

# BEIJING REVIEW



A CHINESE WEEKLY OF  
NEWS AND VIEWS

- **Revisions in Party Constitution: Questions & Answers**
- ***China Condemns Israeli Atrocities***



**Urban Employment Trends**

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

### On the New Party Constitution

Hu Qiaomu, who presided over the drafting of the new CPC Constitution, discusses the major points of the revisions (p. 15).

### Overcoming the Employment Problem

A special feature describes China's efforts to tackle the problem of finding work for the large number of urban people who are waiting for jobs as a result of the disruption caused by the "cultural revolution" (pp. 20-27).

### Israeli Atrocities in Lebanon Condemned

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman strongly condemns Israel's occupation of West Beirut and barbarous slaughter

of more than 1,000 Palestinians, including women and children. *Renmin Ribao* Commentator calls for immediate action to stay the bloody hands of the Begin administration (p. 10).

### Kim Il Sung in China

China warmly welcomed President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who came for a 10-day visit (p. 5).

### Peasants Welcome Small Machinery

The introduction of the responsibility system in farm production has not affected the progress of China's drive for farm mechanization. Rather, total national sales of farm machinery have grown; and cheap, handy small machines

have a particular appeal to commune members (p. 7).

### National Consulting Company

Only a few years ago, foreign business representatives seeking to invest in China had to rely on their own judgment. Today, they can go to CIECC for advice. The establishment of this authoritative international engineering consulting firm is a recent outgrowth of China's open policy (p. 6).



Girls of Shanghai's Liaoyuan neighbourhood newspaper service co-operative deliver newspapers and magazines for the post office.

Photo by Xu Yigen

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### CONTENTS

#### NOTES FROM THE EDITORS 3-4

A New Milestone in Party History — Political Editor An Zhiguo

#### LETTERS 4

#### EVENTS & TRENDS 5-9

President Kim Il Sung Visits China  
Nationwide Discussion of Draft of Revised Constitution  
CIECC — China's New Consulting Corporation  
Transferring Technology  
Small Farm Machinery De-

mand Up  
Bank of China: Functions Unchanged  
Professional Ethical Education

#### INTERNATIONAL 10-14

Begin's Bloody Hands Must Be Immediately Stopped — "Renmin Ribao" Commentator  
Strong Condemnation of Israeli Atrocities  
Kampuchean Question: Foil Viet Nam's Scheme at UN General Assembly — Li Yongming  
Soviet Aggressors Sink Deeper Into Afghanistan Quagmire — Liu Zong  
Equatorial Guinea Makes Headway — Ou Yucheng

#### ARTICLES & DOCUMENTS

Some Questions Concerning Revision of Party Constitution — Hu Qiaomu interviewed by Xinhua 15

#### SPECIAL FEATURE

Trend Towards Stable Urban Employment

Solution to Employment Problems — Hu Mengzhou of the Ministry of Labour and Personnel 20  
Not Just an Employment Agency — The Xian Labour Service Companies — Our Correspondent Jing Hua 23  
Full Employment Improves Efficiency — Nantong city's way of doing things — Our Correspondent Jing Hua 26

#### BOOKS 28-29

#### CULTURE & SCIENCE 30

#### ART PAGE 31

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## A New Milestone in Party History

**What were the major achievements of the recently concluded 12th Party Congress? How should its importance be assessed?**

In his opening speech at this Party Congress, Deng Xiaoping said that the 12th Party Congress would be the most important one since the Seventh Party Congress convened in 1945. What he said was not an exaggeration.

From the founding of the Chinese Communist Party in 1921, it took 28 years to win the Communist-led democratic revolution. The first 24 of those years saw success and victories as well as setbacks and failures. Not until the Seventh Party Congress in 1945 did the Party comprehensively sum up the experiences of this period, criticize the erroneous ideas within the Party and map out correct programmes and strategies, thereby achieving unprecedented unity of the whole Party on the basis of a common understanding of many major issues concerning the revolution. As a result, the revolution progressed smoothly and rapidly in the next four years and in 1949 nationwide victory was finally achieved and the People's Republic was founded.

China began large-scale, comprehensive economic construction in 1956 when the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production was accomplished. In the following 22 years, socialist construction experienced several ups and downs, with many outstanding achievements as well as serious setbacks.

As Engels said, "There is no great historical evil without a compensating historical progress." (A letter to N.F. Danielson, October 17, 1893, *Marx and Engels: Selected Correspondence*.) After more than two decades of the zigzag development of socialism in China, the Party became wiser and more mature. At the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee convened towards the end of 1978, the Party began to correct, earnestly and in an all-round way, the "Left" mistakes committed during and prior to the "cultural revolution." It also charted a road of socialist construction that is suited to China's specific conditions.

The 12th Party Congress fully affirmed and developed the line and policies followed by the Party Central Committee in the last four years, and worked out a magnificent programme for the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

The congress' all-inclusive summary of the experiences gained in the past few years will enable all the Party members to deepen their understanding of the laws of China's socialist construction, implement the Party's correct policies even more consciously and further strengthen the unity based on a common understanding. This will undoubtedly speed up the pace of the nation's socialist construction.

This Party Congress called on the whole nation to strive for a fundamental turn for the better in three spheres, namely, the financial and economic situation

of the country, the standards of socialist conduct and the Party's style of work. It also set the goal of quadrupling the nation's total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. All these tasks embody the common wishes of the people across the land. The consensus is that these goals, while ambitious, are realistic and attainable.

Because material wealth improves one's life but can also lead to degeneration, this congress emphasized the necessity of building socialist spiritual civilization, that is, socialist culture and ethics, as an important feature of a socialist society. China's experiences will show that the building of socialist spiritual civilization is a powerful prime mover for the development of material civilization and is a guarantee that it will develop in the correct direction.

The new Party Constitution adopted by the 12th Party Congress is a crystallization of the experiences gained in the long years of Party building. Regarded generally as the best since the founding of the Party, this Constitution sets stricter demands on Party members and cadres and grass-roots Party organizations. It stipulates that the Party has a General Secretary and that the post of Party chairman be abolished. It also includes a number of new important provisions such as "forbidding all forms of personality cult." The strict observation of this Constitution will greatly enhance the Party's militancy and improve Party leadership.

Another of this congress' historical achievements is the fact that large numbers of younger



# LETTERS

## Teachers on "Beijing Review"

I am making these suggestions on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of my subscription to *Beijing Review*. During the past six years your magazine has made improvements in both content and layout. Now, having gone from being a secondary school student to a college student, and then a teacher, I have taken out another three-year subscription. Your magazine is very useful to me, and I hope it will remain so in the future.

In issue No. 27, you provided figures of increase in industrial production. I was surprised at the increase in electrical appliances for household use in 1981. I take the rapid development as a proof of rising living standards, and that is why I am eager to know the production figures for the first five months of 1982. I hope the Chinese people will continue to improve their material lives while avoiding indulging in consumption. It is hard to keep a country and a nation out of spiritual depression and decay when there are too many material products and too much waste, adding to the anarchism in consumption.

Your articles on social questions impress me. They serve to supplement the lack of those concerning geography, economics, demography, history, culture and science which interest me in a more direct way.

I hope that you will continue to show your achievements as well

as shortcomings and mistakes in a realistic and objective way. Only by improving your weekly in this way can China be appreciated by more and more people. I am eager to read more reports that can enliven my classes on Chinese geography and history.

**Tarrieux Jean-Paul**  
Hagetmau, France

Your news reports and articles on basic scientific knowledge are informative. Based on facts, they help us get a better understanding of people in various countries and the world as a whole.

As a reader, I am interested in reading. But as a teacher, I should know not only domestic but also international news, so as to pass such factual knowledge to the growing and developing younger generation.

By the way, I think subjects on our continent are of vital importance, for yours is a magazine providing news about America as well as the whole world.

**Killerman Gustavo**  
**Tamayo Amores**  
Shell, Ecuador

As a former teacher in your country, I am indebted to the *Beijing Review* as a way of keeping up on what is going on in China. I was especially interested in your article about the first graduating class of postgraduates (issue No. 28). Having worked closely with a group of postgraduate English teachers, I can testify that they live up to your expectations of quality and I am sure they will

contribute greatly to your educational development.

**Joel Bloch**  
Cincinnati, Ohio, USA

## Opinions of a New Reader

As a new reader of *Beijing Review*, I have not yet got enough perceptual information to express all of my opinions. However, I am bold enough to mention some of them here.

Let's begin with the cover. I think it is very successful. Its changing colours are attractive and pleasant. As to the contents, I think the subjects are varied and interesting. I am most interested in the descriptions of people's lives in your country.

But some of the articles are too long and too general. Sometimes, one subject occupies most of the pages in a issue, as the regulations on the exploration of offshore petroleum resources in issue No. 8 and "Draft of the Revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China" in issue No. 19, especially when an article about the revision of the Constitution had already been carried in issue No. 18. . . . These are what I picked at random.

I understand the significance of some of the articles. However, people would rather read articles on China, economic affairs in particular, in German newspapers.

As a German, I am used to reading short articles in newspapers and journals. They should be rich in content and succinct in form.

**Marion Jakle**  
Mainz, FRG

## Commentaries on Latin America

I like varied topics in your publication and, all the topics are very important, especially those on Europe and the Middle East in the international column.

To put it frankly, I am not interested in your commentaries on Latin America, because few of them go beyond what the ordinary observers have asserted. We have our own understanding of our problems. Latin America is being menaced by two imperialist countries. I hope that you will publish more objective comments on our continent.

**Gustavo Ortiz S.**  
Puerto Tejada, Colombia

Party members who have both political integrity and professional competence were elected into the Party Central Committee and at the same time many prestigious veteran comrades will no longer be at the "front line" but will assume posts in the Central Advisory Commission. There are many serious lessons to be learnt in the Chinese Communist Party as well as the international communist movement regarding the succession of the new to the old

in Party leadership. The 12th Party Congress represented a major step towards successfully solving this key issue. This will further improve China's political stability and ensure the continuity of the current policies.

These are the reasons why we are convinced that the 12th Party Congress will go down in the Party's history as a new milestone.

— Political Editor An Zhiguo

FOREIGN  
RELATIONS**President Kim Il Sung Visits China**

COMRADE Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid a 10-day official state visit to China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council. It was an event of major significance in the relations between the two Parties and two countries.

When President Kim Il Sung arrived at Beijing Railway Station on September 16, he was greeted by Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Deng Yingchao and other Party and state leaders. Carrying bouquets and coloured ribbons, 4,000 people, including children, in the capital cheered and

gave President Kim Il Sung a rousing welcome.

General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee Hu Yaobang and President Kim Il Sung spoke at a grand banquet given by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. They warmly praised the militant friendship between the two Parties, the two countries and the two peoples. Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Peng Zhen and other leaders met with the President. Deng Xiaoping and Deng Yingchao called on Comrade Kim Il Sung at the State Guest House on separate occasions and had cordial talks with him. General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang held talks with President Kim Il Sung in a cordial and sincere atmosphere.

China and Korea are close neighbours linked by mountains and rivers and are as closely related as the lips and teeth. The blood-cemented militant friendship between the two peoples has withstood the tests of history. The leaders of the two Parties and two countries have often exchanged visits, discussed and exchanged views on issues of common concern, thereby strengthening their unity and understanding. President Kim Il Sung's visit to China will certainly bring to a new stage the firm unity and relations of friendship and cooperation between the two Parties and countries. In the present turbulent international situation, the unity and cooperation between them constitute an important factor that should not be underestimated in maintaining peace in Asia and the world.

The Chinese leaders highly praised the Korean people who, under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung, have made great achievements in their socialist construction. They expressed the Chinese people's firm support for the Korean people in their great struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country. US troops must withdraw from south Korea, and the wish of the Korean people to reunify their country is irresistible.

The Chinese leaders said that, in international affairs, the Korean Workers' Party and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are playing an important role. They uphold independence and oppose imperialism and have made great contributions to promoting the non-aligned movement and strengthening the unity and



Chinese leaders welcome President Kim Il Sung at Beijing Railway Station.

co-operation among the third world countries and peoples as well as to the defence of world peace and the cause of human progress.

President Kim Il Sung said that the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China has summed up the valuable achievements and experience gained by the Chinese people in their revolution and construction under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. The congress was a success and was a new milestone in the consolidation and development of the Chinese Communist Party and in the history of the struggle of the Chinese people.

Kim Il Sung said that Taiwan is a part of Chinese territory, and to bring about the return of Taiwan to the motherland is the Chinese people's own right.

After visiting Beijing, President Kim Il Sung, accompanied by Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang on separate occasions, visited Chengdu and Xian, and was warmly welcomed by the leading members of the Party and government and the people there. In Chengdu, a mass meeting attended by more than 3,000 people was held to welcome President Kim Il Sung. Both Comrades Kim Il Sung and Deng Xiaoping spoke at the meeting. They praised the militant friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

## POLITICAL

### Nationwide Discussion of Draft of Revised Constitution

Discussions on the draft of the revised Constitution over the last four months throughout the country ended recently.

Hundreds of millions of Chinese workers, peasants, cadres

and People's Liberation Army fighters took part in the discussions since the draft was published at the end of last April (see *Beijing Review* Nos. 18 and 19, 1982). In central China's Hubei Province, 23 million citizens participated in the discussions, accounting for 80 per cent of the adults in the province.

The views and suggestions for further revisions of the draft made during the discussions by the people in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as the organs under the central authorities and the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army were forwarded to the secretariat of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution. During this period, the secretariat also received more than 2,000 letters (many from overseas Chinese), with suggestions for the revised Constitution.

Li Er, a senior educator in Hunan, suggested that the provisions for aesthetic education be included in the Constitution. Wang Zhixiang, 91-year-old noted jurist, suggested in his letter that the date of the promulgation of the Constitution be named Constitution Day. An overseas Chinese in Singapore proposed that the chairman of the state and ministers of the various ministries under the State Council be sworn in to office to uphold the dignity of the Constitution.

For the convenience of the people in their discussions, the draft of the revised Constitution was published in different national minority languages in addition to the Han language. The people of the various national minorities concentrated their discussions on those provisions concerning regional na-

tional autonomy and the equal rights for all the nationalities. The Hezhe people, China's smallest nationality with a population of only a little more than 800, said that the draft has given expression to the respect, trust and concern of the Communist Party and government for the minority peoples. The Oroqens, a minority nationality with a population of 3,200 in northeast China's Heilongjiang Province, were overjoyed at the provisions on equal political status for all the nationalities. They expressed their appreciation for this policy by citing the changes that had taken place in the Xinsheng Commune in Aihui County where the Oroqens live in compact communities. Now, of the 185 Oroqens in the commune, 6 are university students, 12 are secondary or vocational and technical school students, and 25 are cadres of the state.

The Committee for the Revision of the Constitution will further revise the draft in accordance with the views and suggestions of the people before submitting it for examination and approval by the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress scheduled to meet in November.

## ECONOMIC

### CIECC — China's New Consulting Corporation

The China International Engineering Consulting Corporation (CIECC) was established in Beijing with the aim of promoting economic and technical co-operation domestically and internationally.

Composed of 17 specialized engineering consulting corporations in such fields as civil



engineering, architecture, metallurgical, power, chemical, machine-building, coal-mining and light industries, geology, forestry and refrigeration industry, the CIECC is legally designated as an independent enterprise with authority over its own work.

CIECC provides a wide scope of advice designed to improve investment results. Its services range from construction planning and feasibility studies to economic evaluation and management. It serves projects incorporating foreign investment as well as construction projects entrusted to it by international organizations and government departments, economic bodies, enterprises, institutions and individuals at home and abroad.

The Beijing-based CIECC has a staff of 20,000 — including 12,000 engineering experts, economists and planners — and is equipped with automatic drafting machines, computers and other advanced technology and equipment. It has already established business contacts with the UN Industrial Development Organization and the World Bank as well as its counterparts in Britain, the United States and West Germany.

Consulting is a new undertaking which has developed in China only in the last few years. By April this year, 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions had established 160 professional and regional consulting bodies in such fields as comprehensive consulting, foreign trade, science and technology, investment and trust, finance and accounting. The 98 scientific and technological consulting branch companies that have sprung up

across the land have provided valuable advice on where to build large and modern deep-water harbours along the Yellow Sea coast as well as on the construction of key projects such as the Shanghai Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex.

### Transferring Technology

Co-operation between Shanghai scientific research institutes and enterprises around the country has led to measurable economic gains since 1979, according to economic experts.

Co-operative activities and the industrial use of technology developed at these institutes are very important to achieving an equilibrium in the economic development between coastal and inland China and ensuring the all-round development of the national economy.

Representatives from more than 600 units in various parts of the country attended a conference for swapping experiences in co-operative scientific research held in Shanghai in last March.

During the conference, 125 contracts were concluded for transferring the achievements of scientific research from institutes to enterprises. According to incomplete statistics, 48 scientific research institutes and institutions of higher learning in Shanghai supplied with remuneration 341 items of technological know-how to the rest of the nation in the period 1979-81.

During the same period, the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions entrusted 1,385 research and trial-production tasks to 56 Shanghai research institutes, colleges and universities.

In addition, Shanghai also provides new equipment, complete packages of technological knowledge, and technical services and advice.

This metropolis has not only helped the country in its modernization drive but also achieved economic gains. In the last three years, Shanghai's 44 municipal research institutes and 24 research institutes and institutions of higher learning under the central authorities earned a total of 20 million yuan from supplying technology, undertaking experiments entrusted to them and providing technical services and advice. These earnings will be used for further research work and improving the welfare of the workers and staff.

### Small Farm Machinery Demand Up

Farm mechanization in China has not, as some foreigners predicted, decelerated as a result of the introduction of production responsibility system in the countryside. In fact, in the past two years farm mechanization has been stepped up.

A total of 3,000 million yuan of farm machinery was sold in the first half of this year, 8 per cent more than in the same period last year, and the sale of small machinery shot up by 24 per cent, according to government statistics.

The increased sales spurred further production of agricultural implements, resulting in 174,000 hand-tractors in the first seven months of this year, a 43 per cent growth over the corresponding period last year; 403,000 pumps, up 45 per cent;



Dong Hongde, a peasant in Sihong which used to be a poor county in Jiangsu Province, bought a hand-tractor. He earned 5,000 yuan last year, 3,800 yuan more than 1980.

and 7.2 million rubber-tired handcars, up 65 per cent. The manufacture of low horsepower diesel engines and machinery for farm sideline processing also increased rapidly.

The demand for small farm machines is widespread, except in the sparsely populated northeast and northwest where large and medium-sized agricultural machinery is more common.

Small machinery is popular for three main reasons:

1) China is a developing socialist country with a low production level, a large population and comparatively little arable land spread over a large area. Thus small and semi-mechanized implements that can be guided by men or drawn by animals are the most useful.

2) Under the production responsibility system, peasants' income is closely linked to what and how much they produce. This is an incentive for better and more efficient work methods, such as rational use of small machinery.

3) The greater income from the increase of output has made it possible for the peasants to buy small farm machines.

## Bank of China: Functions Unchanged

The Bank of China will remain as China's specialized foreign exchange bank after the State Council has been streamlined and restructured, according to a responsible official of the State Council in an interview with Xinhua correspondent.

After the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress adopted a resolution on August 23 on a plan for the restructuring of organizations directly under the State Council, people abroad were concerned about the future functions of the Bank of China.

The Bank of China, said this responsible official, is a state-owned socialist enterprise and is the specialized foreign exchange bank of the People's Republic of China. According to the Articles of Association of the Bank of China approved by the State Council on September 22, 1980, the bank's tasks are to raise, utilize, accumulate and manage foreign exchange funds, engage in all kinds of foreign exchange business and participate in international financial activities for the purpose of rendering service to the modernization of China's socialist construction.

Apart from its own business operations, the official continued, the Bank of China also engages in borrowing and lending funds on behalf of the state when authorized or entrusted by the state. These functions will remain unchanged after the restructuring of govern-

ment organizations. It will continue to engage in borrowing and lending funds on behalf of the state when entrusted or authorized by it. The responsibility for all loan agreements the Bank of China signed with foreign official or private financial institutions on behalf of the state still rests with the state and will not be affected by the streamlining of organizations.

## SOCIAL

### Professional Ethical Education

About 60 per cent of China's 110 million workers and staff members are younger than 35. Now an education in professional ethics is being conducted among these youngsters.

Professional people are expected to conduct themselves according to certain norms in the course of their work. In socialist China, workers and staff are expected to serve the people heart and soul and work as masters of the country.

With some general knowledge, the young workers are often quick and able at learning skills required for their jobs. Nevertheless, some of them were susceptible to undesirable ideas and habits such as selfishness and aversion to discipline during the 1966-76 "cultural revolution." This bad influence can still be felt.

Statistical figures suggest that as many as 5 or 6 per cent of the younger workers have at least one of the following bad habits: tardiness and leaving their posts earlier than allowed, absenteeism, disobeying orders, neglecting responsibilities, violating rules and regulations,



slowdown in work and pursuit of personal gains at the expense of the collective and the state. Some have defied labour discipline and some have even committed crimes.

Poor attitudes can have serious consequences as in the fatal May 28 accident near Shenyang on a Jinan-Jiamusi passenger train. Many were injured when the train derailed as a result of the negligence of several young workers who were away from their posts in violation of labour discipline as well as work rules and regulations.

A nationwide education campaign in professional ethics for young workers is now under way to help them become qualified for their jobs. Such education takes various forms, such as:

— Studying the Rules of Conduct for Workers and Staff in China, drafted upon the suggestion of a forum of national model workers and advanced people held in Beijing in May. Highlights of this document are: Love the collective and take an active part in management; raise the quality of products and work efficiency; strive to raise their political and professional levels; abide by discipline and law and strictly observe all rules and regulations; show concern for colleagues, foster a mutual respect between masters and apprentices; be polite to others and observe social ethics.

— “Orientation education.” This means teaching new workers the political fundamentals, including the history of the Chinese revolution, the history of Chinese working class and the basics of scientific socialism.

— Opening political schools to train the young workers in rotation.

— Publicizing the deeds of model workers and calling on the young workers to follow their example.

This education has already proved successful. The Yangzhou Cotton Yarn Mill, for instance, has trained 490 young workers in 10 groups since it opened a political school in April 1981. Ninety of this school’s “graduates” have shown heartening changes in

their political consciousness, their sense of labour discipline, their willingness to work and their respect for ethics.

In the Beijing No. 2 Cotton Mill, veteran workers and advanced young workers formed groups to do ideological work with each of the mill’s 32 young workers who had broken the law. As a result, these people improved and some of them have been admitted into the Chinese Communist Youth League, the organization of advanced young people.

### News in Brief

**China Protests Vietnamese Air Intrusion.** The Foreign Ministry of China on September 12 sent a note to the Vietnamese Embassy in China, strongly protesting against the intrusion into China’s air space by Vietnamese aircraft. The Chinese Government solemnly demands that the Vietnamese side immediately stop all its activities of provocation and intrusion into Chinese territory.

The note pointed out that from 11:46 to 11:48 hours on September 10, two Mig-21 aircraft of the Vietnamese air force intruded into China’s air space on reconnaissance missions over the city of Pingxiang and the Ningming County of China’s Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. “This is a grave provocative incident purposely created by the Vietnamese authorities. It once again proves that the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry was hypocritical when it proposed on August 14 that hostile acts be suspended along the border area during the national day celebrations of

both countries. This proposal is only a smokescreen put up by the Vietnamese authorities to cover up their intensified creation of tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border area,” the note said.

**China Refutes Indian Rumour.** The Indian paper *Amrita Bazar Patrika* carried a report on September 7 quoting an Indian official source as saying that Chinese troops had hoisted the Chinese national flag in two places on the Indian side of the international border between Daulat Beg Oldi and Chushul in Kashmir.

The report said this was considered to be of great importance in view of the opening of the Khunjerab Pass by China and Pakistan.

Xinhua was told by a leading official of the department concerned that the question of Chinese frontier guards intruding into Indian territory does not exist, still less the hoisting of the Chinese flag there. The Indian report is sheer fabrication.

## Begin's Bloody Hands Must Be Immediately Stopped

**I**SRAELI aggressor troops have invaded West Beirut and massacred group after group of innocent Palestinian civilians. Such appalling and heinous fascist atrocities have shocked and aroused the indignation of the whole world. The Chinese people strongly condemn the Israeli authorities' inhuman atrocities and appeal to the United Nations, all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and people to take immediate actions to stop the bloody hands of the Begin authorities!

After the Palestinian armed forces and multinational troops withdrew from Beirut, the Israeli aggressor troops used the assassination of Lebanese president-elect Bashir Gemayel as a pretext to invade West Beirut and massacre Palestinian civilians. They have turned West Beirut into a horrifying inferno.

After Israel's invasion of West Beirut, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution demanding that Israeli troops immediately withdraw from West Beirut. The Israeli authorities not only flatly refused to do so, but also brazenly said that their aggressor troops would remain there for a few weeks. In other words, they plan to kill more Palestinian civilians. Should the international community ignore such fascist actions which despise international law?

What the Israeli authorities have done in West Beirut shows that the aim of their invasion of West Beirut was to kill off the Palestinian people so as to

strangle their just struggle. The Begin authorities have forgotten the lesson of Hitler. Although Hitler killed millions of Jews, he could not destroy the Jewish nation. On the contrary, he came to an ignominious end.

At present, the Begin authorities are slaughtering the Palestinians in a grisly revival of Hitler's methods. However, they cannot destroy the Palestinian nation, but may well suffer Hitler's fate.

The United States is a firm supporter of the Begin authorities. It has played a significant

role in Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the ensuing developments. So far, the United States has adopted no effective measures to prevent Israel from invading Lebanon. Unquestionably it bears unshirkable responsibility for Israel's fascist atrocities in West Beirut. Now it must show by actions, not empty words, its attitude towards the crimes of the Begin authorities.

Beirut is shedding blood. The Palestinian people are shedding blood. The situation in the Middle East remains turbulent. The tense situation in Lebanon is mounting. These constitute serious threats to world peace. The international community

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### Strong Condemnation of Israeli Atrocities

**A**SPOKESMAN for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China issued a statement in Beijing on September 19 strongly condemning Israel's invasion of Beirut and killing of Palestinian civilians.

The statement said: "On September 15, Israel outrageously invaded and occupied West Beirut in total defiance of the norms of international law and the agreement reached between the parties concerned. On the 17th, the United Nations Security Council adopted a resolution demanding that the Israeli troops immediately withdraw from Beirut and respect the rights of the civilians.

"However, the Israeli authorities arrogantly refused to implement the above-mentioned resolution, and on the 18th massacred in cold blood innocent Palestinian civilians, including women and children. The Chinese Government strongly condemns the Israeli authorities for their grave crimes of invading and occupying Beirut, capital of Lebanon, and of savagely killing Palestinian civilians.

"The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggles, and support the measures the Lebanese Government has adopted for the maintenance of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity."

It continued: "The international community absolutely must not tolerate the Israeli authorities' inhuman atrocities. The United Nations organizations and all the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples should take prompt and effective actions to stop as soon as possible the Israeli aggressor troops' atrocities of killing civilians and to force them to withdraw immediately and unconditionally from Beirut and then from the whole of Lebanon."

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Palestinian civilians massacred in West Beirut.

must take action to stop Israel's bloody atrocities and force the Israeli aggressor troops to withdraw from Beirut and Lebanon

immediately and unconditionally.

— "Renmin Ribao" Commentator (September 20)

### Kampuchean Question

## Foil Viet Nam's Scheme At UN General Assembly

HANOI'S plan to unseat Democratic Kampuchea at the upcoming 37th United Nations General Assembly is but the latest of its schemes to legitimize its own Phnom Penh regime in the eyes of the world.

Viet Nam is working overtime to win support from other countries for its unjustifiable and illegal scheme, first to have Kampuchea vacate its UN seat and then to replace the legitimate government with the puppet authorities. This constitutes an insult to the spirit of the UN Charter.

### Democratic Kampuchea Is Legal Representative

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea has in the past three years persevered in the struggle against aggression at home and effectively exercised its right to defend national independence. Its struggle could

not have endured such a long time if it had lost the people's support, and if it was not the representative of the Kampuchean people.

All justice-upholding countries should support this legitimate government and sole legal representative of its people.

It can be recalled that during World War II, governments in exile of some European countries under the occupation of the fascists were recognized as legal governments, and some of them even became founding members of the United Nations. So there can be no reason for divesting Democratic Kampuchea of its UN seat.

Some take a seemingly impartial attitude on this issue. They support neither the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, nor the Phnom Penh regime. Actually, this is not

impartial; for a puppet regime installed by foreign aggressors can hardly be considered on par with a legal government steadfastly resisting foreign aggression. To treat them equally is objectively favouring the aggressors.

### Defend UN Charter

Allowing Viet Nam to succeed in its scheme for Kampuchea's UN seat would be tantamount to entitling one country to abolish the legitimacy of the government of another independent country within the international organization by means of force. This runs counter to the principles of opposing aggression defined in the UN Charter and to the norms of international relations.

At present, there is an uneasiness about the United Nations' failure to effectively defend peace as is clearly mandated in its Charter. Only if a firm attitude is taken towards Viet Nam's aggressive acts in Kampuchea, can the United Nations be seen as playing this role. Any tolerance and clemency shown to Hanoi can only further reduce the UN's credibility and make it increasingly less able to handle similar problems in the future.

### Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government Is Representative

The recently formed Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which includes the three Kampuchean groups that are resisting Vietnamese aggression, is widely representative of the Kampuchean people.

Some of the countries that in the past abstained from voting or opposed Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations may now change their votes in favour of Democratic Kampuchea.



Viet Nam could find its attempt to have the seat vacated becoming increasingly unpopular.

The moves of Viet Nam and its supporter, the Soviet Union, to thrust the Heng Samrin regime into the UN in place of

Democratic Kampuchea have been defeated at several UN General Assembly sessions. The scheme to make Kampuchea vacate its UN seat at the 37th UN General Assembly will no doubt also be defeated.

— Li Yongming

## Soviet Aggressors Sink Deeper Into Afghanistan Quagmire

**S**OVIET aggression in Afghanistan is being sucked into the same quagmire that sunk US aggression in Viet Nam in the 1960s.

Although the Soviet Union has 100,000 troops stationed in Afghanistan and built many more permanent military bases, it has failed to gain control of the situation. It is be-devilled by the growing resistance movement of the Afghan people and the disintegration of the puppet Karmal regime.

### Guerrillas Grow in Fighting

Since spring, the important guerrilla base in Panjshir Valley, 80 kilometres north of the Afghan capital Kabul, repeatedly has been attacked by large numbers of Soviet and Karmal regime troops, backed by aircraft and tanks. However, every attempt to eliminate the base has failed, as the courageous guerrillas used the difficult terrain there to lure the enemy in and then wipe out the scattered units.

In one action in late May, the guerrillas shot down 20 Soviet aircraft, destroyed dozens of enemy tanks and armoured vehicles and killed 800 enemy troops. With the widespread

support of the people, the guerrillas are growing in strength as they fight, while their enemy is unable to achieve its objective.

The May action was typical of countless battles in Afghanistan. Soviet troops have been there for nearly three years but have been able only to maintain control of the large cities and towns and to set up some military bases. While the guerrillas are able to move freely throughout the country, the aggressors are open to attack whenever they leave their bases. On September 3 the freedom-fighters ambushed a Soviet convoy when it left Kabul for Paktia Province, destroying some Soviet tanks and killing about 50 Soviet soldiers.

The guerrillas also have launched frequent attacks on enemy positions. On August 31 and September 1, the guerrillas shelled Jalalabad, capital of Nangrahar Province in eastern Afghanistan, and its airport. They destroyed two Soviet helicopters and killed about 80 Soviet and government troops.

Although the guerrillas are poorly equipped and lead a subsistence existence, their morale is high and they are confident of victory, for they know they are fighting for the

independence of their country. On May 2, seven groups of freedom-fighters decided to join forces to form the Afghanistan Islamic Alliance of Freedom-Fighters so as to strengthen their armed struggle against the Soviet occupation.

A statement issued by the alliance said: "We are convinced there is no other way to deal with the Russian invasion but through a holy war."

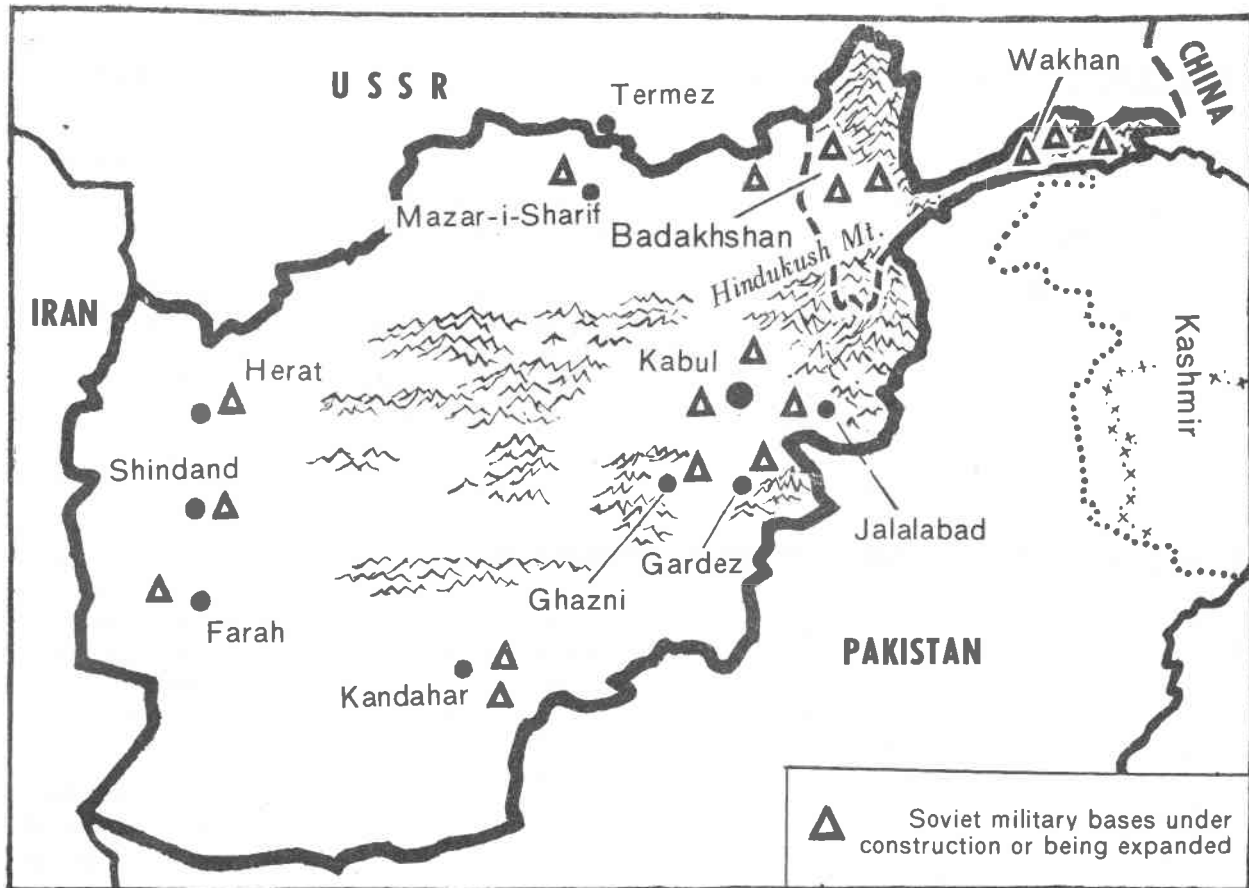
One guerrilla expressed the sentiments of his comrades-in-arms when he said: "We are not afraid of death. We are ready to lay down our lives to drive out the aggressors and win independence and freedom for our country."

The low morale of the Soviet troops provides a sharp contrast. A Soviet captain captured by the freedom-fighters said he thought the war in Afghanistan was stupid and unjust. He said that the Soviet troops have done nothing good in Afghanistan and that a good number of Soviet soldiers just want to go home; many spend all their free time drinking or sleeping.

### Falling Out Within Karmal Regime

As the true features of the aggressors became more exposed, many prominent Afghans, including military and government officials, have crossed over to the side of the people's resistance. Defections have become an everyday occurrence. The repudiations of the Karmal puppet regime have dealt telling blows to it from within.

In February, Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, an Afghanistan diplomat, used the pretext of seeking medical attention to flee to New Delhi. This diplomat of 30



years' standing had been successfully the ambassador to India, to the United Nations and to Britain. He was the president of the 21st United Nations General Assembly in 1966. At a news conference after his escape, he said he was joining the Afghanistan resistance organization and would strive to bring about the alliance of all resistance groups to oppose the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

Large-scale defections have reduced government troop strength to about 30,000 from about 80,000. The Afghan press agency reported that 350 paramilitary troops of the Karmal regime in Laghman Province, northeastern Afghanistan, on July 23 crossed over with their weapons and ammunition.

In July the Karmal regime revised its military draft law to permit it to draft 60,000 more men, but so far it has only

been able to get one-tenth of this number.

Recent reports say that the Karmal regime plans to put all males aged 16 to 55 into its so-called civil defence organization and use them for patrol and guard duties to make up for its shortage of regular forces. This measure can only increase the Afghanistan people's hatred of the puppet regime.

Furthermore, factional fighting within the Karmal regime is mounting. Six people were reported killed and many others wounded on August 3 when shooting broke out inside the presidential palace of the Afghanistan Revolutionary Committee. The incident arose when the regime relieved Gul Aqa from his post as director of the general political department of the government armed forces. Aqa, a member of the Parcham (Flag) faction, had conducted repeated purges of the Khalq

(Masses) faction in the armed forces and this had caused friction between the two factions. To mollify the Khalq faction, the regime sacked Aqa, touching off the shoot-out between his supporters and palace guards.

### Permanent Military Bases

The Soviet troops in Afghanistan are in a most unenviable position. They have but one way out, and that is to get out. But, in pursuit of its strategy of thrusting southwards to contend for world hegemony, the Soviet Union has decided to do exactly the opposite. It is building numerous permanent military installations in Afghanistan with a view to occupying the country for a long time.

The British *Sunday Telegraph* reported recently that the Soviet Union is building six new air fields in northeastern Afghanistan's Badakhshan Province, three of them in the

mountainous area of the Wakhan Corridor. At the same time, Moscow is expanding four air bases — one north of Kabul, another in the south in Shindand, and a third in western Afghanistan's Kandahar, as well as the Jalalabad base.

Moscow also has sent two SAM-8 missile regiments to Afghanistan and has equipped

the Karmal troops with SAM-2, SAM-3 and SAM-6 rockets. As the freedom-fighters have no aeroplanes, the Soviet Union's large-scale building of military air fields and military bases and the deployment of sophisticated modern weapons is obviously not meant to deal with the guerrillas.

— Liu Zong

## Equatorial Guinea Makes Headway

**L**ARGELY through self-reliant efforts, Equatorial Guinea has shown considerable progress in national economic recovery over the past three years, even achieving a balanced budget in fiscal 1981.

In 1979, when President of the Supreme Military Council Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo took power, the country was plagued with sagging production, commodity shortages, soaring prices and grave financial difficulties.

Cocoa, coffee and timber production, the mainstays of the economy and major source of foreign exchange, had fallen sharply.

**Restoring Production.** To increase production of the cash crops vital to the economy, the new government has helped establish co-operatives in rural regions and restored cocoa and coffee production on once-abandoned plantations. Some 40 coffee and cocoa co-operatives have been set up on 20,000 hectares of land. In Bioko Island alone there are now 36 cocoa co-operatives covering 6,000 hectares.

The government has also raised the purchase prices for coffee and cocoa, extended loans to farmers, supplied large num-

bers of agricultural machinery and farm tools, and set up a training school and some processing facilities. As a result, cocoa, coffee and timber production has increased steadily.

In addition to cash crops, the government has promoted the growing of basic foodstuffs, and production of such staples as cassava, bananas and taro has increased in varying degrees. The call to grow more corn in order to reduce flour imports and save the country's scarce foreign exchange has had some impact, and the government is now establishing, along with co-operatives, seven state agricultural centres to grow rice, wheat and corn on a trial basis.

**Fishery and Animal Husbandry.** Great importance has also been attached to the restoration of fishery and animal husbandry production, particularly since the government cancelled a fishery treaty with the Soviet Union at the end of 1979. There are now 18 fishing co-operatives in the country, with motor boats, nets and other equipment provided by the government. Since 1979, several pasturelands and stock-raising co-operatives have been set up.

The country's processing industries also have recovered to

some degree. The government has allocated US\$2.5 million to restore industrial production so that a number of formerly abandoned small enterprises making soap, bread, drinks, gunnysacks, fishing tackle and metal tools, plus oil pressing and timber processing operations, have resumed production. The government has also worked out plans to establish new facilities for boat-building, fishmeal processing, cocoa processing, oil refining and beer, cement, and foodstuff production. A huge timber mill to handle the country's timber production is being built at Bata city.

**Energy Resources.** Offshore drilling is going on north of Bioko Island, and a survey on mineral resources is underway on the mainland. Besides the large Bicom hydroelectric power station, a group of small hydroelectric stations are being built around the country to solve the nation's need for energy.

As the national economy recovers, the grave financial situation has taken a turn for the better. In 1981, the government was able to bring national income into balance with expenditures. Like other third world countries, Equatorial Guinea has suffered from such problems as inadequate capital and technology to develop her economy, inefficient management of the economy, and insufficient trained manpower. The developments of the past three years are heartening evidence that the people are being mobilized and resources allocated to overcome these problems.

— Ou Yucheng



# Some Questions Concerning Revision of Party Constitution

— Hu Qiaomu Interviewed by Xinhua

*Comrade Hu Qiaomu, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, who presided over the drafting of the new Party Constitution adopted by the 12th National Party Congress, answered questions put to him by a Xinhua correspondent. Following is an abridged translation of the interview.—Ed.*

**Question:** What are the main differences between the new Party Constitution and the previous ones? What are the main points that have been revised this time?

**Answer:** The guiding ideology for the most recent revision of the Party Constitution was: In keeping with the characteristics and requirements of the new period of the socialist modernization programme and in light of the present state of the Party, the new Party Constitution places stricter demands on Party members and cadres. It calls for heightening the fighting capacity of the Party organization, upholding and improving Party leadership and building the Party into a strong leading core for socialist construction.

The new Party Constitution discards the "Left" errors in the Constitution adopted by the 11th Congress, and carries forward the merits of the Party Constitutions passed respectively by the Seventh and Eighth Congresses. It systematically sums up past experiences in Party building and reflects the requirements of the Party's real life. First of all, it has a fairly substantial General Programme.

The contents of the revisions can be summed up in three major points:

1. The new Constitution sets forth stricter requirements for Party members, cadres and primary organizations than all previous constitutions. The standards it sets for Party members are stricter as well; it has an added chapter on cadres, setting higher demands on them than on rank-and-file Party members.

2. It lays down some new provisions with regard to the Party's organizational system.

3. It makes detailed and more concrete provisions regarding the Party's system of democratic centralism and Party discipline.

In addition, it contains some new stipulations concerning upholding and improving Party leadership.

**Q:** What are the stricter requirements for Party members, cadres and primary Party organizations?

**A:** The requirements for Party members include the following three components.

First, it determines who can apply for membership in the Communist Party of China (article 1 of the new Constitution).

Second, it describes what kind of people Communist Party members should be (article 2). It particularly stresses that Communist Party members should be ready to make any personal sacrifices and dedicate their whole lives to the realization of communism. In light of the fact that the Party's status changed after it became the ruling Party, the revised Constitution stresses that Communist Party members are at all times ordinary members of the working people. They should undertake more duties than non-Party people; they must not seek personal gain or privileges, although they are allowed personal benefits and job functions as provided by the relevant regulations and policies.

Third, it lists eight duties for Party members including that they must "adhere to the principle that the interests of the Party and the people stand above everything, subordinate their personal interests to the interests of the Party and the people, be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, work selflessly for the public interest, and absolutely

never use public office for personal gain or benefit themselves at the expense of the public.”

Why is it necessary to lay down these stipulations? Because after our Party seized state power and began to lead the whole country, some Party members made use of every opportunity and situation for personal profit at the expense of the masses and other people, and gained advantages at the expense of the state and the collective. To effect a fundamental turn for the better in the style of the Party, it is essential to strictly forbid the continued existence of such practices.

The new Party Constitution demands that Party members accept any job the Party assigns them, conscientiously observe Party discipline and the laws of the state, rigorously guard Party and state secrets, firmly oppose factionalism, earnestly practise criticism and self-criticism, boldly expose and correct shortcomings and mistakes in work and back good people and good deeds and fight against bad people and bad deeds. It demands that members play an exemplary vanguard role in production and other work, study and social activities, step forward and fight bravely in times of difficulties and danger, etc. These demands set forth in the new Constitution should and can be fulfilled.

However, it should be admitted that it is not easy to fulfil these requirements. From the very outset of revising the Party Constitution, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that it is necessary first of all that Party members must live up to all qualifications for membership. It is necessary to draw a line of demarcation: Those who live up to the qualifications for membership can be Party members; those who fail cannot become Party members. The stipulations laid down in the new Party Constitution concerning the duties of Party members are intended to draw such a line of demarcation.

Of course, the new Party Constitution also defines in detail the democratic rights of Party members. It states emphatically: No Party organization, up to and including the Central Committee, has the right to deprive any Party member of these rights.

The Party Constitution also stipulates: “It is strictly forbidden, within the Party, to take any measures against a member that contravene the Party Constitution or the laws of the state, or to retaliate against or frame up comrades. Any offending organization or individual must be dealt with according to Party discipline or the laws of the state.” In this way, the prac-

tice during the 10 years of turmoil (1966-76) of persecuting and making things hard for honest Party members through abusing of power is specifically disallowed. If such practices occur in any Party organizations, they must be dealt with according to the particulars of the case.

The Constitution has a chapter specially dealing with Party cadres. The requirements for Party cadres naturally are higher than for rank-and-file Party members. Cadres should be able to correctly implement the Party’s line, principles and policies; fight resolutely against hostile forces, combat all erroneous tendencies inside and outside the Party; have a democratic work style, conscientiously accept criticism and supervision by the Party and the masses; correctly and fully exercise functions and perform duties within the framework of their work and refrain from abusing power to seek personal gain.

The Constitution also defines what kind of abilities and skills cadres should possess in the period of socialist construction. This chapter explicitly stipulates that Party cadres must set great store by non-Party cadres and ensure that the latter can play their roles to the full and that the lifelong tenure of leading Party cadres which was the reality in the past should be abolished.

The Constitution contains fairly detailed stipulations regarding the tasks of primary Party organizations, intended to educate, organize and supervise Party members and cadres to ensure that they fulfil their duties and play their proper roles. In particular, article 7 concerning the tasks of primary Party organizations stresses the need to educate and supervise Party cadres and other working personnel so that the latter strictly observe the law, administrative discipline, financial and economic discipline and the personnel regulations of the state. It is also important that financial workers, including accountants and other professionals, who are charged with enforcing laws and regulations in their own units, do not themselves violate the laws and regulations, while at the same time having the right to exercise their functions and powers independently in accordance with the law and being protected against any reprisals for so doing.

Clearly, this special stipulation deals specifically with actual life; it is also of great significance in attacking economic crimes, effecting a fundamental turn for the better in the Party’s style and social morals and ensuring that in the new historical period as a whole, Party and

state organizations, enterprises and institutions adhere to the socialist orientation.

If the stipulations of the Party Constitution are strictly observed, Party members and cadres will be in a better position to play an exemplary vanguard role among the masses and the fighting capacity of Party organizations will be immensely enhanced.

**Q: What are the new provisions of the revised Party Constitution with regard to the system of Party organizations?**

**A:** The new provisions are mainly as follows:

While electing the Central Committee, the National Party Congress will also elect the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection. These two work under the leadership of the Central Committee. While electing provincial Party committees, the provincial Party congresses will also elect provincial advisory commissions and provincial commissions for discipline inspection; both commissions work under the leadership of provincial Party committees.

The Central and provincial advisory commissions will act as political assistants and consultants to the Central Committee and the provincial Party committees respectively. This is an important measure to suit the situation and needs of the present period, to give play to the consultative role of veteran comrades and achieve co-operation between the new and old cadres and succession of the old by the new. Advisory commissions have been established at and above the provincial level; there will be no advisory commission below the provincial level.

Local Party organizations at every level and larger primary Party organizations now all have commissions for discipline inspection. Each of these commissions has the right to change the decision of the commission at the next lower level. The commission at the lower level is under the leadership of the commission at the next higher level in addition to being under the leadership of the Party committee at the corresponding level. In this way, the commission for discipline inspection has a comprehensive system from the upper to the lower levels; at the same time the authority of the commissions at every level is significantly strengthened.

An important change in the organizational system of the Central Committee is that the Party Central Committee now has only a General Secretary and no longer has a Chairman or Vice-Chairmen. The General Secretary is a

Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee; he is responsible for convening the meetings of the Political Bureau and its Standing Committee and presides over the work of the Secretariat. Obviously, convening and presiding are different roles. Such an organizational system will help prevent the recurrence of over-concentration of personal power and arbitrariness of a single person. Experiences of our own and other countries' organizations show that when a Party has both a Chairman and a General Secretary, often one position is merely nominal. Therefore, it is unnecessary to have these two positions simultaneously. Moreover, there is no reason for the posts of the Chairman and the General Secretary to be held by one person. According to the new Party Constitution (and proved by reality since the Fifth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Congress), the leading core for the day-to-day work of the Party is the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee. In addition to the General Secretary, other Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau include the Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, the First Secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and the Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee. All these provisions help guarantee the Party's collective leadership and unity.

Here, I would like to answer another question in passing: What is the relationship between the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission of the State as stipulated in the Draft of the Revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China? Our Party's idea is that members of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, through consultations between our Party and the democratic parties and with the approval of the National People's Congress, can concurrently become members of the Central Military Commission of the State. The People's Liberation Army was, from the very beginning, under the leadership of the Party. The Party's continued leadership of the Central Military Commission of the State and the People's Liberation Army conforms to the fundamental interests of the people of the whole country, as they can easily understand. This does not at all contradict the stipulation that the Central Military Commission of the State is responsible to the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee. According to this idea, eventually there will not be two separate Central Military Commissions. Of course, le-



gally speaking, only with the decision of the National People's Congress can this idea be translated into reality.

The new Party Constitution also stipulates that the central leading bodies (the Political Bureau, its Standing Committee and the Secretariat) and leaders elected by each Central Committee shall, when the next National Congress is in session, continue to preside over the Party's day-to-day work until new central leading bodies and leaders are elected by the next Central Committee. Corresponding provisions were also laid down for the standing committees of local Party committees at various levels. The aim of this is to ensure through the Party Constitution that the Party's leadership of day-to-day work will at no time be suspended. This is absolutely necessary for a party leading the state power of a big country, because the Party congresses at various levels and their presidiums cannot handle the large amounts of day-to-day work which are delegated to the leading bodies of the Party.

With regard to the relationship between the Party and the Communist Youth League, the new Party Constitution stipulates that the secretaries of League committees, at or below the county level or in enterprises and institutions, who are Party members may attend meetings of Party committees at the corresponding levels and of their standing committees as non-voting participants. This will help build closer relations between the Party and the Communist Youth League and help leaders of Communist Youth League organizations to mature.

**Q: What are the new stipulations regarding the Party's democratic centralism and Party discipline?**

**A:** The new Party Constitution has more systematic and comprehensive stipulations on the basic principles of the Party's democratic centralism than in the past.

The new Party Constitution has also drawn lessons from past experience and stipulates that Party committees at all levels function on the principle of combining collective leadership with individual responsibility based on division of labour. The Constitution forbids all forms of personality cult. It is necessary to ensure that the activities of the Party leaders be subject to supervision by the Party and the people, while at the same time to uphold the prestige of all leaders who represent the interests of the Party and the people. The Constitution also clearly stipulates that no major issue should be decided

upon by an individual but by Party committees, following democratic discussion.

Many stipulations that reflect both democracy and centralism define the functions and powers of the central and local, higher and lower Party organizations as well as the mutual relationships between them, and the relationship between individual Party members and Party organizations. For instance, it stipulates that, when making decisions on important questions affecting the lower organizations, the leading bodies of the Party at all levels should, in ordinary circumstances, solicit the opinions of the lower organizations and measures should be taken to ensure that the lower organizations can exercise their functions and powers normally.

Another example is that, if lower organizations consider that any decisions of higher organizations do not suit actual conditions in their localities or departments, they may request modification. If the higher organizations insist on their original decisions, the lower organizations must carry out such decisions, but they have the right to report to the next higher Party organization.

The new Party Constitution stipulates that Party organizations must keep to the principle of subordination of the minority to the majority in discussing and making decisions on any matter. However, it also stipulates that serious consideration should be given to the differing views of a minority. It also includes a particularly careful stipulation concerning controversy over major issues in which supporters of the two opposing views are nearly equal in number. More detailed stipulations are laid down regarding the democratic rights of individual Party members.

All these stipulations will provide stricter guarantees for democratic centralism within the Party.

More concrete and strict stipulations have also been made on Party discipline. For instance, (1) applying the principle that all members are equally subject to Party discipline, there shall be no privileged Party members who do not participate in the regular activities of the Party organization and do not accept supervision by the masses inside and outside the Party. (2) Every Party member is required to, apart from the Party discipline, abide by the state laws and administrative discipline. If a Party member who violates Party discipline also violates the state law and administrative disci-

pline, he shall also be subject to administrative disciplinary action or legal action. Anyone who seriously violates the criminal law shall be expelled from the Party. (3) In case a Party organization seriously violates Party discipline and is unable to rectify the mistake on its own, the next higher Party committee can, with the approval of the Party committee further above, decide on the reorganization or dissolution of the organization. In addition, the new Party Constitution also enlarges by a substantial measure the functions and powers of the commission for discipline inspection, as mentioned earlier.

**Q: What are the important stipulations on upholding and improving the leadership of the Party?**

**A:** Both the stricter demands on members, cadres and primary organizations of the Party and the various stipulations concerning the Party's organizational system, democratic centralism and discipline are aimed at upholding and improving the Party's leadership.

Party leadership consists mainly of political, ideological and organizational leadership.

The Party must realize its leadership through formulating and implementing correct lines, principles and policies and through meticulous and effective ideological and political work, as well as propaganda and educational work, through close and careful organizational work and through giving full play to the exemplary vanguard role of Party members.

The Party's organizational work includes mainly the training, selection, use of and supervision over its cadres. The most important function is to choose and appoint the most suitable people to leading positions and rely on the Party organization and the masses to exercise earnest supervision over leading Party cadres at each level.

It is necessary to carry out the principle of division of work between the Party and the government and strengthen the building of the Party itself. The Party must see to it that the legislative, judicial and administrative organs of the state and the economic, cultural and people's organizations work actively and with initiative, independently, responsibly and in harmony.

In an enterprise or institution, the primary Party committee discusses and decides on major

questions of principle and at the same time ensures that the administrative leaders fully exercise their functions and powers, but refrains from substituting itself for, or trying to take over from, the administrative leaders. Except in special circumstances, the general branch committees and branch committees under the leadership of a primary Party committee only play a guarantory and supervisory role to see that the production targets or operational tasks assigned to their own units are properly fulfilled.

The central, local and primary organizations of the Party all must pay great attention to Party building. They shall regularly discuss and check up on the Party's work in propaganda, education, organization, and discipline inspection, its mass work and united front work. They must carefully study ideological and political developments inside and outside the Party.

It is necessary to constantly practise earnest criticism and self-criticism within the Party and to wage ideological struggles against incorrect tendencies, both "Left" and Right, in matters of principle. It is necessary to persevere in structural reform, make efforts to train cadres and gradually make the ranks of the cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. It is necessary, from time to time, to rectify the Party's style of work and consolidate Party organizations, preserve the communist purity of the Party ideologically and organizationally and strengthen ties with the masses. All these measures are aimed at enabling the Party to better and more effectively lead the people to carry out the great cause of socialist modernization.

The Party must conduct its activities within the limits permitted by the Constitution and the laws of the state. That is, no activities of Party members or Party organizations from the central to the grass-roots may violate the Constitution or the laws of the state.

All the above stipulations are very important for strengthening and improving the Party's leadership. The national Party congress resolution on using the Party Constitution as a weapon to rectify the Party's style of work and consolidate the Party's organizations will, in particular, provide a most important guarantee for upholding and improving the leadership of the Party.

*(Continued on p. 29.)*

# Trend Towards Stable Urban Employment

The 1977-81 assignments of 37 million urban dwellers to jobs represent a substantial reduction of the non-working labour force created by the turmoil of the 10-year "cultural revolution." Although only slightly more than 3 million people remain to be placed, crucial problems must still be solved, such as how to create job opportunities for the 4 or 5 million who will enter the labour market each year while simultaneously improving productivity.

Conditions favouring fuller employment are being created through the rational restructuring of the economic system, opening up more channels for employment, the revival of employment agencies and the expansion of professional training, as well as through the gradual reform of secondary education.

## Solution to Employment Problems

by Hu Mengzhou of the Ministry of Labour and Personnel

THE "cultural revolution" (1966-76) left in its wake a large contingent of people awaiting jobs who engendered countless petitions and other problems. But this situation has all but disappeared in the past few years, especially since the 1978 Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. Urban employment has gradually stabilized.

In the period of 1977-81, a total of 37 million people were assigned jobs in China's cities and towns (see Table I). About half of them were people who

had been sent to the countryside during the "cultural revolution." The rest were people who entered the labour market more recently. Today, 24 of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions on the mainland have provided job opportunities for everyone who entered the job market before 1980 and the other five will complete the task before 1985. By the end of last year, the total number of people awaiting jobs in cities and towns throughout the country had been reduced to 3.05 million, 80 per cent of whom

finished middle school that year.

A larger portion of urban dwellers is employed than ever before. In 1957, 30.4 per cent of the total urban population was employed (in 1949, it was 16.2 per cent). In 1981, the portion increased to 56 per cent. This reduced each employed person's dependents from 1.06 to 0.77 (in 1949, the number was 4.15).

National labour productivity has also risen. Productivity in state industrial enterprises increased 6.6 per cent between 1978 and 1981, while that of the collectively owned industrial enterprises increased 16.8 per cent. Unfortunately, the phenomenon of "three people doing two men's work" remains mainly because for a short period it was a necessary solution to the urgent social problem caused by the large number of people waiting for work. Therefore, local administrations assigned people to some state enterprises arbitrarily, which increased the latter's burden. In the future, fuller employment must be achieved without threatening productivity.

However, China has found some effective ways to solve the urban employment problem through summing up historical experiences as well as through the last few years' readjustment and reforms in the economic field. These will create favourable conditions for employing the additional 4 or 5 million urban people who will join the labour market each year, and bring employment into the orbit of a normal planned economy.

1. Restructuring the system of ownership and encouraging voluntary collective employment and self-sought employment.

Table I Number of People Given Jobs From 1977 to 1981  
Unit: Thousand

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Total
Jobs	5,000	6,000	9,020	9,000	8,000	37,020
Not employed by the end of the year		5,310	6,360	4,090	3,050	
Percentage of job-waiting people to the total labour force		5.3	5.5	3.6	2.6	



A young worker in a leather shoe factory learns the skills from a veteran shoemaker.

China has a large population and abundant natural resources. After more than 30 years of construction, it now has large, modern industry and semi-mechanized small industry in addition to its traditional handicraft industry. This multi-tiered development of the productive force requires a multi-tiered system of ownership to suit it. But, for a long period of time, we placed one-sided emphasis on the advantages of ownership by the whole people, limited the development of the collective enterprises and curtailed that of the individual businesses. As a result, there was but a single channel of employment left: People could only be assigned to enterprises owned by the whole people. The number of those waiting for jobs grew each day.

After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee in 1978, the principle of "combining job assignment by the labour departments with voluntary collective employment and self-sought employment was adopted under the guidance of the universal state plan." The number of people

employed by units owned by the whole people is controlled by the state. These units employ mainly graduates of universities and colleges and secondary vocational schools as well as demobilized army men, in accordance with the plans of labour departments. If not enough people of the above-mentioned categories are available, these units may employ the best qualified job-waiting people. The rest are encouraged to work in collec-

tively owned enterprises or engage in individual undertakings. The government supports collective and individual economic efforts through measures such as special loans, lower rent on idle factory buildings and equipment, and exemptions from income tax for the first three years of operation. Industrial and commercial taxes are also waived for two to three years on the incomes of those collective enterprises which engage in service trades including repair and labour services.

With this support, urban collective and individual enterprises have been restored and developed and have provided significant employment opportunities for those awaiting jobs (see Table II). Of the people who became employed in the past three years, 32.9 per cent work in collective enterprises and 3.8 per cent sought jobs by themselves.

In addition to creating appropriate job openings, state enterprises contribute to alleviating employment problems through measures such as contracting workers as casual labourers and gradually changing the system of the "iron rice bowl."

**Table II** Distribution of People Employed From 1979 to 1981  
Unit: Thousand

	1979	1980	1981
Total employed	7,070	6,510	6,030
(1) Employed by units owned by the whole people (including natural replacement)	760	2,410	1,750
(2) Employed by various collectively owned units	4,220	2,790	2,960
(3) Self-employed labourers		400	320
(4) People temporarily employed	2,090*	910	1,000

\* The figure includes people employed in small collectives run by units below the district and county level.



**2. Readjusting the structure of industry and encouraging people to engage in the consumer, handicraft, commercial and service industries.**

In order to readjust the seriously disproportionate relationship between consumption and accumulation, the state recently has increased the portion invested in light industry, and at the same time, stressed commerce, the food processing industry and service trades, all of which were neglected for a long time. It is estimated that the same amount of investment can create twice as many jobs in light industry as in heavy industry, and even more in service trades. Thus a drastic reduction of the scale of capital construction can contribute to expanded employment.

At present, some cities, including Changzhou, Nantong, Shashi and Yantai, have succeeded in employing all of their annual emerging labour force. What they have in common is an emphasis on the development of light industry, the handicraft industry and service trades.

By the end of 1981, there were 3.299 million networks of com-

mercial, catering and various other service trades throughout the country, 150 per cent more than in 1978. They employed a total of 16.24 million people, an increase of 73.2 per cent over 1978. The development of these trades has meant broader market offerings and improved living standards. The contradictory phenomena of "some people having nothing to do and some things having no people to attend to" have been greatly reduced. But there is still great potential to be tapped in this respect.

**3. Strengthening professional training and improving the quality and skills in the labour force.**

In the past, China's secondary education was mainly intended to prepare students for institutions of higher learning. But today only 5 per cent of the students can be enrolled in universities and colleges, and the remaining 95 per cent must be assigned to jobs after graduation. However, many of them lack professional skills.

In order to change this irrational situation as quickly as possible, the government has

successfully turned a considerable number of ordinary middle schools into secondary vocational schools for those who are not bound for universities. (We will carry another special feature series on the structural reform of the secondary education. — Ed.)

**4. Establishing urban labour service companies to organize and give guidance to employment.**

In the 1950s, in order to solve the unemployment problem left over from the old society, many local governments established employment agencies. These organizations were instrumental in finding jobs for people. However, with the elimination of unemployment, the agencies also disappeared. In recent years, the labour departments in many cities have again set up labour service companies. These employment agencies organize people who are waiting for job assignments into collective economic undertakings, support individual economic establishments, run professional training courses, or supply casual and contract labourers to the enterprises, thus acting as a "cistern" for the surplus labour force.

At present, more than 11,000 labour service companies have been set up throughout the country. These companies have established 58,000 production and service networks and helped to create job opportunities for 1.26 million people. In addition, they have organized 1.61 million people as casual labourers and labour service teams and provided professional training for 320,000 people. The labour service companies have become an effective means to teach skills and create job opportunities for those awaiting work assignments.



Wen Baozhu (right), a youth awaiting work in Guangzhou, sets up a family nursery.

### 5. Enforcing strict control over the rural population entering the cities.

Eighty-five per cent of China's population lives in the countryside. Because great differences still exist between the countryside and the cities, the cities still have a strong appeal to the rural people. If no controls were in force and peasants were allowed to pour into the cities, it would not only increase the employment burden of the cities, but also would lead to imbalances between the different branches of the national economy and serious shortage in the supply of the means of subsistence. A great number of rural people moved to the cities in 1958, forcing the government to resettle 20 million workers in the countryside during the three difficult years that followed.

## Not Just an Employment Agency

### — The Xian Labour Service Companies

by Our Correspondent Jing Hua

**A**LTHOUGH it is one of China's bigger cities, Xian is not plagued with thousands waiting for years to find work. The majority of those who enter the labour market each year can be employed within 12 months. Around 60 per cent of Xian's 1.63 million people are employed.

Again during the "cultural revolution," 13 million peasants were recruited to work in the cities and 17 million urban youths were sent to the countryside. Disastrous results ensued. We should never forget these historical lessons.

China's current policy is not to recruit workers from the countryside except in the few industrial branches of ore and coal mining, geological prospecting and survey and forestry which still require a rural labour force. The surplus labour force in the countryside will be given jobs mainly through the overall development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery with local resources and through developing commune- and brigade-run industries as well as domestic sidelines.

This achievement has not come easily. As the capital of Shaanxi Province, this ancient city encompasses many Party and government organizations and People's Liberation Army units. It also has a large number of heavy industrial enterprises that each employs more than 1,000 people. The current

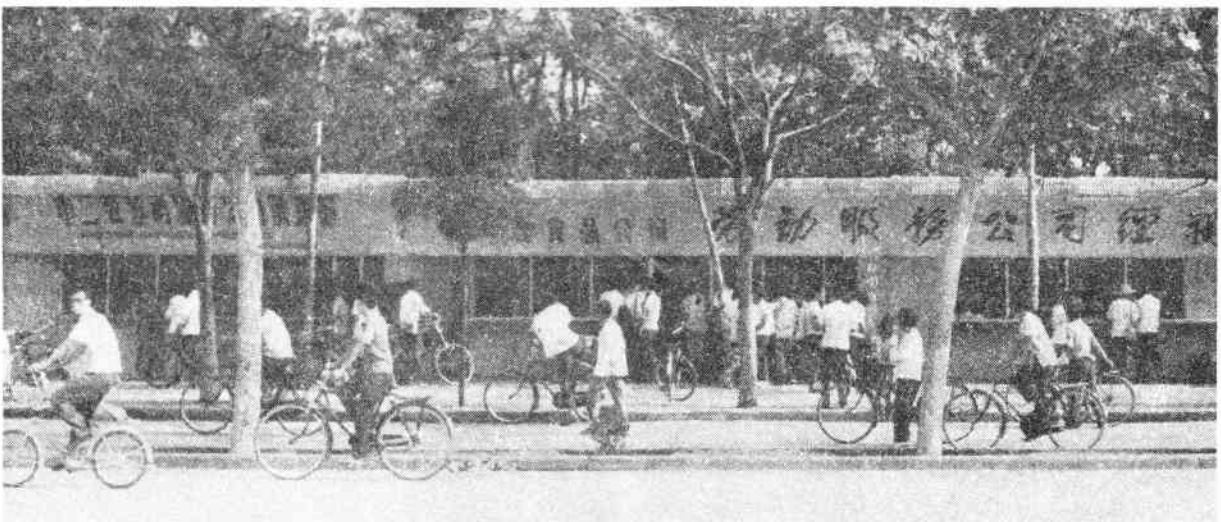
national plan for economic restructuring calls for simplifying official functions and scaling down heavy industry, thus reducing jobs in those fields. In addition, the city has only a limited number of light industrial enterprises, commercial and service centres, which could absorb a large amount of the labour force.

An Weicheng, deputy director of the city labour bureau, said in a recent interview that the city's successes in solving the employment problem should be attributed mainly to the labour service companies founded since 1979.

### Three Roles

According to An, before the labour service companies were established, employment was the responsibility of the government labour department which matched those who were awaiting jobs with the various state-owned enterprises, undertakings and government organizations. The department could only assign 20,000 people annually. The baby booms in the 1950s and 1960s increased the employment problem. This, in addition to the 200,000 youth who settled in the countryside during the "cultural revolution" and later gradually returned to the city, brought

Shopping booths built by Xian's 20 labour service companies that employ youths awaiting job assignments.



the number of those seeking work to as high as 151,000 in 1978, accounting for 15.7 per cent of the city's total labour force.

To cope with this situation, numerous channels of employment were opened. Apart from the labour department's recommendations, those who needed jobs were encouraged to find or create jobs for themselves. Consequently, the labour service companies were born.

A labour service company is an undertaking under the jurisdiction of the city government labour bureau that is authorized to act not only as an employment agency, but as one which can engage in various economic activities. Since 1979, when the first labour service company was set up, 275 such companies have been established in Xian. A general company at the city level has branches or sister companies in many districts, counties and big enterprises, government agencies, public organizations, PLA units and schools with more than 1,000 people. The companies have helped 70,000-80,000 people find jobs annually and, at each level have also established their own small

factories, stores and shops covering catering, service, repair, construction and other trades. Today Xian has a total of 3,488 factories and shops of this nature, embracing 87,000 people.

An Fengsen, deputy manager of the city's general labour service company, described the functions of the labour service companies.

First, they match people to jobs.

The labour service companies, like large reservoirs, first absorb those who need jobs scattered in society and arrange for them to work in the small-sized enterprises run by the labour service companies themselves. When workers are needed for permanent or odd jobs, the companies recommend candidates from their own enterprises.

Second, providing vocational training.

In 1981, the labour companies set up 358 training courses to teach skills they analysed were needed by society. They taught 18,000 people cookery, dressmaking, repair, accounting, nursing, photography, hair-dressing or other services and



management. At the end of the courses, the companies recommended the outstanding students for permanent jobs or helped them organize collectively owned enterprises or individual businesses.

Third, offering good service to society.

The labour service companies offer services the society needs. The Lianhu district government company, in one of the city's seven districts, set up quite a number of factories and shops and helped revive more than 4,000 individual stalls, which have played a positive role in filling the gaps left by the state-owned enterprises, enlivening the market, benefiting the people and promoting the development of the economy.

Deputy manager An said: The labour service companies are a tool for solving the employment problem in the cities and towns. More significantly, they have blazed a new trail for reforming our country's labour and employment system.

**A snack stall for the Hui people on the Damaishi Street in the Lianhu District of Xian.**



It is no small task for the labour service companies to set up so many small-sized enterprises and they frequently seek support from other social institutions.

### Mobilizing the Social Forces

One of the 82 small enterprises run by the labour service company of the Xian railway bureau is a youth inn next to the Xian Railway Station. The inn had to provide a short training course for the dozens of youth who manage and serve the 100-bed inn. The building originally was an underground air-raid shelter and needed quite a bit of work. Deputy manager of the labour service company Zhang Jing-xun said that the inn was supported by the railway bureau, which spent 8,000 yuan for necessities such as furniture and bedding, and by the city civil air defence office, which provided funds to whitewash and equip the inn. But the inn does not have to repay the investments before it makes a profit. "We call this 'seeing you off for a distance after helping you get on the horse,'" joked Zhang.

The company's clothing factory, employing 320, was originally a sewing group under the railway bureau. It grew to its present size with the help of the railway bureau which provided the workshop and found the workers awaiting jobs. At the beginning, the workers brought their own sewing machines, scissors and stools and lent them to the factory. Because the young people were technically weak, retired skilled tailors were invited to teach them. Then they found they were unable to market the goods to retailers, so workers peddled them in the streets, which rapidly expanded their sales volume. Now



Students of the training centre's cookery class practising with frying pans.

this factory's workforce includes 240 job-waiting youth. The processes of cutting and sewing have been mechanized and streamlined and the borrowed equipment and articles have long since been returned to their owners. The products are gaining increasingly high credibility and the factory has contracts to make the uniforms and labour protection clothes for all the bureau's workers and staff members.

The newly established department store, restaurant, snack bar and four other shops next to the railway bureau were built facing the street in place of part of the enclosing wall around the bureau building. This was considered an innovative way to solve the problem of land and has been popularized throughout Xian.

To offer better services to railway passengers and transportation, the bureau also organized three overhauling teams, five loading teams and four capital construction teams, which have absorbed more than 1,000 young people who were waiting for jobs.

The Xian general labour service company operates a train-

ing centre in the eastern suburbs.

### The Training Centre

In addition to the usual features of a school, such as classrooms and sports grounds, the school's 2,400 square metres include a 150-bed hotel and numerous shops which serve as practice teaching facilities. The training courses last from three to six months depending upon the nature of the job, with half of the time devoted to study and the other half to practice. The trainees have to pass an examination before entering the school. Each pays a monthly tuition fee of 2-6 yuan. During the period of practice, each gets a daily pay of 1.20 yuan.

Since its founding in May 1981, the training centre has sponsored 12 training courses for sewing, garment cutting, machine embroidery, cookery and service and has trained a total of 400 people. Although the training centre is not authorized to find jobs for its trainees, all of its students have in fact found suitable jobs after their training, and are very enthusiastic about the programme.



Yan Fang, a 21-year-old girl, failed three times to pass the university entrance examinations after she graduated from senior middle school in 1978. She was very depressed. The training centre gave the disillusioned girl hope. After six months' training in commercial economy and business management in the service class, she is now an assistant manager in a youth market.

Liu Xiaoying, two years older than Yan, graduated from senior middle school in 1977. Before entering the training centre, she idled at home for several years and was almost utterly disheartened. She thinks highly of the labour service company. Because of her excellent study record,

after she graduated from the garment cutting class, she was offered a post in the training centre as an assistant teacher.

The deputy director of the city labour bureau said that the labour service companies are permanent and will be consolidated and advanced.

A new teaching building is now under construction in the labour and employment training centre. Slated for completion in 1983, it will greatly increase training work. The training centre will also work in co-operation with secondary education reform and try to give vocational training to all the workers-to-be before they are employed, thus gradually perfecting the labour and employment system.

Nantong's total industrial output value increased 50 times while the number of workers and staff rose only 7.7 times. (See chart at the bottom.)

However, too few new workers join the city's labour force every year to meet the needs of newly built or expanded plants. Take 1981 for instance. Altogether 5,944 persons were available in the labour market, among them.

Junior middle school and high school graduates	3,200
Graduates of colleges and technical schools	594
Peasants turned workers allowed by policy	1,500
Others	650

## Full Employment Improves Efficiency

### — Nantong city's way of doing things

by Our Correspondent Jing Hua

WHILE other city authorities are troubled with providing jobs, Nantong city has a labour shortage.

The complaints of factory directors and the deputy director of the city labour bureau in this textile city in Jiangsu Province by the estuary of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River are varied: The new labour that emerges every year is only enough for natural replacement; factories with tough working conditions have a hard time recruiting enough new workers; there are too few students for the secondary technical schools.

Qu Guangneng, deputy director of the city labour bureau, said, "In 1977, shortly after the downfall of the gang of four, the department in charge of labour was concerned because a concentrated contingent of

23,000 school graduates and cadres who had gone to the countryside wanted to be transferred back to the city. During the period of 1977-81, Nantong provided jobs for 55,136 persons.

### Production Growth Spurs Employment

Qu said that Nantong's experience shows that the fundamental solution for full employment lies in developing production. Over the past 32 years,

Yet city factories needed at least 8,240 new workers that year. The deficiency was alleviated by technical innovations and improving production efficiency.

### Light and Small Industry

A medium-sized city with a population of 210,000, Nantong does not possess mineral resources, is not in the vicinity of fuel production area and has no railway traffic. In past years, the city made several blunders in trying to develop heavy industry. Later they came to realize the city's strengths were its proximity to the cotton growing area of the northern

	Total industrial output value (million yuan)	Number of workers	Percentage of employment	Dependent of each worker
1949	46.9	21,214	26.13	2.7
1981	2,352.5	163,200	77.61	0.4

Jiangsu plain and its 80-year-old textile industry which has created a workforce with extensive technical and management training. The city began to emphasize light and textile industries. At present, Nantong has 79 textile mills, electronic meter factories and those producing food and daily necessities among its 362 light industrial factories, most of which are small and collectively owned. Last year light industry produced 73.7 per cent of the city's total industrial output value and the light industrial and textile mills absorbed a large amount of the labour force. Since 1977, 55 per cent of those employed have been new recruits to these mills.

The growth of a small polyester fabrics factory epitomizes the development of Nantong's collectively owned economy. In 1963, it was formed as a small manual labour workshop owned by the neighbourhood committee. It had 13 workers and its output value was only 7,000 yuan. Last year the workshop had grown into a factory equipped with new workshops and machinery, with a payroll of more than 200 workers and an output value of 10.48 million yuan. It has signed a long-term

co-operative contract with the foreign trade department.

Nantong only has 11 factories that employ more than 1,000 workers. Seventy per cent of the city's factories are small collectively owned enterprises like the polyester factory. These employ 50.74 per cent of the city's workers.

### Full Employment and High Efficiency

Some people feared that if more people were employed it would decrease the incentive for technical innovation and the possibilities of improving productivity. But, experiences of Nantong's several big cotton textile mills show that it is not true.

Nantong No. 1 Cotton Mill is more than 80 years old, but it has kept up with the times by replacing its outdated workshops and equipment with new machines and new technology. In the early 50s, one worker operated two looms; now a worker can run 24-26. In 1979, 32 technical innovations were introduced in a spinning workshop with 23,000 spindles. An automatic production line was installed. More than 2,300 new workers, one-third of the mill's

total, were hired during the period of 1979-81, and the mill's average labour productivity rose 8 per cent.

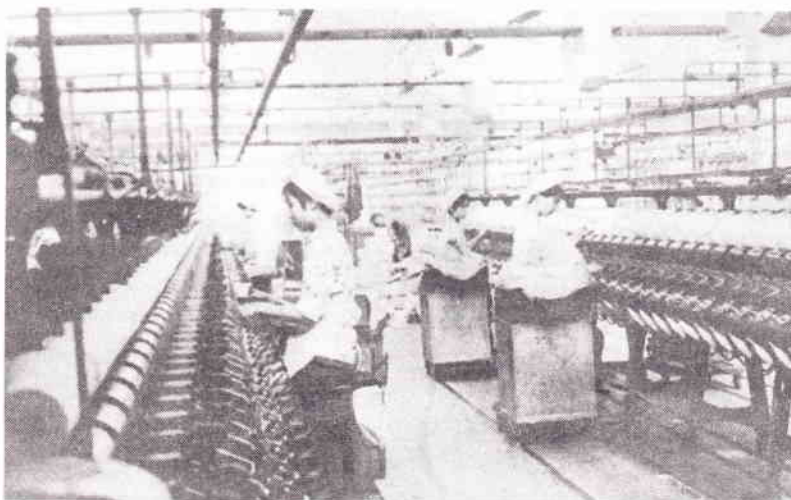
The state-owned No. 2 Cotton Mill's situation is similar. New automated workshops and imported techniques and equipment have replaced the old machines of half a century ago.

Although the 5,594 workers employed today are only 3.6 times more than the workforce in 1949, the mill's total output value is 17 times higher. The last decade added 2,800 new workers to the mill, yet the labour productivity showed a yearly average increase of 7 per cent during that period.

Qu Guangneng said that raising labour productivity is the first consideration in assigning jobs. Half of the workforce assigned to jobs in the past five years were placed in trades that were short of labour like commerce, grain-processing, construction, and in schools and hospitals. Factories seeking to employ new workers must strictly abide by the state productivity, that is, a fixed number of workers for a fixed amount of work. Factories are not allowed to employ people for jobs that already have enough workers.

Fixed quotas for workers and improved management have contributed to a steady improvement in Nantong's labour productivity. The total industrial output value last year was 59 per cent higher than 1977 and labour productivity 9 per cent better. The city's average output value in 1981 was 11,197 yuan, ranking high among the country's medium-sized cities.

Although only a few of China's medium-sized cities are similar to Nantong, the situation there indicates this prospect — full employment will spur further labour productivity. □



A spinning workshop of the Nantong state-owned No. 2 Cotton Mill.

## Books

### **A Lively, Lucid Look At Marxist Philosophy**

Popular Philosophy (in Chinese)

《通俗哲学》

Edited Chiefly by Han Shuying,  
Published by China Youth Publishing House,

Distributed by Beijing Distributing Department, Xinhua Bookstore,

Price: RMB 1.20 yuan.

China has entered a new period of historical development. Our progress has not been smooth, and new situations and problems calling for careful study and analysis constantly arise. To deal with these problems we need the proper theoretical means. During the traumatic 10 years of the "cultural revolution," Marxist philosophy was distorted beyond recognition and right and wrong were confounded.

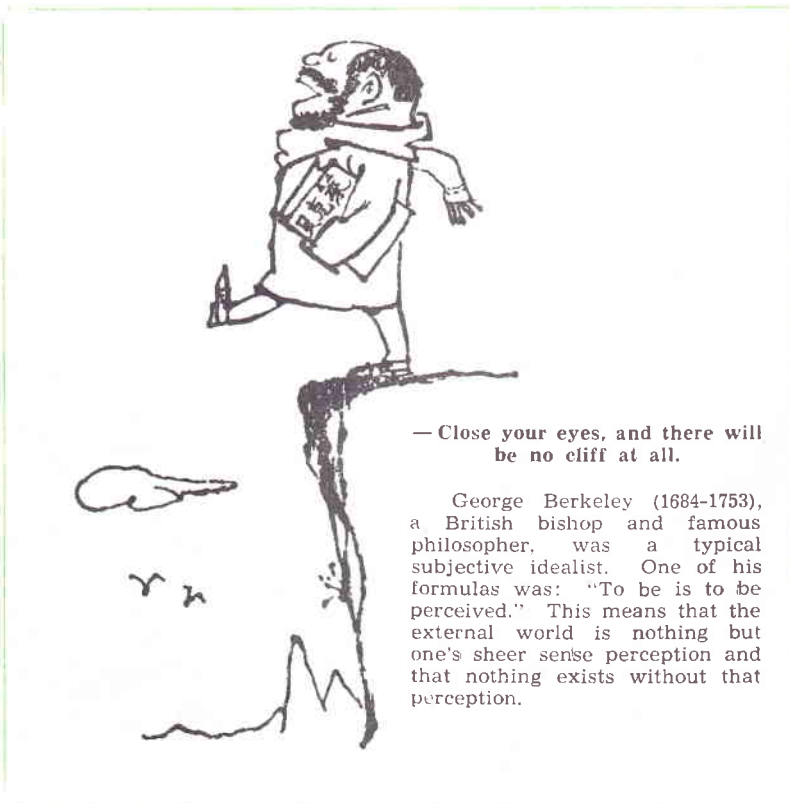
Some young people today no longer believe that Marxism has any practical value or that it matters whether one's thinking is guided by a scientific world outlook. Thus there is great need to educate the masses, particularly the young, in the differences between real and sham Marxism, to disseminate Marxist philosophy correctly and clearly. Some cadres still analyse new situations and subjects in isolation, with static and biased viewpoints. They use over-simplified formulas to solve problems. They too need to learn some philosophy. The publication of *Popular Philosophy* thus fills a real need.

Marxist philosophy, the finest instrument and sharpest weapon in the hands of revolutionaries, must be easily accessible to the masses. Mao Zedong made brilliant contributions to the popularization of Marxist philosophical ideas, and Chinese Marxists have tried to follow in his footsteps over the years. *Popular Philosophy* unquestionably represents a fresh step in this direction.

Instead of long-faced preaching, the authors of this book offer solid facts in everyday language. With a thorough understanding of their audience, they cite vivid examples known to everyone and present problems of common, immediate concern. The book explains profound

philosophical concepts in simple terms, and is thus a fruitful result of the efforts of recent years to popularize philosophy.

Marxist philosophy rides the crest of the forward wave of history. Its vitality lies in the fact that it continually enriches and deepens itself—the most rigid test of its value is its applicability to new conditions. The growth of modern science, both social and natural, has provided a host of new subjects for Marxist analysis. *Popular Philosophy* has broken new ground in this regard—presenting, for example, a Marxist outlook on information and systems theories, and on cybernetics. At one point, for instance, it argues against the concept that computers can really replace the human brain. The authors also offer scientific analyses of new problems that have arisen in Chinese society.



Nobody likes "drab language" in books or speeches, as Mao Zedong once emphatically pointed out in an essay on "Stereotyped Party Writing." *Popular Philosophy* is undoubtedly a success in overcoming this shortcoming, which still remains a problem in many political volumes. It uses lively language, idioms, anecdotes, metaphors, and even cartoons to bring abstract philosophy to vivid life. Such originality should be commended and imitated.

The book is certainly not

"The larger one's mouth is, the more truth one possesses."

From the materialist point of view, whether one has the truth depends not on his position and power but on whether he correctly reflects objective reality.



Cartoon by Fang Cheng

flawless. Some sections are a bit loosely organized and its language needs to be further refined. Both drawbacks, I hope,

will be overcome in its second edition.

—Prof. Feng Ding of Beijing University

(Continued from p. 19.)

**Q: Why doesn't the new Party Constitution include a stipulation strictly limiting the term of office of the Party's leaders?**

**A:** The new Party Constitution clearly stipulates that leading Party cadres at all levels, whether elected through democratic procedure or appointed by a leading body, are not entitled to lifelong tenure, and they can be transferred from or relieved of their posts. It also stipulates that cadres no longer fit to continue working due to old age or poor health should retire according to the regulations of the Party and the state. Such stipulations are conducive to the constant rejuvenation of the ranks of cadres so as to enable it to keep pace with the continuous development of the cause of the Party. The results of the election at the 12th Party Congress as well as some veteran comrades' voluntary and earnest requests made prior to and during the congress for not being named as delegates or as candidates for leading bodies, which were approved by the Party Central Committee and the congress, have in fact indicated that this stipulation is being carried out now.

At the same time, we should take into consideration that ours is a big Party with nearly 40 million members and our country is a big country with a population of about 1,000 million and the tasks of leadership for the Party are very complicated and arduous.

Therefore, it is necessary that the central leading core of our Party has some veteran comrades who have rich experience, are far-sighted and good at handling various complicated situations and who enjoy high prestige in the Party and among the people for their great contributions. Only in this way can the maturity and stability of the leadership of the Party be guaranteed and can veteran comrades help, guide and pass on experience to the middle-aged and young comrades as well as ensuring the smooth succession of veteran cadres by younger ones. Also only in this way can the state maintain prolonged stability. The current situation is entirely different from the early days after the founding of the Party. In a big Party and a big country like ours, it is impossible for leading cadres who have rich experience and enjoy the confidence of the people to emerge without being tested in long periods of struggle. Therefore, after repeated conscientious discussions in the process of revising the Constitution of the Party, we finally decided not to set strict limits on the term of office for leading cadres. The term of office for each person will be decided according to his or her own situation. At the same time, the combination of the old, middle-aged and young and the succession of the old by the young are being carried in Party organizations at every level. This accords more with the fundamental interests of our Party, our state and our people. □



## THEATRE

*"The Accused"*

The eight-act play *The Accused* staged recently by the Central Experimental Modern Drama Troupe is Beijing's first modern play to depict the struggle against smuggling, graft and corruption.

The story begins when customs officers of a coastal county discover smuggled goods on Chen Lanxiang, the head of the county commercial bureau. Chen expects the head customs officer, Long Hansheng, to let her go because he is a former subordinate of her husband Zeng Kun, the secretary of the county Party committee. But Long refuses to bend the law for the benefit of his old chief. Chen is to be dealt with legally.

In response, Zeng circulates a notice throughout the county criticizing his wife. At first every one, including Long, is moved by Zeng's action.

But in fact, Zeng Kun's letter is a cover for his own large-scale smuggling activities. Under the pretence of carrying out the open policy towards foreign countries, Zeng has taken advantage of his position and power. In collusion with Huang Xianda, a lawless Xianggang

businessman, he has smuggled thousands of TV sets into China and illegally taken out many valuable articles, rare calligraphy and paintings.

Zeng finds out that Long knows all about his criminal activities and has written a letter accusing him to the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection. The best way to deal with Long Hansheng is, he thinks, to go on the offensive. So he quickly accuses Long of bringing false charges. It is unclear which accused will be convicted.

Long receives a summons, and believes that he has been condemned by Zeng's trick. But as he is saying goodbye to his wife, his daughter and his colleagues, he gets a notice from the prefecture court. The play ends with the happy news that the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection believes that his accusation of Zeng is valid and wants Long to help prepare for the trial of Zeng and other smugglers.

The message of the play is realistic. With the introduction of the open foreign policy and flexible domestic policies, the negative influence of capitalist ideas has also found its way into China. Although the majority of cadres are honest Long

Hanshengs, a few are seduced into taking bribes and bending the law and even becoming criminals like Zeng Kun. Reflecting the present struggle against corruption in China's economic field, the play is topical and is sure to be popular.

## ARCHAEOLOGY

*Cliff Carvings*

Cliff carvings dating back at least 3,000 years have been discovered in 10 locations in Cangyuan Va Autonomous County in southwest China's Yunnan Province, near the Burmese border. Archaeologists made the initial estimate from the results of a carbon 14 dating technique analysis of limestone samples from the cliffs and by associating the carvings with relics dug up at a nearby Neolithic site.

Among the cliff carvings, 1,063 images can be identified. They include 785 human figures, 187 animals, 25 houses, 13 roads and 35 symbols as well as trees, caves, boats and the sun.

The carvings engraved on sheer cliffs are brownish red because the pigments were made of hematite powder mixed with animal blood. They are highly adhesive and the carvings have peeled off little in the past several thousand years. Moreover, most carvings were protected by overhanging parts of the cliffs and surrounded by dense forests.

The cliff carvings mainly depict how people at that time hunted and gathered wild fruits and plants.

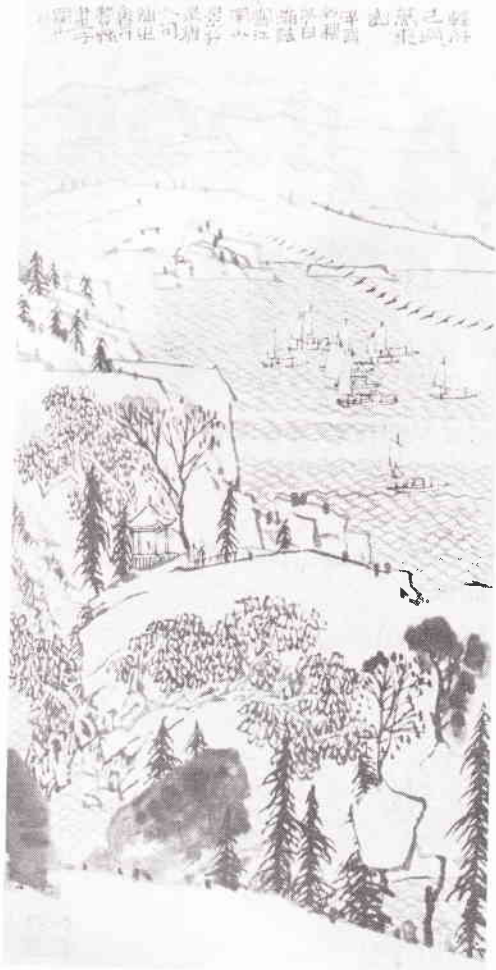
The discovery of these cliff carvings furnish valuable material for studying the history of the Va nationality, primitive society and fine art, the researchers said.

A scene from "The Accused."



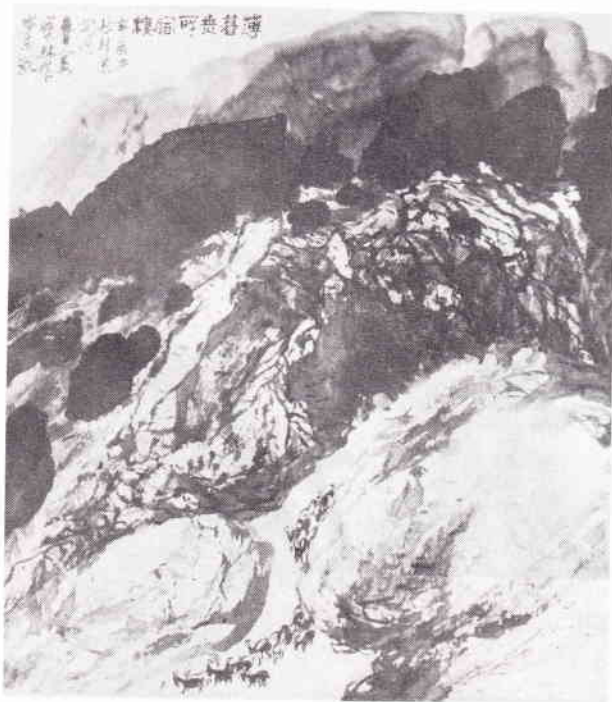
## Jiang Baolin's Traditional Chinese Paintings

Born in Penglaj County in Shandong Province in 1942, Jiang Baolin was a graduate from the Department of Traditional Chinese Paintings, Zhejiang Institute of Fine Arts. In 1979, he entered the Central Academy of Fine Arts as a postgraduate student and now works in the Zhejiang branch of the Chinese Artists' Association.



Mountains and waters.

Autumn wind.



A herd of goats coming home from grazing.



# PANDA BOOKS

**SELECTED TALES OF LIAOZHAI** by Pu Songling, pp. 151

17th-century tales of fox-fairies, ghosts and other strange spirits.

**SEVEN CONTEMPORARY CHINESE WOMEN WRITERS**, pp. 280

Social changes as seen by women in the latter part of the 70s.

**RECOLLECTIONS OF WEST HUNAN** by Shen Congwen, pp. 195

Early memories of a boyhood in a national minority area.

**A PITIFUL PLAYTHING AND OTHER ESSAYS** by Li Guangtian, pp. 154

Essays, written in the 30s and 40s, depicting the lives of the poor.

**BENEATH THE RED BANNER** by Lao She, pp. 215

An autobiographical novel of life in Beijing at the turn of the century.

**SELECTED STORIES OF XIAO HONG**, pp. 220

The plight of women in male-dominated feudal China in the 30s.

**THE BLACK EEL** by Ai Qing, pp. 103

A long narrative poem about a young fisherman and a girl.

**BEIJING LEGENDS** by Jin Shoushen, pp. 141

A collection of folktales about Beijing.

Forthcoming Titles:

THE BLACKSMITH AND THE CARPENTER by Sun Li

THE BUTTERFLY AND OTHER STORIES by Wang Meng

ALL THE COLOURS OF THE RAINBOW by Jiang Zilong

STORIES FROM THE THIRTIES, 2 volumes

A SMALL TOWN CALLED HIBISCUS by Gu Hua

Published by **CHINESE LITERATURE**, Beijing (37), China

Distributed by \_\_\_\_\_ **DIAN)**