

Vol. 27, No. 14

April 2, 1984

# BEIJING REVIEW

北京周報

A CHINESE WEEKLY OF  
NEWS AND VIEWS

- Training Cadres on a Large Scale
- Prospects for China's Population in 2000





Party and government cadres in Chengdu, Sichuan Province, plant trees.



A shelterbelt set up across the Taklimakan Desert in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.



Choosing fine saplings for Beijing.



Insecticide is sprayed to prevent tree diseases and control insect pests in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

## SPOTLIGHT

Youngsters in Jiangxi Province plant trees in the mountain areas.



Afforestation makes Taoyuan County, Hunan Province, look more beautiful.



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**FRONT COVER:** Raidi (Tibetan), Secretary of the Party committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region, studying at an advanced course in the Central Party School. Photo by Chen Zonglie

**BACK COVER:** The Huangguoshu Waterfall in Guizhou Province. Photo by Sun Yi

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

### *Li's Asian Tour Successful*

President Li Xiannian has ended his four-nation Asian tour with a visit to Nepal. The trip was a complete success, with all objectives fulfilled—promoting understanding, learning from one another, strengthening friendship and developing co-operation (p. 6).

### *Nakasone's Visit Fruitful*

Prime Minister Nakasone's recent visit has further enhanced the amity, co-operation and mutual trust between China and Japan. Major concrete results include the establishment of a 21st century committee for friendship and a new Japanese loan of US\$2.08 billion to help with seven projects in China (p. 7).

### *New Trend of West European Diplomacy*

The West European countries are looking for a way out of the ominous confrontation between the two superpowers. During the last several months, there have been more consultations between these countries and frequent visits to the Soviet Union and East European nations. These measures are aimed at reinforcing the West European alliance and easing the soured East-West relations (p. 13).

### *Population Projections for 2000*

China is now making efforts to keep its population within 1,200 million by the end of this century. A professor of China People's University discusses the prospects and problems (p. 20).

### *Cadre-Training Essential to Modernization*

Following the central plan for getting 50 per cent of the nation's 21 million cadres to the level of college education by 1990, various types of schools have been started, offering courses in Marxist theory, professional knowledge, science and management. This effort will help achieve the four modernizations (p. 24).

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## Greening China by Contract System

by JIN QI  
Economic Editor

General Secretary Hu Yaobang recently spoke highly of a worker at a state forestry centre who contracted to plant trees on barren hills, seeing it as an ideal way to speed up China's reforestation.

The worker in question is Liu Guosheng of Beijing's Ming Tombs State Forestry Centre. Due to poor management, the centre's work had for many years been slow, costly and low-quality, yielding poor economic returns.

Last year, Liu Guosheng signed a contract with the centre to plant trees on 100 hectares of denuded hills. The contract stipulated that while the forestry centre would provide the blueprints, Liu was required to organize the engineering work. Funds were provided on a per-hectare basis at a fixed price, and Liu might keep the surplus on condition that he should fulfil his task in good faith. Then Liu subcontracted a group of peasants, with everyone's duties and interests specified. Thanks to his shrewdness in management, he overfulfilled his contracted task and earned a surplus of 3,500 yuan after paying wages, welfare and upkeep.

This aroused doubts about whether this is the right way of doing things. During an inspection tour of the hills under Liu Guosheng's charge, Minister of Forestry Yang Zhong said that he did not see anything wrong with Liu earning a little more for making greater contributions. Under the contract, he said, the state still owns the hills, forests and the right

to handle the products; the only difference is that Liu has gone from being a mere worker to a worker-manager all in one.

Liu's case is only one example of the efforts being made to turn China green as soon as possible by introducing the contract system, which has proved so effective in agriculture over the last few years.

To cover China's 66 million hectares of barren hills and mountains with trees involves herculean efforts. Obviously, the task cannot possibly be accomplished by relying on the government alone or by sticking to the "big public pot" practice, under which one's pay is incommensurate with his work done. To "contract" the task to the peasants and other tree growers, therefore, is the best way to arouse their enthusiasm.

In 1981, when China began experimenting with the contract system in forestry, basing remuneration on output, some collectives made contracts with the peasants for growing trees on bald hills and taking care of the forests. Soon a contingent of peasants emerged specializing in or devoting most of their time to reforestation or silviculture. As a result, in the last couple of years, the work has been done faster and better.

To encourage more people to join in this endeavour to make China green, the government recently adopted a series of new policies:

— Where possible, the peasants may get more hillslopes at their disposal if they are capable of running them well. In places where there are not many denuded hills left, wooded areas can also

be put under the care of the peasants. In both cases, the hills are still owned by the collective, but the individuals have the right to use them and own the products. They may also leave these hills to their children or transfer them to others.

— Peasants may manage as much barren area as they can handle on contracts extending from 30 to 50 years. The rights laid down in the contracts may be inherited or transferred, and the peasants own the products, after deducting the set amount retained by the collective and the portion purchased by the state.

— Specialized tree-planting households may pool money and labour and enter into contracts with the state or collectives for large-scale reforestation programmes.

— Job-waiting people in cities, retired cadres and staff members are allowed to undertake to build forests in nearby areas.

— State and collective forestry centres may award contracts to teams, groups, individual workers or even local peasants for certain reforesting projects.

— People are encouraged to run various forms of reforestation co-operatives on the principle of voluntariness and mutual benefit.

With the adoption of these policies and the implementation of the contract system, China will be certain to quicken its tree-planting work, thereby reaching the goal of increasing its forest cover from 12 per cent of the total area today to 20 per cent by the turn of the century.

### Objective Attitude Affirmed

I think it is useful to introduce various provinces of China to those who really want to know the country. China does not include just Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou. People envision China mainly through its vast rural areas, not several big cities.

I appreciate your objective attitude. It benefits your magazine. It has also proved that the era of "achievement propaganda" has passed. As someone who has visited China several times, I am pleased to witness this trend with my own eyes. In my last visit to China, I felt that what was introduced to me was no longer something specially prepared for foreigners. Even those who visit China with a skeptical attitude have to recognize the great progress made by the Chinese people. That is the mainstream of your country. If someone wants to evaluate China objectively, he has to take the history of China into account. In addition, he has to compare the development of China with that of its neighbours, whose development was at the same or similar level with China's in the 1950s.

The cover of *Beijing Review* has improved remarkably, not only because of its new colour photos, but also because of its thicker paper, which is very helpful when people want to keep the weekly for a longer time. Of course, the new look has made the magazine more attractive.

It is important to read your reports on Federal Germany, written from China's angle. I hope you will carry more such reports.

I would be grateful if you could

give a brief account of weather conditions in China in the previous week (such as temperature and rainfall in the main areas like the northeast, the north and central China).

Please introduce more books and pamphlets published in German, with order forms if possible.

Georg Stawski  
Recklinghausen, FRG

### Remembering Mao

The article by Hu Yaobang — "The Best Way to Remember Mao Zedong" — published in issue No.1, 1984, said that Comrade Mao Zedong, like many other great figures in history, made mistakes. But he was a great man who brought the Chinese revolution to victory despite many setbacks. Comrade Mao Zedong's contributions are immortal. When we make a comprehensive appraisal of him, the article pointed out, we must understand clearly that emotion could never replace revolutionary reason, and metaphysical methods are not the same as the strict dialectical and historical materialism we uphold. The article demanded that all comrades engaged in theoretical, literary and artistic work should treasure their glorious responsibility as "engineers of the soul," work hard to develop socialist culture and ethics, and eliminate and prevent ideological contamination. The article called people throughout China to make every effort to build China into a strong and modernized socialist country in line with China's conditions, and to advance courageously in accomplishing the tasks Comrade Mao Zedong left unfinished.

This article made me deeply moved. The situation in Japan is different from that in China and so is its social system. In this new year, I sincerely hope that the road for Sino-Japanese friendship, which will no doubt contribute to world peace, is getting wider and wider.

Hikomichi Kawamoto  
Yamaguchi, Japan

### Rural Life

I'm intrigued by your dispatches on daily rural life, especially that of a particular commune. This kind of dispatch acts as a beneficial supplement to your province-by-province introductions of their economy, culture and history and makes these articles more vivid.

I've been reading with great interest your reports on the Xianggang (Hongkong) issue and the Sino-British negotiations. I will be grateful if you publish something about China's attitude towards the status of Aomen (Macao).

I suggest you turn your supplements on important statistics (e.g. population census), documents, changes of Party and state leaders and make them into single copies. The best way would be to publish one copy each month.

The colour cover is a great advance.

Frank Hartmann  
Aachen, FRG

*Aomen (Macao) is China's territory. Its sovereignty belongs to China. The Chinese Government will settle the Aomen problem by proper means in proper time. — Ed.*

# Li Ends Asian Tour With Visit to Nepal

President Li Xiannian has ended his four-nation Asian tour with a state visit to Nepal from March 19 to 22.

On the eight-kilometre route from Kathmandu airport to the Royal Palace, Li received a warm welcome from about 100,000 Nepalese in festive costumes.

At a state banquet in honour of the Chinese president, Nepal's King Birendra said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Nepal in 1955, relations between the two countries have not only been cordial and co-operative but also firm, steady and stable.

China has shown a steady understanding of Nepal's problems and has co-operated with his country, Birendra said. He said that the Nepalese people have a hearty gratitude for this. Co-operation between the two countries has significantly contributed

to the construction of Nepal's economic infrastructure.

Since 1956, China has given economic aid to Nepal for the construction of highways, hydroelectric power stations and irrigation projects. Since 1981, seven contracts concerning economic and technological co-operation have been concluded for a total of US\$17 million.

At the banquet, Li praised the independent and non-aligned policy followed by Nepal, which was one of the early members of the non-aligned movement.

"We have also noted with pleasure that King Birendra's initiative to declare Nepal a zone of peace has gained support from more and more countries," he said.

"Nepal was among the first countries to recognize New China, and has steadfastly supported the restoration of China's lawful

rights in the United Nations and other international organizations, and the Chinese people's great cause of reunification of the motherland," Li said. "The Chinese people will never forget this," he added.

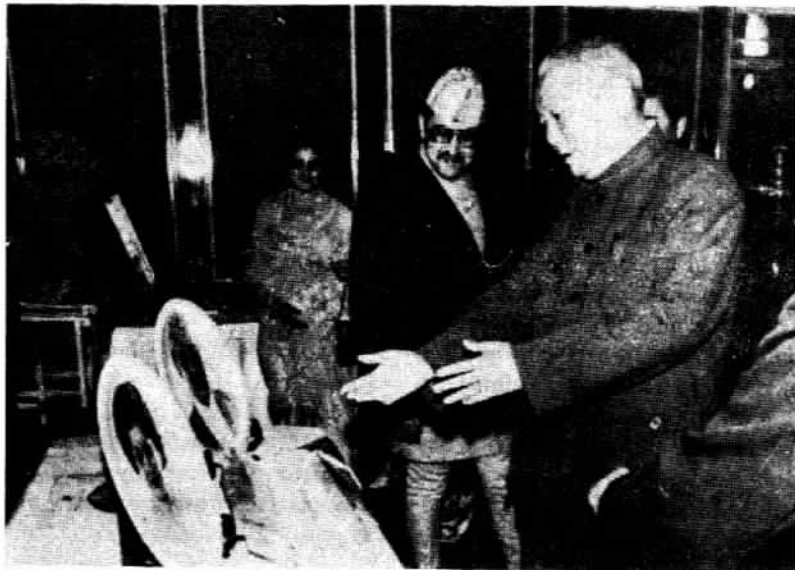
At his talks with Birendra on March 20, Li reaffirmed China's support for Nepal's proposals for the Nepal peace zone, an Indian Ocean peace zone and regional co-operation between South Asian countries. He also expounded China's views on the international situation and China's foreign policy.

Birendra agreed with Li's view that the world situation is more turbulent than before and praised the role played by China in international affairs and its support for the developing countries.

He stressed that the two countries have consulted and co-operated with each other on many international issues. He thanked China for supporting Nepal's stand on making Nepal a peace zone.

Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun, who was an important member of the Asian trip, had a full exchange of views with Padma Bahadur Khatri, Nepal's Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Law and Justice, on the further development of economic and trade relations between the two countries. The two sides agreed in principle on multiple economic and trade co-operation, including further expansion of trade and tours between Nepal and Tibet region of China and the enlargement of co-operation in communications between the two countries.

President Li Xiannian presents King Birendra and his Queen with gifts.



A joint press communique issued on March 23 said that China will undertake the construction of the Pokhara-Baglung sector of the proposed Pokhara-Mustang road in Nepal.

Li met with Nepalese Prime Minister Lokendra Bahadur Chand on March 21 and had cordial talks with him.

On March 21, Li and his wife were given a warm civic reception by the Kathmandu Panchayat

(City Council). At the reception, Li said, "We believe that countries, big and small, all have their strong points. Therefore they should learn from and complement each other. We are opposed to big countries bullying small, strong countries oppressing the weak, and rich countries exploiting the poor."

Li reiterated that it is the cornerstone of China's foreign policy to strengthen its unity and co-

operation with the third world countries.

On March 22 Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun told accompanying Chinese reporters that President Li's four-nation Asian tour "has a complete success with all objectives fulfilled." He recalled that the objectives of the trip were to promote understanding, learn from each other, strengthen friendship and develop co-operation.

## Japanese Prime Minister in China

"The friendly relations between our two countries show that nations having different social systems can forge very close relations, provided they observe the principles of mutual trust, equality and mutual benefit," said Premier Zhao Ziyang as he bid farewell in Beijing to Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and other Japanese guests.

Zhao also said Nakasone's visit to China had resulted in strong repercussions among the Chinese and Japanese peoples and attracted worldwide attention.

Nakasone arrived in Beijing on March 23 for a four-day friendly visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

During his stay in Beijing, Nakasone held talks with Zhao. Foreign Minister Abe held talks with his counterpart Wu Xueqian. Deng Xiaoping, Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party; Peng Zhen, Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; and Deng Yingchao, Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met separately with Nakasone and Abe. General Secretary Hu Yaobang gave a luncheon at his residence for the Nakasone family.

Nakasone made a speech at Beijing University. The distinguished Japanese guests visited the Sino-Japanese Friendship Hospital and other places.

Nakasone also visited Wuhan and Shanghai.

Zhao and Nakasone had an exchange of views in their talks on a wide range of issues of common concern in a frank, sincere and friendly manner.

**The 21st Century Committee for Sino-Japanese Friendship.** Both sides agreed that the committee's task is to study how to steadily

expand their good-neighbour relations politically, economically, culturally, scientifically and technically for a long time to come and to make suggestions to both governments.

The committee is composed of 10 members from each country, including elderly, middle-aged and young representatives from various fields. China's chief representative is Wang Zhaoguo, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. Japan's chief representative is Tadao Ishikawa, President of Keio University.

**Premier Zhao Ziyang meets Prime Minister Nakasone and Mrs. Nakasone.**







Prime Minister Nakasone talks with students in Beijing University.

## Highlights of Nakasone's Speech at Beijing University

- The contacts made by leaders of the two countries during recent years are extremely significant for the development of Japan-China relations. Through a series of talks, the two countries' leaders confirmed that Japan and China can and have to maintain and develop peaceful and friendly relations by looking forward to the 21st century—relations which transcend the differences in their social systems.

- Both countries' leaders have reaffirmed the solemn pledge of no more war between Japan and

China. All differences between the two countries in days to come should be solved through discussion and on no account should they resort to arms.

- Japan and China were faced with common tasks and challenges. They must constantly deepen mutual understanding and enhance mutual trust so as to build up the co-operation by which they can overcome any difficulties.

- Mankind's most urgent task at present is to safeguard world peace and promote disarmament,

especially to prevent nuclear war. Japan will do its utmost to that end.

- Peace is Japan's national policy. Japan will never allow resurgence of militarism.

- Japan-China relations are now better and closer than ever before. The future of Japan and China should not be in any way affected, no matter how violent the storms in the world may be. This is Nakasone's firm belief, which is shared by the overwhelming majority of the Japanese people.

- As a long-term and basic policy. Japan will continue to do its utmost in co-operating with China in economic exchanges and co-operation, cultural interflow and other fields.

The two sides agreed that the first committee meeting is to be held in Tokyo during the second half of this year at a mutually agreed time.

**Bilateral Relations.** Zhao said that Sino-Japanese relations have been growing smoothly and great progress has been made not only in economy but also in other fields.

Nakasone said the frequent exchange of visits between the leaders of the two governments had enabled the friendly and co-operative relations between the two countries to grow continuously.

Japan and China had much on which to co-operate and there was no contradiction or antagonism between them, he said, adding that

the two countries could learn from each other and make up each other's deficiencies in political, economic and cultural fields on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Nakasone especially mentioned Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan last year, which he said bore fruitful results. He once again expressed



## Deng Xiaoping's Dialogue With Nakasone

In meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, on March 25, Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping said that the policy of developing Sino-Japanese friendship through the 21st century and beyond was a far-sighted and wise policy.

Deng spoke highly of the fact that Prime Minister Nakasone and Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang formulated this far-sighted and wise policy when they met in Tokyo last November.

At the beginning of the meeting which took place at the Great Hall of the People, Nakasone said he was very glad to see Deng in excellent health five years after they first met each other in Tokyo.

"Well, I was 75 at that time but I am 80 now," Deng said. "My secret of staying in good health lies in cutting the work and letting General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang take over the load of day-to-day work."

Nakasone said that finding good successors was a difficult problem for many countries, yet China had found excellent people to take over the torch and pass it on from generation to generation. "This shows the stability of your political situation," he added.

"Yes, indeed," Deng said. "It not only shows our political stability but ensures the continuity of our policies."

"If both Japan and China continue their present policies," Nakasone said, "no contradictions or conflicts will arise between them, and peace and friendship between the two countries can not only grow through the 21st century but will go on for ever. We will exert ourselves towards this objective."

Discussing further possibilities of expanding bilateral relations and co-operation, Deng said he hoped that co-operation and mutual aid between non-governmental sectors would be increased.

Deng said both sides should take a longer and broader view, adding that fostering Sino-Japanese relations was in the interests of the development of both countries and people.

Nakasone proposed that exchange and co-operation between small and medium-sized enterprises of the two countries should be broadened and expressed the hope that China would create more favourable conditions for smaller Japanese firms to invest in China. He mentioned in particular the formulation of laws protecting patent rights, investment and investors' interests and rights including matters related to pricing, cost accounting and depreciation funds.

Deng promised that China would draft all necessary laws and regulations. He said that China would expand its policy of opening to the rest of the world by introducing the policy for special economic zones in more places along the coast.

"It is our hope that more Japanese firms will come to participate in developing natural resources in China including energy, minerals and non-ferrous and rare metals," Deng said. "When these are fully tapped, China will be in a much better position to supply Japan's needs."

Nakasone said China's establishment of special economic zones was a very good method. "I am convinced that the future of our

co-operation is very bright," he added.

Deng told the Japanese Prime Minister that China was now negotiating a big deal with an American corporation. The Richfield Company has struck a rich natural gas field near Hainan Island, which is estimated to be able to produce an equivalent of 10 million tons of oil a year. The firm proposed to set up a large chemical works in co-operation with China to produce 7 million tons of ammonia a year by using the natural gas.

After briefing the Japanese visitors on China's programme to quadruple the gross annual industrial and agricultural output value of 1980 by the end of this century, Deng said that the target could be met, judging by the performance in the past three years.

According to the programme, China's output value should grow by an annual rate of 6.5 per cent between 1981 and 1990, he went on. But the actual performance in the last three years reached 7.2 per cent.

"We are not worried about the growth in the first decade. We are now concerned about the preparations for a much faster growth in the second decade (1991-2000)," he said. "The preparations mainly involve energy, communications, raw materials and intellectual resources. They all require huge sums of fund. Therefore, we'll persist in the policy of opening to the rest of the world, and we welcome international co-operation in this respect."

Nakasone said that Japan would co-operate with China in its modernization programme and hoped to open up more channels for co-operation both at governmental and non-governmental levels.

thanks to Hu for his invitation to 3,000 Japanese young people to visit China.

Zhao said the Chinese Government would render as much help as possible to Japanese living in China who, as children, had been left behind after the war and now want to visit their families. This would be done in the spirit of Sino-Japanese friendship and humanism and in accordance with the agreement reached between the two sides, he added.

They expressed satisfaction over the employment of the loan offered by the Japanese Government from 1979-83 and the progress of the four relevant railroad and port projects.

As for the second government loan package starting this year, Nakasone said that his government would do as much as it could to co-operate with China on the following seven projects:

— The double-track electric railway between Hengyang, Hunan Province, and Guangzhou, Guangdong Province;

— The double-track electric railway between Zhengzhou, Henan Province, and Baoji, Shaanxi Province;

— The construction of two new docks at the Port of Qinhuangdao, Hebei Province;

— The second phase of the Miaoling project attached to the Port of Lianyungang, Jiangsu Province;

— A dock at the Port of Qingdao, Shandong Province;

— The reform of the telephone networks in Tianjin, Shanghai and Guangzhou; and

— The Tianshengqiao hydroelectric power station.

Totalling about 470 billion Japanese yen (US\$2.08 billion), the loan will be made over seven years. Each year's amount will be determined by authorities of both countries through consultations.

Zhao thanked the Japanese Government for the loan and said that the projects would not only benefit China's economy but would also contribute to the further growth of Sino-Japanese friendship and co-operation.

Speaking of the Sino-Japanese economic co-operation, Zhao said that China has decided to adopt more flexible policies in Chinese coastal cities, including Dalian, Liaoning Province. China welcomes Japanese businesses to invest in these coastal cities in such things as joint ventures, fully owned enterprises or other arrangements. They could get preferential treatment, he added.

China also wants to co-operate with Japanese businessmen in developing coal, petroleum, non-ferrous and rare mineral resources in southwestern and northwestern China.

Nakasone expressed his appreciation for Zhao's suggestions.

The two sides agreed that to create more favourable conditions for Sino-Japanese economic and technical co-operation it was necessary to urge relevant authorities of the two countries to conclude an investment protection agreement at an earlier date.

Zhao said he hoped to see similar progress in scientific and technical co-operation as well as in other fields.

On the co-operation of peaceful use of nuclear energy, Zhao said he hoped for an early conclusion of an agreement between the two sides. Co-operation between the two countries in this respect, he added, should not lag behind co-operation with other countries in view of the current level of bilateral relations.

**International Situation.** In his talks with Nakasone, Zhao said the main cause of the tense situation in Asia, like in other parts of the world, was the nuclear arms race between the two superpowers.

Only when the two superpowers take the lead in reducing their nuclear arsenals by a large margin will the tension in Asia and the whole world be relaxed, Zhao said.

He appealed to all countries to exert political and moral pressure on the United States and the Soviet Union and compel them to change their policies and seriously reduce their nuclear weapons, so that international tension could be relaxed. He urged the United States and the Soviet Union to call a halt to the deployment of new nuclear weapons and return to the conference table for serious talks on the reduction of nuclear weapons.

Zhao said that China's basic position on disarmament was that first of all the two superpowers should stop the testing, production and improvement of nuclear weapons and arrive at an agreement under which each undertakes to reduce its nuclear arsenal by half. He termed this "three stops and one agreement." On this basis, he went on, China will agree to a conference of all nuclear nations on nuclear weapon reduction.

Referring to the current rivalry between the two superpowers, Zhao said that the Soviet Union and the United States are at present in a strategic stalemate, with each taking an offensive stance in some fields and a defensive stance in others. China understands Japan's concern over the increasing deployment of the Soviet SS-20 intermediate-range missiles in Asia. China is equally concerned over this. China takes the same stand of opposing the Soviet Union's efforts to increase intermediate-range missiles. It does not want to see an escalation of the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union in Asia either, he said.

China holds, Zhao said, that the main threat to its security comes from the Soviet Union. Therefore, it strongly demands in the course

of the current Sino-Soviet consultations that the Soviet Union reduce its military threat to China. This includes China's opposition to the Soviet Union's deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Asia.

Concerning the situation on the Korean Peninsula, Zhao said that China takes fundamental position of seeking relaxation and stability in that region and opposes all acts by any quarter that would aggravate the tension.

The proposal put forward by the northern part of Korea for tripartite talks is of positive significance, he said. The North, the South and the United States are directly linked with the Korean issue and talks between them will help ease the tension and promote a peaceful reunification. If all three sides show sincerity and sit down for talks, a solution to the issue will be possible.

Nakasone said that Japan, too, is much concerned with the relaxation of tension and stability on the Korean Peninsula. Japan holds that to settle the issue, talks should be held first of all between the southern and northern parts of Korea.

Foreign Minister Abe gave a briefing on the Nakasone cabinet's policy of defence-oriented preparedness. The Japanese Constitution stipulates that Japan should never become a military power. In the difficult international situation today, Japan will work for the safeguarding of world peace, Abe said.

The two sides agreed that they found their position on the problems of Viet Nam and Kampuchea identical.

Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Abe had a full exchange of views on March 24 on the Xianggang (Hongkong) issue, Sino-US relations, Japanese-US relations, Sino-Soviet relations and Japanese-

Soviet relations, as well as on the situation in the Korean Peninsula and the Kampuchean issue. These talks had useful results.

Wu told his Japanese counterpart that the Sino-British talks on the Xianggang issue had made progress recently. "The Chinese Government has adopted a generous, reasonable policy concerning the Xianggang issue," Wu said. "So long as Britain takes a co-operative attitude, it will not be difficult for the two sides to reach agreement on the issue."

He said that Sir Geoffrey Howe, British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was scheduled to visit China in April. He looked forward to having a full exchange of views with Howe on the Xianggang issue. "An early agreement reached on the issue is important for keeping prosperity and stability in Xianggang," Wu said.

Abe said that Japan was very much concerned with the progress of the Sino-British talks, because it had large investments in Xianggang. He said he had a better idea of China's position and felt more at ease after hearing Wu's briefing.

## China, US Initial Tax Agreement

The fourth meeting of the Sino-US Joint Economic Committee has ended with the initialling of an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of tax evasion with respect to taxes on income.

The Chinese delegation, led by Finance Minister Wang Bingqian, and the US delegation, led by Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, held wide-ranging discussions to explore ways of expanding bilateral economic and technical co-operation during the three-day

meeting, which began in Beijing on March 19.

At the discussions, Wang said, "Over the past year or more, progress has been made in economic and technical co-operation between China and the United States, whether in form, content or scale. By the end of 1983, there were already 20 joint ventures using Chinese and US capital with a total US investment of nearly US\$85 million.

"Eleven US companies have participated in Chinese-foreign joint ventures for offshore oil exploration and exploitation with a total investment of some US\$600 million. Co-operative projects in various forms already agreed upon or still under discussion with American businessmen include: offshore oil exploitation, the Ping-suo strip coal mine, a slurry pipeline between southeastern Shanxi and Nantong, and the co-production of DC-9 passenger planes in Shanghai," Wang said.

"According to our statistics," he continued, "the total volume of bilateral trade reached US\$22.2 billion between January 1979 and the end of 1983. Trade volume increased uninterrupted during the first three years. It showed a downturn from 1982 onwards. Certain discriminatory economic and trade policies of the US Government towards China have affected seriously Sino-US trade.

"The US side should promptly amend or delete those discriminatory legislations against China if the obstacles in Sino-US economic relations and trade are to be eradicated," Wang said.

He welcomed the US Government's announcement last year to ease technology transfers to China, and hoped to see further liberalization by it.

He said China is willing to enter into larger-scale economic



co-operation with the United States in such areas as building large hydro-electric stations and purchasing nuclear power station equipment. He hoped that the United States would offer preferential terms with respect to funds and loans, which would benefit both sides.

Wang declared that China will gradually expand the areas of using foreign capital and combine the use of foreign investment and the import of advanced technology in a variety of ways. Foreign businessmen are welcome to invest in China or enter into joint ventures with Chinese enterprises.

In answering Wang's call to improve Sino-US economic relations, Regan said that the US Government is carrying out its promise to ease technology transfers to China. A greater number of export items to China will be approved this year than in 1983, he said.

Regan agreed that outdated US legislation should be abrogated to allow for US-China trade and economic and technical co-operation.

To expand US-China economic relations, he said, a positive attitude should be taken by both sides to tackle existing problems. The US private sector should also be encouraged to invest in China.

Both sides felt that there were broad prospects and great potential for further development of Sino-US economic and technical co-operation.

Premier Zhao Ziyang, in a meeting with Regan on March 20, said that he was looking forward to talks with President Ronald Reagan, who will visit China from April 26 to May 1.

Regan announced at a press conference that 25 to 30 US firms would come to China and explore opportunities for investment this fall.

## Mortality Rate, Life-Span Computed

Infant mortality rate and average life-spans have been calculated in China for the first time, according to data from the 1982 third national census. Computer tabulations of a 10 per cent sample survey show that the infant mortality rate in 1981 was 34.68 per thousand (35.56 per thousand for boys and 33.72 per thousand for girls). The average life-span was 67.88 years (66.43 years for men and 69.35 years for women).

The new data is more complete and accurate than that based on estimates in some localities in the past, said Ma An, deputy director of the Census Office under the State Council.

The total number of deaths in 1981 was calculated by computer at 6,292,346, up 2,243 from 6,290,103 calculated by manual tabulations in October 1982. This means the 1981 mortality rate rose from 6.358 per thousand calculated manually to 6.360 per thousand calculated by computer.

## Fund for Disabled Founded in Beijing

The China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped has been established in Beijing, with Wang Zhen, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, as honorary director-in-chief and Cui Naifu, Minister of Civil Affairs, as director-in-chief.

The fund will promote the progress of welfare for the handicapped in China, encourage society's respect and support for the disabled and enable them to participate in the social life with the

same rights and duties as other citizens.

China has more handicapped people than any other country. According to estimates, there are at least 20 million disabled in China. Many of them were maimed during the revolutionary war or while working. Others became handicapped as a result of persecution by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques during the "cultural revolution" (1966-76). Deng Pufang, deputy director-in-chief of the fund, was an example in point. He is a son of Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping.

In China, the disabled enjoy the same social status as other citizens in work, life and education and receive care from the state and various organizations.

In the countryside, handicapped people able to work are given proper jobs in their collective economic organizations. Those unable to work enjoy the five guarantees (food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses).

In the cities, jobs for the handicapped have been arranged by 8,600 collective production units and 1,600 social welfare factories. In most cities, 70 per cent of the disabled have been given jobs.

In addition, the state has established various welfare undertakings and 290 special schools for the blind and deaf-mute, reformed the braille and sign languages, strengthened its work in preventing and treating diseases, and carried out research and education of the artificial limbs.

The state has now allocated 26 million yuan for the fund and preparations are being made for the establishment of a research centre in Beijing. The fund will collect donations at home and abroad and gradually expand its welfare services for the handicapped. It will also develop friendly contacts with foreign handicapped's associations and with individuals.

## Europe

### New Trend in Western Diplomacy

by LI ZHONGFA

EUROPEANIZATION, the emerging trend in West European diplomacy, represents an attempt by the West European countries to find a way out of the ominous confrontation between the two superpowers.

The trend reveals itself in the increasing number of consultations between the countries themselves aimed at reinforcing the West European alliance, building up "European defence" and generating a dynamic new political force. Another aspect of the trend has been the recent moves of these countries to enter into a dialogue with the Soviet Union and some East European nations to explore a new approach to easing the soured East-West relations.

Following the rupture of the Geneva arms reduction talks, the US-Soviet nuclear arms race has been thrown into high gear, and tension in Europe has heightened. Since the West European countries still need the added protection of the US nuclear umbrella, they have accepted the Pershing II and cruise missiles. However, they much prefer a nuclear parity at a lower level, which they believe can be negotiated with Moscow from the present position of strength.

Economically, the Soviet and East European market means much to West Europe, whose economy has just begun to pick up but is still in difficulty.

Also, the governments in West Europe are under so much mounting pressure from the peace

movement and internal politics that the current freeze with the Soviet Union leaves them uncomfortable.

Of these countries, Britain has manoeuvred in a way that makes it truly noteworthy. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's policy has been noted for being nearly identical to that of the United States and for its hard line towards the Soviet Union. Since the second half of last year, however, a subtle change has been detected, a change towards a greater willingness to talk with the Soviet leaders. Early February, Mrs. Thatcher visited Hungary for the first time in what was described as a "major step" towards reviving the East-West dialogue. This was followed by her trip to Moscow to attend former President Yuri Andropov's funeral. At her meeting with the new Soviet leadership, she was said to have made known her desire for better relations with the Soviet Union. These visits were viewed as signs of "a new policy" towards the East.

The Federal Republic of Germany has been very active working for the resumption of the Geneva talks on Euromissiles. Chancellor Helmut Kohl has said that his country, given an agreement at the talks, would agree to have the new US missiles on its soil dismantled. In a speech in mid-January, he said: "Our fundamental interest is disarmament."

During his visit to the United States in early March, he urged the scheduling of a Soviet-US summit meeting to bring about a thaw in East-West relations.

While trying to bring Moscow and Washington together, Bonn has demonstrated even greater enthusiasm in developing its relations with the German Democratic Republic (GDR). Its senior officials and politicians are visiting East Berlin one after another and a loan of 1,000 million marks (about US\$260 million) to the GDR was worked out. Bilateral trade last year increased by 8 per cent.

While in Moscow attending Andropov's funeral last February, leaders of the two Germanys discussed disarmament and East-West relations, as well as bilateral issues. The recent Leipzig International became an occasion for more contacts and GDR leader Erich Honecker announced that he would visit Bonn this year.

It is highly significant that while Soviet-US relations are chilled, the two Germanys have actually started a kind of honeymoon, trying to rid themselves of the burden of the East-West confrontation and live on better terms with each other.

Relations between Paris and Moscow have also warmed up a little. At the end of January, Ivan Arkhipov, First Vice-Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, visited France and had extensive talks with leaders there on economic co-operation and other matters of mutual interest. Shortly after Andropov's death, President Francois Mitterrand made known his intention to talk with Andropov's successor.

Italy, Federal Germany and Britain have announced that their foreign ministers will visit the Soviet Union in April, May and July respectively.

On the other hand, the West European states are redoubling

efforts to cement unity between themselves.

Since the beginning of the year, the 10 European Economic Community (EEC) countries have, in their numerous consultations, sought compromises on the EEC agricultural policy and budget-sharing. These efforts were intended to prevent a failure of the latest EEC summit. The previous summit failed in Athens last December.

On defence, the West European countries have showed an inclination towards greater independence. Last November Mitterrand proposed the building up of a sort of "European defence" that would not undermine the Atlantic alliance or Europe's right to nuclear self-determination. Kohl, while emphasizing ties with the United States, talked in February about Europe's role as the mainstay of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the formulation of an "European security policy."

The defence ministers of France, Federal Germany, Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg are to meet this autumn in Rome to discuss the Europeanization of defence. It

will be the first meeting of its kind in a long time without the participation of the United States.

This trend towards relative independence from the United States has drawn international attention, as well as many comments from the United States. Some US politicians have expressed their displeasure with this trend and criticized it, while others have called for a readjustment of relations. Former US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger advanced, in a comprehensive article in *Time* magazine, the idea of "reshaping NATO."

Undoubtedly, it is inconceivable that the West European countries should choose to stay away from the United States. And it is difficult for them to ease East-West relations while the United States and the Soviet Union confront one another. Moreover, there are many handicaps to overcome in resolving their own differences.

Still, the trend towards "Europeanization" makes it clear that the West European nations do not mean to place themselves at the disposal of the superpowers and that they want to assert themselves and to some extent go their own way.

to do everything in his power to seek solutions to all the problems.

At a press conference following the summit, Mitterrand said he would continue his efforts and meet with the EEC prime ministers to "pull Europe back on to the tracks."

"The Europe of the 10 (member states) is not dead and will survive," he said, adding that there was some progress towards the adoption of the following points: control of budgetary spending, regulations on quotas for milk production, fixing of farm prices, the gradual dismantling of monetary compensation amounts, and an increase in the value-added tax to 1.4 per cent as of January 1, 1986. He appealed to the other EEC members to safeguard a united Europe.

EEC Commission President Gaston Thorn told reporters that "Europe is not desperate," but "the situation is serious." The commission, he said, will "take necessary measures to meet its needs and demands."

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said: "It was a great pity because this was another EEC summit that failed to reach its objective." Since 1979, Britain has demanded a reduction in its net contributions to the EEC budget because of its existing overpayments.

At the meeting, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, on behalf of nine member countries, proposed a rebate of 1,000 million European currency units (ECUs), or about US\$900 million, to Britain annually for the next five years. This fell short of Britain's minimum demand for 1,500 million ECUs (about US\$1,350 million) this year, followed by a permanent agreement that Britain should never again pay markedly more to the EEC than it gets back in benefits.

## EEC

# Brussels Summit Ends in Failure

by XIN ZONG

THE European Economic Community (EEC) ended its two-day summit in Brussels on March 20 without reaching an agreement on how much Britain's net contributions to the EEC budget should be reduced.

Because of differences between Britain and its nine partners, which

hindered the adoption of France's proposal on a package of major EEC issues, no communique was issued following the meeting.

This was the second EEC summit to fail in nearly four months, following the breakdown of the Athens summit in December. However, French President Francois Mitterrand and current Chairman of the European Council, promised



Stressing that Britain will not walk out of the community, Thatcher said that the summit had been very near to an agreement on the British rebate. "We just could not close that small gap," she added.

Despite the failure, which may jeopardize the agreement in principle worked out by the EEC council of agricultural ministers to curb the massive farm subsidies behind the EEC's financial prob-

lem, the EEC leaders will continue to make efforts.

Irish Prime Minister Garrët Fitzgerald demanded an exemption from the reduction of milk production, which accounts for 9 per cent of Ireland's gross national product. Faced with the crucial situation at the meeting, the summit instructed the council of foreign ministers to tackle this problem.

## OPEC

# Co-operation Stabilizes Oil Market

by JIANG HONG

SINCE their conference in London in March 1983, the members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) have, through common efforts, succeeded in stabilizing the world oil market.

During the 1970s, steep rises in the export price of oil earned the OPEC countries staggering incomes, which they used to rapidly expand domestic construction. But by the beginning of the 1980s, the West's demand for oil dropped sharply as the world economy went into a recession. OPEC's output fell from 31 million barrels a day in 1979 to 17.5 million in 1983, a figure which remains unchanged today. The oil price also dropped from US\$34 a barrel to US\$29. The OPEC countries' combined balance of payments went from a surplus of US\$118,000 million to a deficit of US\$30,000 million.

To prevent a further deterioration of the world oil market, the OPEC members met in London in March 1983 to decide oil-production quotas for each country and to set an oil price. Since then, the 13 members have kept production roughly in line with the London

agreement. At present, the world oil market remains stable and the spot price for oil fluctuates within US\$1.50 of the agreed price, thus preventing any jolt. It is widely believed in world oil circles that if the OPEC countries had not abided by the London agreement, today's stable market would not exist.

By complying with the London agreement, the OPEC countries, while curtailing spending and cutting back imports, have had to postpone or cancel a number of development projects to slow down the pace of construction. During the first nine months last year, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Algeria reduced their imports from the United States from 6 per cent to 25 per cent. Many OPEC countries began to pay attention to agricultural development and strived for self-sufficiency in grain production, so as to reduce spending foreign exchange. Each member country stressed the need for a balance between oil income and economic and social development. Even Saudi Arabia, the largest oil-exporting country in the world, has begun to concentrate its oil wealth on major projects.

Furthermore, OPEC has closely monitored demand and supply on

the world oil market, ensuring that the agreement can be smoothly carried out. Since 1973, when it wrested from the large Western oil companies the right to price its own oil, through to 1983, every member produced as much as it saw fit, although prices were decided collectively. As a result, when the supply on the international oil market went beyond the demand in 1981, all the OPEC countries still blindly raised production, providing the Western oil companies with a chance to push oil prices down by hoarding and selling their reserves. The OPEC countries suffered heavily as a result.

However, since the London conference, a monitoring committee under OPEC has met each month. At the same time, it has conducted a full study of the Western economic situation to keep all the members informed of supply and demand on the world oil market. These efforts have helped them work out rational production quotas and stabilize the oil price.

In addition, the OPEC countries have co-operated and helped each other in implementing the London agreement. For example, Nigeria, the largest oil producer in Africa, which earns 95 per cent of its foreign exchange earnings from oil exports, was seen as being in the greatest difficulties of all OPEC members. Shortly before the London conference, an oil price war nearly erupted because Nigeria had independently reached an agreement with Britain on lowering the oil price. The opposition faction within the government of former President Shagari insisted that Nigeria should be given larger quotas, or the oil price should be lowered to get Nigeria out of its economic troubles. Otherwise Nigeria would walk out of the OPEC. However, the Shagari government resisted the pressure. Last December, the newly emerging military government

of President Mohammed Buhari made it clear that Nigeria would stay in OPEC and stick to its commitments. To help Nigeria through the economic disaster, the Saudi Arabian Oil Minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, flew to Lagos in February to hold talks with new government, and announced that Saudi Arabia would reduce its oil production by 700,000 barrels a day and offer this share of production to Nigeria.

OPEC has long co-operated solidly with Mexico, a non-OPEC country and the largest oil producer in Latin America, which for a year has kept its production and prices in line with OPEC standards.

## Canada

# A View on the Political Scene

by ZHAO ZHONGQIANG

PRIME Minister Pierre Trudeau's decision to step down from the leadership of his ruling Liberal Party has begun a prelude to the next election in Canada, which will likely take place in the latter half of this year.

The three major parties, the ruling Liberal Party, the Progressive Conservative Party and the New Democratic Party, will contend for the government of the country in the next election. The Progressive Conservative Party, which elected Brian Mulroney as its leader at its national convention held last June, has already started an election campaign and is strongly favoured in opinion polls to topple the Liberals. The question of who in the Liberal Party will contend with Mulroney has aroused public interest.

As 1984 progresses a large rise in the demand for oil is not expected, despite the West's recovery from its economic recession. Also, it is predicted that the OPEC countries' foreign deficits will increase.

On March 9, the monitoring committee, at its regular meeting, reported that despite the Western economic recovery and a renewed escalation of the Iran-Iraq war, no important change has taken place in the world oil situation. It decided that the present quotas and price should not change so that the stable situation of the past year can continue.

continued his campaign for re-election, the Progressive Conservative Party might win, simply because of a popular desire for a leadership change. It is still anyone's guess which party will win the election, given a new Liberal Party leader.

Trudeau's resignation has aroused strong repercussions in the country. He has been Prime Minister since 1968, a tenure broken for only a short period in 1979-80 when he was defeated by Joe Clark, the Conservative campaigner in that year's election. During his leadership, Trudeau has taken many measures to safeguard national sovereignty and develop the national economy.

In foreign policy, Trudeau has worked over the years for world peace and the relaxation of international tensions. He has favoured South-North dialogue and an improvement of East-West relations. During his years in office the Canadian Government has stressed the development of multi-lateral diplomacy. In 1970, two years after Trudeau became Prime Minister, Canada established diplomatic relations with China. Sino-Canadian relations have developed steadily ever since.

The severest economic crisis since the 1930s hit Canada in 1981-82. Its economic recovery, though beginning to show last year, remains slow and difficult. The country's unemployment rate has remained high for some time and is still a cause for concern. Many believe that economic issues will be the subject of heated debate in this year's election campaign.

As Trudeau has already announced his resignation as leader of the party, it is generally believed that he will not consider running in the next election. The Liberal Party's convention, to be held June 14-17, will therefore elect a new leader to contend with the other parties for the national vote.

Many Canadians hold that former Finance Minister John Turner, who quit the Trudeau cabinet in 1975 over policy differences, may take over the leadership of the party. The current Liberal Energy Minister Jean Chretien, also seen as a possible successor to the leadership of the party, has been electioneering since last year. However, it is still too early to say who will succeed to the Liberal Party leadership.

It was generally thought before Trudeau's resignation that if he

CORRECTION: In the article "For Your Reference: Bank of China" in issue No. 10, p. 22, the last paragraph in the second column should begin "With total assets of 119,000 million yuan..."

# Strictly Observe Party Discipline

**Without iron discipline, the proletarian party cannot consolidate its ranks, unite with the masses and persevere in its struggle to defeat the strong enemy.**

by CHEN YUN

**1. Why should the Chinese Communist Party put special stress on discipline?**

1. China is a colonial, semi-colonial and semi-feudal country, where the imperialists and domestic reactionaries join hands in an exceptionally powerful onslaught on the revolution. This has determined that the revolution waged under the leadership of the proletariat against imperialism and feudalism is a long-term and extremely complex and relentless struggle. Without iron discipline, the proletarian party cannot consolidate its ranks, unite with the masses and persevere in struggle to defeat the strong enemy.

2. In China, the petty bourgeoisie occupies an unquestionably dominant position in terms of numerical strength. Peasants account for over 80 per cent of the country's population, and there are large numbers of intellectuals, small traders, handicraftsmen and professionals. The Chinese proletariat is imbued with a high

Main points of a speech delivered on March 19, 1940 at the graduation ceremony for the fifth group of students of the Chinese people's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College in Yanan.



Chen Yun in Yanan

sense of organization and discipline, but it is rather small in number, and has a rather short history. It has natural links with the peasants and other sections of the petty bourgeoisie. This is at once an advantage and a disadvantage. That is to say, on the one hand, the proletariat can form a close revolutionary alliance with them and, on the other, it is likely to retain and develop a habitual aversion to discipline or to be influenced by various non-proletarian ideas. In the absence of a party with iron discipline, the proletariat cannot unite with and lead the petty bourgeoisie.

3. In China, the revolution takes the form of armed struggle — "the armed revolution is fighting the armed counter-revolution."<sup>1</sup> In a harsh environment of war, only a party with iron discipline can establish an army also having iron discipline; only thus can the powerful enemy be defeated and a political power supported by the broad masses be established.

4. In the Chinese revolution, it is imperative to correctly handle the question of the proletariat uniting with and struggling against the bourgeoisie, or, in short, the question of the united front. Especially during the period of alliance with the bourgeoisie, the bourgeoisie will attack the proletariat ideologically, politically and culturally. This demands that every Party organization and every Party member strictly observe Party discipline and prevent themselves from being corrupted by the bourgeoisie.

5. Large numbers of people have been admitted into the Party during the current War of Resistance Against Japan. The majority of these new Party members are petty bourgeois in origin, and they lack the habit of observing strict discipline.

All Party members must strictly observe Party discipline — this is a major condition for winning victory in the revolution.

**II. Ensure unity of will and action in the Party with the aid of discipline.**

Our Party discipline demands the following: the individual is subordinate to the organization,



the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level is subordinate to the higher level, and the entire membership is subordinate to the Central Committee. The purpose of these stipulations is to ensure unity of will and action within the Party, and to ensure unity of the Party organization.

Discipline is our major weapon. To maintain unity of the Party depends not on arms, but on discipline; at the same time it is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work and set things to rights where Party line, principles and policies are concerned.

The situation in society at large is complicated, and people may have differing views. So it is only normal that controversies arise in the Party. It is essential to keep the actions of the Party organizations and Party members within the bounds of discipline.

**III. Party discipline is unified and must be observed unconditionally.**

Ensuring the strict observance of Party discipline is the supreme

duty of all Party members and Party organizations at all levels. There are no privileged Party members or Party organizations.

The leading cadres and leading organizations must be exemplary in acting in strict accordance with Party discipline. It is of particular importance to guard against viola-

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**Discipline and freedom form a unity of opposites. A proletarian party should be one which is most disciplined and also most democratic and which ensures the highest degree of freedom.**

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tions of discipline by high-ranking leaders, such as Zhang Guotao.<sup>2</sup>

Party members who are unwilling to observe Party discipline and new Party members who are afraid

of iron discipline may quit the Party.

Subordination of the individual to the organization, of the minority to the majority, of the lower level to the higher level, and of the entire membership to the Central Committee — subordination in all these cases is unconditional. There should naturally be subordination when the decisions of the Party organization, the majority, the higher Party organizations and the Central Committee are correct. What if their decisions are incorrect or not entirely correct? The Party members or Party organizations should comply with such decisions in action and, at the same time, put forth their suggestions or reserve their opinions according to the rights stipulated in the Party Constitution.

When the revolution is at a critical moment, it is necessary to wage struggle against erroneous leaders; nonetheless, such struggle should go through legitimate procedures according to the stipulations of the Party Constitution, such as in the case of the Zunyi Meeting.<sup>3</sup> In the struggle against conspirators undermining the interests of the Party, extraordinary measures may be taken in critical situations. Nevertheless, we should comply with the principles guiding inner-Party struggle, such as in the case of the struggle against Zhang Guotao during the Long March). Naturally, this does not apply to struggles against renegades or those who have defected to the enemy.

For individual Party members (or lower Party organizations), correct opinions, notable work ability, high positions or long seniority cannot be used as excuses for violating discipline.

**IV. Discipline calls for conscientious observation, but it is also compulsory.**

The Party committee of Beijing's Beixinqiao neighbourhood committee discusses how to observe Party discipline.



Having understood the importance of discipline, one must unflinchingly observe it. All people who join the Party should be conscious of this. A staunch revolutionary regards discipline as freedom.

Discipline is compulsory. Those who do not consciously observe it must be compelled to do so. Those who knowingly violate discipline should be subjected to disciplinary measures and those who have violated discipline with grave consequences and refuse to mend their ways should be expelled from the Party.

To maintain the Party's iron discipline, every Party member and every Party organization should consciously and willingly accept supervision by other Party members and by Party organizations at the higher and lower levels. At the same time, they should accept supervision by the masses sincerely and with an open mind.

**V. Emphasizing discipline does not detract from the rights of all Party members and Party organizations.**

The Party ensures the freedom to air one's views.

Before a resolution is passed, there is the freedom to hold debates on the matter involved; after a resolution is passed, there is the freedom to reserve one's differing opinions (but one has to comply with that resolution in action).

Every Party member or Party organization has the right to appeal to the higher levels, up to and including the Party Central Committee.

Discipline and freedom form a unity of opposites. A proletarian party should be one which is most disciplined and also most democratic and which ensures the highest degree of freedom.



**Wu Xiulian, a member of the Gongbei Frontier Inspection Station in Guangdong Province, is known as a model Party member for her impartial and selfless work-style.**

Having gone through nearly two decades of struggle, the Chinese Communist Party is now a mature party whose members are faithful to the Party organization and have a high level of political consciousness. It is, therefore, possible for such a party to effectively enforce iron discipline.

**NOTES**

1. "The Prospects of the Revolution in China," I. V. Stalin, *Works*, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1954, Vol. 8, p. 373.

2. Zhang Guotao (1897-1979) attended the First National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in 1921. He was once a member of the Party Central Committee, of its Political Bureau and of the Bureau's Standing Committee. In 1931, he served as vice-chairman of the Provisional Central Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic. In June 1935, he became general political commissar of the Red Army. He opposed the Party Central Committee's decision to have the Red Army continue its northward march, carried out activities to split the Party and the Red Army, and set up a separate central committee. In June 1936, he was forced to abolish his "central committee," and subsequently he continued the north-

ward march with the Red Army's Second and Fourth Front Armies, reaching northern Shaanxi in December of the same year. Beginning in September 1937, he worked as vice-chairman and then acting chairman of the Government of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region. In April 1938, he fled the Border Region and joined the Kuomintang secret police, thus becoming a renegade to the Chinese revolution. He was subsequently expelled from the Party. Zhang Guotao died in Canada in 1979.

3. This refers to the Enlarged Meeting of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee held in Zunyi, Guizhou Province, in January 1935 while the Red Army was on its Long March. The meeting focused on discussing and correcting the mistakes in military affairs. It put an end to the domination of the "Left" adventurist line represented by Wang Ming in the Party's central leading body, and established the leadership of Mao Zedong in the Red Army and the Party's central leading body, thus saving the Red Army and the Party Central Committee at a most critical juncture. Later, the Red Army and the Party Central Committee prevailed over Zhang Guotao's splittism, accomplished the Long March and brought about a new situation in the Chinese revolution. Chen Yun was one of the participants in the Zunyi Meeting.

# Prospects for China's Population in 2000

Near zero growth, lower dependency coefficient and a balanced sex ratio... the picture looks optimistic, but the road ahead is tortuous.

by ZHOU SHUJUN

HOW large will China's population be by the end of this century? We have made the following five estimates, excluding the populations of Taiwan Province, Xianggang (Hongkong) and Aomen (Macao), working from a population figure of 1,008.18 million on July 1, 1982.

Table 1  
Projected Population  
Growth Rates

Average Annual Natural Growth Rate to 2000 (‰)	Population by 2000 (million)
12	1,251.72
10	1,211.95
9.45	1,199.80
9	1,189.94
7.5	1,157.63

Looking at Table 1, there is little possibility of the first and fifth estimates coming true. The fourth—showing China's population by the end of this century at about 1,190 million—is based on an average annual natural growth rate of 9 per thousand. This is the desired goal which, in spite of great difficulties, can be reached so long as we throw in all our might.

The second estimate, based on an average annual growth rate of 10 per thousand, projects that by the end of this century, China's population will exceed 1,200 million. This is not desirable. However, if we do not make sufficient efforts or overlook something in our work, it is entirely possible.

\* This is an abridged translation of an article from *Jingji Yanjiu yu Jingji Guanli* (Economic Study and Management). The author is an associate professor in the Planning and Statistics Department at the China People's University.

The third one, based on an average annual natural growth rate of 9.45 per thousand, sees China's population by the end of the century at slightly less than 1,200 million. This is to say, in the 18.5 years between July 1982 and the end of 2000, the net increase should not exceed 191.82 million. Or, in other words, the average annual increase must be kept under 10.37 million. The task is an arduous one. But so long as we make efforts it can be fulfilled.

To realize the third estimate, the state has set five requirements for family planning work: (1) Educating the people in policies for controlling population growth and raising the quality of the population; (2) drafting laws asking each couple to have only one child; (3) granting preferential provisions in areas such as job assignment to families with only one child; (4) improving public health work, including birth-control technology and tools; and (5) developing social welfare, such as monthly allowances for disabled peasants so as to relieve them from worries about the future. Coupled with other measures, the five requirements, if implemented, are certain to ensure a job well done in family planning, which in turn will guarantee the realization of the strategic goal of population control mentioned above.

It is estimated that by 2000 China's population will be slightly less than 1,200 million. Under most conditions, the annual natural growth rate will be reduced to 5 per thousand by that time, with each couple at child-bearing age giving birth to only one child. What characteristics will the

population have then? What changes will take place in its internal structure?

**The Population Will Become Relatively Static.** Since the 1970s, China's population has gradually moved from a period marked by a high birth rate, low mortality rate and high population increase into a period of low birth rate, low mortality rate and low population increase. This situation has effected a fairly large change in the age distribution of the population. At the beginning of the 1980s, the age distribution of China's population was in the shape of a pyramid, with the number of people aged 21 and younger accounting for about half of the total, and those aged 65 years and older making up less than 5 per cent. Because of planned birth control, the proportion of young people will come down sharply by the end of this century, the proportion of middle-aged people will increase vastly, and the proportion of the elderly will also increase by a fairly large margin. By then, the age distribution of the population will be shaped like a hammer and the population will gradually become static. If this trend is maintained, the natural growth rate of the population will be reduced to zero in the first decade of the next century.

According to the theory of population reproduction created by a Swedish demographer, China's population structure in 1964 was as follows: people 14 years old and younger, 40.4 per cent; those between 15 and 49 years old, 47.3 per cent; and those at 50 and older, 12.3 per cent. Therefore, the population structure was of an increasing type. By 1978, the ratio



between the three was 35.8:49.4:14.8. Although it was still of an increasing type, it would become static gradually. By the end of the century, because of a further reduction in the proportion of people under 14 and an increase in those over 50, the population structure will become static. There is also the possibility that it will approach the limits set for the decreasing type.

The changing age distribution, with the proportion of old people on the rise, prompts many to ask: Will there be an "ageing" problem? Of course, the proportion of people 65 and older will increase with the implementation of the policy of "one couple, one child," the drop in the birth rate and the increase in average life expectancy. In other words, the population will, on the average, grow older. However, it does not mean that by the end of this century China's population will have become "aged," because a population can be described as "aged" only when the proportion of people over 65 years exceeds 10 per cent. It is estimated that by the end of this century people over 65 will account for only 7 to 8 per cent of China's population, and 8.9 per cent at the most.

**Dependency Coefficient Will Be Gradually Reduced.** Since 1949, more and more members of the non-agricultural population have

***It is estimated that by 2000 the Chinese population will be slightly less than 1,200 million, with the annual natural growth rate reduced to 5 per thousand, and each couple at child-bearing age will have only one child.***

been employed. Naturally, the more people given jobs, the fewer the people they support. (See Table II.)

There will be no obvious changes in the dependency coefficient by 2000 because the increase of old people supported by others will be offset by a corresponding reduction in the number of children.

However, people may ask a new question: With people encouraged to have only one child per couple, will the situation arise by 2000 in which one able-bodied couple will have to support four old people and a child?

Table II  
Dependency Coefficients

	Ratio Between the Employed and People They Support	Percentage of the Employed in the Non-agricultural Population
1949	1:5.15	16.2
1952	1:2.60	30.0
1957	1:2.15	30.2
1978	1:1.06	64.1
1980	1:0.83	64.4

No. There are two reasons. First, because young and middle-aged people will make up the larger part of the population by then, it is unlikely that the average dependency coefficient in the whole society will go up. Second, although we advocate "one couple, one child" in practice, we will not carry it out indiscriminately. There are policies allowing certain women at child-bearing age, who have special difficulties, to have a second child after obtaining approval. The policy is even more flexible for minority nationalities.



A dentist in Sanming, Fujian Province, examines children from one-child families who get nursery, kindergarten and school services as well as medical care free of charge.

In some one-child families, the situation of one able-bodied couple supporting four old people and one child might occur. That problem, however, can be alleviated through labour insurance.

Of course, in the next century, the problem of an able-bodied couple supporting four old people and one child will probably become more serious. By then, however, our productivity will be greatly developed, and material and cultural standards as well as labour insurance will greatly improved. It will be completely possible for society to handle the problem of looking after the old. The burden will be taken off the sons and daughters.

**The Sex Ratio Will Become Balanced.** In calculating the sex ratio, the female population is

given as 100 and males are expressed as a proportion of this. The sex ratio between the new borns in the world today is somewhere between 100:104 and 100:107 (usually 100:105 and 100:106). Later, the different death rate for men and women in various age brackets and other factors will gradually lead to a balance in the sex ratio. In a number of countries, there are more women than men. According to statistics released by the Kuomintang government in 1947, the sex ratio in old China was 100:110. In the 1953 census, men accounted for 51.82 per cent of the population and women 48.18. Therefore, the sex ratio was 100:108. In 1957, it was 100:107, and in 1965, 1975 and 1979, it stood at 100:105. The sex ratio in the 1982 census was 100:106, with men accounting

for 51.5 per cent of the population. From these, we can see that for a long time China has more men than women. But in general the sex ratio is balanced. It is estimated that by 2000 the number of men and that of women will be very close.

Can the implementation of the "one couple, one child" policy lead to an imbalance in the sex ratio? Generally speaking, no. However, there is that possibility if man-made problems are taken into consideration. Because of the implementation of the "one couple, one child" policy, most people prefer to have boys, especially in the countryside. Hence, the possible abandoning and even killing of female infants. It is necessary for us to strengthen education and adopt effective measures to prevent this. □

### *Third National Census (VI)*

## Educational Level of Population

**T**HE manual tabulations of the third national census show that in 1982 China had 605,932,447 people at or above the primary school education level, accounting for 60.36 per cent of the population. Of them, 1 per cent, or 6,016,969 people were college or university graduates or undergraduates, and 244,755,168 were senior or junior middle school graduates, accounting for 40.39 per cent.

On an average, there were 440 college or university graduates for every 100,000 people in China. This national average was exceeded in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Liaoning, Qinghai, Jilin, Shaanxi, Heilongjiang, Ningxia, Fujian, Xinjiang, Jiangsu and Hubei. However, the figures for Henan, Yunnan, Shandong, Guangxi, Anhui, Guizhou, Sichuan, Zhejiang, Hunan, Jiangxi, Hebei, Guangdong, Tibet, Inner Mongolia, Shanxi and

Gansu were below the national average. (See Table I.)

The manual tabulations also show that in 1982 there were 235,820,002 illiterate and semi-literate people (those aged 12 and older who knew fewer than 1,500 Chinese characters and could not read simple books and newspapers or write simple messages).

According to statistics from the 10 per cent sample survey, 31.90 per cent of the population aged 12 and older were illiterate or semi-literate. This means one in every 3.14 people is illiterate or semi-literate.

In the second national census in 1964, 52.4 per cent of the population aged 13 and older were illiterate or semi-literate. Clearly, some progress has been made in the efforts to wipe out illiteracy.

Of the illiterate and semi-

literate population in 1982, 29.49 per cent were between 12 and 34 years old, giving that age group an illiteracy rate of 15.79 per cent. Those aged between 35 and 54 accounted for 35.25 per cent, with an illiteracy rate of 43.96 per cent, and 35.26 per cent were 55 or older, giving that group an illiteracy rate of 75.88 per cent. There is still much work to be done in expanding education and eliminating illiteracy.

The illiteracy rate among women was much higher than among men. The national illiteracy rate for men was 19.17 per cent, while that for women was 45.27 per cent.

The illiteracy rate of the urban population was 16.43 per cent, and that of the rural population was 34.78 per cent. The illiteracy rate of the population aged between 12-44 was 19.04 per cent. (See Table II.)

Table I

## Education Levels in the Population (Manual Tabulations)

	University Graduates	College Undergraduates or Students	Senior Middle School Graduates	Junior Middle School Graduates	Primary School Leavers	University Graduates Per 100,000 People
Beijing	330,308	119,020	1,628,336	2,684,962	2,417,372	3,578
Shanghai	285,989	125,374	2,412,809	3,325,303	2,989,151	2,411
Tianjin	123,136	54,145	1,033,010	2,214,307	2,390,627	1,586
Liaoning	261,645	101,791	3,337,718	9,866,637	12,735,134	732
Qinghai	25,779	5,689	199,261	544,725	999,470	662
Jilin	144,921	52,960	2,428,969	4,709,218	8,118,746	642
Shaanxi	180,023	69,500	2,269,669	5,599,602	9,440,101	623
Heilongjiang	168,838	54,910	3,063,459	7,247,661	11,607,545	517
Ningxia	19,855	5,814	206,230	605,457	1,000,614	510
Fujian	123,393	33,301	1,477,707	3,262,343	9,397,071	477
Xinjiang	61,033	21,896	841,680	2,289,284	4,423,855	467
Jiangsu	280,504	104,643	4,222,270	12,135,498	19,732,951	463
Hubei	210,967	88,824	3,592,953	8,944,551	17,034,424	441
Gansu	85,598	22,447	1,223,889	2,388,159	5,422,844	437
Shanxi	109,980	40,156	1,881,791	5,526,531	9,821,903	435
Inner Mongolia	83,334	26,467	1,436,096	3,720,883	6,314,475	432
Tibet	6,968	1,038	22,960	68,364	311,583	368
Guangdong	212,729	69,766	4,694,941	10,024,533	24,086,232	359
Hebei	182,952	49,447	3,990,196	10,208,381	19,287,130	345
Jiangxi	114,426	43,421	1,825,110	4,399,740	12,805,737	345
Hunan	177,908	68,355	3,536,385	9,329,715	23,235,789	329
Zhejiang	126,914	54,607	2,019,524	6,915,644	15,310,873	326
Sichuan	309,965	116,972	3,955,902	15,423,474	41,330,996	311
Guizhou	86,833	23,559	845,724	3,259,608	8,216,019	304
Anhui	146,127	56,028	1,972,954	7,073,442	14,753,600	294
Guangxi	103,098	29,233	2,378,668	5,727,533	14,139,619	283
Shandong	189,085	73,486	4,376,519	13,171,751	25,103,593	254
Yunnan	80,598	27,277	908,980	3,328,392	9,539,974	248
Henan	181,598	62,348	4,694,318	14,281,442	23,192,882	244
<b>National Total</b>	<b>4,414,495</b>	<b>1,602,474</b>	<b>66,478,028</b>	<b>178,277,140</b>	<b>355,160,310</b>	<b>440</b>

## Illiterates and Semi-Illiterates of Both Sexes, by Age Groups

Table II

(Statistics From the 10% Sample Survey Only)

Age Group	Illiterate and Semi-Illiterate People			Percentage in the Population Aged 12 and Above		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
12	254,444	72,167	182,277	9.60	5.29	14.18
13	278,624	76,758	201,866	9.87	5.29	14.71
14	244,787	66,914	177,873	9.98	5.30	14.95
15-19	1,178,322	271,054	907,268	9.40	4.25	14.74
20-24	1,064,209	215,988	848,221	14.32	5.71	23.27
25-29	2,078,147	456,985	1,621,162	22.44	9.56	36.18
30-34	1,917,234	501,786	1,415,448	26.28	13.24	40.38
35-39	1,520,196	405,293	1,114,903	28.05	14.20	43.45
40-44	1,876,627	578,444	1,298,183	38.79	22.43	57.47
45-49	2,472,226	809,863	1,662,363	52.20	32.33	74.49
50-54	2,518,337	875,211	1,643,126	61.65	40.59	85.18
55-59	2,302,099	829,369	1,472,730	67.89	47.39	89.75
60 and older	6,087,278	2,167,066	3,920,212	79.41	60.89	95.46
<b>National Total</b>	<b>23,792,530</b>	<b>7,326,898</b>	<b>16,465,632</b>	<b>31.90</b>	<b>19.17</b>	<b>45.27</b>

# Training Cadres on a Large Scale

To meet the needs of China's socialist modernization programme for competent personnel, cadres in all fields are being trained in rotation through various methods.

by **LU YUN**  
Our Correspondent

ACCORDING to a plan for cadre training approved by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council not long ago, around 50 per cent of the cadres will have reached college-education level or above by 1990 and the remaining half will have received a secondary vocational or senior middle school education.

To meet the needs of China's

socialist modernization programme, all 21 million cadres in the country, including Party and government functionaries, cadres in mass organizations, economic managerial personnel, scientific and technological personnel, and cultural and educational workers as well as grass-roots cadres, will be released from work on a rotating schedule to receive training ranging from one or two months to three years so that their level of Marxist theory, professional knowledge, science and culture as well as managerial skills will be raised.

### ***New Situation and Characteristics***

Faced with this situation, the Party Central Committee and the State Council have pointed out the need to train cadres in a planned way and on a large scale. In the new historical period, we must accomplish the following two gigantic tasks: one, bringing about the modernization of industry, agriculture, national defence, and science and technology; and two, ensuring that the ranks of the cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. Cadre training is an important way of realizing the second goal.

In the past, Party and cadre schools shouldered most of the responsibility for training cadres. They emphasized raising the level of Marxist-Leninist theory and policies among leading Party and government cadres. In recent years, various schools have been set up for widespread on-the-job training in political theory, cultural and professional knowledge for leading cadres and reserve cadres as well as cadres working in various trades and departments. At the same time, emphasis has been laid on regular training, that is, by releasing cadres from work to study for longer periods, having rational courses on specialized learning, asking trainees to sit for entrance, mid-term and graduating exams and paying attention to raising teaching quality.

## More Avenues for Training

CADRE training has been at the top of the agenda since the nation switched the focus of its work to the socialist modernization programme by the end of 1978. Large-scale and regular cadre training has developed rapidly since the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in September 1982.

The Chinese Communist Party has always attached great importance to cadre training. During the war years, students and other youths coming from all over the country to join the revolution usually went through a period of training before being assigned jobs. Various kinds of schools for re-educating cadres at their posts in the Party, state and army have

made great contributions to the victory of the revolution. After the founding of the People's Republic, many cadres who had not had opportunities for systematic education in the past were selected and sent to Party schools, cadre schools, short-term worker-peasant secondary schools, as well as universities. Through training, they mastered skills and knowledge which they had formerly not been familiar with and became the leaders and backbone of various endeavours. Unfortunately, this progress faltered. Even more serious damage was inflicted during the 10 years of turbulence, starting in 1966. As a result, our present cadre ranks fall short of the needs of the socialist modernization programme.



In the past five years, various types of schools have been mushrooming, opening up broad avenues for training cadres on a large scale.

- Some 2,700 Party schools have been restored or set up throughout the country, training 3.7 million cadres by rotation.

- More than 6,000 cadre schools have been reopened or set up to train cadres in professional and cultural knowledge.

- About 300 universities and colleges have run cadre-training courses for 46,000 students, 8,000 of whom have graduated.

- Many spare-time schools have been set up by Party and government departments, democratic parties, mass organizations, academic institutions, enterprises and army units, as well as retired intellectuals.

- Television "universities" have been widely welcomed. Their total enrolment in the last five years was 1.2 million, of whom 160,000 have passed state exams and been issued university and college diplomas. In addition, more than 200,000 students have completed single-subject studies.

- Individual exams sponsored by correspondence schools and other institutions of higher learning have attracted more and more working cadres. Universities and colleges in 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have arranged exams for those who have studied on their own. In the second half of 1983 alone, 240,000 people in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai Municipalities and Liaoning and Jiangsu Provinces



Zhang Baifa, a national model worker and Deputy Mayor of Beijing, listens attentively to an economics lecture at the China People's University.

have entered themselves for such exams. Of them, 70 per cent are cadres.

More than 80 per cent of the directors and deputy directors of the economic commissions in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as in some key industrial cities have been trained on a rotating schedule. In Heilongjiang Province, 730,000 cadres, or 81.1 per cent of the total number in the province, have undergone training. The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery has entrusted various agricultural universities and colleges with the training of leading cadres in charge of agriculture at or above the county level. Up to now, more than 10,000 people from 90 per cent of the counties have gone through the first phase of training. Altogether, 200,000 leading cadres in charge of agriculture at various levels have been trained through various channels. In addition, 103,000 scientific and technological

personnel have completed their studies at the 72 colleges for the advanced study of science and technology run by the nation's Association in Charge of Science and Technology.

### **Agricultural Cadre-Training**

In the last five years, great changes have taken place in China's countryside. A great number of poverty-stricken areas have taken on a new look. Crop output has shot up for several years running. Despite natural calamities in 1983, grain and cotton output still surpassed the state targets for 1985. This improvement is attributed mainly to the Party's correct policies and to science; that is to say, on the one hand, with the Party relaxing its policies in many aspects, the peasants' enthusiasm for production has been greatly enhanced, while on the other, the peasants have been encouraged to develop agricultural production and a diversified economy with scientific knowledge through the training of leading cadres in charge of agriculture as well as technical cadres.

Departments of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery started the training of cadres earlier than others and have pushed this work on rather quickly. Most leading cadres in charge of agriculture at the provincial, prefectural and county levels have participated in the training. The first round of training has been basically completed. At present, more than 900 agricultural cadre-training centres have been established, with the agricultural colleges and secondary agricultural schools as the backbone force. The total enrolment is 70,000. At the same time, more cadres are receiving in-service training in various forms, including "universities of the air," and correspondence and spare-time schools.

Leading cadres at or above the county level study 12 subjects in four major disciplines: agro-economics, agronomy, veterinary medicine and farm machinery. As a result, their leadership and managerial skills, as well as their technical and professional levels, have been improved and their confidence in agricultural modernization has been strengthened. Since all these cadres already have years of practical work under their belts, once they master the necessary theory of rural economic management and the necessary scientific and technological knowledge, they are able to quickly solve key problems in developing production.

For instance, after Wang Zhenpei, deputy Party secretary of Jiangjin County in Sichuan Province, finished his studies in the cadre-training class in the Southwest China College of Agriculture, he, together with scientific and technical workers, through analysing the local natural conditions, found out the reasons for low rice output in his county and put forward six measures to remedy the problem. The county's rice output increased by 30 million kilogrammes in one year. For this, Wang was awarded a prize for scientific and technological re-

search by the Yongchuan Prefecture.

Li Zhen, secretary of the Shandong provincial Party committee, grounding himself thoroughly in the basic theories outlined in the textbooks for the Central Agricultural Leading Cadre-Training Class — *Structure of Agricultural Production, Agricultural Zoning, Agroecological Systems and The Utilization of Agricultural Natural Resources* — studied the question of comprehensive agricultural development. After making investigations in more than 100 production brigades in about 30 counties, he proposed adjusting the distribution of agricultural crops in the province so as to energetically develop the production of cotton and oil-bearing crops while ensuring a steady development of grain production. With the approval of the provincial Party committee, his proposal was put into practice. As a result, the diversified economy in Shandong Province has been developed greatly for three years running.

After learning science and technology, many leading cadres pay more attention to developing the intellectual resources and giving fuller play to the role of scientific

and technological personnel. After Ma Xiang, Party secretary of the Hualong Hui Autonomous County in Qinghai Province, completed his studies in a cadre-training class in the Northwest China College of Agriculture, he proposed to promote 20 scientific and technical personnel to leading posts. According to statistics collected in eight counties, 250 agrotechnical workers have been promoted to leading posts in the last two years.

From their experience, the agricultural cadre-training classes have summed up teaching methods suitable for leading cadres. At first, many professors were worried that it would be difficult to teach cadre students. To their surprise, these cadre students, who had rich practical experience and were eager to learn, presented many problems which they had come across in their leadership work and wished that scientific answers to these problems would be given by their teachers. Afterwards, these cadres were able to use their new knowledge to solve essential problems in production and thus raise economic results markedly. Some of them also have written their own teaching materials and started their own classes for fellow cadres. Many of their professors have been deeply moved. One of them said that the cadre-training classes have been just like nuclear reactors — they have released incredible amounts of energy.

The unexpectedly high achievements in their teaching have greatly inspired the teachers' enthusiasm for agricultural modernization. Some of them have gone out of the classrooms and visited their former students to guide them in their further studies. They have travelled to all parts of the country to introduce the latest results of agricultural scientific research, new technology, and new crop strains and tree species. (According to statistics collected from nine cadre-training

Chen Aiwu (front), a national model worker and formerly a chef in Beijing's Fengzeyuan Restaurant, is studying at the Beijing Teachers' College.



classes, the results of 140 research projects and technological advances have been introduced to graduates.) They have also published *Xiaoyou Tongxun* (Alumni Correspondence), mailed their students scientific and technological materials and established a correspondence advisory system to answer questions raised by graduates. The various training classes have received 13,000 letters from graduates discussing technical problems. In this way, new technology gleaned from books, laboratories or nurseries has been quickly applied to production through the graduates, thus accelerating the development of agricultural science and technology.

### **Improving Economic Management**

Up to now, 62 to 76 per cent of leading cadres at various levels in China's industrial, transportation and communications, financial and trade, and banking departments have undergone training. This has played an effective role in improving economic management and achieving better economic results.

Summing up its experience gained since the founding of the People's Republic, the Ministry of Coal Industry realized that China's coal industry has made great progress in the last 30-odd years and its output has increased by 21-fold. However, the existing problems, such as excessive staff, low efficiency, poor economic results and poor safety devices, have not yet been solved. This is mainly due to the poor technical foundation left over from history and attention paid merely to tapping natural resources to the neglect of intellectual development over the long past.

In 1980, the Ministry of Coal Industry decided to raise the coal workers' skills and rely on progress in science and technology to develop the coal industry. A leader



Deng Youzhi, the Yao nationality Party secretary of the Lingling Prefecture in Hunan Province, deep in thought in an education class.

in the ministry said that they would double the efforts made by other departments in developing education. They would rather increase investment in education than start additional pairs of mining shafts, and gradually fix a proportion of investment in education.

In the last few years, the Ministry of Coal Industry has set up an education network, including two colleges for administrative cadres, 54 cadre schools, more than 30 institutions of higher learning and secondary vocational schools, as well as worker schools run by the various factories and mines. In addition, by various flexible methods, they have relied on other colleges and schools to train 140,000 cadres, of whom more than 15,000 are mine directors or cadres at higher ranks.

The trained cadres' political consciousness, cultural level and managerial skills have been raised. The cadres, based on their new knowledge, have devised many methods for improving and strengthening enterprise management. As a result, the economic returns of many enterprises have

increased and the number of accidents has been reduced. Quite a few enterprises have eliminated their deficits and increased their profits. This has played a decisive role in changing the situation in which the coal industry as a whole incurred losses for many years. In total, 37 per cent of the engineering and technical personnel in the coal industry have received short-term training in various kinds of advanced technology. More and more factories and mines have adopted new technology and new production processes, and have installed new equipment, including comprehensive and mechanized mining equipment.

The Beijing Coal Industrial Administrative Cadres' College, founded in 1982, has set an example in giving full-time education. With a three-year programme, the college trains mainly directors of coal mines. Now, it has 915 students, who are required to acquire knowledge of political and economic theory and professional skill in the coal industry, and have the capacity to organize, direct and make decisions in production. The teachers have widely



referred to textbooks used both in China and abroad and compiled 28 kinds of teaching materials on 22 subjects. The college has also sent delegations abroad on study tour and invited seven specialists from the United States, Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany to give lectures. At present, the college is still in its initial stage. A plan has been made to gradually develop it into a national training centre for cadres working in the coal industry, with facilities for audio-visual and foreign language training.

### **Renewal of Knowledge**

More and more attention has been paid to training scientific and technological cadres, aimed at renewing their knowledge. The Ministry of Astronautics Industry has listed the further education of its scientific and technological personnel as one of its three major tasks, and this has promoted the development of China's space science and technology. Since 1979, the ministry has set up five scientific and technological cadre-training bases and set the goals and ways for the training of its experts, senior, middle-level and junior scientific and technological personnel as well as the administrative cadres respectively. At the same time, it has strengthened the training of its scientific and technological reserves. Each of its scientific and technological personnel above the rank of engineers is released from work for one month's study so that he can concentrate his energy on studying professional knowledge and summing up his experience. In total, the ministry has trained more than 5,700 people through various kinds of technological classes in the last few years. In addition, it has also sent more than 4,000 people to take part in international technical exchange activities.

Some enterprises have organized their scientific and technological

personnel in advanced study through various ways. For instance, the Nanyang Electric Machinery Plant in Shanghai has instituted a system of a five-day work-week with one day of study for its engineers and technical workers. On the day for study, the engineering and technical personnel can study foreign languages, new technology or other professional knowledge in conjunction with the needs of their scientific research and production. This system not only ensures their time for study but also helps solve problems cropping up in production and scientific research.

In recent years, the Dalian Shipyard has undertaken designing and building ships of new types and ships for export. To meet its needs, it has sent more than 1,100 people to institutions of higher learning to study science. In addition, 1,000 people have studied foreign languages on their own or attended various classes of new technology in the factory. As a result, the shipyard has not only fulfilled its ship-building tasks but enabled most of its scientific and technical personnel to acquire one kind of new knowledge or more.

Now, the shipyard is capable of building 35,000-ton bulk-cargo vessels, 65,000-ton oil tankers and various kinds of marine and submarine vessels.

The Chinese Science and Technology Association, with 108 branches and 1.1 million members, has listed the further education of scientific and technical personnel as one of its strategic tasks. In recent years, it has run about 10,000 classes, which have provided opportunities for nearly one million people. These classes have filled gaps in scientific research and solved many technical problems in practical work.

The Chinese Atomic Agronomics Association has run several classes on the use of atomic science in agriculture. Through training, scientific and technical personnel have mastered the technique of radioactive genetic breeding. For instance, the high-grade cotton strain, *Lumian No. 1*, bred with this technique, has an average cotton output 25 per cent higher than that of other strains. In 1982, 2 million hectares of land were sown with *Lumian No. 1*. A number of high-grade strains of rice, maize,

**Xia Juhua, a famous acrobat and Chairman of the Chinese Acrobats' Association, taking notes at the Jiangnan University in Wuhan.**





beans, rape, fruits and vegetables have also been bred with radioactive technology and some of them have been sown on large areas of land. This has put China in the world ranks of advanced radioactive breeding.

The Chinese Science and Technology Association established a lecturing group not long ago to

disseminate modern management knowledge. As its main subject in the further education of scientific and technical cadres, the group has selected advanced technology and modern management method which have been widely used since the end of the 70s in developed countries and can meet China's needs.

the quality of the administrative cadres.

The university is a joint educational institution. It is set up jointly by economic research institutes, universities and colleges, leading economic organizations and large enterprises in various places on a voluntary basis. To date, it has set up 38 branch schools throughout the country. Yuan Baohua, Vice-Minister in Charge of the State Economic Commission, is honorary president of the university, and Ma Hong, President of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, is president.

The university was set up in July 1983. Now, it has 7,618 registered students as well as large numbers of non-registered students (who study on their own and do not sit in exams). The registered students were selected from among the more than 30,000 applicants through examinations. They are required to finish their designated studies in three years. Those who pass the examinations for all the subjects as well as the graduate dissertation are issued diplomas.

At present, the university offers two specialities — political economy and industrial enterprise management. The teaching materials include major texts and supplementary materials, published by the *Jingji Guanli* in instalments. Apart from individual study, there are also tutorials and question periods. The students are required to attend classes and complete assignments on time. For further experience, a demonstration class was opened in Beijing, in which 50 factory directors and students who had excelled in the entrance exams were enrolled. The lectures, tutorials and question periods were given by those who compiled the teaching materials. They were also recorded and the tapes were sent to the various branch schools.

## A Periodical-Run University

**I**N a new venture, *Jingji Guanli* (Economic Management) is teaching university-level courses through its monthly periodical. Although it has been operating for only four months, it has achieved impressive results. After Liu Xiaozhong, Party secretary of the Beijing Clock Factory, finished his study in the university's demonstration class, he returned to his factory as a teacher. He organized 68 cadres into 10 groups to study economic management. He examined the managerial, organizational and technical problems of the factory and put forward a 10-point proposal for improving economic management. He streamlined the factory's administrative structure by reducing the number of office staff and organized the scientific and technical personnel to develop a large quartz chronometer, which has been welcomed by customers and put into mass production.

At the branch school in the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company, there are only about 100 registered students. However, the company buys 1,200 copies of each issue of the magazine for its cadres to read. The purpose is to let more cadres grasp the necessary knowledge of management and apply it to their work.

The general headquarters of the university has received more than

4,000 letters from its students in all parts of the country. All the writers are of the opinion that the

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***A new method has been devised for training cadres by teaching them of university courses offered by magazines and newspapers. With 38 branches throughout the country, the university run by "Jingji Guanli" (Economic Management) is teaching 7,618 students political economy and industrial enterprise management.***

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running of the periodical-teaching joint university conforms with the aspirations of the people and with China's conditions and reality. It has become a new type of school much liked by the administrative masses.

The tasks of the university are to systematically teach leading enterprise cadres scientific economic management skill, raise their economic management and administrative level and improve

Ma Hong, president of the university, attached great importance to the compilation of teaching materials. He stressed that well-trained experts and research workers should be invited to prepare first-class teaching materials for the university, and that the contents of the teaching materials should give expression to the principle of integrating theory with practice; that is, they should include both comprehensive and systematic economic theories and problems in practical economics. The university asks its students to use their new knowledge to improve operations of

their enterprises. They are required, after finishing their studies, to write theses which offer solutions to practical problems and put forward systematic and feasible proposals for improving the management and administration of their enterprises.

The periodical-teaching university has paid attention to using the strong points of all participating departments. It needs neither additional staff, large amounts of state funds, nor many school buildings. It represents a new type of school for cadre training which can be established quickly.

## A County Party Secretary

ZHAO SHULI, Party secretary of Cili County, Hunan Province, after four months of study in a cadre-training class in the Central China College of Agriculture, has successfully used mixed fodder to raise pigs. The paper he wrote about his achievement has been circulated throughout the country by the State Economic Commission.

"I did many foolish things," said Zhao, recalling how in the past he gave unfounded guidance regarding production. "For instance, I blindly advocated the rice-wheat triple-cropping system eight years ago. Against my wishes, the output went down in many places. Although the peasants worked hard for a whole year, their lives remained hard."

In the past few years, Zhao has tried hard to find ways to improve the agricultural economic results. In 1981, he spent a whole week with two pig-breeders to experiment with new pig-raising methods. He worked from early morning till late at night. His efforts, however, were not very fruitful. The pigs

grew only 0.2 kilogrammes each in one week. After subtracting the costs for fodder and fuel, not much was left. He was disappointed, but could not find out the reason for failure.

Later, Zhao was sent to a cadre-training class in the Central China College of Agriculture, sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery. The 20-odd courses on agricultural science and technology offered by the class broadened his horizon. He sought the advice of professors regarding pig-raising. He learnt that improper breeding, monotonous fodder and insufficient protein were the main reasons for the pigs' slow growth.

Returning to his county, he devoted his attention to finding suitable fodder for pigs. He discovered in his investigation that cotton-seed and rape-seed cakes contained rich protein. Every year, Cili County produces 10 million kilogrammes of cotton-seed and rape-seed cakes, most of which were used formerly as fertilizer. Together with scientific and technical personnel in the county live-

stock bureau and the county company, Zhao developed more than 20 mixed-fodder recipes using local products (including cotton-seed and rape-seed cakes, maize, rice chaff and wheat bran, and animal blood and bones) and set up 46 experimental pig-raising centres. Comparative studies show that scientific feeding with mixed fodder can shorten the fattening period by a third, reduce fodder costs by half and raise labour productivity nearly three times. One of Zhao's experimental centres is a three-member family specializing in raising pigs. The family raises 137 pigs, yet it does not find the work a heavy burden.

Mixed fodder was quickly popularized in the county. The number of fodder-processing factories increased from two to 48, with an annual capacity of 20,000 tons.

Zhao reported the results to the Central China College of Agriculture, which praised him for the remarkable job he had done. The professors proposed that Zhao write a paper based on the data he had collected. During his holidays, Zhao wrote "On the Utilization of Cotton-Seed and Rape-Seed Cakes, and the Choice of Utilization Methods," which was published first by the agricultural college's journal and quickly attracted the attention of the State Economic Commission. Asked what other improvements he could make after attending the class, Zhao said: "I have tried my best to do things in accordance with scientific laws. This requires relating changes in both one's guiding principles and work methods. But in this regard, I have just made a start."

Another task Zhao tackled was a readjustment of the structure of agricultural production in Cili County. Eighty per cent of the county surface is covered by mountains, 15 per cent by farmland and 5 per cent by water. Cili has rich mineral, biological,

water and labour resources, which are conducive to developing a diversified economy. After discussions with other county leaders, Zhao organized the county's scientific and technical personnel to base agricultural zoning on a study of the county's natural resources and to readjust the structure of agricultural production step by step. For instance, land devoted to cotton, rape, oranges and day lily has been increased; 40,000 hectares of mountains have been closed up for tree planting; and paddy-fields not suitable for two crops of rice a year are being used for one rice crop and one wheat or rape. As a result, output of both grain and many cash crops has increased, even doubling or tripling.

Zhao has also achieved remarkable results in his study of dry crops, which are sown on one-third of the farmland in Cili County. In the past, output was low. After his return from the cadre-training class, Zhao studied whether the dry crops were using sun light efficiently. He discovered that close planting affected the output of maize because lighting and ventilation were poor. Loose planting could reduce the number of plants but would not raise output. Therefore, he experimented with inter-cropping and inter-planting high-stalk and low-stalk crops. This improved lighting and ventilation and raised output by a large margin, from 150 kilogrammes per *mu* (1/15 hectare) to 1,050 kilogrammes. Eighty hectares planted by this method had the highest output in the province. In 1983, the county used the method for 4,000 hectares of its dry land and total output was doubled.

Zhao has also studied the best combinations of costs and results, of economic objectives and labour, of utilization of resources and methods of utilization, as well as the best combination between the various economic results. Results appeared in his academic reports

were published in the journal of the Central China College of Agriculture and *Hunan Ribao* (Hunan Daily).

He has used his studies in economic theory of commodity production to pay more attention to supporting the specialized households to develop commodity production, so as to promote the gradual

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***With the training of large numbers of leading cadres in charge of agriculture and technical personnel, great changes have taken place in China's countryside in the last five years. An example in point is Zhao Shuli, Party secretary of Cili County in Hunan Province, who has played a major role in changing the backward rural economy in the county.***

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switch from a self-supporting or semi-self-sufficient rural economy

to large-scale commodity production. He asked leading members of the various departments to run more than 300 technical classes on crop cultivation, tree planting and chicken and pig raising for more than 50,000 peasants. With Zhao's encouragement, the county-run breeding farm has supplied specialized households with large numbers of good strains of pigs, cows and steers, chickens and fish, and the county branch of the Agriculture Bank and the material supply departments have furnished them with loans, timber, rolled steel and cement. Now, the number of specialized households in the county has increased to 24,000 from 4,300 at the end of 1982. Some of them have made joint efforts to form animal husbandry-industrial-commercial complexes.

Not long ago, professors and lecturers at the Central China College of Agriculture paid a special visit to Zhao Shuli and decided to include the experience of Cili County in setting up an animal husbandry-industrial-commercial complex and Zhao's academic reports in the teaching materials for the college's cadre-training class. □

Cui Yue (right), a sanitation worker in Beijing, listens eagerly at a cadre-training class run by the Beijing Teachers' College.



### Contributions by Peasants Increase

From "ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO"

(China Peasants Newspaper)

**T**HE eight hundred million peasants of China have made eight major contributions towards the nation's modernization drive in the past year.

1. They sold 75,000 million kilogrammes of grain and 4,000 million kilogrammes of cotton to the state in 1983, registering an all-time high for both. The sugar, meat, eggs and fruit they marketed also rose. The state spent 13.2 per cent more money on purchasing farm and sideline products than in 1982.

2. The market for industrial products was expanded in the

Zhang Yucui, a peasant from Shandong Province, went it alone to sell the state 7,500 kilogrammes of unginnged cotton in 1983.

countryside. With a total of 166,400 million yuan, commodity retail sales in the rural areas last year was 2.1 times that of the 1978 figure. This was 66 per cent of the national increase, which indicates that more than 60 per cent of the new markets were in the countryside.

3. Peasants provided more raw materials for industry.

4. With the increase in agricultural production, there was an increase in the agricultural tax, industrial and commercial taxes from the rural areas and taxes on enterprises run by production brigades or teams.

5. As peasants began to pros-

per, they put more and more of their earnings in banks. Their savings deposits increased from 5,570 million yuan in 1978 to 32,030 million yuan in 1983, as peasants changed from debtors to creditors.

6. Because of the phenomenal increase in cotton, edible oil and sugar, import of edible oil stopped altogether in 1982 while the amount of cotton and sugar imported was decreasing, saving the country large sums of foreign currencies.

7. Urban supplies of staple and non-staple food improved, thanks to the peasants' efforts.

8. Peasants provided quite a big amount of the money on running various activities in the countryside, which had formerly been paid by the state.

### Peasants Will Invigorate Forestry

From "NONGCUN GONGZUO TONGXUN"

(Journal of Rural Work)

**H**OW will the province realize its plan to cover half its land with trees, or to increase its forests from 6 million hectares to 9 million hectares by the end of this century? "By relying on the peasants," answered Wang Shufeng, deputy secretary of the Jiangxi provincial Party committee.

Areas suitable for afforestation constitute 64.4 per cent of the province's total acreage, but their output value is only 4.9 per cent that of agriculture. Obviously it will not do for the province to continue developing forestry in the old way.

Experience gained in the past two years has proved that it is economical and efficient to rely on the

peasants to develop forestry. The expense is often lower and the profits increase enormously. The peasants can do a good job planting and protecting the trees. Their demand for land on mountains should be satisfied, Wang said. All mountains suitable for afforestation should be mostly or entirely distributed among the peasants for private use. After distribution, several points should be made clear. First, the mountains are owned by the collective, but can be used by individuals. Second, the original trees belong to the collective and the newly added ones belong to the planters. Third, mountain areas for private use can be inherited.

Wang said that capable peasants should be encouraged to contract for barren hillsides, either individually or collectively. In moun-





tainous areas where local peasants cannot contract on all the barren hills, peasants from plain areas should be allowed to come and bid for them.

The system of contracting mountains will not be changed for

50 years, Wang added. Certification should be provided and contracts should be signed when a mountain is distributed according to the responsibility system, so that the peasants may be protected by law.

back with fond memories on our life in the League.

Fifth, we want an ideal spouse with good ethics and behaviour.

Sixth, we want a comfortable and warm family life.

Seventh, we want to become more beautiful and healthy. This is a distinctive characteristic of the youths of our generation.

Eighth, we want our personal interests and hobbies to be respected, supported and assisted, not criticized and even satirized or interfered with, especially by leaders and the comrades around.

Ninth, we want some good friends who share the same ideals. Young people enjoy vigorous lives. It's our common desire to discuss problems and share what we have learnt with friends.

Tenth, we want to visit other places in China. Not just bustling cities but also famous scenic spots and ancient cultural sites.

## Ten Things Chinese Youth Want

From "ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN"

(Youth of China)

**A** YOUNG worker named Xin Qin recently contributed an article entitled "Ten Things We Want." "We would like to speak out what is on our mind," he wrote, "so as to be understood, recognized and helped by society."

First, we young people want to be successful in our careers and to contribute to society.

Second, we want to be intelli-

gent and well-educated. Our enthusiasm for knowledge is increasing throughout the country.

Third, we want good social ethics. Having suffered enough from the "cultural revolution," we young people deeply hate erroneous tendencies. We hope the working style of the Party and the morality of the people will become better as soon as possible.

Fourth, we want varied and interesting recreational activities organized by the Youth League, so that we can learn more and look

## How a Ph.D Saves Her Time

From "JINGJI RIBAO"

(Economic Daily)

**XU** GONGQIAO was enrolled as a postgraduate student in the Biophysics Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1978 when she was 36. Five years later, she became the first woman Ph. D trained in the country.

While Xu was studying, her husband was also studying abroad. She had to shoulder all the household chores and take care of her sick mother and young children. That is why she took much care in organizing her time.

When winter had gone and spring was coming, she was the only one wearing padded coat while others in the experiment building had changed into lighter clothes. It was discovered that she was living for a while with her

sick mother-in-law, and would not go back to her own home to get spring clothing, though it was only several hundred metres away.

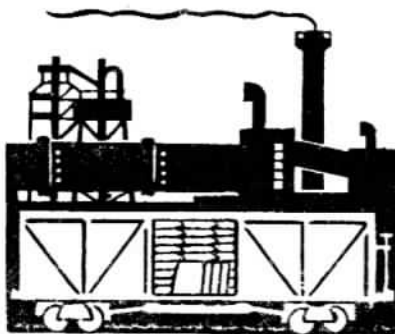
To save time, she created a new way of shopping and cooking. While buying food, she always chose those that she did not need to line up for. For the family's meals, she sometimes bought ready food and cooked dishes. The higher prices were worth it for the time saved.

While busy with her scientific research Xu declined all social activities, so as to concentrate on her work. For several years she did not find time to visit her brother, who lived in the same city.

During the years, Xu gave up certain activities. She never went to the downtown, she never went to the cinema, she never watched

a TV programme and she never brought her children to the park. She had sacrificed all her interests for the work she was engaged in.

Time is equally distributed to everyone. But Xu Gongqiao has made her share more valuable.



Memoirs of Mao Dun

## 'The Road I Have Traversed'

by WU BENXING

*The Road I Have Traversed* by Mao Dun in his old age recalls the author's experiences, the revolutionary course of modern China and the development of modern literature.

The first volume of his memoirs was brought out in Chinese in 1981 by the People's Literature Publishing House and the Joint Publishing Company (of Xiang-gang), separately. But it is a thousand pities that Mao Dun himself did not live to see his book published.

While all writers' memoirs are biographies of themselves, some combine personal anecdotes with rare insights into the course of history. Such books are valuable for historical and literary research, and can be called biographical literature, because they have reference value beyond just a record of events. *The Road I Have Traversed* is such a book.

Literary biographies are generally long books of reportage, with the writer as the main subject. Mao Dun's reportage is rich and unique. Historical change is the main line running through *The Road I Have Traversed*, and the author merely tacks his personal experiences onto this line.

In chapters one through three, Mao Dun recalls his family, and his growth and studies. Chapters four through 12 cover his literary and revolutionary career, and are

closely intertwined with the events of his day.

Mao Dun always applied historical and dialectical materialism and the principle of seeking truth from the facts to his writing. One of the most conspicuous features of his writing is the combination of truth with imagery. However, this does not mean his memoirs are filled with fiction. Instead, Mao Dun connects real people and events with the historical background of the society to illustrate the changes all over China through the changes in one family.

In the first chapter, for instance, Mao Dun describes the changes taking place in Wu and Qing, two small towns in Tongxiang County of Zhejiang Province. He was born in Wu, and spent his childhood and early youth in Qing. Using narration interspersed with personal comments, combining historical events with explanations, the small towns separated by a river take on extra charm as they are filled into a background of Chinese history.

Another feature of Mao Dun's writing is the integration of literature, history and philosophy with truth, honesty and beauty. Rich in Chinese and foreign literature, history and philosophy from ancient times to today, the book's plot is ingeniously conceived and full of literary grace. Mao Dun also consistently encourages good deeds and good people, exposing falsehood, maliciousness and ugliness.

For a long time modern Chinese

literature has lacked this kind of literary biography. Mao Dun's memoirs therefore added much to our written treasures. In his article from the 1930s Mao Dun said, "If there are many differences in the forms of literature between China and foreign countries, the most important difference is the lack of biographical literature here."

In his later years Mao Dun took the lead in making up for this lack, thus broadening the scope of contemporary Chinese literature. His memoirs not only provide readers with rich, factual material, but also stand as a new form of literature in China.

## 'Selected Mathematical Papers of Su Bu Chin'

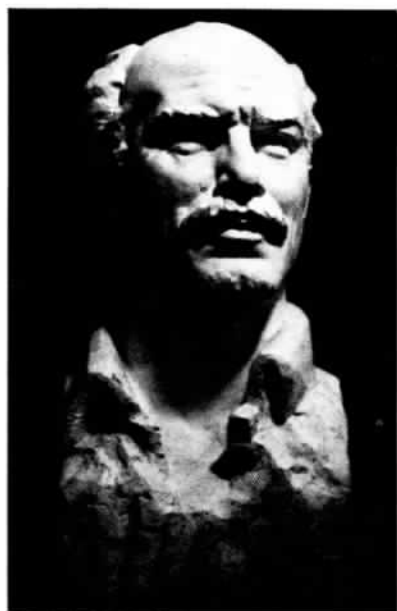
*Selected Mathematical Papers of Su Bu Chin* is now available from the Science Press of China and Gordon and Breach Science Publishers, Inc. of America. This is first book on Chinese mathematics published in English.

Of his more than 150 published papers, the selection collects 26 dealing with Prof. Su's major achievements over 50 years of study.

Professor S. S. Chern, the famous American mathematician, wrote the preface. Famous Chinese mathematicians such as Zhang Su-cheng, Bai Zhengguo, Gu Chao-hao and Hu Hesheng — all students of Professor Su — also wrote articles about his contributions to mathematics in China.

Two appendices catalogue 153 papers by Su Bu Chin, and seven of his special works.

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Dr. Norman Bethune.



An Old Mother.



A Classical Dance.



A Lotus Fountain.

## Sculptures by Cui Yuqin

Cui Yuqin is good at portraits. Her works are realistic and well-knit. Born in 1939 in Shanxi, she is now working at the Beijing Architectural Arts Sculpture Factory.

