

# BEIJING REVIEW

A CHINESE WEEKLY OF  
NEWS AND VIEWS

## NI304E

China Launches Submarine-Based Carrier Rocket

•  
Relations With French CP Resumed

27 Years of Air Safety



## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

### China's New Carrier Rocket Technology

China successfully launches a submarine based carrier rocket (p. 5).

### FRG President in China

The official visit of President Karl Carstens of the Federal Republic of Germany to China makes it possible for leaders of the two countries to exchange views on the present international situation and the further development of bilateral relations (p. 8).

### French Communists Visit China

The meeting in Beijing between Chinese and French Communist Party leaders, the first of its kind since 1965,

marks the normalization of relations between the two Parties (p. 9).

### Hu Yaobang Meets French Newsmen

General Party Secretary Hu Yaobang answers questions from French correspondents regarding Sino-Soviet relations, prospects for Sino-French cooperation, anti-hegemonism and other issues (p. 17).

### Protein Sources

To improve the Chinese diet, development of multiple protein resources and improved utilization are stressed (p. 21).

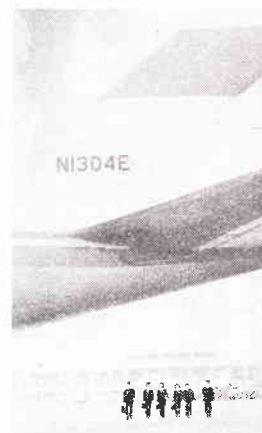
### Israelis Against Begin

A demonstration of 350,000 indicates Israeli opposition to

Begin's policies of aggression and expansion (p. 11).

### Flight Safety Standards High

The principle of safety first, strict maintenance and operational standards result in an excellent flying safety record on China's international air routes (p. 24).



The Beijing International Airport.  
Photo by Yun Chao

## BEIJING REVIEW

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## Education Takes Priority

**Why is education recently listed as one of the strategic priorities in China's economic development plan?**

In his report to the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, General Secretary Hu Yaobang stressed that education, science, agriculture, energy and transport are strategic priorities in our economic growth for the next 20 years. Education is being emphasized more than at any time since the founding of the People's Republic.

Domestic and foreign experience in the past few decades confirms that education is one of the basic building blocks for a prosperous and strong country. Educated workers and people with professional knowledge and skills are indispensable to China's socialist modernization drive. Without them, China cannot fully utilize its rich natural resources, manufacture and use advanced equipment and develop production rapidly.

The foundation of China's education is weak. Although progress has been made since the founding of New China, it is still weak and backward. Over the past 33 years, 10 million students have graduated from secondary technical schools, colleges and universities. This figure is too small for a country with a population of 1,000 million people. The proportion of people who have received a secondary school or college education in China is far below that in the developed countries.

It takes 16-20 years to train a person with high professional skill, 12-15 years to train an intermediate technical worker or a skilled worker. And it takes about 10 years for a junior middle school graduate to become familiar with agricultural production. A few decades will be needed for our whole nation's cultural, scientific and technical level to catch up with that of the advanced countries. This reality forces us to take prompt measures to train professionally competent people and give priority to education. If we fail to expand the scale and raise the level of our education in the 1980s, we will not have enough competent people in the 1990s. A faulty educational system will hold back our economic development.

Education is not only important to production but also to the building of socialist spiritual civilization and the promotion of socialist democracy. To ensure that the ranks of our cadres become more revolutionary, better educated and more professionally competent and to ensure that the people become citizens with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline, we should exert great efforts to develop our education. A new type of socialist democracy must be established on the basis of the improved cultural and scientific level of our people.

On the educational front, we are concentrating our efforts on the following:

— Universal primary school education. At present, in more than 600 counties, or around one-third of the total number of counties in the country, primary education has become universal. Plans have been drawn up to extend universal primary education by multiple and diverse forms throughout the country before 1990;

— Strengthen secondary vocational and technical education and train large numbers of young people to become labourers with socialist consciousness, cultural knowledge and certain professional skills. Since general senior middle schools developed too fast in the past few years, their number should be reduced;

— Adjust the structure of departments of liberal arts and science in universities. The length of schooling and standards of our higher education should be varied; some universities should emphasize raising the standards and some popularizing higher education;

— Establish a regular educational system for the cadres and introduce in-service training of cadres by rotation;

— Promote TV, radio and correspondence courses to raise the cultural and scientific level of the cadres, workers and staff members, teachers, peasants and educated youth.

When these tasks are accomplished, the cultural and scientific level of the whole nation will be raised markedly. This will promote the rapid development of China's economic construction and the socialist cause as a whole.

— Cultural Editor Xin Xiangrong



# LETTERS

## 12th Party Congress

I would like to take the opportunity of the successful conclusion of the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party to extend to you my cordial greetings. I am convinced that the line, the methods and the new Party Constitution adopted at the congress will guide the Chinese people to win new victories on the road of socialist modernization.

I am now studying Hu Yaobang's report to the 12th Party Congress and I think the section about the socialist spiritual civilization is particularly important. If the younger generations are successfully educated with communist morals and spirit, China will have a bright future. To develop socialist democracy and overcome existing "Left" phenomena are also important tasks your Party has set for itself.

I wish you, your land and people new successes in the great forward march.

**M. Lotscher**  
Basel, Switzerland

## Socio-Economic Development

Congratulations to you in publishing the article entitled "Developing Countries' Strategy for Socio-Economic Development" (issue No. 36). I read the original published in *Hongqi* but I enjoyed reading the English article more.

I am sure that your readers recognize this article as the masterpiece par excellence with tremendous insights. I have used this article in my courses in economic development and I found it timely and penetrating in assessing development strategy.

As an economist and a professor of economics, I owe my highest esteem to the writer for his generosity in sharing his wisdom with fellow economists.

I do hope that you will publish more articles of such high calibre.

**Francis Shieh**  
Upper Marlboro, Md., USA

## More Substance

Do not have so many short articles. Have at least one in each

issue that is worth clipping and keeping. No one reads *Beijing Review* as they do other magazines. We get all the short items elsewhere. You need to explain what the China framework is and why.

Quite a while ago, I read a very good article in your magazine, something like "Will Small Production Lead to Capitalism?" (issue No. 3). I would like more by this author.

On the whole, *Beijing Review* is excellent for its readers. I find it readable and of course everyone needs a file of it who is in any way interested in China. You are the real liaison between the Chinese and the West, as a magazine in English and other languages.

One idea is this: I think you should build up one person as an authority to be read abroad, who is competent to communicate with accurate information and who never tells lies of any kind. You can always quote sources and if they are lies, these are not your lies.

**Helen Foster Snow**  
Madison, Conn., USA

## Focus for Each Issue

Although *Beijing Review* attends to all aspects of developments in China and the readers can learn from the reports the new trends, its layout is monotonous. Since your magazine is not one that can be discarded after reading, it is worthy of keeping for reference. Therefore, if every issue focuses on one particular aspect and publishes some important related articles, it will be more valuable.

You did this in issue No. 31 where you devoted nine pages to reports of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and also in issues Nos. 25, 30, 34 and 35 where four or five pages were focused on a particular subject. In my opinion, every issue needs comprehensive articles at least eight to nine pages; one to three pages is enough for "Events and Trends" or "News Briefs" [Japanese edition only].

**Toshikane Naruse**  
Tsugama, Japan

## Worth Reading

I think that, with rich contents, vivid descriptions and well-

organized reports, *Beijing Review* is a positive weekly.

**Carlos Febres Pobeda**  
Caracas, Venezuela

I am very much interested to read and learn from *Beijing Review*. On the whole, I find the articles in "Foreign Relations" and "International: Reports and Comments" informative and enjoyable. This is exemplified in issue No. 20 which reports Liberian Head of State's visit to China and the warm welcome and free exchange of words.

I like the contents. In particular, I have learnt from the article "Controlling Population Growth" (issue No. 20) that every locality is being urged to strengthen leadership over family planning and continue advocating late marriage.

**A Kenyan reader**

## Planned Economy

*Beijing Review* is of great value and utmost importance to me in many ways. I particularly like the article "Upholding Planned Economy in Agriculture" (issue No. 12).

**W. Amaraweera**  
Ipalagama, Sri Lanka

## Articles and Documents

What interests me in your magazine is the column entitled "Articles & Documents." It discusses questions in politics, economics and ideology that are significant in China and abroad.

I hope you will feature articles about the social life of Chinese, especially the youth.

**Ariel I. Jayne**  
Quezon, Philippines



## POLITICAL

## Party and Government Cadres to Receive Training

Staff members of the central Party and government organizations are to undergo six-month, full-time educational training every three years, according to an October 3 decision by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council.

This programme assures that all cadres working in central Party and government institutions will attain a cultural and professional level equivalent to secondary school graduates after five years of rotating studies with regular pay. The percentage of cadres with an education equivalent to that of college graduates will be increased in the leading bodies at the ministry and departmental levels.

In addition to regular training, part-time study will also be strengthened, the decision said. Cadres are encouraged to engage in self-study or enroll in night classes, correspondence, broadcasting and television schools.

The length of schooling and aptitude records will be as important to future promotions as the length of service and performance, the decision said. Examinations will be conducted and results placed into personal files. Those who have good records and can apply their knowledge to practical work will get priority in promotion.

Those young cadres with college education but lacking practical experience will be sent down to grass-roots units to get familiar with the work there.

The decision said that the rotational training programme is essential to bringing about China's modernization. All the staff members should study the

basic theories of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and the Party's line, policies and principles and pay special attention to learning management expertise and special knowledge in their own fields of work.

The decision stated that cadre training should be incorporated

## Successful Launching of Carrier Rocket

China successfully carried out a submarine-based carrier rocket launching test from under the water to the designated sea area between October 7 and 16.

The target was an area with a radius of 35 nautical miles, centring on 28 degrees 13 minutes north latitude and 123 degrees 53 minutes east longitude.

The achievement marks a new development of China's carrier rocket technology.

This represents a qualitative change and a leap forward in technology since the carrier rocket launching from northwest China to the South Pacific in 1980.

From verification of the plan to production of the carrier rocket, from the construction of the test facilities to the training of technical personnel, from launching, monitoring and controlling to other technical guarantees, all have been done by relying on China's own strength. About 1,000 scientific research institutions, factories and army units have contributed to the successful launching.



The carrier rocket launched from under the water flies towards the target.

into the national education plan.

The decision said that streamlining of administrative organs and cadre training are two important links in overcoming bureaucracy, raising work efficiency and improving economic results. The central institutions, which were streamlined earlier this year, should become highly efficient policy-making and management bodies.

The central Party and government organizations will be responsible for training their own staff, according to the decision. A working group consisting of representatives from the Organization and Propaganda Departments of the CPC Central Committee and the Ministries of Labour and Personnel and Education will co-ordinate this work in the central organizations, and it will also supervise and guide the training of cadres throughout the country.

## Peasants Visit Premier

A group of 31 peasants from south China's Guangdong Province recently visited Premier

Zhao Ziyang at Zhongnanhai while touring Beijing.

The peasants, who range in age from 18 to 72 years old and included four women, were from the Kuchong Production Brigade of Huancheng commune, Zhongshan County. The visit to Beijing fulfilled their long-cherished desire and was possible because the brigade has prospered and the peasants' incomes have increased.

Zhao Ziyang stayed for a period in Kuchong brigade, a grass-roots unit, in 1964 to assist in its work and gain first-hand knowledge of agricultural production. He visited the peasants there again in 1973. When these peasants came to Beijing, they hoped they could meet the Premier.

Premier Zhao took a break from his busy schedule to talk with them for about half an hour. He chatted with 64-year-old Chen Ermei, with whose family he had stayed, and inquired after some of the peasants with whom he had spent many happy hours.

The peasants told the Premier that the brigade's average

annual per-capita income rose from 1978's 150 yuan to 360 yuan in 1981, and the amount they earned from household sideline production was almost the same as their income from collective distribution.

There are 150 TV sets in the brigade as compared to none in 1973 when Zhao Ziyang last visited. Every working person now owns a bicycle, and there are altogether 1,020 bicycles in the brigade. Each family has an electric fan and a sewing machine, while 50 families have built new houses.

Before they left, the Premier thanked them for coming to see him and asked them to convey his regards to their fellow commune members. He expressed the hope that the Kuchong brigade would achieve still better results in production. The peasants then had a photograph taken with the Premier.

The Chinese press, in commenting on the importance of leading cadres making friends with the common people, stressed that this ensures they are not divorced from the masses and helps them keep in touch with public sentiments. Many veteran Party comrades have kept close contacts with the ordinary people; new cadres should maintain this tradition.









Premier Zhao greeting the peasants from the Kuchong Production Brigade.

## ECONOMIC

### State Subsidizes Living Costs

Government subsidies for various consumer goods to help urban residents meet living costs amounted to 25,000 million yuan in 1981, according to statistics released by the State Planning Commission.



	— 0.2 yuan subsidy given for each kilogramme of grain — 1.6 yuan subsidy given for each kilogramme of cooking oil totalling 28.8 billion yuan		<h1 style="text-align: center;">62.8 billion yuan</h1> <h2 style="text-align: center;">Total state subsidy given in 3 years</h2>
	other food and vegetables — 8 billion yuan given in subsidy	total: 41.6 billion yuan	
	clothing and other living necessities — 4.8 billion yuan given in subsidy		
	housing — 0.28 yuan subsidy given for each square metre of floor space		
	medical care — free medical service for state employees totalling 11.7 billion yuan	total: 17.7 billion yuan	
	recreation and sport — state subsidy totalling 6 billion yuan		

(Chart from "China Daily")

The amount was equivalent to 30 per cent of the total government wage bill. Last year, each urban resident benefited on an average of 164 yuan from the cost-of-living subsidies.

The subsidies, which covered everything from food prices to rent, totalled 62,800 million yuan in the past three years from 1979 to 1981. This was equivalent to 19.3 per cent of the entire state revenue in the same period.

The major subsidies included:

— 41,600 million yuan were spent on keeping down the cost of grain, cooking oil, non-staple foodstuffs and industrial products made with agricultural raw materials. These subsidies were paid to offset the increases in the state purchasing prices for farm produce and sideline products, which came into effect three years ago as part of

an overall policy to boost agricultural production and increase the peasants' incomes. The state paid 0.2 yuan for each kilogramme of grain and 1.6 yuan for each kilogramme of rapeseed cooking oil sold in the cities. To keep urban living costs at a reasonable level, the state spent 8,000 million yuan in subsidies for meat, fish, eggs and poultry.

— 3,500 million yuan to subsidize house rents. Urban residents pay on the average only 0.1 yuan for each square metre a month for houses under the management of housing administration bureaus in the cities. The actual costs of building depreciation, repair and maintenance amount to no less than 0.38 yuan per-square metre.

— 17,700 million yuan for social welfare, including 11,700 million yuan for medical subsidies and 6,000 million yuan for

cultural and recreational activities for the workers and staff members.

The State Planning Commission pointed out that the annual revenue of the state is just over 100,000 million yuan. These subsidies reflect the concern of the government for urban dwellers. However, in face of the arduous task of modernizing the country, large amounts of funds are needed for construction and the state cannot afford to spend every cent on improving people's livelihood. The standard of living, therefore, can only be raised gradually following the pace of economic development.

### Industry Up in First Nine Months

China's total industrial output value was up by 8.6 per cent

in the first three quarters of this year over the same period of last year, according to the State Statistical Bureau.

Total industrial output value for the nine months was 409,200 million yuan, fulfilling 76.8 per cent of this year's plan.

In the first eight months (September figures are still not available), state revenue exceeded expenditure and 3,638 million yuan of currency were withdrawn from circulation, 1,033 million yuan more than in the corresponding period last year. The market was brisk and prices remained stable.

The growth of heavy industry outstripped that of light industry in the first nine months. The increase of heavy industrial output value was 9.8 per cent and of light industrial output value, 7.5 per cent. Heavy industrial production slowed down last year but has picked up quickly since the beginning of this year. This upswing is attributed to the economic readjustment, gearing heavy industry to serve the needs of light industry, expanding exports, technically transforming industrial enterprises and speeding up capital construction.

In the first nine months, the growth rate of rolled steel, power generating equipment and mining machinery all surpassed last year's corresponding period by 10 per cent, and that of cement and plate glass urgently needed for state capital construction and housing projects was 14 and 21 per cent respectively.

The total amount of energy produced by the end of September was equivalent to 485 million tons of standard coal,

6.2 per cent more than that of the same period in 1981.

Light industrial production has made further advances after a progressive annual increase of 14 per cent between 1979 and 1981. The output of bicycles, sewing machines, cotton, woollen and silk fabrics and beer continued to register big increases. Meanwhile, in accordance with the state plan, the rate of increase in the production of wrist-watches and black-and-white TV sets was slowed and the production of synthetic fibre fabrics and radios was trimmed.

At present, the purchasing power of the people still exceeds the supply of commodities. The people want to buy good-quality, well-designed and low-priced consumer goods. Therefore, light industrial enterprises producing TV sets, radios and other products have to raise quality and increase variety.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

### President Carstens in China

Karl Carstens, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Mrs. Carstens paid an official visit to China from October 11 to 17. They were accorded a warm welcome. Ye Jianying, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with President Carstens and Vice-Chairman Peng Zhen held talks with him. Premier Zhao Ziyang called on President Carstens at the state guesthouse. Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee,

and Deng Xiaoping, Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, also met with him on separate occasions.

The leaders of the two countries exchanged views on the further development of bilateral relations and on the present international situation.

**Bilateral Relations.** During the talks, Peng Zhen expressed satisfaction over the friendly co-operation between the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations. He said that there is no conflict of fundamental interests between the two countries, nor are there any problems left over from history. He added that China attaches great importance to developing its relations with the Federal Republic of Germany and that there are broad prospects for co-operation in the political, economic and trade, scientific and technological, and cultural fields.

President Carstens said that his country also gives great importance to its relations with China and will continue to expand friendly co-operation in all spheres.

**Safeguarding World Peace.** Zhao Ziyang said that the two countries have identical or similar views on many world issues, with common interests in fighting hegemonism and safeguarding world peace. Carstens said that the two countries not only share identical views on many international issues but also have an identical goal, that is, to safeguard world peace.

Deng Xiaoping said that in order to oppose hegemonism, West European countries need to get united, and no single European country can deal with the threat of hegemonism.





President and Mrs. Carstens and State Councillor Ji Pengfei watering a German oakling planted in the Tiantan (Temple of Heaven) Park in Beijing.

Carstens stressed that European alliance is a vital factor for safeguarding peace and stability. It is highly necessary for West European countries to enter into political and economic alliance while keeping their own specific features.

**National Unification.** Deng Xiaoping reiterated China's support for the legitimate aspirations of the German people for national unification. He said: "All those countries and nations which are divided into two will ultimately be united, because such splits are artificial and forced upon them."

Before he met with President Carstens, Hu Yaobang told correspondents that the Chinese people have persistently supported the legitimate aspirations of the German people for national reunification and unity.

**The Third World.** Carstens said: "We attach great importance to China's position in the third world." He added that a main aspect of his country's

foreign policy is to develop its relations with the third world countries, seek economic co-operation with them and provide economic and technical aid to the developing countries without any political strings.

President Carstens attended the signing ceremony of the China-FRG technical co-operation agreement.

To mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany presented to China a group of oak saplings. The President and his wife attended the ceremony at the Tiantan (Temple of Heaven) Park in Beijing and planted 10 young oak trees personally. He also attended a reception celebrating the anniversary.

President Carstens made a speech at Beijing University entitled "Europe."

After his visit to Xian, the President presided over the opening ceremony of the FRG

Consulate-General in Shanghai and paid a visit to Tongji University. President Carstens and his party also visited Guilin, a tourist centre.

## Chinese and French Communist Parties Restore Relations

The Communist Parties of China and France have agreed to restore their relations after a suspension of 17 years on the basis of complete equality, independence, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The agreement was reached during recent talks between CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang and French Communist Party General Secretary Georges Marchais, who led a delegation on a visit to China from October 14 to 26 at the invitation of the CPC Central Committee.

The two sides also agreed to make efforts to promote the steady growth of friendly co-operation between them in the future.

The delegation was the first sent by the French Communist Party to make a formal China visit since the two Parties severed relations in the mid 1960s, and Georges Marchais was the first French Communist Party General Secretary ever to pay a visit to China. Prior to his visit, China had received delegations from the Italian and the Spanish Communist Parties.

During their talks, which proceeded in a candid, cordial and comradely atmosphere, both Hu Yaobang and Marchais stressed the importance of re-



Hu Yaobang greets Georges Marchais at the Guest House.

establishing their contacts. Hu said resumption of relations conforms to the profound aspirations and fundamental interests of both Parties and peoples. Marchais expressed his belief that his delegation's China visit will help deepen mutual understanding and promote the two Parties' co-operation in their efforts to attain their common goal.

The two sides briefed each other concerning the theoretical basis on which they carry out socialist revolution and construction, as well as their views and policies on domestic and international issues. The two sides did not shun their differences on a number of issues, which exist due to their peculiar positions. Nor did they try to impose their views on each other. However, they agreed that they would not let their differences affect their comradely co-operation, and that, for this purpose, a programme would be worked out.

During the talks, Marchais asked the Chinese Communist Party to send a Central Committee delegation to visit

France; Hu Yaobang accepted the invitation.

The French delegation also toured Xian, Shanghai, Suzhou and the Gezhouba key water conservancy project on the middle reaches of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River. When the delegation was in Beijing, Comrade Zhao Ziyang met with General Secretary Marchais.

### **Vietnamese Armed Provocations and Intrusions Protested**

The Chinese Foreign Ministry sent a note on October 13 to the Vietnamese Embassy in China strongly protesting against the armed provocations by the Vietnamese side and its intrusions into China's border areas during the period of National Day celebrations of the two countries.

The note pointed out that during the 42 days from August 27 to October 7, the Vietnamese authorities continued to carry out armed provocations against China's border areas and sent

military aircraft to intrude into China's air space. According to available statistics, the Vietnamese authorities carried out 109 incidents of armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border during this period. Of these, 102 incidents involved Vietnamese armed personnel firing into Chinese territory, three involved shelling and two involved military aircraft intruding into China's air space, and two involved Vietnamese armed personnel intruding into Chinese territory for assault and sabotage. The Vietnamese troops killed three Chinese border inhabitants and frontier guard and wounded 11 persons during these incidents.

The note said: "The above facts suffice to show that the Vietnamese so-called proposal of 'stopping hostilities' during the National Day celebrations of the two countries and Viet Nam's announcement of 'unilateral ceasefire' are sheer hypocrisy designed for the sole purpose of deceiving public opinion both in and outside Viet Nam so as to cover up Vietnamese deliberate acts of constantly creating tensions in the areas along the Sino-Vietnamese border."

The note demanded that the Vietnamese side stop such armed provocations and intrusions and abandon its anti-China policy.



## Japanese Prime Minister Withdraws From LDP Race

**J**APANESE Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's announcement on Oct. 12, that he had decided not to run for re-election to the presidency of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party next month was a shock to Japanese politicians and the public alike. Up until this announcement Suzuki had been working hard to get re-elected.

Suzuki summoned top LDP leaders to his official residence that afternoon and handed his resignation to LDP Secretary-General Susumu Nikaido. He said he had made this decision for the sake of harmony and unity within the LDP. As a result of this decision, Japan will have a new prime minister and the LDP will form a new cabinet as soon as it elects its new party president.

### Suzuki Cabinet's Difficulties

The Suzuki government came into being following the sweeping LDP victory in the Diet in the 1980 general election. Its base of support rests with the Suzuki faction (the former Ohira faction), the Tanaka faction and the Nakasone faction. Known as the LDP mainstream, these three factions hold the majority of LDP seats in the Diet, but their actions have been restrained by the non-mainstream composed of the Fukuda faction, the Kawamote faction and the Nakagawa faction.

As soon as it took office, the Suzuki cabinet proposed the following two principles of domestic politics: First, to introduce strong administrative and

financial reforms. Secondly, to attach importance to "political morality" and replace "money politics with inexpensive elections."

Unfortunately, Suzuki soon found himself saddled with an economic slump, an unrealized taxation plan and serious financial deficits. Furthermore, his reliance on the Tanaka faction, the biggest in the LDP, made Tanaka and his followers too powerful in both the government and the party. Flack from the Lockheed scandal also hurt the Suzuki cabinet's reputation to a certain degree.

Constant strife between the mainstream and non-mainstream over these issues did not help the Suzuki cabinet, nor did criticisms of the government by financial circles and the public for not taking effective measures to carry out its promises.

### Non-Mainstream's Challenge

The LDP has presidential elections every two years, and

the next election will come soon. In the past few months, the LDP non-mainstream has worked hard to oust Suzuki from office. Ichiro Nakagawa was the first to announce his candidacy for the presidency. Later, Toshio Komoto said he, too, was in the running. The Fukuda faction was trying to get Shintaro Abe nominated as a candidate for president. All three factions took an anti-mainstream stance.

The morning newspapers on the day Suzuki announced his withdrawal from the LDP presidential race were still predicting that the non-mainstream's efforts were certain to be foiled and that Suzuki undoubtedly would continue as LDP president.

Suzuki, however, decided to throw in his hand. He said his decision was made to prevent a full-scale confrontation and disarray within the LDP. Chief of Cabinet Secretariat Kiichi Miyazawa said that Suzuki had consistently insisted on "harmonious politics," and his action had lived up to his promise.

—Chen Bowei

## Israeli Movement Against Begin's Expansionist Policy

**A** PEACE movement against the expansionist policy of the Begin regime has been rising in Israel in the past few months.

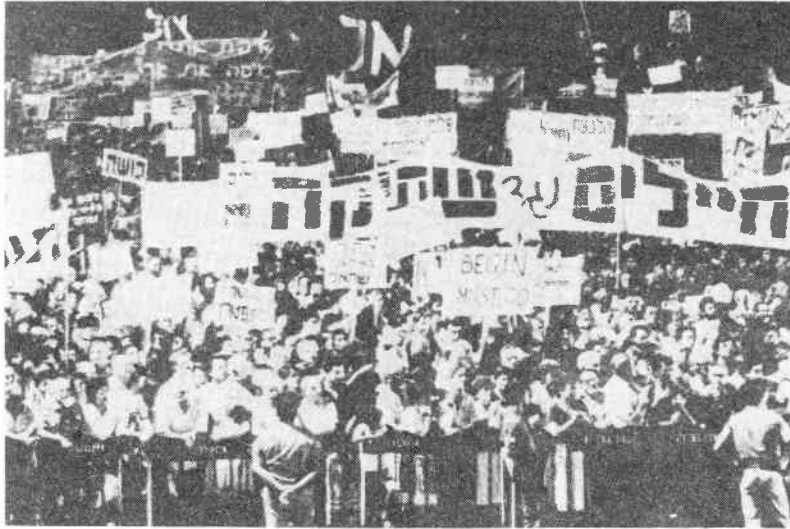
### Momentum of the Movement

On September 25, some 350,000 Israelis — about one-tenth of the country's population — took part in a demon-

stration in Tel Aviv, demanding peace and opposing the aggressive war against Lebanon.

The movement actually started much earlier. On July 3, one month after the invasion of Lebanon, some 80,000 people demonstrated in the same city, shouting: "No war" and "Peace with Palestinians."





Tel Aviv demonstration against the Begin regime.

The movement has extended to various circles including politicians and the army. Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Defence Minister Ariel Sharon were sharply criticized by many parliament members after the massacre of Palestinians in Lebanon in mid-September. Three cabinet ministers offered their resignations.

The British news agency Reuter quoted Israeli military sources as saying that "controversy over the Lebanese war has rocked the Israeli army and dissent is affecting all ranks" and that "pacifist trends never seen before in wartime" have appeared.

Many Israeli armymen in Lebanon consider the war "unnecessary." When Israeli Army Chief-of-Staff Rafael Eitan went to see his men at an assembly point, one soldier shouted: "We don't want war! We want to go home!"

Radio Israel said some 1,000 officers and soldiers delivered a petition to Sharon on September 29, refusing to be sent to Lebanon.

### Reason

The mounting peace movement in Israel is a sign of the awakening of the Israeli people under the high-handed, unpopular policies of the Begin regime. As the whole world has witnessed, Begin has, since coming into power as the Likud leader in 1977, pursued an expansionist hard line more obstinately than his predecessors in the government. The Begin regime has not only inherited the Zionist policy, but has gone even further in refusing to withdraw from all Arab territories it occupied, and in annexing the Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip in an attempt to set up the greater Israeli empire.

Sharon's "Study Report on Israel's Strategy in the 80s" puts forward the nuts and bolts of Israel's expansionist strategy. Israel's bombing of the Iraqi nuclear plant, its annexation of the Golan Heights, its imposing of civilian jurisdiction in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the recent aggressive attack in Lebanon — these are all

steps in the implementation of such an expansionist strategy. This strategy runs completely against the Israeli people's desire to live in peace.

Begin has brought untold sufferings to the Israeli people in the five years since he took office. His administration has constantly strengthened the military apparatus and expanded the settlements in the occupied areas. This has resulted in a drastic increase of national expenditures. The gross national product for 1981 reached US\$21 billion while the financial budget for the year 1981-82 amounted to US\$25 billion. It is rare anywhere in the world that the financial budget swallows the whole gross national product.

In order to meet these enormous expenditures, the Begin administration has turned to foreign countries for aid while asking the Israeli people to tighten their belts. As a result, foreign debts have increased from US\$10.4 billion in 1977 to US\$24 billion in 1982, an average liability for each Israeli of US\$6,000. The inflation rate was 137.6 per cent in 1980.

Bad economic conditions have aroused strong resentment among the Israeli people. Some 500,000 Israelis (one-seventh of the population) have left Israel in the past five years.

The June war against Lebanon cost Israel US\$5 billion and 20,000 casualties, and isolated Israel internationally more than ever before. This has inevitably led to sharpened contradictions between the Israeli people and the Begin regime, and rapid growth of the Israeli peace movement at home.

— Mei Zhenmin

## New Development in Bolivian Political Situation

**H**ERNANDO Siles Zuazo, sworn in as President of Bolivia on October 10, has set up a civilian government, ending 18 years of military rule in this South American country.

For the past 18 years, Bolivia has undergone frequent political changes, as the many competing factions within the army have staged coups d'etat. Thus, the country was shrouded in political uncertainty that has seriously hampered economic development.

### Democratic Process Suspended

Responding to the rising demand for democracy in Bolivia in late 1977, the military government announced "the initiation of democracy." Although this step towards democracy was then stifled by some military factions, the voice of the people against the military dictatorship and demanding democracy has grown stronger. General elections for the Congress were held in June 1980. In the presidential elections the candidate of the Popular Democratic Union Siles Zuazo won a plurality of the votes cast, but not a majority. The election law provides that in such cases, the Congress must elect one of the three candidates with the most votes as president. Because it was apparent that Siles Zuazo would probably be elected president, and because some of the military were unhappy with Siles Zuazo whom they regarded as representing the political middle and Left, Army Commander Luis Garcia Meza staged the

189th military coup in Bolivia's history and seized power on the eve of the Congress' presidential election. The democratic process was suspended.

When Meza assumed the presidency of Bolivia, he arrested the political leaders who had opposed the military coup. Siles Zuazo and others were forced into exile abroad. These actions by the military junta were opposed by the Bolivian people, and were condemned by the international community. The military junta found itself isolated and fell in just one year. It was under these circumstances that the junta of commanders from the army, navy and air force took power.

### Early Transfer of Power

To change its image and extricate itself from an untenable predicament, the military junta later appointed Celso Torrelio Villa and Guido Vildoso as presidents and pledged to "restore democracy." The plan worked out by the military junta specified that general elections be held in April 1983 and that power be handed over in August. But when the development of the political situation outstripped the expectations of the military junta, it was forced to proclaim on September 17, 1982, the decision to restore the Congress originally elected in 1980, asking Guido Vildoso to hand power over to the Congress and leaving the Congress to decide the political future of the country.

The fundamental reason for the early transfer of power was

the inability of the military to resolve the grave economic crisis plaguing the country.

Bolivia is rich in mineral resources. Exports of tin and silver products play a major role in the Bolivian national economy. In recent years, tin and silver prices on the international market have continued to decline, dealing a serious blow to the Bolivian economy. Bolivia's economic growth rate last year was negative and her foreign exchange reserves fell nearly to zero. The foreign debt has amounted to US\$4.3 billion. Last February the military junta had to declare a 76 per cent devaluation of its currency. It also adopted measures to reduce expenditures. But Bolivia's economic problems continued to mount. The price of commodities rose sharply. Protests and strikes followed one after another.

The struggle of the Bolivian workers has led directly to the military junta's resignation. This year the activities of the trade unions have gradually been restored. Many protests and strikes have taken place. Responding to the call of the Central Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Workers (COB), nearly 100,000 workers in La Paz stopped work and held an anti-hunger march for bread and freedom on September 15. The strike spread quickly, paralyzing the capital and other major cities. The COB stated that if the military did not surrender power, the general strike would go on. Meanwhile the leaders of some political parties also demanded that the army resign and return to their camps immediately. Under these strong pressures, the leaders of the military forces decided to relinquish power.

There are many political parties in Bolivia and the contradictions among the political forces are very intense. The October 5 election by the Congress elected Siles Zuazo as president by a majority of the votes. Before the election, the

two larger parties opposing the Popular Democratic Union refused to join the coalition government, but they did not object to Siles Zuazo as president. There is clearly a current trend in Bolivia to realize democracy.

— Zhu Manting

lion francs in development aid to African countries in 1983.

### North-South Dialogue and South-South Co-operation

Many African countries are totally dissatisfied with the present world economic order, which is based on injustice and inequality. Deteriorating international trade conditions have undermined poor nations relying on exports of raw materials and unfinished products, burdening them with heavy debts and slowing economic growth. African countries hope that the annual Franco-African summit will promote North-South dialogue and help correct the unfair and unequal treatment on such issues as the pricing of exported raw materials.

French President Mitterrand reiterated his readiness to support Africa's interests through the North-South dialogue and in all other international forums. At the summit, he criticized the reduction of economic aid to third world countries by the United States, and he pointed out that the industrial countries headed by the United States should be held responsible for the poverty and deteriorating economic situation in those countries.

The goal of the French socialist government's "third world theory" is to avoid being pushed aside by the Soviet Union and the United States, to protect French sources of raw materials and to expand markets for French products, and also to bring Africa closer to Western Europe.

More countries attended the Ninth Franco-African Summit than any since its founding in 1973. Delegations from English- and Portuguese-speaking countries such as Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe, Mo-

## Franco-African Relations Forge Ahead

**T**HE Ninth Franco-African Summit attended by French President Francois Mitterrand and delegations from 36 African countries (including 20 African heads of state) ended Oct. 9 at Kinshasa, capital of Zaire.

The two-day conference indicated the great importance that the French Government attaches to the development of its "special relations" with African countries in today's uneasy global context.

### Support to African Countries

France maintains close political, economic and military relations with Africa, especially with the French-speaking African countries. France has defence agreements with six African countries and military co-operation agreements with 25 African countries. Some 25,000 French economic experts are working in Africa under co-operation agreements.

African countries supply major strategic minerals and agricultural products essential to France's economic development. Africa also is a market for French exports. It now buys 20 per cent of France's total exports.

Since he took office in May 1981, the French President has been worried that the turbulent situation in Africa might lead to superpower expansion and pene-

tration in Africa that would infringe on French interests. President Mitterrand announced at the summit that his government would make efforts to give African countries political and military support. On the eve of the Franco-African summit, President Mitterrand said that "it would be unwise to allow an imbalance in favour of either superpower to appear there."

On military co-operation between France and African countries, Mitterrand said that his country will strictly implement its military and joint defence agreements with African countries. He reassured the African leaders that France will stand by their countries if and when their countries are threatened. He also assured them that, as a member country of the five-nation "contact group," France would continue to press for progress on independence for Namibia.

At present, African countries, especially black African countries south of the Sahara, are faced with growing economic difficulties. They look to France for increased economic aid.

President Mitterrand promised that French foreign aid will increase from 0.32 per cent of the gross national product at present to 0.7 per cent by 1988, most of which will go to Africa, especially the French-speaking African nations. He announced that France will provide 20 bil-



zambique and Angola also attended. France is trying to broaden the scope of its influence in Africa through this summit.

However, France is faced with economic troubles at home. Many African countries, aware that they should encourage France for its positive role in aiding third world countries, are

even more conscious of the fact that they should also safeguard their national independence and develop their national economies by relying on their own efforts. They are thus working to strengthen South-South cooperation, and especially cooperation and unity among African countries.

— Sun Xinwen

## US-Soviet Relations: Shultz-Gromyko Talks

US Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met twice and talked for seven and a half hours during the current UN General Assembly session. But, it was disclosed that they differed on all issues discussed, except the Iran-Iraq conflict where both expressed hope for an early termination.

The disarmament negotiations between Washington and Moscow were "reviewed" in the talks, without any solution to the present deadlock. As to the much-vaunted US-Soviet summit meeting, it never was mentioned.

The US press generally agreed that, judging by the Shultz-Gromyko talks, the White House and Kremlin have sharp differences and no improvement of relations is likely in the foreseeable future. However, on how to appraise the Reagan administration's Soviet policy and Soviet intentions and strategy, opinions in the United States were divergent.

### Different Viewpoints

On September 28, when Shultz and Gromyko held their

first talks, the Soviet news agency TASS released an article by Leonid Zamyatin attacking Reagan's policy as "the most militaristic and reactionary" of all US governments since World War II. Other Soviet propaganda machines also cranked out denunciations of US policy towards the Soviet Union, claiming that Moscow was no longer willing to deal with the Reagan administration. In his speech at the UN session on October 1, Gromyko unleashed a flurry of accusations against Washington.

These Soviet actions convinced some Americans that in face of the Reagan administration's tough Soviet policy, Moscow had found it difficult to get anything from continuing a "détente" strategy and, therefore, had made up its mind to "freeze" Soviet-US relations till after a change-over in the White House.

President Ronald Reagan assessed the situation differently. Speaking at a nationally televised news conference following the first meeting of Shultz and Gromyko on September 28, he said Moscow had "a pretty good

understanding" of his administration's position. The Soviet Union "has been expanding over the years vastly in the territory and the people coming under its control," he said, but "they haven't expanded into an extra square inch" since his administration took office 20 months ago.

Reagan described the first round of the Shultz-Gromyko talks as "a serious discussion and a wide-ranging discussion," and "so we're not standing off and ignoring each other."

Most Americans seemed to believe both of these views underestimated the Soviet adversary while hyperbolizing the Reagan administration's Soviet policy.

The Soviet Union has economic difficulties at home and has involved itself in a quagmire in Afghanistan and has not appeared to be as domineering in the past year or two as it had been before. But this appearance did not mean that Moscow restrained itself from pursuing a policy of expansion abroad. *US News & World Report* in an article in its October 11 issue reported: "There is no hint whatever that the cost of an interminable war (in Afghanistan) or the casualties are encouraging the Kremlin to consider proposals for a face-saving escape." Other US press also noted that Soviet expansionist efforts in some third world areas have not been sagging, though no direct armed involvement has been ventured.

Moscow has employed a variety of tricks to push its expansionist policy, noted some American observers, and driving a wedge into US-Western Europe relations has been an

important one. The Soviet peace offensive towards Western Europe has for a time put Washington in a rather passive position, and the rift between the two sides of the Atlantic has widened as never before.

### **Tough Policy Not Carried Out**

The Reagan administration has since its inauguration repeatedly claimed that it would adopt a tough policy towards the Soviet Union. In the opinion of some Americans, this policy never has been implemented. More than that, the Reagan administration helped Moscow in its efforts to split the US-West European alliance. As a researcher of the Russia Institute at Columbia University pointed out, Reagan's actions on the natural-gas pipeline issue have performed what the Soviets

have not been able to do to NATO for all these years.

Furthermore, it is clear that foolish US policies towards the third world have provided opportunities for Soviet expansion.

Quite a few US citizens hold that Moscow's expressions of unwillingness to deal with the Reagan administration do not reflect its real intentions. It is unimaginable that the Kremlin would abandon the tactic of holding negotiations with Washington, or sit idle and watch the Reagan administration going ahead with its arms reinforcement plan and deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe. The Soviet ballyhoo about its unwillingness to deal with the Reagan administration is but a tactical manoeuvre.

— Yuan Xianlu

## **Improved Relations Between North And South Yemen**

**R**ELATIONS between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen) and the Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen) have improved greatly in recent months.

Historically, North and South Yemen were one country. In 1934, under the British colonialist policy of "divide and rule," the country was divided into two parts — North Yemen and South Yemen. Since the founding of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic, the Yemeni people of both North and South have yearned for a united Yemeni state.

Summit talks between the two states in October 1972 culminated in the Cairo unity agreement, and in the signing of a joint communique in Tripoli in

November 1972 on uniting the two countries to form one "Yemeni Republic." Because of the superpowers' rivalry in the Red Sea area, and existing religious, tribal, and political differences between the two countries, unification has not been realized. Relations between the two countries have fluctuated, sometimes improving, sometimes deteriorating. Sporadic clashes escalated into open warfare on the border areas between the two countries in spring of 1979.

**Frequent Visits.** Since last May, the heads of state and high officials of the two countries have exchanged frequent visits. Ali Nasser Mohamed, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of

Yemen, visited Taiz, southern city of the Arab Yemen Republic on May 5. During his 3-day visit, President Ali Nasser Mohamed and Arab Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh held talks on problems of common interest, and particularly on the present relations between the two countries. The two sides exchanged views frankly and settled some questions concerning the North Yemen opposition group (the National Democratic Front) which was supported by South Yemen and had carried out disruptive anti-government activities in some cities of North Yemen.

A press communique released at the end of the talks stated that both heads of state wished to promote mutual co-operation that would ensure the security and peace of both countries, leading to eventual unification. During these talks, a ceasefire agreement was signed between the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic and the armed forces of the North Yemen opposition group, thus easing the tensions and turbulence of the border and central areas of North Yemen.

In the past few months, some 12 high-ranking officials (including ministers) of the North and South have exchanged visits. They have held talks on regional co-operation in the fields of trade, news, transport and sports, thus ensuring the implementation of joint projects and co-ordinated plans for the economic and social development of the two countries.

**Increased Trade.** The total value of imports and exports between the two countries last year reached 8.7 million dinars (one dinar equals 2.9 US dollars), according to South Yemen estimates. Of the 14 Arab countries which have trade

*(Continued on p. 30.)*

# Hu Yaobang Talks With French Correspondents

*During the visit of Georges Marchais, General Secretary of the French Communist Party, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Hu Yaobang met with some French correspondents at Zhongnanhai, seat of the Party Central Committee, on October 17, and answered their questions. Following is a report of this meeting.—Ed.*

## Sino-Soviet Relations

CHINA sincerely hopes that the obstacles to the normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union will be removed so that relations between the two countries will embark on the road of healthy development," Hu Yaobang said.

An AFP correspondent asked whether there had been any progress in Sino-Soviet re-

lations and if so, in what respects, and what remain the greatest differences?

Hu Yaobang noted that Soviet Vice-Foreign Minister L.F. Ilyichev was now conducting consultations with Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Qian Qisheng in Beijing. As the two sides had agreed not to disclose the contents of the discussions, "I will not violate the agreement," he said.

When asked whether the consultations will be continued, Hu Yaobang said "yes," adding that the two sides had agreed that they will be held in Beijing and Moscow alternately.

Asked about the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policies by a *le Monde* correspondent, Hu Yaobang said: "We have pointed out time and again that the Soviet leaders have been pursuing a hegemonist policy for a considerably long period of time. We have always been opposed to it.



Hu Yaobang talks with French correspondents accompanying General Secretary Marchais to China.



"We have not commented on their domestic problems for many years, and we believe it is not appropriate to do so."

## Prospects of Sino-French Co-operation

**I**N answering questions raised by a reporter from the French Television Channel 3 about his views on the rise to power of France's Left wing and its influence on Sino-French relations, Hu Yaobang said: "This is the choice of the French people. We want the relations between our two countries to develop smoothly. There are broad prospects for co-operation between the two countries in the political, economic, scientific and technological and cultural fields. We are pleased with the development of relations between our two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations and we look forward to their further development in the future."

A reporter from the French Television Channel 1 asked: "The Chinese Party condemned the French Communist Party for clinging to the Soviet Communist Party when the Chinese and French Parties suspended relations in 1965. What is your view now?"

Hu Yaobang replied: "There is a famous saying in China, 'don't get entangled in historical issues. Look ahead.' One should have the magnanimity to disregard the trifling details when dealing with historical issues. Our two Parties have resumed relations with great satisfaction.

"We believe that the Chinese and French Parties will act in accordance with the agreed principles of complete equality, independence, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and see to it that our friendly relations and co-operation will develop smoothly," he added.

## Anti-Hegemonism and Other Questions

**A** REPORTER of *l'Express* asked: Mr. Marchais came to visit China and the two

Parties have normalized their relations. Does this mean that Parties that maintain close relations with the Soviet Communist Party can develop relations with the Chinese Communist Party?

Hu Yaobang said: "I think they can, because one of our principles is not to interfere in other Parties' internal affairs. Any party, whether a workers' party, Communist Party or nationalist party, if it is willing to be friendly with us, we are willing to establish relations with it."

When asked whether China has different attitudes towards the Soviet and US hegemonists, Hu Yaobang said: "We oppose any hegemonism in the world, because hegemonism is the main threat to world peace. All forms of hegemonism are bad."

When asked about his views on the Polish issue by the AFP correspondent, Hu Yaobang said: "Our Party has repeatedly stated that we hope Poland will solve its own problems through internal consultations and we are against all foreign interference."

## China's Political Situation

**I**N concluding the news conference, Hu Yaobang said: "If you have no further questions, I'd like to talk about one question with you. Six years have elapsed since the gang of four was smashed. Foreign correspondents often raise the question whether the political situation in China is stable and whether there will be further turmoil.

"On this question, our Party and state leaders have stated at least once or twice a year that the political situation in our country is tranquil and stable. Today I'd like to assure our French friends that our country will become increasingly stable year by year."

The Chinese leaders' assessment of the political situation in China is more objective, he added, closer to reality and more reliable than the speculations of some foreign correspondents. □

# Relationship Between Economics And Politics

by Hu Sheng

*The need for a correct handling of the relationship between economics and politics is a central theme of Hu Yaobang's report to the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, "Create a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization" ("Beijing Review," issue No. 37). Following is the author's view of this question. — Ed.*

A MAJOR concern of socialist construction is how to correctly handle the relations between economic work on the one hand and ideological and political work on the other hand. In the past we suffered losses because of our failure in this regard.

The slogan, "Politics overrides all else," put forward during the "cultural revolution" implied that so long as political work was well done, good economic and cultural work would follow automatically. But the slogan, in essence, set politics diametrically against economic work, saying that attention to economic work would lead to the neglect of political work. In the name of stressing political work, the propagandists abandoned economic and cultural work, with serious consequences.

Putting aside for the moment the counter-revolutionary activities of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques during the "cultural revolution," not only were the relations between economics and politics incorrect, but ideological and political guidelines, such as "take class struggle as the key link," and the call for continuing "a revolution in which one class overthrows another class" under socialism, were fundamentally wrong because they did not tally with the reality of China where the socialist system had been established and the system of exploitation had been abolished in the main. Incorrect ideological and political guidelines naturally

jeopardize or even disrupt the socialist economy.

## Political Work Should Facilitate Economic Construction

In his report to the 12th Party Congress, Hu Yaobang said that in the next five years it will be necessary to strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial and economic situation, in the standards of social conduct and in the style of the Party. The three are interrelated, with the second and third in the ideological and political category. A better financial and economic situation depends upon improvements in the Party's style and standards of social conduct. That is to say, socialist and political supports and guarantees are indispensable to socialist economic construction.

One of the most serious effects of the 10-year "cultural revolution" was the harm done to the Party's style of work. Its tradition of good social conduct and selfless hard work for socialism, which flowered during the 50s and early 60s, was heavily damaged. Through careful efforts in the past few years, we have gradually recovered from these setbacks, and the new Party Constitution includes stricter requirements for Party members, Party cadres and its primary organizations. The congress decided on an overall rectification of Party style and consolidation of Party organizations over a period of three years beginning from the second half of 1983. Among other things, all Party members will be asked to participate in the study of the Party Constitution and other documents. Through this and other work, we will be able to thoroughly root out the pernicious influences of the "cultural revolution."

Beginning in 1978, economic construction became the central task of the Party and the state. This is our long-term and persistent

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The author heads the Communist Party History Department of the CPC Central Committee.



**Su Hongsheng** (front), secretary of the model Party branch of a tunnelling team of the Yanzhou Coal Mine.

fundamental policy, but it by no means lessens or abandons ideological and political work. In the final analysis, all political and ideological work will enhance people's enthusiasm and initiative for the organized pursuit of socialist construction.

The socialist system does not come about or develop spontaneously. Several factors characterize capitalist economic and social development, mainly the capitalists' profit-seeking in opposition to the working people's fight for a decent living. The contradictions and antagonisms between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat cannot be solved by the capitalist system itself. The socialist system frees the working people from the system of exploitation as well as from its spiritual shackles and creates a new society that reflects the common interests and aspirations of the vast majority of people. Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report: "Lenin said that living creative socialism is the product of the masses themselves." (Meeting of the All-Russia Central Executive Committee, November 4 [17], 1917.)

Of course, ideological and political work cannot replace economic work, yet socialism can only be built by relying on hundreds of millions of politically conscious people. Socialism advances steadily when the masses work self-consciously for the common social good, when they master technology and take part in socialist reforms, and when they voluntarily struggle against remnants of the old

society and all other elements disrupting socialism.

## **Main Tasks in Our Current Political Construction**

Whenever we talk about our political life, we must, first of all, see that the socialist system has been set up in China, that the working people are the masters and each exploiting class has been abolished as a class. Our society is different in principle from class societies of the past.

In class societies ruled by the exploiting classes, social contradictions are mainly manifested in the struggle among antagonistic classes, so most social contradictions are stamped with the brand of a class. To win liberation, the working people must topple the rule of the exploiting classes, repudiating or even disrupting the legal system of the exploiting classes' state. In present-day China, class struggle is no longer the main contradiction in the society, and few social contradictions are in the nature of class struggle. Fundamentally speaking, most social contradictions can be resolved on the basis of democratic principles. Therefore, the main task of our political construction is to further develop our existing socialist democracy in an orderly and systematic way. Thus the people will be better able to exercise state power and, through different channels and forms, to manage state and social affairs and administer economic and cultural undertakings. In the meantime, it is necessary to closely integrate democratic construction with the building up of the socialist legal system. That is to say, to institutionalize and codify socialist democracy, and to use law, a concentration of the will of the people, to guarantee the sound development of socialist democracy.

On the other hand, democracy without dictatorship will not do in our state life. Hostile elements still exist and will continue to emerge. They are still attempting to undermine or overthrow our socialist system in the economic, political, ideological, cultural and other spheres. Hu Yaobang's report said: "The class struggle at the present stage chiefly takes the form of struggle by the people against these hostile elements." Class struggle will con-

tinue to exist within a certain limit for a long time and may even sharpen under certain conditions. This is different from the future socialist society, or communist society, in which class struggle will be eradicated. Therefore, it would be utterly wrong to fail to see the differences between the two societies, to discard the function of state dictatorship or to lose our vigilance against class enemies.

Proceeding from the state system of people's democratic dictatorship, the 12th Party Congress report outlined the principle for attaining a high level of socialist democracy and correctly handling class struggle. Correct solutions to these problems will help maintain a united, stable and lively political atmosphere and this is of great significance to ensuring a smooth progress of socialist construction. □

## Improve Nutrition via Vegetable Protein Development

by Luo Jingbo

*Improving the composition of the Chinese people's diet has been a major consideration in the last few years' discussion of the development of the nation's agriculture. Based on numerous research results and in the light of the current situation in Chinese agriculture this article makes a new proposition — giving priority to producing vegetable protein without neglecting animal protein development. — Ed.*

**C**ALORIES, including protein are the necessary fuel for the human body. At present, 80-90 per cent of the calories in the Chinese diet come from various kinds of cereals.

According to a national nutrition study sponsored by the State Science and Technology Commission in 1959, the per-capita daily intake averaged 2,060 kilocalories including 57 grammes of protein. Compared with the recommended level for good nutrition, the 1959 calorie consumption was 10.4 per cent lower, with 18.5 per cent less protein. In southeast and southwest China where rice is the staple food, the per-capita protein intake in 1959 was only 60 per cent of the recommended level, as rice contains less protein.

China's agriculture, and thus its nutrition, has made much headway since 1978. Today, each person owns an average of 325 kilogrammes of grain. Nutritionists agree that 180 kilogrammes of processed grain annually will satisfy a human body's calorie needs. Given

China's grain production, therefore, it is capable of producing enough calories, but greater efforts should be made to produce protein.

In developed countries, this problem has been solved through the extensive production of grain, 60-70 per cent of which is fodder for animals. This method, however, requires large stretches of farmland that average more than 750 kilogrammes of grain per capita annually. But this pattern is not suitable for China with its vast population but limited farmland.

Thus, it is necessary to develop as many protein resources as possible and simultaneously increase the utilization rate of protein.

**Increase the protein content of cereals and vegetables.** Chinese wheat is comparatively low in protein. Only 13 per cent of the northern wheat is protein and it is as low as 10-12 per cent in the Changjiang (Yangtze) valley, in central China. In contrast, in Canada and the United States, the protein content of commodity wheat generally constitutes 15 per cent, and that of a new experimental British strain accounts for 25 per cent. This indicates the potential for increasing the protein content of China's cereals.

Vegetables are the second largest component of the Chinese diet. The protein content of vegetable is generally not high. But 3.5 per cent of fresh mushrooms is protein, much higher than ordinary vegetables (the protein content of Chinese cabbage is 1.1 per cent and white turnip, 0.6 per cent). Raising mushrooms, therefore, has become important for increasing

The author is a research fellow.





Ding Zhenya (third from left), director of the soyabean research institute of Mengcheng County, Anhui Province, examines an improved variety of soyabean together with his assistants.

protein resources, and many of the country's cities and rural areas have already begun to grow them. Fujian Province now produces 40,000 tons of edible fungus a year, and Shanghai, 6,000 tons. Mushroom raising requires limited investment but yields rapid economic returns. Many of China's urban air-raid shelters can be used to breed mushrooms.

Another way is to develop a diversified economy in the rural areas, making use of the hilly land, ponds and beaches to grow crops and fruits of high protein content, such as chestnuts, walnuts, tea oil trees, shiny-leaved yellowhorn, olives, water caltrop and kelp.

**Revive soyabean-growing areas and develop soyabean food industry.** Soyabeans have a fairly complete nutrition content, with about 40 per cent protein, 20 per cent fat and a fairly high percentage of several necessary amino acids.

Soyabeans originate in China. In the 1930s, China had 14.6 million hectares of soyabean-growing land, and both its output and export volume were 90 per cent of the world's total. In 1956 the country's soyabean output reached 10.2 million tons. However, during the 1960s and 1970s, due to the wrong policy of increasing grain output to the detriment of other crops, soyabeans were categorized as a "low-output" crop. The growing area was reduced to 6.66 million hectares and the annual output plummeted to 7 million tons.

It is true that a lower volume of soyabeans can be grown per hectare than other grain crops (in 1980, China's average per-hectare rice output was 4.1 tons; corn, 3.1 tons; wheat, 1.9 tons; and soyabeans, 1 ton). But it justifies itself by its nutritional value and economic efficiency. The protein content of 1 kilogramme of soyabeans is equivalent to that of 5 kilogrammes of corn. American data show that beef fed by one hectare of grass can only satisfy a person's protein needs for 77 days; one hectare of wheat, 877 days and one hectare of soyabeans, 2,224 days. As our people's diet lacks protein, importance should be attached to soyabean production.

China already produces hundreds of nutritional processed and fermented soyabean products. But international reports indicate that more than 12,670 kinds of foodstuffs can be made from soyabeans, providing an incentive for China to expand the capabilities of its soyabean industry.

At present nearly half of the 7.5-million-ton annual soyabean output is used to extract oil. In the past, due to comparatively primitive oil-extracting equipment, large quantities of soyabean protein was wasted. Efforts should be made to modernize the nation's vegetable oil industry. Furthermore, currently most of the soyabean residue from oil extraction is used as fodder. New methods should be introduced to use some of the residue to make artificial meat, soyabean powder, beancurd and soyabean paste.

**Revive and develop the production of mixed flour, nourishing bread and other fortified foods.** One of the challenges of nutrition planning is producing high protein food that the human body can actually utilize. For example, lysine, one of the amino acid "building blocks" of protein, occurs in very small quantities in cereals. However, it has been found that adding lysine to grain foods can make the protein more accessible. In an experiment at a women and children health centre in south China, a small amount of lysine (2 units per thousand) was added to food given to one group of children. These children's weight, height and health improved markedly compared with those who did not receive the additive. Another experiment showed that

adding soyabean powder to corn flour increases the nutritional value of the flour. Inhabitants of north China have traditionally used mixed flour. In our grain processing industry we should revive this tradition to increase the utilization rate of vegetable protein.

Soyabean protein is of high nutritional value, but is much lower than animal protein and dairy products in methionine (a crystalline essential amino acid) content. To increase the nutritive value of soyabean protein, it is necessary to add methionine. China now produces a small quantity of edible lysine and methionine for human beings and animals. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-90), several plants should be built, each with an annual production capacity of 10,000 tons of amino acid. This could be regarded as a major step towards solving the country's nutrition problem.

**Develop fodder production and animal husbandry.** As the human body can only directly use 25 per cent of grain crops, the remaining 75 per cent (such as straw, stalks, stems, leaves, bran and chaff) must be transformed into animal protein and fat first. Thus China must also develop its animal husbandry.

The fodder industry is key to raising animals for food. In the past, because we emphasized calorie supply to the negligence of protein supply, the calories provided could not be fully used by animals, and the ratio of fodder to the meat produced was very high, thus holding back the development of our animal husbandry.

To make the most of fodder grain and green feed used for animal husbandry, it is necessary to actively develop mixed, compound and fortified fodder and open new protein fodder sources.

Protein fodder can be obtained from the following sources:

1. Our edible oil industry produces nearly 10 million tons of residue every year, which is 20-50 per cent protein. At present, over half of the residue is used directly as fertilizer. We should gradually change this situation and try to transfer more residue into protein fodder resources after detoxification.

2. Throughout China many meat processing plants, slaughterhouses, aquatic products processing plants and silk mills produce large quantities of animal blood, meat, bones, skins, silkworm chrysalis and other waste. These can also be used to make various kinds of protein powder.

3. Industrial waste liquid and steam can be used to develop yeast, nitrogen-fixing blue green alga and other single-cell fodder protein.

4. Development of nutritional additives such as lysine, methionine, various fodder vitamins and growth-promoters should continue in order to increase the utilization rate of various kinds of proteins in fodder.

5. Strengthen the study of single-cell protein gained from petrol and natural gas, and gradually develop the petrol protein industry.

\* \* \*

In conclusion, it is our general practice to give priority to the development of vegetable protein while attaching due attention to animal protein development.

The developed countries mainly produce animal protein, which, although it provides



A mountain of soyabeans purchased from the peasants by Binxian County of Heilongjiang Province, known as the home of soyabeans.

more complete nutrition, has undesirable side effects such as increasing the incidence of coronary heart disease, obesity and other physical ailments. The Chinese diet has traditionally stressed vegetable dishes. But this is problematic because vegetable protein is not rich enough in nutrition.

The proposition we put forward does not, in the slightest degree, intend to persuade others to neglect expanding the production of animal protein, animal husbandry and fishery. Our suggestion is geared to adjust, in a planned way, the distribution of our country's crops and restructure the whole agriculture in the light of the science of nutrition. □

## 27 Years of Safety

by Our Correspondents Zhang Anfa and Zhang Zeyu

SINCE it opened international air routes in 1955, the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China (CAAC) has maintained an excellent flying safety record.

Recently the government commended more than 900 outstanding pilots for their exemplary performances.

### **Safety First**

"When passengers board our planes they commit their lives and property to our care," said Xu Boling, Director of the CAAC Beijing Bureau, which is in charge of international flights. "The safety of each flight enhances the good name of the motherland. Ensuring pas-

senger safety is our most important task." Fifty-one-year-old Xu Boling himself is an excellent pilot. He has continued to fly since he became director.

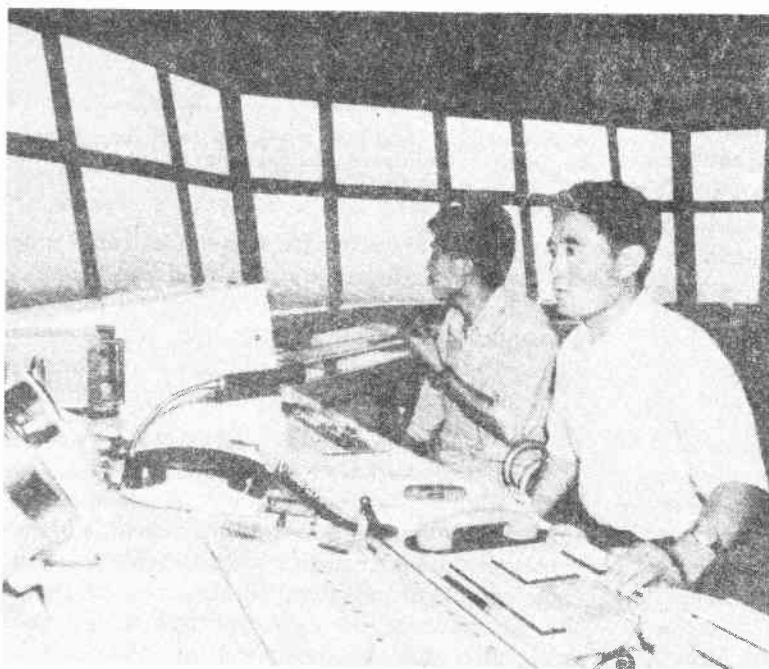
Wei Xingchun, a cheerful man who has flown safely for 14,000 hours, said: "Though I like laughing and joking, once I get into the cockpit, I talk very little and concentrate all my attention on the safety of the flight."

Li Taifu, a veteran flight engineer and deputy head of the maintenance department, has been extremely scrupulous about his work. He told us that during one flight from Paris to Beijing, he discovered a slight drop in the oil pressure. He and his colleagues checked the aircraft

immediately after it landed at the Bucharest Airport. They found some metal dust on the fuel filter and thus avoided possible engine troubles in the air.

Now, half of the pilots of the CAAC Beijing Bureau's first flying corps which flies the international routes are first-rate all-weather pilots like Wei Xingchun. This flying corps now has more than 400 skilled pilots, 34 of whom have flown safely for more than 10,000 hours and 172 for more than 5,000 hours.

Xu Boling recalled that as early as 1957, the late Premier Zhou Enlai instructed CAAC to "emphasize safety first, improve service and strive to



Inside the Beijing Airport control tower.

prevent accidents." "We have followed his instructions since then," Xu said.

### **Strict Demands**

Director Xu said that flight safety is dependent upon the strict training of pilots.

Over half of all air accidents occur during takeoff and landing, and a large number take place under difficult weather conditions, according to international statistics. Hence, basic pilot training emphasizes takeoff and landing techniques and the use of meters to navigate through clouds.

The first flying corps stipulates that student pilots are not allowed to begin flight training in the air until they pass all ground courses. During the early stage of flight training, students are encouraged to manually control the plane with little help from automatic meters. Once the basics are mastered, they receive training for special situations.

Veteran pilots are asked to take annual tests and those who fail to achieve required technical standards are demoted or are grounded until they pass.

The first flying corps uses strict rules and regulations. For instance, crews are required to report to the airport 24 hours before takeoff and to work out specific plans for any contingencies which may arise during the flight. The plans are based on analyses of the condition of the machinery, the communications system, the weather of the route and the landing facilities. The crew is further required to recheck their preparatory work one and a half hours before takeoff, and takeoff is allowed only when they can be certain that no problems exist.

Strict discipline is observed during the flight. Crews are offered several spiritual and material rewards for good performances; those who fail to follow the regulations are criticized or punished even if they cause no errors.

"On the question of safety, we should never just trust our own luck," Director Xu stressed.

### **Close Co-operation**

The staff that is responsible for ground communications; navigation, meteorology and maintenance also must work in close co-operation.

The deputy leader of a maintenance team with several hundred technicians said, "For the passengers' safety, we must try our best to clear



**Technicians examining the brakes of a CAAC Boeing 707.**

all the problems on the ground so as to prevent planes with hidden troubles from flying." He pointed to entries in a thick book of the team's daily log for the last few months:

— June, the temperature control in a Boeing 747 malfunctioned and the passengers complained. Our ground crew spent three hours checking the aircraft and consulting the flight log. They finally came to know the problem and fixed it.

— July 10, the pre-flight check detected a crack on the left main wheel hub of an IL 62. The trouble was cleared up and a potential landing accident prevented.

— Bus tie breaker troubles occurred on many occasions during the flight of a Boeing 747, No. 1304 rented from the US Hanover Leasing Corp. American technicians checked the aircraft and failed to solve the problem. Our maintenance team technicians found and fixed the problem. A responsible member of the maintenance department of PAN AM later said: "The Chinese take their work seriously. The trouble was caught in time."

The maintenance team has done an excellent job. During the first half of this year, they overhauled 8,312 planes, which is 8 per cent more than the same period of last year. The team's quality control over airplane maintenance far exceeds specified regulations and is regarded as among the best in the world. □



OPINION

## A Chinese-Style Sociology

CHINA needs its own unique sociological approach, according to Fei Xiaotong, Director Emeritus of the Institute of Sociology under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Following are excerpts from a recent *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily) article expounding his opinions on developing Chinese-style sociology.

China began to revive the science of sociology three years ago, but its restoration among China's social sciences does not mean restoring its old contents.

Persistent efforts should be made to establish a sociology that is guided by Marxism, closely related to China's realities, and aimed at serving socialist construction.

Although sociology as an academic branch was discontinued for almost three decades, scientific study of Chinese society continued under the leadership of the Communist Party.

Social investigations that integrate theory with practice

have been among the fine traditions of our Party and have provided a valuable basis for the flourishing of China's new sociology.

A great number of experienced theorists and cadres who are the backbone of China's modern sociology have emerged over the long period of revolution and construction.

Chinese sociologists must conscientiously study old Chinese and Western sociological theories, including the study of their knowledge and methods. Only thus can we critically absorb what is useful to us.

The first problem we face is the lack of researchers. At present, we have to regard the training of a new generation of sociologists as our primary task. In addition to university education, we should train sociological workers and teachers within government organizations and schools.

We began our study of sociology by carrying out scientific

investigations of China's society. During the war years, such investigations were made mainly by the method of conducting short and face-to-face talks with people in selected localities. We will continue to use this basic method for our future investigations, but it is not adequate by itself.

Questionnaires scientifically distributed among a large population, especially when answers are tabulated by computer, can show general social trends and free the results from the limits of individual interviews.

Large-scale investigations should be supplemented by in-depth studies of typical cases and follow-up checks. Both methods — studies of typical cases and of a large scale — require training in the rudiments of sociology.

In the past, our studies were often accompanied by political campaigns. The data were usually thrown away when the campaign was over, causing a waste of energy and a lack of data for making comparative studies of social phenomena impossible in any given area.

In the future our investigations should be replicated in particular areas in order to make comparative and longitudinal studies so as to determine the factors governing social changes. Such areas can be considered social investigation centres or scientific observatories.

The present topics of study should not only include social problems of public concern, such as juvenile delinquency, but also phenomena of fundamental significance, such as relations between city and country, fami-



Professor Fei Xiaotong (wearing spectacles) with peasants of Wujiang County, Jiangsu Province.

ly structure, city planning, quality of population and business management.

China's colleges should teach Western sociological theories,

and academic exchanges with foreign sociologists should be continued, for they are beneficial to both sides.

— "Renmin Ribao"

## Prospects for Basic Units Of Rural Production

**P**RODUCTION teams are too large to be basic production and distribution units," said Li Dexing, Party secretary of Jinhua Prefecture of Zhejiang Province recently. "But they are simultaneously too small for co-ordinated production," he added. It would be more of a production incentive if individual households were the long-term basic unit of production.

But work such as the cultiva-

tion of improved strains, mechanical ploughing, plant protection and irrigation requires large-scale co-ordination that will eventually lead to socialized and specialized production. Production teams are not large enough for these tasks. One effective means to achieve them is the organization of a special company for each task.

For example, rice seedling companies were set up through-

out Jinhua Prefecture last spring, which were able to supply much-needed quality rice seedlings to the commune members by a certain date, determined by contract. The prefecture also established 670 plant protection companies and stations which contracted to prevent and control plant diseases and eliminate pests on 28,000 hectares of land. In addition, the prefecture set up more than 100 farm machinery service companies and stations that offered services such as ploughing, transport, farm machinery repair, supply of spare parts and farm machines and tool rentals. To speed up the construction of the irrigation areas, the prefecture also plans to set up irrigation companies in these areas.

— "Jingji Cankao" (*Economic Reference*)

### STATISTICS

## Number of Well-Off Brigades

Based on China's present standard of living, rural production brigades with a per-capita annual income of more than 300 yuan are defined as well-off brigades. In 1981, the number of such brigades

throughout China reached 10,943, against 5,569 in 1980, registering a 96.5 per cent increase.

There are now 14 provinces, municipalities and autonomous

regions in the country which have a considerable number of such well-off brigades. Following is the list of them in the order of the number of well-off brigades each has: Shanghai, Beijing, Guangdong, Qinghai, Tianjin, Jilin, Shandong, Liaoning, Inner Mongolia, Anhui, Heilongjiang, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Xinjiang.

Shanghai, which comes first, has 644 such brigades, more than one-fifth (21.48 per cent) of the municipality's total. The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, last in the list, has 119 such brigades, accounting for 1.6 per cent of the region's total.

Compared with 1980, Anhui Province achieved the highest rate of increase in the number of well-off brigades in 1981. Beijing, Inner Mongolia, Jilin, Jiangsu and Guangdong also had high increase rates.

— "Rural Work Bulletin"



**THEATRE**

**Ballet "Lin Daiyu"**

Ballet, an art form with its origins in the West, has come to the Chinese stage to depict the tragic heroine of the Chinese classic *A Dream of Red Mansions*.

*Lin Daiyu*, a two-hour ballet by the Central Ballet Troupe debuted last month in Beijing. The ballet is an adaptation of *A Dream of Red Mansions*, a classical novel by the Qing Dynasty writer Cao Xueqin (1715-63).

With Lin Daiyu as the heroine, *A Dream of Red Mansions* centres on the tragic love between two young aristocrats, Lin Daiyu and Jia Baoyu. It mirrors the inner conflicts and degeneration of China's feudal society through depicting the decline of a once great family Jia.

In order to focus on the feelings of Daiyu, the 400 charac-

ters of the novel have been reduced to 10 and the plot line somewhat recomposed. The ballet has a prelude and four acts.

The prelude: Jia Baoyu, the son of Jia family, is sitting in a pavilion next to Lin Daiyu, who is lodging with his family. They are reading *Romance of the Western Chamber* and are moved by this love story. They express their affections for each other.

Act I: The Jia family members are admiring the generous birthday present given to the matriarch by Xue Baochai's family, a rich one related to the Jia family by Jia Baoyu's mother. Daiyu feels humbled by her origins and alone.

Act II: Baoyu presents a handkerchief to Daiyu as an engagement gift. Baoyu's father wants his son to become a high official so he forces him to spend day and night studying the classics. Baoyu is distraught and his grandmother, seeing this, decides he needs a wife and picks Baochai.

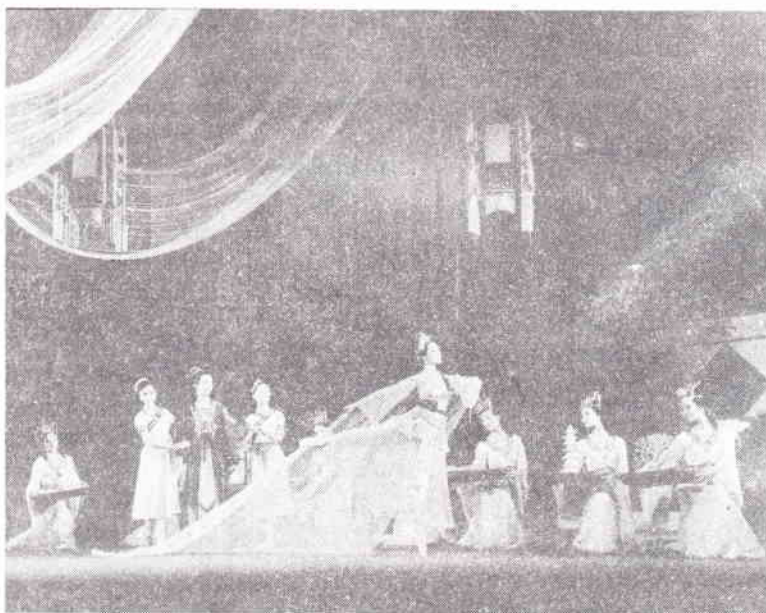
Act III: Daiyu is depressed and buries flowers as she weeps over her own unlucky life. She feels very sad when she watches the Jia family taking engagement gifts to the Xue family.

Act IV: Daiyu, now critically ill, plays with the handkerchief as she recalls the past when Baoyu and she fell in love. She hallucinates and sees Baoyu standing in front of her bed. Then she seems to catch sight of the wedding ceremony of Baoyu and Baochai. She tries to stand up and leave the Jia family, but is obstructed by a net which symbolizes the feudal forces. She finally collapses and dies.

The feelings of the lovers are emphasized in order to utilize the strong virtues of Western ballet without losing the original intent of the novel. While it is inconceivable in feudal China that Baoyu would lift his lady in an expression of love, the choreographers make the transition by bringing the couple together slowly and allowing them to dance a long *pas de deux* in a dream.

Attempts are being made to create a unique Chinese ballet style. Traditional Chinese dance movements from southern folk dances, operas and scarf dances are incorporated. The actors and actresses are asked not only to pay attention to dance *en pointe*, but to express themselves with their upper limbs.

The music is also a combination of Western and Chinese sounds. *Shaoxing* and *kun qu* opera musical styles are heard as they are particularly adept at reflecting the feelings of women.



Celebrating the Grandma's Birthday





**A Pledge of Love**



**Burying the Fallen Blossoms**



**In the Dream**

"We are feeling our way in developing a ballet of Chinese style," said Li Chengxiang, one of the choreographers, who has also worked on Chinese ballets with modern themes including *The Red Detachment of Women*, *Ode to Yimeng* and *Azalea Mountain*.

Li and his troupes suggested adapting *A Dream of Red Mansions* into ballet three years ago. During the planning, the ballet has been aided by many scholars who specialize in *A Dream of Red Mansions*. Two of them, Zhou Ruchang and Wu Shichang, while saying there is room for improvement, expressed admiration for this worthwhile attempt.

## HEALTH CARE

### *Fitter and Longer Lives*

The Ministry of Public Health reported an increase in China's life expectancy by one year, reaching 69 years in 1981, and outlined the advances that have made this possible.

Prevention remains the basic principle of China's health serv-

ice and this work has improved. The incidence of several parasitic, endemic and other communicable diseases has decreased in the past three years. Comprehensive prevention and treatment measures for schistosomiasis including elimination of snails, control of night soil and purification of drinking water have yielded results. Of the 2.84 million patients treated, 1.04 million were cured. More than 2 million patients with endemic goitre have been relieved, owing to the increased supply of iodized salt and the improvement of water quality.

The incidence of 16 acute communicable diseases including diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, pertussis and scarlet fever has dropped, as compared with three years ago.

Health facilities have also improved. At the end of 1981, there were 190,000 health establishments throughout the country, 12 per cent more than in 1978. There were 66,000 hospitals (including 781 of traditional Chinese medicine), a 23 per cent increase over 1978. The number of hospital beds was

2,017 million (including 60,000 for traditional Chinese medicine), an increase by 8.7 per cent over 1978.

China now has 1,244 million doctors of whom 213,000 graduated during the last three years.

As above 80 per cent of China's population lives in the countryside, rural health services have been the consistent focus of the ministry's work. A programme has been developed by the ministry, seeking to improve medical equipment and to upgrade the professional level of the hospitals in China's 2,100 counties by the end of this century. Work in this field has already been started in 300 counties since 1980 and initial results have been achieved.

Training and refresher courses have been conducted for the 1.396 million barefoot doctors, the main force in China's rural health system.

Major achievements in medical science have also been obtained. An anti-malaria drug arteannuin, which has good results in cases of ma-



lignant and cerebral malaria, was discovered and infected compound fractures were successfully treated with a combination of traditional Chinese medicine and Western medicine, thus reducing incomplete recoveries and amputations.

Successful therapeutic effect has been obtained in the treatment of acute non-lymphocytotic leukemia with semi-synthetic harringtonine, while bioprosthetic cardiac valves have been produced for the treatment of cardiovascular diseases and have already been used clinically.

Pharmaceutical departments have invented a new safe method of sterilization by injection that causes a 95 per cent decrease in the sperm count. Reproduction of the tuber of the elevated gastrodia, an effective traditional medicine in treating coma, convulsions and ailments of the eyes and nervous system, has been obtained.

## MEDICINE

### New Treatment for Facial Tic

Zhang Zhenhua, who had suffered from severe tic on one side of her face for 36 years, had been through seven fruitless operations. Last year she received a new treatment with a radiofrequency controlling coagulator and reported complete alleviation of the symptoms.

Since June 1981, more than 600 patients suffering from *tic douloureux* have been treated with the coagulator developed by doctors at the Beijing Neurosurgical Institute. An overwhelming majority of the patients have reported complete recovery.

About the size of a 20-inch TV set, the coagulator utilizes a radiofrequency power source, a 10-centimetre rectangular

wave stimulator and a semi-conductor thermometer. The stimulator is aimed through the patient's cheek at the place where the nerve emerges from the base of the skull, and the painful nerve is heated and destroyed while preserving the neighbouring tactile nerves.

The coagulator is easy to operate and safe, with few apparent complications, even for older and weaker patients. In the past, serious cases of *tic douloureux* were treated through major brain surgery, but doctors considered the procedure quite dangerous and quite a few patients suffered relapses. Doctors at the institute also have used the device successfully to treat other facial spasms and painful nerve ailments of the throat. In addition, it is used to relieve intractable eye pains in late stages of glaucoma. In the past, extreme glaucoma pain was treated by removing the eyeball.

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(Continued from p. 16.)

relations with South Yemen, North Yemen is the second largest in trade volume.

**United Action.** Both North and South Yemen have participated in the struggle of the Arab nations against Israeli aggression. When the massive armed aggression against Lebanon was mounted by the Israeli authorities last June, the Governments of both North and South Yemen announced that they would send volunteers to Lebanon to counter the Israeli aggression. Their action was warmly welcomed by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and by the Arab countries. As the Israeli invading troops encircled West Beirut in August, a joint

delegation headed by President Ali Abdullah Saleh of North Yemen and President Ali Nasser Mohamed of South Yemen visited Saudi Arabia and Syria. They held talks and reviewed the serious situation in Beirut with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and Syrian President Hafez Assad. Fahd and Assad accepted the proposal of the two Yemens for convening an emergency Arab Summit to settle the Lebanese crisis.

When Morocco later put forward a proposal for reconvening a suspended Arab Summit in the Moroccan city of Fez, the leaders of North and South Yemen agreed to the Moroccan call and withdrew their proposal for an emergency Arab

Summit out of concern for Arab unity.

When the PLO decided to withdraw from Beirut, North and South Yemen sent a message to the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat, expressing their willingness to accept 1,000 Palestinian fighters. Their common efforts to settle the Lebanese crisis have been warmly praised by Arab countries.

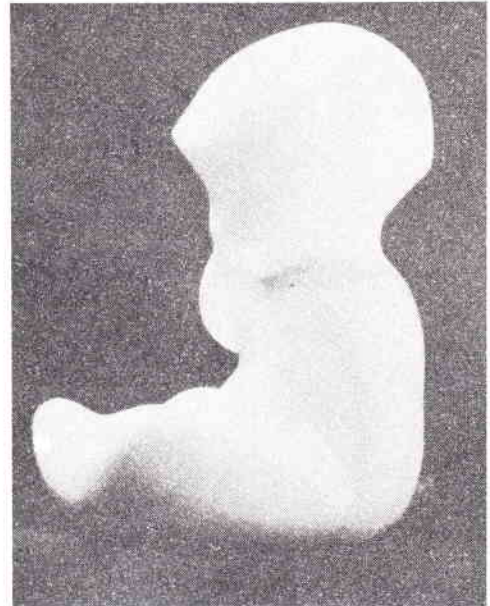
The recent improvement in the relations between the two countries is of great importance to maintaining the national sovereignty of the two Yemens, to the development of their national economies and to the fundamental interests of their peoples.

— Lu Shaomin, Fu Weijian

"Hu Ni."



## Cheng Yanan's Sculptures



**Bud.**

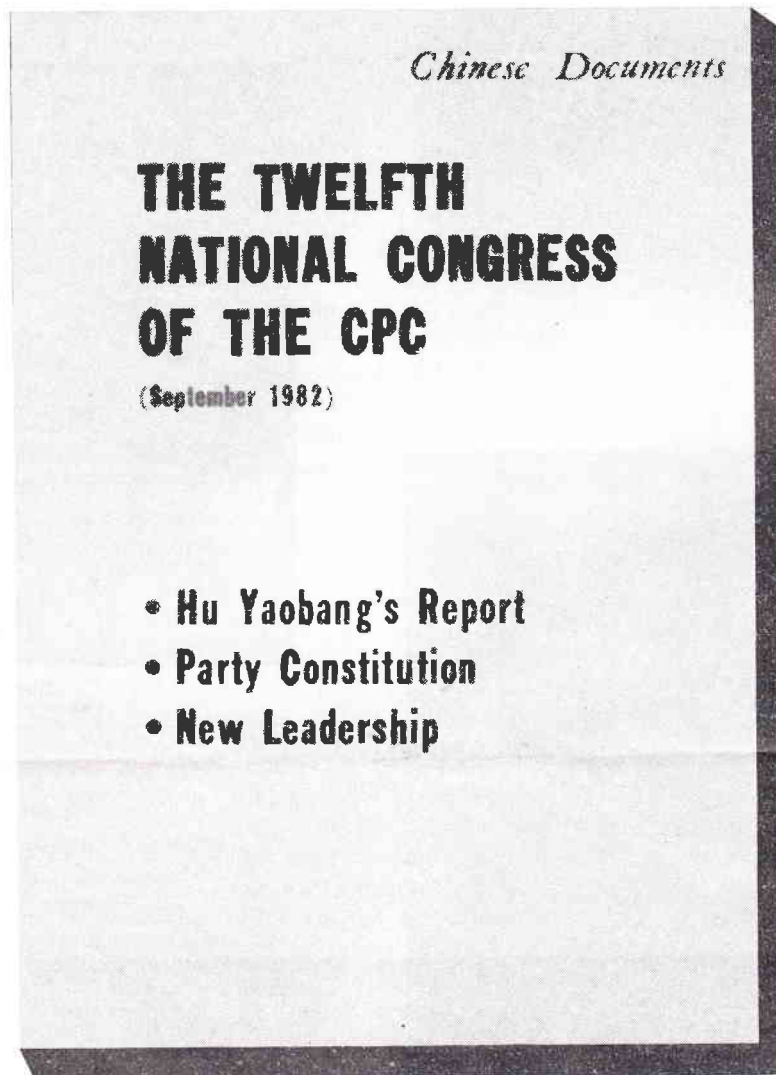


**Rhythmic Gymnast.**

Cheng Yanan, a sculptor at the Beijing Architectural Artistic Sculpture Factory, was born in Tianjin in 1936.

Most of her works depict women or children in a pure and simple style. Her figures are suited to the natural materials she uses. The white marble suggests the purity of the child, *Bud*, while in "*Hu Ni*" (Tiger Girl), a simple peasant girl is chiseled into this tiger-skin-marked stone.

*Just Off the Press*



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