementing the law while protecting their clients' lawful rights. Seeking personal gain or bending the law for the benefit of relatives or friends is illegal and punishable by law. Moreover, because lawyers have a fixed income, we are neither controlled by our clients nor by money, so we can concentrate our efforts on serving the interests of our country's legal system as a whole."

Legal Quagmire

China's court proceedings emerged from the legal quagmire of the old society and the crippling effect of more recent incorrect "Left" policies.

For centuries of feudal monarchic rule, China's legal system was in the hands of appointed officials at various levels who decided civil and criminal complaints. Lawyers did not exist, so that for an ordinary citizen to file a complaint or prepare to go to court was an arbitrary process. The best a civilian could hope for was

advice from someone who was familiar with the court.

Feudal rule ended when the Qing Dynasty was overthrown in 1911. A year later the new government drafted a set of Provisional Regulations Governing the Work of Lawyers—the first document concerning legal counsel in China's history. In 1941, the Kuomintang government promulgated its own law governing lawyers.

Both provisions served to safeguard the old social system. In those days, the majority of lawyers worked hand in glove with the judges and prosecutors to serve the rich and powerful. Their main relationship with their clients was to extort fees to line their own pockets. Understandably, most lawyers did not enjoy a good reputation and were not trusted by the public. The few exceptions were unusual; they worked to uphold justice.

Process of Development

All earlier legal codes were discarded with the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. China promulgated its first Constitution and the Organizational Law of the People's Court in the mid-1950s, both landmarks in the country's legal system. Shortly afterwards, an experimen-



The Beijing Western District Legal Advisory Office.

tal legal counselling system was designed to protect the rights of the accused in criminal cases. It was put into effect on a trial basis in 1955 in Beijing, Shanghai and other places.

This system of legal counsel for criminal defendants was later spread to all big and medium-sized cities and some of the counties and towns throughout China. By June 1957, there were 19 preparatory committees of lawyers' associations and more than 800 legal advisory offices staffed with nearly 3,000 lawyers all over the country.

But, due to the influence of the feudal and "Left" ideas, lawyers became a butt of attack from many people. Legal counsel was criticized as the "bourgeois trash," and lawyers were accused of "protecting criminals."

As a result, the legal defence system was aborted less than three years after it was introduced. This was a loss for China's legal system.



Lawyers Li Jingzhi (right) and Yang Yuzhen (middle) giving legal advice to clients.

Lin Biao and the gang of four later took advantage of the incomplete legal system to frame, falsely accuse and wrongly charge many people during the "cultural revolution."

After the downfall of the gang of four, accompanied by the development of socialist democracy and the strengthening of the socialist legal system, the system of legal counsel was reinstated. Beijing lawyers began to defend

Lawyers in Beijing

WANG Shuhai of Miyun County on the outskirts of Beijing was jailed for attempted murder in 1981. His lawyer found that Wang had contemplated the crime but had taken no action. So he lodged an appeal and his client was released five months afterwards.

Not long ago, an 81-year-old woman asked for legal advice because one of her daughters refused to contribute to her support as her other children did. Her lawyer helped her file a complaint with the local court. The court ruled that the daughter was obliged to support her mother in accordance with China's Marriage Law.

These are just two of the examples given by the staff at the Beijing Municipal Legal Advisory Office.

Since the resumption of legal counselling in 1979, legal advisory offices have been set up in the capital's 19 different districts and counties with a total staff of 303 lawyers serving the city's 9 million people.

During the last three years, these lawyers gave legal advice to 23,000 people and defended 2,600 criminal cases in courts. They also wrote 2,500 complaints and other legal documents for their clients, acted on behalf of 140 litigants involved in civil suits, handled 8,000 letters and co-ordinated with related departments to settle 30 economic disputes.

The lawyers usually try to avoid taking cases to court but, where possible, attempt to mediate disputes. For example, a man named Zhou had a violent quarrel with his wife which drove her to leave him and return to her mother's home. She then decided to sue for divorce and asked a lawyer for advice. The lawyer looked into the situation and was convinced that the marriage could be saved. He then persuaded the man to apologize and advised the wife to try again. Finally, the wife withdrew the request for divorce and the couple got back together again.

Now about 100 people consult with Beijing's legal advisory offices every day.

In recent years, measures have been taken to train more lawyers and raise the professional level of the lawyers in Beijing. These include the establishment of an evening law school at the college level and regular lectures on civil and criminal law, economic contracts, Chinese-foreign joint ventures, credit loans, patents, insurance and international law. The municipal government increased the 1982 appropriations for judicial departments to provide better conditions for the lawyers' work.

According to the stipulations of the law, all accused persons are entitled to have a lawyer defend them in court. Usually the attorneys are appointed by legal advisory offices. Some lawyers with a good reputation for their successes in court are asked for by name.

the accused in court in 1978. Lawyers' organizations have been founded throughout China since 1979, and by the end of 1981, the country had had 2,020 legal advisory offices staffed with 6,200 professionals and 2,350 part-time lawyers. Many provinces and municipalities have established their own lawyers' associations.

In August 1980, the Provisional Regulations Concerning the Work of Lawyers of the People's Republic of China were adopted by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, which ushered in a new stage in the setting up of China's legal counselling system. The 21 articles of these regulations specify the nature, tasks, principles of performance, qualifications and the organizational system governing lawyers. It was tried out and then formally put into practice on January 1 this year.

Tasks for Lawyers

Under this law, China's lawyers have the following main tasks:

- 1) Act as legal advisers to government organs, enterprises and other state institutions, public organizations and people's communes;
- 2) Act on behalf of litigants involved in civil suits;
- 3) Defend the accused involved in criminal cases on request of the defendant or upon the assignment of the people's court; take part in litigation on request of the party which initiates a private prosecution or of the victims or their close relatives involved in a public prosecution;
- 4) Furnish legal advice to parties who are not involved in litigation or act on their behalf in mediation or arbitration;
- 5) Answer legal questions from the general public and draft legal papers and other related papers upon request.

Another regular task of China's lawyers is to popularize the socialist legal system in the course of their regular practice.

Legal Rights of Lawyers

To guarantee that lawyers can perform their services normally, the stipulations clearly specify the following rights of the lawyers:

— The right to be protected by the state law while performing services according to law without interference from any organization or individual;

— The right to read the files of the case the lawyer is dealing with and to investigate concerned units and individuals while taking part in litigation;

— The right to meet and correspond with the defendants under detention while acting as their defenders in criminal cases;

— The right to refuse to take up a case if convinced that the defendant is lying.

Legal Offices

Chinese **legal advisory offices** are organizations set up by the state, with local branches in counties, towns and districts directly under the authority of big and medium-sized city governments. Enterprises, institutions and public organizations can set up their own specialized legal advisory offices with the approval of the Ministry of Justice.

These offices are organizationally led and vocationally supervised by the state judicial organs which train, examine, assign and transfer lawyers, and establish lawyers' organizations that perform various administrative functions such as the management of funds and the preparation of materials and equipment.

Lawyers' associations are organized by lawyers themselves at the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels. Their function is to safeguard the lawyers' democratic rights and their legitimate professional rights, help them exchange experiences, facilitate the performance of their functions and increase contacts between Chinese and foreign lawyers. The association is also committed to help judicial administrative organs guide the work of legal advisory offices.

Qualifications of Lawyers

Any citizen who is willing to serve the socialist cause and has the right to vote and to stand for election is qualified to be a lawyer after he/she is proved professionally competent through examinations. Those who qualify as lawyers include:

- 1) University graduates specializing in law who have practised judicial work, have taught law or have been engaged in judicial research work for more than two years;
- 2) Those with professional legal training who have worked as judges in the people's court or as procurators in the people's procuratorate;
- 3) Competent individuals who have been engaged in economic and scientific and

technological work for more than three years, are familiar with laws and regulations related to their own specialities, and show their competence after receiving professional legal training.

People serving in the court, procuratorate or public security organs should not work concurrently as lawyers.

Fees and Charges

The Tentative Methods for Charges for Legal Counsel were drafted recently by the Ministry of Justice on the basis of the Chinese people's present standard of living. Generally speaking, the fees are moderate, so that an ordinary citizen can afford to pay them. For example, the fee charged for answering legal questions not involving disputes over property is between 0.5 and 3 yuan (one US dollar equals 1.80 yuan); the fees are 3-10 yuan for answering legal questions involving disputes over commercial property; in criminal cases, the total charge is 10-30 yuan, which includes legal advice, drafting papers and courtroom defence. For exceptionally complicated cases, the highest charge is not likely to be more than double the above figures.

Fees can be reduced or exempted for citizens who are unable to pay (which must be verified by his/her work unit, neighbourhood committee or commune leadership), or who are:

— Appealing for compensation for losses or injuries incurred at work (except accidents for which the injured is held responsible);

— Requesting alimony or financial support for parents or children and have verifiable financial difficulties;

— Requesting labour insurance premiums, pensions or relief funds.

— Asking for simple legal advice in which no disputes over property are involved;

— Involved in other special cases which require that fees be reduced or exempted.

These standard fees and provisions for fee exemptions were designed specifically in accordance with the Chinese standard of living. Because China's wages and income are substantially lower than those of other countries, foreigners do not qualify for the same rates, nor do cases involving foreign countries or citizens. Various considerations, including the standard legal fees of the country in question, determine the fees charged in such cases. □

Municipal People's Congress and People's Political Consultative Conference

Criticisms and Suggestions on Government Work

The municipal people's congresses and the municipal committees of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference of Tianjin and Shanghai were held respectively at the end of March and in early April. The following are excerpts from some of the speeches delivered at these meetings which will help our readers better understand China's democratic processes. — Ed.

Combat Waste Is a Big Issue

In order to maximize profits, some casting factories in Tianjin only accept large pieces with few technological processes. Many casting orders have to be done by nearby rural casting

shops. However, the quality of the castings produced by some of them is very poor (sometimes, 80 per cent are rejects). Moreover, transportation expenses and large sums of state funds are wasted. (Liu Shizeng and Quan Jida, Tianjin.)

The problem of waste should be solved if we are to stress economic results. The leadership of a plant in Tianjin rashly decided to take up a new production item. Last year, the plant purchased a machine for making steel cables from another province. Soon afterwards, because the plant's production plan was readjusted, this machine was not needed and was abandoned. Some people at this plant came up with

the idea of processing tungsten filament and proceeded to purchase 7-8 water tanks for this purpose. But a trial-run showed they did not work. Thus the whole plan was rejected by a leader of the plant. As a result, tens of thousands of yuan were wasted. (Wan Guiting, Tianjin.)

Protect National Industry

It is necessary to import some parts of machines, but there is no need to import complete sets of equipment. The present practice of importing advanced machines should be improved by importing advanced technology. There is no need for users to import machines. They should be imported by machine-building departments and be studied, renovated and improved before being distributed. This can accelerate the renewal of old equipment and help promote the development of our engineering industry. (Tan Zhizhong, Shanghai.)

Shanghai started to make large-scale integrated circuit 10 years ago. However, due to inadequate import practices, it is now at a standstill. The state should provide proper protection to our industry. We should appropriately control imports and subsidize the production units to encourage their development. (Ye Bohai, Shanghai.)

On Intellectuals

Middle-aged actors and actresses make up the backbone force and play the role of succeeding the older generation and helping bring up the young generation. The task is heavy, and their salaries are low and living conditions poor. The leadership should help promising middle-aged artists raise their artistic attainments and solve their practical problems so that they can better shoulder their responsibility. (Ma Chao, Tianjin.)

Many scientific and technological workers feel unhappy about the housing problem. Before liberation, many landlords' and capitalists' children left their cozy homes to go to Yanan to join the revolution. Today, many overseas Chinese give up their easy living and working conditions abroad and return to participate in the country's socialist construction. All this proves that our intellectuals have revolutionary ideals and are patriotic. So long as our style of work continues to improve and our leadership continues to share weal and woe with the masses, people won't mind the hard conditions. (Zhang Wan, Tianjin.)

The question of training successors to the old intellectuals is very important. It is by no means a matter of succeeding individuals, but a question of succeeding the whole of our cause. The present method of assigning assistants to senior experts by personnel departments is inappropriate. Organizations or individuals may recommend, but the opinion of senior experts should be asked. Old intellectuals should have the right to choose their own assistants. (Huang Yusheng, Tianjin.)

Develop Marine Resources

The sea near Shanghai has rich marine resources. The continental shelf of the East China Sea has a big oil deposit and the East China Sea water, which absorbs nutritious materials from the Changjiang (Yangtze) River and is abundant in fish food, is our country's main fishing zone. Initial investigation shows that there are about a dozen kinds of shellfish living on the Shanghai shoal. There is a big prospect for aquatics breeding in the Shanghai shallows.

Shanghai is also rich in tidal energy. The estuary of Changjiang has a reserve of 600,000 kw, and the Hangzhou Gulf has a potential amounting to 5 million kw. This is of great significance for the development of industry and agriculture in this region. In addition, land and sea transportation at the mouth of the Changjiang River and the Hangzhou Gulf is convenient. This provides favourable conditions for the development of the Shanghai harbour. At present, as the Shanghai harbour by the Huangpu River can't accommodate the ever-increasing incoming ships, there is a demand for new ports on the banks of the Changjiang River and on the north bank of the Hangzhou Gulf. Further development of marine and coastal resources will produce significant results for the development of Shanghai. (Chen Jiyou, Shanghai.)

Combat "Spiritual Pollution"

Due to the influence of decadent bourgeois ideas and our weak resistance, the country is experiencing "multiple pollution." For instance, ethics which do not conform with socialist civilization have appeared on the stage, in films, TV programmes, advertisements, pictorials and other publications. Seeking for profits and bonuses, some enterprises and commercial departments have produced and sold vulgar or immoral products. To build up socialist ethics, it is necessary to combat such pollution in a comprehensive way. I hope the va-

rious departments can unify their thinking and actions in order to check the production and sale of plays, films, TV programmes, advertisements, pictorials, magazines and other products that violate socialist ethics. (Huang Min, Shanghai.)

Employment Problems of the Young

There are numerous job-waiting youth in our city who are looked down upon by their families and society. Their distress is understandable. In fact, the chances of employment are plenty as there are many things in society that have not been taken care of. For instance, our people have difficulties getting clothes made. Why can't we organize and train some of these job-waiting youths to set up collectively or individually owned sewing co-ops? In the city's building department, manpower always falls short of construction tasks and large numbers of rural workers are hired. Why can't we hire job-waiting youth to do some of these tasks? Of course, they are not skilled at the moment, but they can be trained. The crux of the employment problem is whether the municipal leadership can respond appropriately. (Gao Yangxian, Tianjin.)

Many state enterprises compete to have their products processed in the countryside. If this work were taken over by the job-waiting youth, a major portion of our employment problem would be solved. For instance, the Boaili neighbourhood factory for making shoe uppers has

enrolled over 100 job-waiting youth to process uppers for the Dalu Rubber Shoes Factory. (Li Quanchang, Tianjin.)

On Selecting Cadres

In the work of selecting and promoting middle-aged and young cadres, some units only pay attention to the age but neglect the political and vocational needs of younger cadres. This tendency should not be overlooked. The practice of appointing people by favouritism should be eliminated. Detailed standards should be drawn regarding the requirements for cadres. Law-abiding, upright and outstanding middle-aged and young cadres who are politically sound, professionally competent and who don't seek privileges should be selected and promoted through examinations and with the approval of the masses after discussion. (Wang Zhexing, Tianjin.)

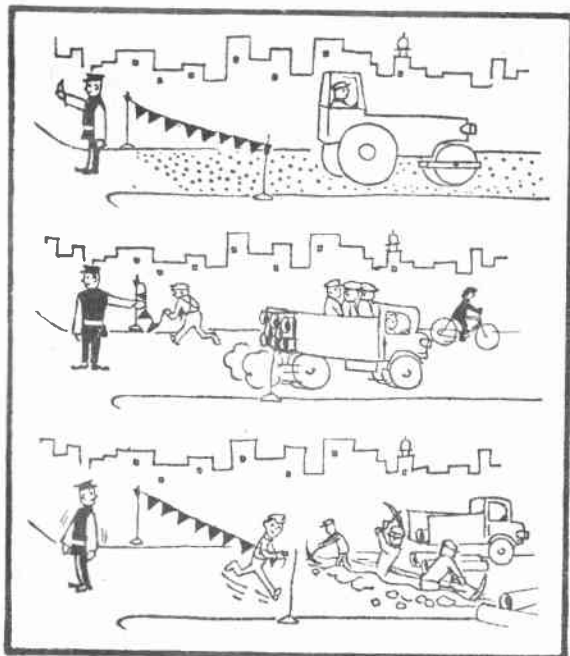
Attach Importance to Cultivating Competent People

Our society pays more attention to economic waste than the waste of competent people. In fact, the consequences of the latter are more serious. Many senior experts are encircled by routine work and their talent cannot be brought into full play. They should be freed from administrative tasks and permitted to do more professional work for the rest of their lives. In the mean time, attention should be devoted to the political and professional abilities of young people. The practice is: Once students enter the college, their places in the school are guaranteed no matter how they develop afterwards. We should carefully study the best ways to cultivate and use competent people. We should also have a long-term and overall plan as well as corresponding measures and systems like what we do in our economic work. (Ren Deyao, Shanghai.)

Raise Economic Efficiency

The last three years witnessed a big increase in Tianjin's total industrial output value. But no obvious economic results have been seen. Excluding such objective causes as price changes, there is still the problem of striving for productive value based on quantity in negligence of quality and variety. Many products have been mothballed and some products may become useless. This represents a big waste of labour and materials. (Zhang Bo, Tianjin.)

There should be overall planning of city management and administration. At present, the different departments of urban construction



lack contact and there is no overall planning in the construction of newly built residential quarters. For instance, it is common to see water company come to lay pipes one day and the electrical bureau come to lay cables

some time later. The road surface is repeatedly ruined. Moreover, such inefficiency causes economic waste and undermines environmental hygiene. (Yu Songruo and Zhao Zuming, Tianjin.) □

Hu Qiaomu on Bourgeois Liberalization And Other Problems

WHAT is the essence of the bourgeois liberalization tendency now being criticized in China? Why should intellectual products be treated as anything but commodities? What are the criteria for literature and art? All these issues were dealt with by Hu Qiaomu in a speech made at the forum on ideological questions sponsored by the propaganda department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee in August last year (excerpts appeared in *Beijing Review*, issue No. 4 this year). In April the author, Member of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, made the following important revisions and additions while preparing the speech for publication in booklet form.

Bourgeois Liberalization

Why is it that we call violations of our society's four fundamental principles* the bourgeois liberalization tendency? Freedom in a capitalist country is first and foremost the freedom of the capitalists to exploit hired labourers and to maintain bourgeois private ownership. That is the essence of bourgeois freedom. All the other freedoms, such as the freedom of speech, press, assembly and association, the freedom to run for office and the freedom to adopt the two- and multi-party system, are derived from it and serve it.

The bourgeois liberalization tendency in China today is characterized by publicizing and advocating bourgeois freedoms, calling for the adoption of the bourgeois parliamentarism, including the two-party system, campaigning for office, bourgeois freedoms of speech, press, assembly and association, bourgeois individualism and even anarchism to a certain extent.

*The four fundamental principles are adherence to the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, i.e., the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the Communist Party, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

Its advocates also promote bourgeois profit-seeking mentality and behaviour, the bourgeois way of life, vulgar tastes and its standards of morality and the arts. They try to transplant the capitalist system and their worship for the capitalist world into China's political, economic, social as well as cultural life. They negate, oppose and undermine in principle the socialist cause in China and the Chinese Communist Party's leadership over it.

The essence of this bourgeois ideological tendency lies in consciously or unconsciously demanding China forsake the socialist road and install the so-called capitalist liberal system in the political, economic, social and cultural arenas. Thus we call it the bourgeois liberalization tendency.

Clarifying the implication and characteristics of this tendency will help us prevent abuse of the term and make demarcation lines between issues. For instance, to criticize the decision of a certain Party organization, its work or one of its leaders is the proper democratic right of a Communist Party member or a citizen, which should be labelled neither as negating or opposing the Party's leadership, nor as bourgeois liberalization.

It is necessary for the development of science and the arts in China that the Constitution and laws guarantee academic freedom and the freedom of artistic creation. This also has nothing to do with bourgeois liberalization. Unquestionably, within institutions of scientific research and the arts, the relationship between collective plans and the freedom of individual activities must be dealt with properly. But generally speaking, this does not involve bourgeois liberalization.

On the other hand, we do not hesitate to wage resolute struggle against anyone who negates, opposes or undermines China's socialist cause and the leadership of the Chinese Com-

unist Party over it and demands that socialist democracy and the socialist system be replaced by the bourgeois liberal system, no matter how much he denies that he is doing so.

Erroneous Tendency of Commercializing Intellectual Products

In a socialist society, a large number of intellectual products are circulated like material products. The fundamental purpose of producing both material and intellectual products is to satisfy the material and intellectual needs of the people.

To this end, those who turn out intellectual products should not only strive to increase them quantitatively but also improve them qualitatively. That is to say, efforts should be made to ensure that the content of each intellectual product is patriotic, revolutionary and ideologically sound, so that they can give people worthwhile intellectual entertainment and inspiration.

No intellectual products can be allowed to stray from their intellectual purposes and be circulated blindly like commodities. In sum, we must not "turn our eyes towards money."

If intellectual products deviate from the fundamental purpose of satisfying the needs of the people and instead chase after money, they will also deviate from the fundamental principle of socialism and there will be no basic difference between the intellectual products of our socialist society and those of a capitalist society.

In a capitalist society, both material and intellectual products are produced as commodities, with the sole purpose of making profits. Anything can be sold out there in order to make money, even the conscience, personality and physical body. To make money, many capitalist producers of intellectual products can, unscrupulously and almost without restriction, produce vulgar, decadent and reactionary products that poison and corrode the mental outlook of the people.

The laissez-faire production of intellectual products is one of the reasons behind the insoluble intellectual crisis in the capitalist world.

At present, some units in China that turn out intellectual products such as the editorial boards of newspapers, magazines and publishing houses and also some art and literary departments, to a lesser or greater extent, are too concerned with the marketability of their products. This stems from the error in their guiding think-

ing and defects in management. They do not set high standards for their publications and performances in the light of the needs of the people who are engaged in the modernization drive and in accordance with the principle of socialism, but "turn their eyes towards money."

As a result, some things with conspicuously negative and corrosive influences have become the vogue of the day. Some people even openly advocate that publications and other cultural undertakings should not be operated only by the state and the people's organizations, that individuals should be allowed to run them.

This tendency towards bourgeois liberalization in cultural fields has an undeniable influence on the emergence of various wrong views and has added to the flooding of bourgeois ideologies and therefore warrants serious attention and effective correction.

The Criteria for Art and Literature

A piece of work should be assessed by its ideological content and its artistic form. As a whole, the ideological content includes political views, social views, philosophy, historical views, ethical views and artistic views. These views are not abstract but connected with the images, subject-matters and plots of the work as well as the life the work reflects.

Therefore, when assessing the ideological content of a work, we must not only analyse its political views and its political inclination but also its other ideological content and its concept of value towards life. Only thus can a comprehensive appraisal of the work be made. Without such an appraisal, the work will inevitably be treated as merely an illustration of a political view.

Even a piece of work with an obvious political inclination includes other ideological content than its stated politics, unless it is not a literary one. Therefore, it is inadequate to consider the political view or the political inclination as the only ideological content of a work (although, of course, it is absolutely important and necessary for a revolutionary writer to have a revolutionary political view or a revolutionary political inclination) and to use political criteria as the primary criteria to judge a piece. To act otherwise would inevitably lead to crude interference in the creation of literary and art works and hinder the healthy development of creativity as well as literary and art criticism. □

Rich Cultural Life for the Peasants

Our Correspondent Ling Yang

PLEASURE and pride lit up the face of the young Ewenki woman as she accepted her award. Wu Yumei, 27, was one of 500 people invited to Beijing early this year by the Ministry of Culture to a ceremony commending them for outstanding rural cultural achievements.

The daughter of a fisherman from the banks of the Heilong River in northeast China, Wu works at the cultural centre in her commune. The centre offers many services to the 3,000 commune members who live in her village and 10 others nearby. It houses a cinema, a library, a fine-arts room and a clubroom for the local amateur theatrical troupe.

Wu is also an active contributor to the study of her own nationality's cultural tradition and has collected and catalogued hundreds of Ewenki songs and stories. These help

to paint a picture of this national minority who were hunter-gatherers until the founding of the People's Republic 32 years ago. The Ewenkis subsequently settled into farming and its numbers have grown from 300 to 800 people. But it is still one of the smallest minority groups in China, and Wu's certificate of merit and gift of transistor radio from the Ministry of Culture were an

honour to her people as well as a personal honour.

Wu is one of one million people who are engaged in rural cultural work, which is considered an essential component in improving the lives of China's 800 million peasants. Before liberation, poverty and isolation locked rural areas out of access to arts, music or literature. Today, people like Wu are changing that daily.

County Artists

THE hub of the cultural activities in any of China's 2,100 counties is the county cultural centre. Responsible to populations ranging from a few hundred thousand to over a million, these centres have a tremendous influence on the peasants' access to the arts.

Some centre leaders are artists or writers who feel an obligation to share their knowledge and skill with others. Xin Xianling, deputy head of the cultural centre of Pingdu County in Shandong Province, east China, wrote the screenplay for the nationally acclaimed film, "In-Laws."

The film's depiction of contemporary peasants was ample evidence of Xin Xianling's dedication to rural culture. It is a vivid portrayal of the moral dilemmas raised by the interactions between three generations of a family, set against a backdrop of China's traditional ethics. The film attracted 64 million viewers in less than four months.

At the cultural centre Xin and other staff members offer advice and instruction to spare-time writers and composers. During the last few years, the centre has printed a monthly



Wu Yumei (left) and her Ewenki friends visit Beijing.



Xin Xianling (left) chats with peasants in preparing for his new creative work.

Huxian in the north and Wu Tongzhang from Jinshan in the south.

Both painters focus much of their efforts on teaching technical skills to spare-time rural painters and helping them improve their abilities. In Huxian County, near the ancient city of Xian in northwest China, about 1,000 peasants have studied painting since 1958. In Jinshan, where many people began learning to paint only 10 years ago, there are already 300 peasant painters. Many of the artists are women and elderly people.

Both instructors feel that the technical skills required by peasant art are unique and that the rural works have their own language, structure, artistic conception and use of colour.

A comparison between the new works in Huxian County and the paintings displayed in Beijing 10 years ago reveals noticeable differences. Today more attention is being paid to adopting the characteristics of the original folk arts, and producing decorative effects.

A painting called "Chopping Fodder" by a 19-year-old peasant depicts cattle tied to poles in a pen. Disregarding normal rules of perspective, the cattle, people and branches crowd the painting. The cattle are adorned with designs and decorated in yellow, black, red and grey-green colours like popular cloth toys. When these colours mingle with the blue and purple clothes and green branches, the effect is harmonious and comfortable.

The two teachers not only tutor others but are also engaged in their own work. Ding Jitang said he was not able to learn peasant painting at the art school he attended, so he developed special methods to learn and teach its techniques. His

news letter of operas, songs and ballads composed by county residents, and once a year has printed a collection of more sophisticated literary writings and works suitable for performance. These do not include local works that are published elsewhere. Last year, 135 pieces originating in Pingdu County were published in provincial and national newspapers or magazines.

Several staff members at the centre have been quite prolific. Last year one man published 50 poems. One woman's poems have appeared in 10 different literary journals. Others wrote stories, songs and ballads for performance.

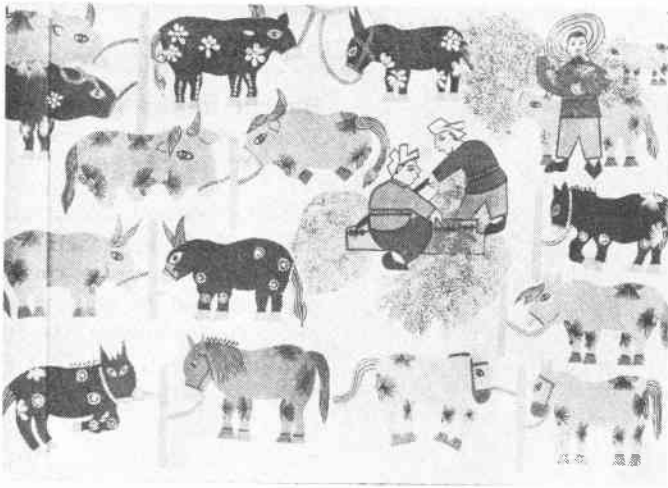
Xin Xianling is well aware of the value of local spare-time cultural projects. He published his first poem in a local newspaper at the age of 13 when he was studying in a junior middle school. He went on to work in the countryside, to teach and to work in an office, but he never stopped writing. He recently completed another film script

(which is already in production) about the life of rural young people, and is preparing one that will dramatize afforestation in the mountainous areas.

Xin credits his neighbours and friends with giving him the inspirations for his work, and is pleased that his writings and assistance to spare-time writers bring people much enjoyment. He said that he is particularly proud that because of the work of the county centre, quite a few new artists and writers are beginning to appear. This is far more valuable than his own necessarily limited number of works, he said.

Peasant Painters

The peasant paintings of Huxian County, Shaanxi Province, are known far and wide. Paintings from Jinshan County in the outskirts of Shanghai are quickly gaining fame as well. These successes can largely be attributed to the work of the two county cultural centres and two painters — Ding Jitang from



"Chopping Fodder."

own recent works include several woodcuts. His cutting methods are not extraordinary, and neither his structure nor his use of colour distinguishes his work from that of local peasants. Yet his forceful strokes are recognizable as his own personal contribution to Chinese peasant art.

Wu Tongzhang, 49, also has his own definitive style. A graduate of a fine-arts school, his background was oil painting

and traditional Chinese paintings. But his recent work has concentrated upon peasant paintings.

The works of many of his followers — elderly women, cloth weavers and embroiderers as well as young people — are also strikingly individual. An outstanding educator as well as artist, Wu trains and develops his students' own characteristics and is not content to have them imitate his style.

At the Grass-Roots Level

OF course most of the peasants do not have regular contact with the county centres, but have access to cultural stations in communes or production brigades that embrace one or several villages. Here the cultural stations may be no more than a room for peasants' recreational activities. The size and scope of cultural services vary depending on particular local economic conditions. Key to the success of these local stations are the thousands upon thousands of dedicated personnel who operate them.

Dedicated and Versatile

Lu Keke of Hubei Province, central China, is one of the most versatile. He began his career

20 years ago when he took up voluntary cultural work after graduating from a junior middle school. In those days, except on rare occasions when itinerant theatrical troupes stopped in the village, local entertainment was limited and monotonous.

Lu was only a teenager at the time but became popular in the village because after he finished his farm work he would entertain villagers with stories adapted from novels he had read. After supper, young people and children would often gather at his home to sing together while older people looked on. For the Spring Festival, he liked to paint traditional New Year's paintings to give to his neighbours.

This was the genesis of the village cultural station he and several of his friends set up later with some subsidy from the commune. It provided a reading room and organized an amateur fine-arts group and a cultural propaganda team which practised singing, playing musical instruments, and drama. The singers' voices could be heard from the threshing grounds to the fields, from the courtyards and homes to the roadsides. The artists' paintings were posted everywhere. The days of cultural monotony were ended.

Lu was never idle. He was elected head of the cultural station and led its work. He wrote 70 plays and operas and eight film scripts in a dozen years. Most of the plays were staged and 10 received awards from the county cultural department. Besides directing operas and playing musical instruments for performances, he also learnt to make costumes and properties, designed sets and published playbills.

Collecting folk songs from an elder peasant singer in a mountain village of Guizhou Province.





Lu Keke (right) talking shop with two colleagues.

He continued to pursue painting and other fine arts as well. Six of the 1,000 pieces he created over the last 10 years have been displayed in the provincial capital or the prefecture town.

But the road he traversed was none too smooth. During the "cultural revolution" he was persecuted on false charges. Fortunately, few of those who worked with him believed the charges; secretly they gave him support and aid. Their belief in him was great comfort during those long, troubled years.

After the "cultural revolution," he faced another heart-wrenching choice. In 1977 he received a letter from his parents who had emigrated to the United States, inviting him and his family to join them. In 1980, his father's younger brother, a US mathematics professor, visited China and took the opportunity to discuss the idea with Lu. Lu's wealthy parents had told his uncle that they were willing to support Lu while he took an advanced course of training in drama, painting, photography, or anything else he chose.

Thirty-three-year-old Lu sorely missed his aging parents from whom he had long been separated. But he had an equally passionate love for his village and the people he had shared his difficult life with.

"How can I part with my work here?" he asked himself. He considered the move seriously, tempted by the lure of his parents' love and the advantages they could offer him. But

in the end he decided to remain in his home village and contribute his talents to the local people.

Countless Contributors

Lu Keke is one of the countless contributors to China's rural culture. At the Beijing meeting a number of others were cited.

- Liu Hongguan willingly gave up his paying job as a fishing-net weaver to serve as the keeper of the cultural station on his home island in Fujian Province facing the Taiwan Straits. His handicapped leg resulting from early childhood poliomyelitis did not prevent him from learning to play musical instruments or singing, nor from organizing and arranging cultural activities for the station.

Open from early morning to late in the evening, the cultural station is constantly jammed with Liu's "customers"—fishermen who stream in to watch TV or read. Over the past 18 years, the number of books at the station increased to 4,800. Liu's care has kept



A peasant family watching TV at home.

them all intact; 23 newspapers and periodicals are bound every month without a single page dropping out.

Liu and some other cultural workers organized a book exchange between the cultural station and sea-going fishing boats and remote villages.

They have also organized basketball and other sports matches between fishermen. Dramatic troupes from the mainland have been invited to perform.

• Jiang Baogen was an educated youth from Shanghai who settled in a mountain village in Liangping County, Sichuan Province in southwest China. The contrast between his lively city life with its active, growing culture, and his monotonous country life inspired in

him a strong sense of responsibility.

First he acquired film projecting skills, and quickly found he also needed to learn to repair the projectors. It seemed to follow naturally that he learnt to repair radios, tape recorders and TV sets.

He and some others began to offer photographic services, trained an amateur drama troupe, sponsored calligraphy and painting exhibits and organized book reading and Chinese chess competitions.

A year ago he was appointed head of the commune cultural station.

The Central Committee of the Communist Youth League conferred on him the honorary title, "A National Shock Worker in the New Long March."

The assurance that they were serving the urgent needs of the peasants spurred the troupe on. Its members actively overcame difficulties and bore hardships without complaint. In one village, Yao recounted, there was an acute housing shortage. Yao Meifeng and another veteran actress were put up in an abandoned kitchen. Despite the damp earthen floor and an unpleasant odour from a nearby poultry coop, the two women stayed there for the full 10 days they were scheduled to perform in the village.

At 61, Yao Meifeng is confident that an artist who is divorced from the people can accomplish nothing. Now she concentrates her efforts on passing on her skills and knowledge to younger performers.

She supports the government's principle of presenting modern, historical and traditional operas and plays with a healthy range of subject matter and a developed artistic level. Some people have suggested that the troupe perform certain unhealthy pieces that would earn a greater income. But the troupe members have turned down such a suggestion.

Their performances have included operas on ancient heroes compiled by veteran artists, a historical opera edited by young people and operas on contemporary themes.

Improving Performances

Rural troupes have fewer financial resources, fewer members and less income than their urban counterparts. But the rural artists try all the harder to improve their performing art.

In 1965, a Beijing opera troupe travelled around Shandong Province. At first its members transported properties

County Theatrical Troupes

BIG city theatrical troupes occasionally tour the countryside, but cannot fill the pressing need for rural entertainment. There are 3,000 county troupes in the nation which spend two-thirds of their time in the villages. Some perform dramas in dialects or national minority languages; some are song-and-dance troupes, others give puppet shows, sing ballads or tell stories.

The 25-member acrobatic troupe from Yengisar County, Xinjiang (the westernmost part of China) is a good example. Headed by 59-year-old Zunong Kurban, Uygur, the troupe seldom stays in the county town; instead it travels 250 days a year to villages and pastureland. In order to attend a meeting in Beijing, Kurban had to travel by bus for five days to the au-

tonomous region's capital city of Urumqi and then took a three day-and-night train to Beijing.

As Close as Fish and Water

Four generations of the *xiju* opera singers in Wujiang County, east China's Jiangsu Province, have been trained by actress Yao Meifeng and her colleagues. Yao was one of the founders of the 30-year-old county *xiju* opera troupe.

Dedicated to rural culture, this kind, frail-looking veteran who now heads the troupe recalled how the peasants saw the troupe as their own and would look forward to its arrival the way they would look forward to the arrival of kinsmen. If the troupe did not arrive punctually, she said, the peasants would become alarmed and anxious.



The mobile theatre set up.

in a handcart and performed on temporary stages with simple settings. In places where electricity was not available, they used a type of kerosene lamp to light the stage at night performances.

Today tractors and trailers transport and erect a stage, folding or easily assembled settings and properties are used and the troupe has its own electric generator.

Mobile theatres in other locations have made similar improvements. A song and dance troupe of a league in Inner Mongolia has designed a vehicle with a trailer (pictured) for its performances.

The trailer carries all the belongings of the mobile theatre. When it is set up, there are 1,200 seats for its audience. The stage is flanked by areas for the musicians or for storing settings and properties. Backstage are compact make-up and dressing rooms for men and women. The stage is almost as well outfitted as its urban counterparts with lighting and audio equipment.

The mobile theatre has ventilation, fire extinguishers, wind-resistance equipment and

a lightning rod. Besides providing space for performances, film shows, exhibits or other activities, the theatre is an ideal place for on-the-spot tape and video recordings.

Between 60 and 80 people staff the theatre. They tour

Films: Most Popular Art

FILMS draw the largest audiences in China. In addition to cinemas in market towns (which double as meeting and performance halls), there are nearly 90,000 rural mobile film projection teams in the nation. Even in the scattered villages where facilities are much poorer, films are increasingly popular.

The widespread availability of films in the countryside is largely attributed to these devoted and hard-working projection teams who tour the scattered villages with equipment and films. Films are mostly shown outdoors at night.

More Film Showings for the People

One such selfless projectionist is Song Yonghong, a Tibetan

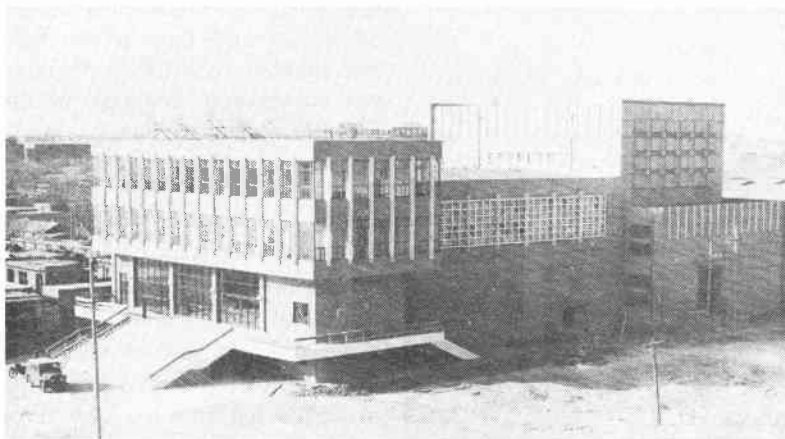
the rural and pastoral areas by a bus and live in the mobile theatre, cooking on portable gas stoves and sleeping on inflatable air mattresses.

The mobile theatre was designed and built by the troupe's deputy leader who had been an itinerant singer for many years. Countless performances under the scorching sun or shivering in a torch-lit patch of grassland at night led him to dream of something better. Slowly the idea of a mobile theatre came to him. He investigated the costs and considered the design carefully. He discussed the idea with numerous experts, and received encouragement from the local government, the Ministry of Culture and the China Stage Science Institute. Finally his dream became a reality when the mobile theatre was finally built.

youth from Yunnan, a multinational border province in the southwest. Born in a sparsely populated village near the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau 3,000 metres above sea level, he completed primary school in the mid-1960s.

In lieu of middle school education, he became a film projectionist through a local government training programme. Today he is leading a projection team in Zhongdian County that shows films for 26,000 peasants and herdsman for about 100 kilometres in all directions.

The team is busy all year round in this region of snow-clad mountains, deep gorges, dazzling rapids and virgin forests. Here the yearly frost-free period only lasts four months; the mountains are sealed off



A cinema built by a production brigade in Hebei Province.

from the rest of the world by heavy snow during the winter and spring time, and are impassable to motor traffic for one-third of the year.

During those periods, film projection equipment has to be carried by people or draught animals. But the projection team manages nonetheless to carry at least 10 films a year to every area in their rugged jurisdiction.

Compared to other rural areas, this seems but a small figure. Nonetheless, 10 is a significant number in Zhongdian County where communications are poor. It can take the projection team almost a fortnight to make a round trip from one village to another and about 50 days to cover the whole commune.

Struggling to remote areas, Song Yonghong and his team must often camp out in hazardous conditions. One time they were caught in a blizzard and battled the blinding snow for three days and nights. Miraculously they arrived at their destination alive. Although their eyebrows were frozen white and they were ready to drop from fatigue, they immediately erected the projector and began the long-awaited film showing.

There are rewards as well as hardships in the projectionists' lives, the Tibetan youth said. The local people often treat the team to delicious buttered tea and mellow barley wine. After the film is shown, everybody dances to the strains of stringed instruments, filling the mountain villages with a festive atmosphere.

Other projectionists have shown outstanding perseverance in their work. Yu Jinbing of central China's Hubei Province showed films to mountain villages for nine years with a simple foot-pedalled generator. He carried the projector up and down steep mountains on a circuit of 16 places, one of which was inhabited by only four families, and yet he gave 11 film shows there a year.

Yu heard that there was an old man who lived alone tending a bamboo grove, so he climbed seven kilometres across the rough terrain to find the man and bring him to a film showing in the nearest village.

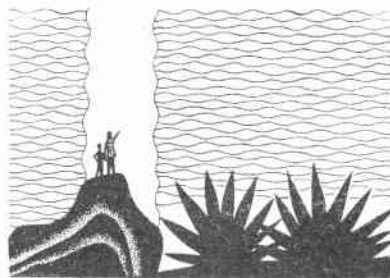
Yu learnt of an octogenarian grandmother in another village who had never seen a film in her life. He personally escorted her to the film showing and seated her beside him so he could

explain the film to her while he was showing it.

Maitar, a film projector repairman in Moyu County south of Taklimakan Desert developed a dubbing method that allows him to change the language of the film's sound track depending on where the film is shown. Originally he came upon the method when he translated a filmscript into the Uygur language and read it on to a tape that was played simultaneously with the film. Later he fixed the recorder to the projector.

His next step was to add a minority language sound track while retaining the original Han (Chinese) dialogue. Though the method is not his invention, he succeeded in making it work only after many experiments under difficult conditions. His work was gratefully acknowledged by his colleagues. At present, films are so dubbed in 12 provinces and autonomous regions and over 30 national minority languages are used.

In Zhangqiu County, Shandong peninsula, east China, the projectionists screen both feature films and educational films. Among the popular science and agricultural films are *An Unquiet Night*, *Owls*, *Yellow Weasels*, *Protect Frogs*, *Repairing Tractor Parts* and *Farm Machines*.



EXHIBITION

Collegiate Scientific Research

The diverse projects displayed at the 1982 exhibition of college scientific research achievements in Beijing demonstrate higher learning institutes' contribution to economic construction.

Qian Ning, professor of water conservancy engineering at Qinghua University, and his collaborators researched the serious silt problem in the lower reaches of the Huanghe (Yellow) River. Caused by soil erosion of the Loess Plateau in the middle and upper reaches, large quantities of silt are deposited in the river bed. To tap the potential of the river, the silting must be reduced.

The eroding area is vast, 430,000 square kilometres as defined in the original silt-control plan. However, the Qinghua team discovered the silt is mainly composed of coarse sand from two areas (50,000 square kilometres) in the middle reaches of the river. They proposed concentrating preventive efforts in these two areas, a viable way to eliminating 60 per cent of the coarse-sand silt. The senior engineers of the Huanghe Water Conservancy Committee commended this study for its contribution to the harnessing of the Huanghe River.

This silt-control plan is one of the 500 projects recommended to the 1982 exhibition of college scientific research achievements. Provided by 32 science and engineering colleges and universities, these projects cover 10 fields: agri-

culture, medicine, chemical engineering, apparatus and meters, computer technology, civil engineering and water conservancy, electronic technology, mechanical power engineering, energy saving and material science.

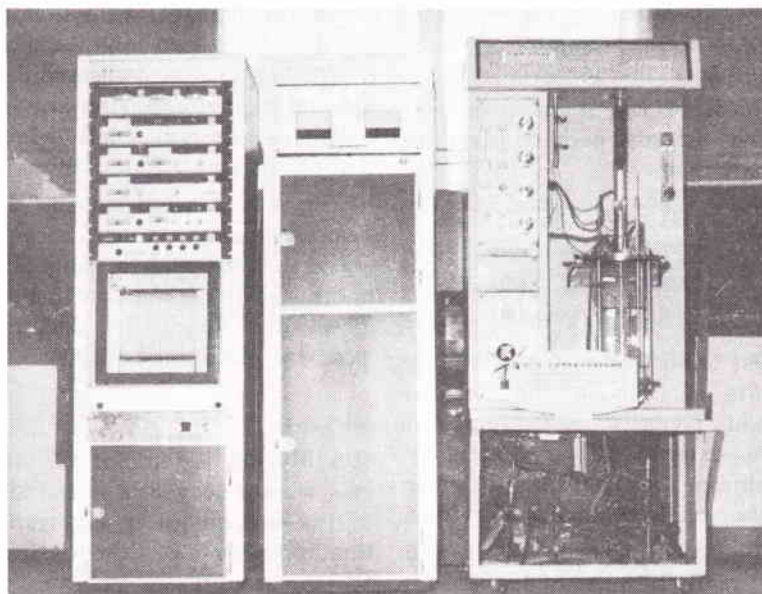
China's key universities are both teaching institutions and scientific research centres. Institutions of higher learning under the Ministry of Education have a total of 55,000 teachers and scientific researchers, including one-third of the nation's instructors authorized to tutor doctoral degree candidates. These schools teach social and natural sciences and have departments in basic and technical sciences. They can organize interdisciplinary studies and solve difficult scientific and technological problems.

Many items exhibited were of advanced technical levels. For example, the neodymium pentaphosphate (NPP) prepared at Shandong University has the prospects of being widely used in satellite communica-

tions and distance calibration by lasers. Its discoverer, Professor H.G. Danielmeyer of West Germany, said in 1980 upon lecturing in China that Shandong University's NPP was so far the largest crystal of its kind in the world. Potassium dideuterium phosphate, another product of this university, is used in space technology.

The Lanzhou University exhibited the results of a project which has synthesized the five known kinds of cephalotaxus ester alkaloids. Chemists of organic synthesis throughout the world attach importance to the synthesis of this substance which is a potential cancer drug.

The millimetre-wave and centimetre-wave communication system contributed by the Nanjing Engineering Institute is a type of analogue satellite communication system. The application of millimetre-wave technology enables it to transmit multiple telephone and channels of colour TV programmes. Its centimetre-wave



A fermenter made by East China Institute of Chemical Engineering.

system can be applied to provincial telephone branch lines and trunk lines and communications in mines, oilfields and islands areas.

The surgical teaching group under Professor Kuang Gongdao of the Medical College of the Jinan University studied surgical correction of the after-effects of infantile paralysis. They made breakthroughs in early treatment, prevention of malformations and recovery, and have increased the recovery rate from 50 per cent to 75 per cent by effective surgical treatment. Of those having undergone surgical operations, 90 per cent are in a much improved condition. Since 1981, they have operated on 583 patients from China and abroad with satisfactory results.

The composing machine for laying out Chinese copy designed by the Sichuan University can transform the backwardness of China's printing industry. Mechanization of this work will allow workers to use a keyboard to select characters instead of picking them by hands. Compared with the traditional method, the machine is faster and more accurate. It also decreases the labour intensity and protects the workers from lead poisoning.

Most of the items displayed have already been applied to production.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Eastern Zhou Bronzes Discovered

A tomb of a noble of the State of Yue in the Eastern Zhou Dynasty (770-256 B.C.) was excavated last March by Chinese archaeologists near Shaoxing in Zhejiang Province.

Fourteen bronze vessels and a small bronze house model were found in the tomb. The

model house has a roof with upturned corners. In the centre of the roof is an octagonal pillar on which a bird is perched. The side walls have latticed windows and there is a small window in the centre of the back wall. The front door is flanked by columns. In the interior is a group of six musicians playing drums, gongs, bamboo pipes and a zither-like instrument.

The 14 bronze ware excavated include a cauldron, a steamer, a wine vessel and a pitcher. Altogether some 100 characters were inscribed on them. The walls of the bronzes are thin and exquisitely decorated with snakes, birds, etc. A square bronze vessel has a rim design in turquoise and four naked male figures on hands and knees supporting the vessel at the corners.

Other burial accessories were a large gold cup with jade ears and more than 100 ornaments such as pendants, crescent-shaped tablets, tubules and beads made of white jade, amethyst, carnelian and turquoise.

On the earthen terrace along the southern wall of the tomb remains of lacquered cups, plates and boxes were found. Fine patterns on the lacquer ware are still faintly discernible. Bronze scrapers, carving knives, spoons, awls and small whetstones were also found there.

Yue was a vassal state in the Zhou Dynasty, which became powerful after it had vanquished the State of Wu in 473 B.C. The state gradually declined and was eliminated in 306 B.C.

Briefs

Qin Murals. Remains of murals were discovered at the site of the Qin palace in Xianyang, Shaanxi Province, the earliest so far found in an ancient building.

In the 12th year of the reign of Duke Xiao (350 B.C.), the Qin state moved its capital to Xianyang. The city gradually became the largest one in China after more than a hundred years' construction. In 206 B.C. the Qin palace was burnt by Xiang Yu, leader of a peasant uprising. The palace murals covering an area of 32.4 metres by 5 metres were mostly destroyed. Recently some remnants were unearthed.

These murals were painted in a free style with vivid designs and varied colours. The elegantly depicted figures, chariots, horses, pavilions, buildings and trees reveal the painters' keen observations and artistic skills.

Tang Silver Articles. Nearly 900 silver pieces of Tang Dynasty (618-907) weighing 55 kilogrammes were discovered recently in Dantu County, Jiangsu Province.

Included was a gold-plated silver tortoise with a covered cylindrical container on its back. Around the cylinder, designs of flying dragons and birds were carved. This cylinder was a holder of 50 silver slips used in a Chinese game in a drinking party. A quotation from the *Analects* of Confucius was carved on each slip. Standing 32 cms high, the tortoise was found in a large silver wine jar together with most of the other silver objects d'art.

Other silver items unearthed in this dig were a gold-plated box adorned with phoenixes, a large gilded lotus-petal-shaped box with phoenix decoration, a gilded rhomboid box with butterfly designs, a gold-covered vase decorated with figures, a gold-covered plate decorated with fish-bodied dragons as well as bowls, pots, ladles, chopsticks, hairpins, bracelets and other jewelry.

ART PAGE

Sketches by Zhang Kerang

Zhang Kerang, a painter and stamp designer, was born in Liaoning in 1937. A graduate from the graphic art department of the Lu Xun Institute of Art, he is now a member of the Chinese Artists' Association and the Beijing Water-Colour Society. His penned sketches are elegant and exquisite.



Temple of Emperor Huangdi.



South Gate to Heaven
on Taishan Mountain.

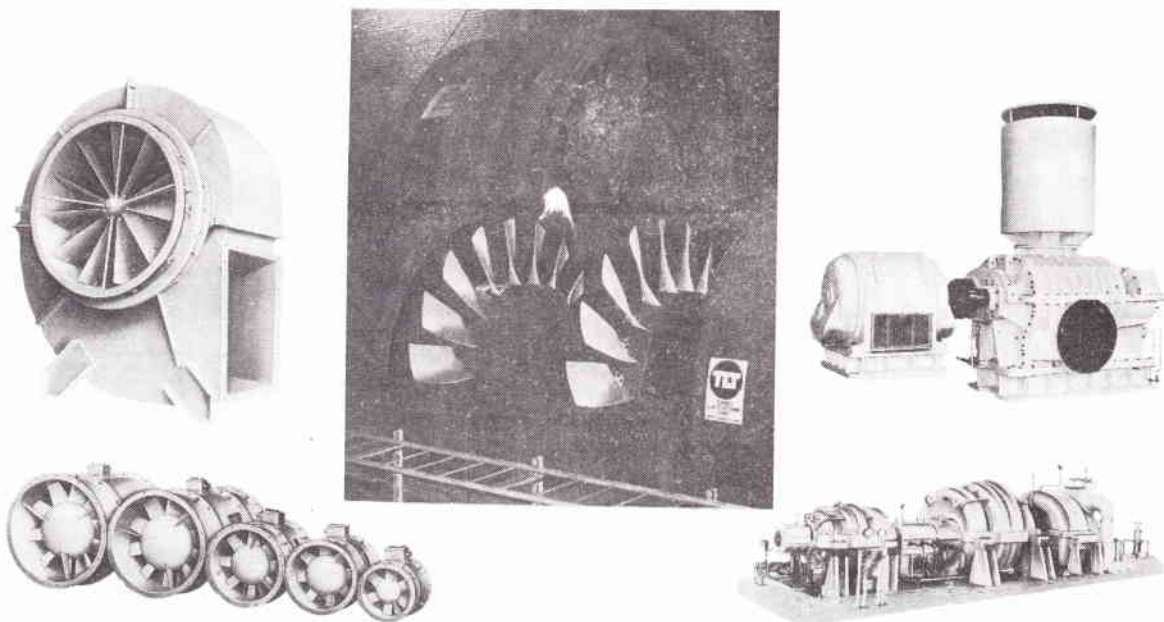


At the foot of Mount Taihang.



A glimpse of a southern
Chinese city crisscrossed
by rivers.

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