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BEIJING REVIEW

北京周報

A CHINESE WEEKLY OF
NEWS AND VIEWS

- Economic Crisis: Impact on International Relations
- Reappraisal of Confucius
- Care for Children



LETTERS

Easy to Read

I like almost all the articles about China's domestic affairs in *Beijing Review*, especially those in "Facts and Figures," "Chinese-Type Modernization" and the "Art Page." I have been reading your magazine with keen interest for the last three months. Your articles are easy to understand because you do not use unreal propaganda.

China is not a completely developed country and its people like us Pakistanis are working for the future with great courage.

I would like to know more about the customs, traditions and culture of our Chinese brothers. I suggest that you include more articles about the ordinary people, Chinese minorities like Muslims, Christians or Buddhists.

Muhammed Rasool
Karachi, Pakistan

Articles About History and Geography

I like the articles about your history, geography and culture.

Being a woman, I do not take interest in politics (this may be

wrong because women are gradually gaining political status).

Although I'm interested in Chinese modernization, I am more interested in "Facts and Figures."

On the whole, *Beijing Review* is quite satisfactory and its layout and illustrations are all right.

I believe that most Westerners (except the few who are well-read) know little about China. What Chinese cities do we know? We know Beijing (known as Beiping in old maps), Shanghai, Nanjing and Guangzhou of course. And we may have heard of Tibet, Manchuria, Mongolia and the Yangtze River. But that's all. Do your Chinese children know Belgium?

I love your country which has a rich cultural heritage. I couldn't help being astonished when I learnt that a certain invention came out of a Chinese hand.

I have read with pleasure the articles about your history of culture.

Will you print a national map with all the provinces (because when I read about something that happened in a certain province I could not locate the place) and all

major cities on it? It will greatly convenience your readers if place names are given in unsimplified Chinese characters.

Pirc Jose
Brussels, Belgium

Beijing Review is doing satisfying work. It would be more helpful if you would print articles about Chinese history and geography. They will inform us more about China.

I like those articles about family planning in which you explain the historical reasons for this problem in terse and clear terms.

A facts-and-figures illustration about the third world would also be welcomed.

It is difficult to keep *Beijing Review*, because the cover is too thin and soft.

Rakotonsramanona Jean Harie
Gare TA, Madagascar

After Visiting China

We have made two trips to China, one to east China in 1977 and the other to north China in 1982. Returning to Paris, we were filled with admiration for your country and the kindness of your people. Your courage impressed us very much, too.

To keep in contact with you, we subscribed to *Beijing Review* and *China Reconstructs* upon returning. We appreciate most of the columns in these two publications, especially the articles about the everyday life of the Chinese people and articles about China's viewpoints on major international events. But the reports on foreign leaders' visits to your country are often a little bit too lengthy to read.

Mr. and Mrs. Colas
Paris, France

A Help to Me

Through your magazine, I have become acquainted with China and its people. China is a country I have always admired, not only because of its scenic tourist spots, but also because of its people's devotion to their work.

Luis Ma Valencia
Buga, Colombia

Exciting New Release

DREAM JOURNEYS TO CHINA

Poems by Stephen S. N. Liu

This astounding collection of 56 poems chronicles a voyage in the mind of a Chinese man living abroad. To the author's lonely and exiled soul, both the memories of the past and the dream-world become soothing mirages in the remote North American deserts.

Written in English, this book is a must for poetry lovers everywhere.

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CONTENTS

LETTERS

NOTES FROM THE EDITORS 4

Intellectuals and 'Three-in-one' combination

EVENTS & TRENDS 5-9

Deputies to the 6th NPC on June 6

Role of 'brain trust' brought into play

All are concerned for children
Academic discussion about Confucius

Overseas correspondence college reopens

Shanghai to have more initiative

Mauritian Prime Minister visits China

Foreign Ministry's press briefing

INTERNATIONAL 10-13

Thailand: Before and after the election

US-USSR: New round of Euro-missile talks

Soviet Union: Submarines prowl the Baltic

Africa: Railway growth to pick up speed

United States: 'Legitimacy' and 'Freedom'

The Impact of Economic Crisis on International Relations 14

Review of Academic Discussion: Reassessment of Confucius 18

For Your Reference: About Confucius 18

Appraisal of Confucius: Why? How? 22

Policy Discussion: Can Peasants Buy Motor Vehicles? 25

FROM THE CHINESE PRESS 26-27

CULTURE & SCIENCE 28-29

BOOKS 30

ART PAGE 31

DOCUMENTS

The 6th Five-Year Plan (1981-85) of the People's Republic of China for Economic and Social Development (see centrefold pages)

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

Deputies to the 6th NPC Elected

The Sixth National People's Congress will be convened June 6 with a higher percentage of younger, more educated and more non-Communist members among its 2,978 deputies than the previous Congress (p. 5).

All-Round Care for Children

Individuals and collectives who distinguished themselves in childcare work were commended before International Children's Day (p. 6).

Economic Crisis' Impact on International Relations

The economic difficulties of the United States and the Soviet Union have not eased the conflicts between them. The influence of the economic crisis on other international contradictions is also analysed in the article (p. 14).

Confucius Reassessed

A recent symposium in Confucius' birthplace reaffirmed the significance of his historic role, discarded the dross but absorbed the popular and progressive aspects of his work as a valuable national legacy.

Confucius and his concepts were totally negated during the mid-1970s (p. 18).

"Think Tank" to Aid the Minorities

More than 2,000 specialists and scholars of the democratic parties have signed up to go to minority nationality areas to help train competent intellectuals (p. 5).

No One Receives Best Actor Award

The Golden Rooster for the best male screen actor was not awarded this year. Many directors blame poor screen-plays that do not create powerful male images, and the failures of young actors to become deeply rooted in real life (p. 28).



Good morning, teacher!
Photo by Cao Guorong

NOTES FROM THE EDITORS

Intellectuals and 'three-in-one' combination

Over the last few years, China has emphasized respecting and trusting intellectuals. Recently, it also has stressed that intellectuals should integrate themselves with workers and leading cadres in what is called the "three-in-one" combination. Some readers are perplexed. A few have even asked whether the intellectuals are once again being treated with disrespect.

In fact, the two formulations do not contradict each other. While the former addresses the problem of how to treat intellectuals correctly, the latter suggests how intellectuals themselves can play a better role.

The lives of intellectuals have changed radically since the momentous Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee at the end of 1978. Complying with its decisions, the country has corrected the erroneous practice of discriminating against and attacking intellectuals which was in vogue during the "cultural revolution" (1966-76).

As intellectuals are recognized as part of the working class, they are being trusted politically and relied upon in work. Although problems remain, generally speaking, unfair treatment of intellectuals has been basically eliminated. Their political status has been raised and their working and living conditions have been improved. In short, the conditions have become more favourable for them to give play to their intelligence and wisdom.

In the past, many intellectuals contributed to China's revolu-

tion and construction. In the new period of China's socialist modernization drive, intellectuals are extremely important.

Of course, emphasis on the importance of intellectuals does not mean disparaging physical labour. The necessary division of labour in society apportions some of the working class into administrative positions, some into manual worker jobs and a third part into jobs for engineer, technician, specialist or professor. The principal difference between the three groups is the labour they perform. None of the groups is superior to the other two.

The masses are the makers of history. If intellectuals want to accomplish something, they cannot divorce themselves from the masses or get away from necessary leadership. They can make great progress in their individual labour and research only by integrating themselves with the masses.

The "three-in-one" combination was summed up as successful after it was practised by China's industrial enterprises in the 1950s. Leading cadres, workers and technical personnel are the three forces in the industrial enterprises.

The technical personnel know more about theoretical and technical knowledge; the leading cadres have a better understanding of the policies and the overall situation; and the

workers, working in the forefront of production, have more practical experience. The momentum for technical renovation can only be achieved by combining the three forces.

The "three-in-one" combination is a vital expression of practical needs. For instance, the Shanghai No. 2 Iron and Steel Plant, by relying on co-operation between the leading cadres, technical personnel and workers, has carried out a series of technical innovations that have rapidly increased its production. From 1978 to 1982, the plant handed the state 660 million yuan in profits, enough to build 10 iron and steel plants of the same size.

The "three-in-one" combination is a vehicle for maximizing the talents and capabilities of its component parts. In the last few years, the intellectuals, released from the shackles of past "Left" mistakes, have enhanced their enthusiasm for life and work. Their greatest contributions are sure to come.

— Political Editor An Zhiguo



Deputies to the 6th NPC on June 6

A total of 2,978 deputies have been elected by the various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and People's Liberation Army units to attend the Sixth National People's Congress scheduled for June 6.

The Credentials Committee of the NPC Standing Committee recently announced that all deputies were elected in line with the electoral law and their credentials have been accepted after examination.

Of the 2,978 newly elected deputies 791 are workers and peasants, accounting for 26.6 per cent of the total; 636 cadres, 21.4 per cent; 701 intellectuals, 23.5 per cent; 543 democratic party members and other patriotic personages with no party affiliation, 18.2 per cent; 267 People's Liberation Army representatives, 9 per cent; and 40 returned overseas Chinese, 1.3 per cent.

Compared with the composition of the Fifth NPC deputies:

— There has been a remarkable increase in the number of intellectuals. Younger scientists, technicians and specialists in enterprise management, education, culture, public health, physical culture and other professions account for 41.5 per cent of the total.

— The number of Communist Party members has decreased, especially that of the leading cadres in the central and local Party, government and military organizations. Non-Communist deputies now make up 37.5 per cent of the total, a 10 per cent increase over the previous congress.

The representation of minority nationalities and women has also increased. A total of 403 deputies, accounting for 13.5 per cent of the entire membership, were elected to represent the country's 55 minority nationalities. Those with a smaller population have each at least one deputy to the congress. Women deputies number 632, or 21.2 per cent.

The number of deputies from Taiwan Province remains at 13. But, since the total number of the deputies has been reduced by 500, the representation of Taiwan is actually higher than in the previous congress.

The composition of the deputies to the Sixth NPC is highly representative. There are a large number of advanced elements from all trades and professions, including model workers, scientists and technicians who have developed major inventions and heroes who have emerged in relief work and in safeguarding public order. Mostly young and middle-aged, they account for 23 per cent of the total number of deputies.

The National People's Congress is the highest organ of state power. Its permanent body is the Standing Committee of the NPC. The NPC and its Standing Committee exercise the legislative power of the state and enact laws and decrees.

The NPC is composed of deputies elected by the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government, and by the armed forces. All the mi-

nority nationalities are entitled to appropriate representation.

The NPC is elected for a term of five years. Two months before the expiration of the term of office of a National People's Congress, its Standing Committee must ensure that the election of deputies to the succeeding NPC is completed.

Role of 'brain trust' brought into play

More than 2,000 members of China's democratic parties have signed up to help strengthen intellectual exploration in border areas and areas inhabited by minority nationalities. Among them are famous sociologist Fei Xiaotong, economists Qian Jiaju and Tao Dayong, linguist Zhang Zhigong, physicist Qian Weichang, geneticist Tan Jiazhen, ecologist Hou Xueyu and others.

China has eight democratic parties, including the China Democratic League, the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party, the Jiu San Society and the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang.

Many members of these parties are experts, scholars and professors. More than half of the 400 department members of the Chinese Academy of Sciences are in these democratic parties, who constitute a brain trust dealing with a wide range of various disciplines.

For more than 30 years, the government has given substantial support to the minority peoples in the border areas in labour-power, materials and financial resources. But for

historical reasons, science and technology and culture are still fairly undeveloped in these areas.

Helping people to develop their knowledge and skill is a way to bring prosperity to these areas. In recent years, the China Democratic League and the China Democratic National Construction Association have sent their members to the northwest, southwest, Inner Mongolia and other border provinces and autonomous regions to lecture in economics, science and technology, education and other subjects and to conduct training courses in medicine, accounting and teaching. These courses have been well received by the local peoples.

At the end of last February, the department of united front work under the CPC Central Committee and China Nationalities Committee jointly sponsored a meeting attended by representatives of democratic parties and those from border provinces and autonomous regions, at which they reached agreement on 151 programmes.

More than 2,000 experts and scholars will go to these border areas this year for varying periods of time to offer their services and will also provide advisory services in fields such as exploiting natural resources, utilization of energy resources and construction planning.

All are concerned for children

New China's first grand gathering to honour people who have done outstanding work with children was held in the Great Hall of the People on May 17.

Fifteen million people in China work with children. At the meeting, 1,327 outstanding in-

dividuals and 161 advanced units were commended. Among them were childcare workers, primary and junior middle school teachers, instructors of Young Pioneers organizations and counsellors of after-school scientific and technical programmes and other activities, as well as specialists in children's arts, sports, medicine, food, clothing, toys and people who take care of disabled children.

In addition, more than 1.2 million school teachers who have worked in their fields for over 25 years were awarded "gardeners" medals. The name of the medal derives from a Chinese saying that children are like flowers.

On behalf of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, Hao Jianxiu, Alternate Member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, saluted the participants for their devotion to bringing up the younger generations.

She said that education must begin in childhood and called on the Party and society to care be concerned with raising children.

She emphasized four tasks in future work with children:

(1) Universal early childhood and primary school education;

(2) All-round development for all children, including moral, intellectual, physical and aesthetic education;

(3) Co-ordinated efforts in raising children; and

(4) Further training of personnel in the field.

China has made rapid progress in work with children since the Party Central Committee issued a directive in 1981 that called on the whole nation to pay attention to the healthy growth of children.

The Children's Foundation, which was established in the same year, has already received more than 40 million yuan in donations from all parts of the country. In addition, the government has established 76 children's palaces, 596 children's centres and 132 family education research organizations.

Since it opened last year, the National Centre for Children's



Yin Guofang (standing), an outstanding teacher at the Shanghai Experimental Primary School, was recently elected a deputy to the Sixth National People's Congress.

Activities has received 2,000 youngsters every day. A large children's centre is under construction in Shanghai. Henan and Tianjin are also planning to build such centres for children.

At present, China has seven publishing houses that specialize in children's books. In the last two years, they have put out a total of 3,690 titles, with a circulation of more than 1,030 million.

The country has 150 children's libraries, 1,367 children's reading rooms and 7,130 stations for children's cultural and recreational activities.

More than 133 million children have joined the Young Pioneers organizations, or 74 per cent of those who are in the eligible age group (7-15).

Many preparations are under way for International Children's Day (June 1), including various kinds of gatherings, free films and special theatrical performances. On June 1, children will be admitted to parks, amusement centres and exhibitions free of charge.

Government offices in Beijing are preparing large quantities of gifts for children in the national minority areas and old revolutionary base areas.

Academic discussion about Confucius

Confucius (551-479 B.C.) who was condemned as the most reactionary representative of feudal thinking in China only a decade ago has been reassessed

as a great educator, thinker and politician.

These conclusions were discussed by a forum on Confucius attended by 180 scholars from 23 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions held recently in Qufu, Confucius' birth place in Shandong.

For more than 2,000 years, his teachings in philosophy, sociology, literature, education, ethics and morality, as well as his code of law were the orthodoxy of Chinese feudal culture.

Participants in the forum delivered 110 papers on the significance of Confucianism.

The majority took the position that Confucian ethical and moral codes were once important to Chinese tradition, exerting tremendous influence on people's customs and habits, even today.

Many suggested that his academic ideology should be examined with an unprejudiced but not uncritical attitude.

One example cited was Confucian "filial piety," which embodies respect and care for the elderly — practices that still are regarded good in present-day China. His ethics concept of duty and that of rank must be discarded, such as "the primary criterion for being unfilial is having no male descendants" and "the king is a king, the minister a minister, the father a father and the son a son."

The forum also decided to set up a national academic research society on Confucius to promote the study of his work.

This was the third forum on Confucius since the founding of New China. The first was in 1962 and the second in 1980. A

Confucius Research Institute was set up at the Qufu Teachers' College recently.

Overseas correspondence college reopens

More than one thousand students from over 30 countries and regions have registered at the Overseas Correspondence College of Xiamen University in Fujian Province since it restored admissions in 1980.

The purpose of the institution, China's first college for overseas Chinese and foreigners, is to promote cultural exchanges between China and other countries.

Students of the college range from doctors, teachers and businessmen to workers, college students and housewives. In view of this, the college offers various curriculums including a three-year professional training courses in Chinese and traditional Chinese internal medicine; one-year advanced study courses in classical or modern Chinese literature and modern Chinese; a one-year course in traditional Chinese acupuncture and moxibustion; a two-year course in advanced Chinese language and several selective half-year courses of selected readings in traditional Chinese medicine.

Elementary Chinese is taught in English.

The college also offers tutorial short-term Chinese language courses for foreigners and private tutoring in Chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.

Respected Chinese specialists working in co-operation with experienced teachers have developed textbooks and other teaching materials especially designed for students abroad.

The college provides these and other texts in addition to offering instruction, tapes of lectures and individual counselling by mail.

The college will also provide practicums in China for students of Chinese medicine. Last year about a dozen people completed this course and received certificates.

In 1983, the college will lower its tuition charges. Students of Chinese language who really have financial difficulties will be allowed to register in the college at a reduced fee or free of charge.

Shanghai to have more initiative

The State Council has decided to allow Shanghai, China's largest industrial and business centre, more local initiative in making use of foreign funds and technology, expanding foreign trade and providing labour services.

Under China's present economic management system, foreign trade and other fields are usually administered by the ministry at the central level.

However, the State Council's recent decision will grant the city greater independence in the following areas:

Shanghai will be able to directly absorb foreign funds by several means such as joint ventures that use both Chinese and foreign investment; co-operative business operations or co-

production; or compensatory trade and leasing.

When necessary, Shanghai may directly raise funds on the international market.

In order to accelerate the technical transformation of its existing enterprises, the city will be more independent in conducting negotiations on imports of technology and equipment, and in examining and approving imports of such items.

Shanghai may independently conclude export transactions for many of its industrial products. Industrial enterprises may export their own products, either in order to be more responsive

to market demand or when this is necessary in view of the characteristics of their trades and products.

The total volume of exports handled by the Shanghai port accounts for one-fifth of the national total.

Given such independence, the city is now expected to play a still greater role as a pivot of both domestic and international economic exchanges.

It also is expected to help other parts of the country expand exports.

To achieve the purpose, the city will improve its co-operation with other regions in the country.

Mauritian Prime Minister visits China

Mauritian Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth and Madam Jugnauth paid an official goodwill visit to China May 19-29 at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Premier Zhao Ziyang, speaking at the banquet in honour of Prime Minister Jagnauth, said that the bitter rivalry between

the superpowers in the Indian Ocean region poses a direct threat to the independence, sovereignty and security of the countries there.

"In order to safeguard world peace and secure a peaceful environment for national construction," he said, "Mauritius has joined other Indian Ocean coun-



Beijing children welcome Prime Minister and Madam Jugnauth.

tries in firmly demanding that the Indian Ocean be turned into a zone of peace and has made unremitting endeavours towards this end. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support and highly appreciate the efforts and contributions made by the Mauritian Government and people for the realization of this just demand."

Prime Minister Jugnauth agreed that the ever-increasing military and naval presence of the superpowers in the Indian Ocean is a threat to international security. "Such activities are manifestly contrary to the letter and spirit of the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace," he said.

He also said that the legitimate aspirations of the down-trodden and oppressed peoples of South Africa and Namibia are being blatantly trampled upon by the illegal and racist regime of South Africa. "Our support to the African National Congress and to the South West African People's Organization is unflinching and total," he said.

Deng Xiaoping, Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, meeting with Prime Minister Jugnauth, expressed appreciation for the foreign policy of the Mauritian Government. He also explained China's present political and economic situation and the targets to be reached by the end of the century.

Judging by the achievements of the past three years, Deng said, these targets are attainable, but they call for sustained and solid efforts.

Prime Minister Jugnauth said at a press conference in Beijing

that his mission to the People's Republic of China had been a complete success, and that he was very satisfied. He said that he and the Chinese leaders have similar views on most international issues. On bilateral relations, he announced that a joint commission will be set up to work for economic co-operation between the two countries.

Foreign Ministry's Press Briefing

On May 23 the racist regime of South Africa sent 16 war-planes on a wanton bombing of Matola, a suburb of Maputo, capital of Mozambique, causing serious loss of life and property to the Mozambican people.

"This is a deliberate encroachment on the sovereignty and territory of an independent state, and a grave crime committed by the South African authorities against the African people," said Qi Huaiyuan, Director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, at a press briefing on May 24 in Beijing.

The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn the South African authorities for their crime of barbarous aggression against Mozambique and firmly support the just stand of the Mozambique Government and the Organization of African Unity, Qi stated.

Referring to China's position on the Lebanon-Israel troop withdrawal agreement, Qi said that China has consistently opposed Israeli aggression and expansion and firmly supports the

Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle to recover their lost territories and national rights. "We hold that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon should be respected," Qi said. "All Israeli troops should withdraw from Lebanon unconditionally before the withdrawal of other foreign troops."

Qi said he hoped that the Arab countries would consider the overall situation, strengthen their unity and properly solve their problems through mutual consultations.

Speaking of China's position on the draft agreement between Pakistan and the Karmal regime of Afghanistan which stipulates a timetable for Soviet troop withdrawal, Qi said that the Chinese Government has consistently maintained that a prerequisite for the solution of the Afghan question is Soviet troop withdrawal.

"We are also in favour of a political settlement," he noted. "But any plan for a political settlement must be in keeping with the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly that foreign troops should first of all pull out of Afghanistan and the status of Afghanistan as an independent, sovereign and non-aligned state should be restored, so that the Afghan people will be left free to decide their own destiny and the Afghan refugees be allowed to return to their homeland safely."

The Chinese Government, Qi said, appreciates Pakistan's stand of demanding foreign troop withdrawal from Afghanistan and its unremitting efforts for a just settlement of the Afghan issue.

*Thailand***Before and after the election**

THAILAND'S Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda on May 7 announced the formation of the new government, the 13th cabinet since the constitutional monarchy was installed in 1932. On May 9, all members of the new cabinet headed by Prime Minister Prem were sworn in before King Bhumibol Adulyadej. According to Thai newspaper reports, many top military officers and political leaders expressed their satisfaction with the new cabinet.

Inter-Party Rivalries

Before the national election on April 18, the Thai army, the pro-army Siam Democratic Party (SDP) and the Thai Citizens Party (TCP) supported the amendment of the Constitution. They tried to safeguard the military's voice in the National Assembly and government while opposing the monopolization of the assembly by the powerful big parties.

But on the other side, the Social Action Party (SAP), the Democrat Party (DEM) and the National Democracy Party (NDP) advocated strengthening the role of political parties in the government.

After repeated tests of strength between the two groups, the motion supporting the amendment was voted down in the assembly by 10 votes. The confrontation between the two opposing groupings sharpened. Bomb explosions shook the headquarters of the Democrat Party and the Social Action Party on March 26. Rumours of a coup d'état spread rapidly.

The national election took place while Vietnamese troops were invading the Thai-Kampuchean border area. All forces in Thailand had to put their differences aside and put the general interests of their nation above everything. Thus the national election went smoothly.

No party received an absolute majority vote in the national election. The three most powerful parties increased their representation in the newly elected 324-seat House of Representatives. The SAP won 103 seats, the NDP 73 seats, and the DEM 57 seats.

After the results of the election were announced, party rivalries continued over the formation of the cabinet. Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda announced on April 26 that he had made up his mind to step down from politics. A very complicated situation immediately emerged. It was reported that more than 40,000 villagers in five provinces held rallies urging the Prime Minister to stand for re-election.

And two days later, Prem said that he would be willing to accept the post of prime minister "if the majority wants me."

An agreement was signed by four major political parties (the SAP, the NDP, the DEM and the TCP) on April 29. They agreed to form a new coalition government and expressed the hope that Prem would head a new coalition cabinet. At the recommendation of a majority of the House of Representatives, the King of Thailand on April

30 reappointed Prem Tinsulanonda as prime minister for another four-year term and asked him to form a new coalition government. The political crisis in Thailand was thus resolved.

Policies of the New Cabinet

Prem Tinsulanonda succeeded Kriangsak Chomanan as prime minister in March 1980. He is a non-party person elected by the House of Representatives. Analysts note that Prem is unanimously supported by political and military leaders in Thailand, and he is good at resolving differences among the opposing political parties.

Thailand is a constitutional monarchy. Ultimate authority, sacred and inviolable, rests with the King of Thailand who is the decisive factor in the country's stability. No matter what kind of coalition cabinet is formed, it will not have much influence on the country's policy.

A policy statement made public by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda on May 20 stressed that the Thai Government would promote political, economic and social co-operation and unity within ASEAN. It stressed the need to safeguard state sovereignty and stability. The statement said Thailand would make unswerving efforts to develop its economy and raise the living standards of the people.

The new government will certainly face the problem of amending the Constitution. This will be a key point of the struggle among the various forces and it is also of primary importance for Thailand's stability and security.

— *Zhong Tai*

New round of Euromissile talks

THE United States and the Soviet Union on May 17 began a new round, the 5th, in their talks to reduce nuclear missiles in Europe. However, with the two sides' positions still obviously far apart, observers in Geneva are sceptical that the new round of talks could break the deadlock.

In the 18 months since the start of these talks in November 1981, the two superpowers have exchanged numerous proposals and counter-proposals, but the talks have made no real progress as neither side has shown any change in their basic positions.

Both Washington and Moscow have been making proposals designed to restrict the other side and to wrest military superiority from the other. The Soviet goal is to do everything possible to prevent or delay US deployment of new missiles in Europe so as to maintain its nuclear superiority in that region. The United States, however, hopes to force Moscow into making concessions through its "zero option" and "interim solution" proposals and so undermine Soviet nuclear might in Europe.

Global Rivalry

As US-Soviet haggling over Euromissiles is an important part of their rivalry for world hegemony, the progress of the talks depends a lot on the global strategy of the United States and the Soviet Union. On the other hand, as the Geneva talks also serve as a channel for adjusting relations between the two superpowers, some progress could be made if the two sides

find it to their own advantage and when conditions are suitable for some form of agreement or other.

As the deadline NATO has fixed for deploying new US missiles in Europe is fast approaching, both the United States and the Soviet Union are faced with having to make a major decision. The decision they make, however, will be influenced by many factors.

West European Reaction

The West European countries have mixed feelings on the deployment of new US missiles on their continent. They feel menaced by Soviet SS-20 missiles in Europe and some hope that the new US missiles will counter-balance the Soviet threat to their security and restore some credibility to "nuclear deterrence." However, many are worried that the deployment of US Pershing II and cruise missiles may exacerbate the US-Soviet nuclear confrontation and create still greater tension in Europe. They hope that the talks will result in the United States and the Soviet Union reaching agreement either to not deploy missiles in Europe or to reduce the number of missiles in Europe to the lowest possible level.

The West European nations, therefore, are dissatisfied with the lack of progress in the talks and, while blaming the Soviet Union for trying to maintain nuclear superiority, have asked the United States to adopt a flexible attitude in the talks. The governments in Western Europe, furthermore, are subject to varying degrees of pres-

sure and limitations from the anti-nuclear peace movement in their respective countries.

In its efforts to sabotage US plans to deploy missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union is doing its best to split the US-Western Europe alliance. To do this it is resorting to "carrot-and-stick" tactics with the West European nations, particularly West Germany, while doing its utmost to encourage the anti-nuclear peace movement.

On its part, the United States is endeavouring to shore up its relations with its West European allies and gain their support for its position in the talks so as get its missiles deployed in Europe.

It appears that the intentions and attitudes of the West European states and the dispute among the United States, the Soviet Union and the West European nations over the Euromissile issue will have a big influence on the pace of the US-Soviet missile talks.

Economic Restraints

Although the United States and the Soviet Union both hope to weaken each other and gain military superiority from this struggle over Euromissiles, they are both plagued by domestic and international problems which are hard to resolve and which can influence the talks.

The United States finds that after three consecutive years of economic crisis, with only a slight upturn at the beginning of the year, it lacks the cash to finance an all-out attempt to implement the Reagan administration's ambition to restore US military supremacy in the world. Furthermore, the Reagan administration also finds that dealing with the anti-nuclear forces in the United

States is not as simple as it had expected.

The Soviet Union, likewise, is economically in bad shape and is having a hard time shouldering the heavy burdens of Afghanistan and Kampuchea in its foreign affairs.

Therefore, although it is hard to predict the specific results of the fifth round of Euromissile talks, whatever the outcome, the United States and the Soviet Union are sure to continue their struggle over nuclear missiles in Europe.

— Gong Weixin

Soviet Union

Submarines prowl the Baltic

ON April 26, the Swedish Government released the results of an investigation on Soviet submarines intruding into Sweden's territorial waters last October. The report confirmed that the Soviet Union had been engaging in activities which violated Swedish sovereignty. The Soviet Union, however, denied this, claiming that the investigation's report was "groundless."

It is a well-known fact that Soviet submarines have frequently violated Swedish territorial waters in recent years. In October 1981, one of them went aground on rocks deep inside Swedish waters in a military area near Karlskrona, a major naval base. Caught red-handed and unable to deny the fact, the Soviet Union was forced to make an apology.

These incidents were still fresh in people's minds when foreign submarines recently were found lurking about in

Sweden's Sundsvall Bay. In searching for these intruders, the Swedish navy used mines and depth charges.

It has also come to light that Soviet G-class submarines often prowl submerged in the Baltic Sea. As these submarines are

armed with nuclear missiles which can hit targets in the British Isles, the West has to keep a careful watch on mounting Soviet activities in this body of water and try to fathom Soviet plans.

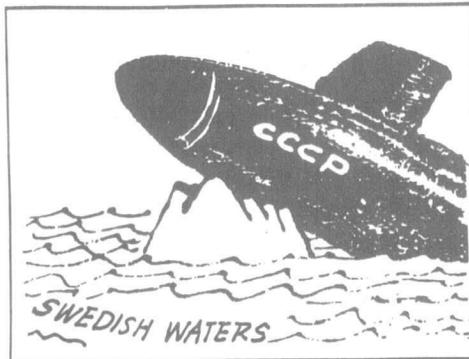
Although Moscow's Baltic Fleet is not as big as its Far Eastern Fleet or its Northern Fleet, it is equipped with sophisticated weapons and is considered to be an elite force in the Soviet navy.

Furthermore, as the Baltic Sea occupies a geographically strategic position in Europe, the Baltic Fleet has a very important role to play in Soviet global strategy, especially in its European strategy. In recent years, the Soviet Union has spared no expense to turn the Baltic into its base for naval action in the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.

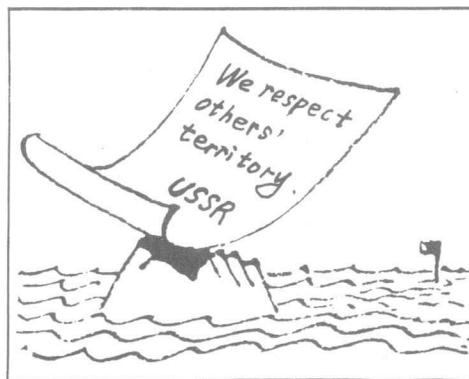
According to Swedish reports, the Soviet Union has started building Latvia's western coastal city of Liepaja into the biggest port in the Baltic, with more than 20,000 people sent to work on the project.

Liepaja, an ice-free port, has long been a sizeable Soviet naval port where six G-class submarines are permanently stationed. Reports say that after reconstruction, the port will be able to take 40 to 50 naval vessels of various tonnages and berth 20,000-ton "Typhoon"-class submarines. Furthermore, its capability in repairing ships will be vastly improved.

NATO intelligence officers believe that the Soviet aim in expanding its Baltic ports, particularly Liepaja, is to station more warships in the Baltic. With Liepaja only 400 kilometres away from Denmark's



In 1981 they left a grounded sub.



This year they left an angry denial.

Bornholm Island, the NATO nations are becoming more apprehensive over Soviet activities. They fear that the Baltic will become a springboard for Soviet expansion into the Atlantic.

— Xi Ou

Africa

Railway growth to pick up speed

THE African countries are speeding up railway construction. This can be seen from the planned 1978-88 in-

vestments in African transportation projects. During these 10 years 40 transportation and telecommunications projects will have been completed. Plans for the first stage, 1978-83, called for investing over US\$8,300 million, US\$3,200 of which was used in expanding and repairing railways.

The first African railway was built between Cairo and Alexandria in 1852. However, railway construction in Africa has been very slow for nearly 100 years. The African railways total 95,000 kilometres of track, 7 per cent of the world's

total. Most lie in northern Africa, few lie south of the Sahara, except for South Africa. The railways of South Africa are closely related to the discovery and mining of diamonds and gold there.

The former colonialists and imperialists built railways in Africa in order to plunder the local resources and sell commercial products. Rail gauges differ because they were built by various foreign companies. The width of the gauge differs from country to country and even in the same country.

Since World War II, the independent countries of Africa have earnestly desired to coordinate rail gauges and lines and build new inland railways for their common interests. Since the beginning of the independence movement in Africa, Gabon, Mauritania, Tanzania and Zambia have built railways. A 650-kilometre railway throughout Gabon will be completed by the end of 1986.

To complete the 27,000 kilometres of new African railways by the end of this century, as proposed by the African Union of Railways, will require continuous efforts.

— Li Nanyou

United States

'Legitimacy' and 'Freedom'



Not long ago, US President Reagan accused the Nicaraguan Government of not being "a legitimate government" while he described the anti-Sandinist groups, made up mainly of Somozaists, as "freedom fighters."

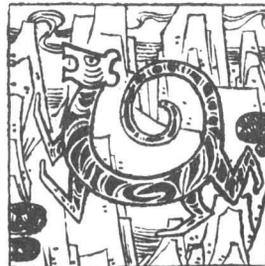
Obviously, Reagan was trying to pass judgment on them — denigrating one and lavishing compliments on the other. But his line of logic seemed odd.

Nicaragua is a member of the Organization of American States and of the United Nations. The Nicaraguan Government has won international recognition. Yet the President of the United States doesn't think it "legitimate." One cannot but wonder whose "legitimacy" Reagan was referring to.

The former Somoza forces are actually a band of desperadoes paid, armed and controlled by the CIA. Even the US House Intelligence Committee has recently voted to cut off covert CIA support for them. However, in the eyes of Reagan, these people have become "freedom fighters"!

US activities in Central America, which were strongly condemned at the May 9 UN Security Council debate over the Nicaraguan issue, constitute foreign interference in the region pure and simple. No Reagan rhetoric can obscure this fact.

— Shi Fang



The Impact of Economic Crisis On International Relations

by Li Dai

- The worldwide economic crisis has intensified international contradictions. The economic difficulties of the United States and the Soviet Union have not lessened their confrontation. All kinds of contradictions are intensifying, including those among the United States, Western Europe and Japan, and North-South conflicts.
- Rapid economic deterioration impels the third world countries to examine in depth their strategies for economic development while the continued stalemate in the North-South talks has compelled them to strengthen their solidarity and develop South-South co-operation.

IN the last few years, nations of various economic and political systems have been troubled with severe economic problems. The Western countries are caught in the longest and most extensive economic crisis since World War II. The Soviet Union and some East European countries are experiencing unprecedented economic stagnation, and the Western crisis is having a serious impact on third world countries. The worldwide economic crisis has intensified international contradictions and conflicts and has become a major factor affecting international relations.

Between the US and USSR

In their quest for world hegemony the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, rely heavily on their economic and military might.

Since assuming office, US President Reagan, adopting a hard-line strategy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, has determined to strengthen economic superiority in order to regain US military superiority over the Soviet Union and restore US hegemony. This is the chief purpose of his economic programme. During the past two years, the US economic crisis has been getting worse rather than better. In 1982, the economic growth rate dropped below zero, and the budget deficit doubled, an all-time record. Business bankruptcies increased 50 per cent over 1981, and unemployment jumped to 10.8 per cent. Reagan's 1983 budget message to the Congress admits

that the US economy was in pretty bad shape. In order to fund his big military spending plans, the Reagan administration has drastically cut social services and welfare benefits. This has not only been strongly opposed by the people, it has also precipitated fierce fights within the government, forcing Reagan to cut some defence expenditures which he originally insisted could not be reduced at all. The 1983 defence budget has already been cut by US\$7,600 million, and in 1984 it will be cut again by US\$11,300 million, Reagan said that defence spending reductions will total US\$55,000 million over the next five years. His administration admitted that for various reasons, its targets could not be reached in five years. Clearly the US plan for restoring supremacy has already encountered difficulties resulting from the domestic economic crisis, and this will certainly affect the implementation of Reagan's hard-line strategy towards the Soviet Union.

The economy has been also one of the important factors restraining Soviet offensive strategy during the past two years. In the 1980s, the economic growth rate of the Soviet Union dropped markedly because of four consecutive years of crop failures. According to Soviet statistics, the annual growth rate of the Soviet national income fell to 3.2 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively in 1981 and 1982. Last November 22 one Soviet leader openly admitted that there were economic difficulties and defects in the Soviet Union. Its expansion abroad has posed a heavy burden on its economy, which by Western estimates, amounts to more than US\$10,000 million annually. The Soviet Union

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finds it more difficult than before to narrow the economic gap with the United States, and the Soviet attempt to gain military superiority cannot but be restricted by this economic situation. With only a 2-3 per cent growth rate in national income, it finds it hard to maintain an annual increase of 4-5 per cent in military expenditures.

Can the economic difficulties of the United States and the Soviet Union lessen the confrontation between them? No. Each regards its opponent's economic difficulties as an opportunity to scramble for supremacy, as a means to weaken and edge out its opponent as much as possible.

The United States believes that its economic strength is far greater than that of the Soviet Union, and that the latter's difficulties are much more serious than its own. It is trying hard to prevent the Soviet Union from benefiting from the economic crisis of the West, and is putting constant pressure on the Soviet Union, using the economic superiority of the West. Last September, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development listed the Soviet Union as a comparatively rich country and raised the average interest on loans to the Soviet Union from 8.5 per cent in 1981 to 12 per cent in 1982. Total Western loans to the Soviet Union have been reduced, and repayment periods shortened. The United States also has reached agreement with its Western allies to limit low-interest loans and advanced technology to the Soviet Union. On the other hand, taking advantage of the West European economic crisis and of West European dissatisfaction with the US policy of shifting its troubles on to others, the Soviet Union has put forward all kinds of attractive inducements to aggressively strengthen its economic co-operation with Western Europe so as to split the Western alliance.

The United States plans to beat the Soviet Union in the arms race by attrition. It believes that the Soviet Union cannot match it in any real armaments contest. Therefore, the United States is maintaining a high level of military spending in spite of its financial difficulties. In comparison with Reagan's original plan, military spending has been slightly cut, but the increases are still quite large. Since 1981, the United States has reversed its lower level of real military spending of the 70s and has begun to surpass the Soviet Union. US military expenditures for fiscal 1983 will be US\$208,700 million, and the military budget for fiscal 1984 will reach US\$238,600 million, while that of 1988 will be US\$377,000 million. The Soviet Union

has not ignored the US challenge in arms expansion and war preparation. Soviet leaders have stressed that the Soviet Union will continue building their military strength, and will not allow any US gain in military superiority. The arms race between the two countries continues to escalate.

Although the world economic crisis has intensified the confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, it also has compelled them to engage in dialogue. The Reagan administration has stepped up its confrontation with the Soviet Union in an attempt to extricate itself from its economic predicament by making use of international tensions. But the world economic crisis has made all sorts of contradictions increasingly acute and international relations more complex. Fearing that the situation may get out of control, the United States dares not make the international situation more tense.

Although it is determined to seize military superiority, the Soviet Union also finds its strength limited. Thus it has time and again initiated peace offensives, forcing the United States to slow down its arms expansion. Over the past two years, both countries have argued steadily over the arms control negotiations and have said that the more strained their relations are, the more they need to negotiate. While their disarmament talks are a means to cover up their arms expansion, they are also an attempt to reach an agreement acceptable to both sides, that will keep the other party from gaining superiority, and that will keep the burden of military spending within their economic capabilities. Since each side attempts to force the other to make more concessions, the negotiations are beset with many difficulties and there is little likelihood that a major agreement will be reached quickly.

To sum up, the economic difficulties of the United States and of the Soviet Union have given rise to certain changes in their contention for world hegemony. Although the United States has taken the offensive in some individual areas, its economic crisis has caused setbacks to its plan to reassert its hegemony. Its hard-line policy towards the Soviet Union mostly has been an empty show of strength with very little real action and thus has not reversed its basically defensive overall position. Trying its best to gain military supremacy and maintain its offensive posture, the Soviet Union has found its capabilities inadequate and has been forced to go on the defensive. Relations between the

two superpowers, therefore, remain strained and in a state of stalemate.

Within the Two Blocs

The world economic crisis has also intensified the internal contradictions within the two opposing military blocs headed by the United States and the Soviet Union respectively.

When the Western economic, political and military alliance system headed by the United States was established, the United States was in a position of overwhelming superiority. During the past 30 years, the economic strength of Western Europe and Japan has grown steadily, and US economic strength has declined. The political and economic situation of the Western countries has gradually developed into a three-sided balance of forces. The closer the balance among them grows, the fiercer the competition and the sharper the contradictions among them become.

Under the current economic crisis, the Western alliance system has suffered new strains. Western Europe and Japan now feel that this alliance system benefits them far less than before. Thus they are increasingly unwilling to be controlled by or tied to the United States. Economically, the US high-interest policy seriously affects their economic recovery. The trade concessions that the United States has forced on Western Europe and Japan have evoked their strong dissatisfaction.

The constant US demand that Western Europe and Japan increase their military expenditures has met strong opposition from the people of Western Europe and Japan.

Western Europe and Japan persist in developing relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and disagree with US calculations that by economic sanctions and the arms race, the Soviet Union can be forced to alter its policy or be pinned down. Western Europe needs to develop trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, to expand exports of commodities and imports of raw materials, in order to mitigate the effects of the economic crisis and reduce its overdependence on raw materials coming from unstable regions of the world. At the same time, Western Europe believes that by expanding interdependent relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union can be restrained from using force against Western Europe. Western Europe has adopted an attitude of passive resistance towards US demands to strictly control credits to the Soviet Union and not to provide advanced

technology to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. In 1981, total West European exports to the Soviet Union were about 4.5 times US exports to the Soviet Union. And total imports of Western Europe from the Soviet Union were 65 times US imports from the Soviet Union. These different economic interests have created sharp political antagonisms. The bickering over the natural gas-pipeline issue is a striking example. Trying their best to become another centre of strength independent of the United States and the Soviet Union, Western Europe will certainly clash with the US strategy of restoring its global hegemony.

In the Western bloc, Japan's economic strength is now second only to that of the United States. With the growth of its economic strength, Japan's strategy has been rapidly changing from that of a "big economic power" to that of a "big political power." It not only pursues a tenacious struggle against the United States and Western Europe on trade issues but is also unwilling to accept the US lead on some international issues. Faring a little better than the West European countries, Japan is taking advantage of the current world economic crisis to expand its markets. It claims that it wants to take the lead in invigorating the world economy and wishes to co-operate with the United States and Europe to re-establish the Western economic system. Eager to become a big political power, Japan will certainly run into conflict with the US strategy of restoring US hegemony.

The worldwide economic crisis has intensified the nationalistic tendency of the Western nations and the development of multi-polarization. At the same time, it has made them feel an urgent need to work together to overcome their difficulties. Many Westerners believe that it is time for the Western alliance to readjust its relationships.

As a result of its economic difficulties, the Soviet Union also faces new problems in its relationships with some East European countries. Over the past two years the Soviet Union has sharply raised oil prices to East European countries and reduced the amount of oil which it had originally promised to provide at subsidized prices, forcing the East European countries to use their scarce foreign exchange reserves to purchase oil from the Western market. The Soviet Union also has reduced its aid to East European countries. All this has added to the economic difficulties of the East European countries and has greatly displeased them. Affected

by both Soviet economic stagnation and the Western economic crisis, economic stagnation and deterioration in some East European countries now are more serious than in the Soviet Union.

Some East European countries feel more and more that the defects of the Soviet social-economic system are mainly to blame for their difficulties in economic development but that too close economic relations with Western countries will subject them to the influences and infiltration of the West. They are exploring development roads suited to their own national conditions. In the past few years, some East European countries, while undertaking major studies of social and economic reform issues, have demanded less dependence on the Soviet Union. Given these circumstances, the Soviet Union will have to make some concessions. It still remains to be seen how far the Soviet Union will tolerate the reform and independent tendencies of the East European countries.

Between North and South

The third world countries, despite their being in different regions of the world or having different economic systems, have suffered heavily from the economic crisis of the United States and other Western countries. Even those countries whose economic development progressed fairly smoothly in the past have encountered new difficulties. The average economic growth rate of the third world dropped to 0.6 per cent in 1981. Raw material prices have fallen to record lows and the third world balance of international payments has turned from favourable to adverse, reaching a deficit of US\$41,200 million in 1981 and US\$74,200 million in 1982. The US high-interest policy and the cut in preferential loans by international economic institutions have further aggravated the debt burden of the third world countries. By the end of 1982, total medium- and long-term debts third world countries owed to the Western nations had reached US\$626,000 million. Not a few countries, heavily in debt, are on the brink of bankruptcy.

Contradictions between the third world countries and the Western nations, the United States in particular, have been sharpening. In order to extricate themselves from their adverse balances of payments and improve their economic situation, the third world countries are firmly demanding that the Western countries relax their restrictions on commodity exports. However, the Western countries, mainly the United States, have strengthened tariff barriers in various ways instead of making concessions,

causing the third world countries greater losses and arousing strong resentment.

The United States has stubbornly opposed the third world countries' urgent demands to reform the old international economic order. On the problem of global negotiations, the United States has insisted that the international banking institutions controlled by Western countries have the final say. In some areas, the United States has refused to discuss reforms or make concessions. It has even tried to deny the assistance it had promised and agreements already made. This arbitrary US attitude has further strained relations between North and South and made more difficult any breakthrough in the stalled North-South dialogue.

The Western scramble for third world markets is intensifying. With the daily shrinking domestic market in Western countries, it is becoming extremely difficult to expand trade among them. They are competing with each other to expand their exports of commodities, capital and technology to the third world. Western Europe is steadily strengthening its economic and trade relations with African and Arab countries; Japan is developing vigorously its economic co-operation with Asian and trans-Pacific nations. In the ASEAN region, Japan has already surpassed the United States in trade, capital export and assistance. Western Europe and Japan are pinning their hopes on strengthening economic relations with the third world to overcome their economic crises. On the issue of North-South talks, they take a flexible stand that is contrary to that of the United States. They favour North-South talks and adopt a comparatively enlightened attitude. On some concrete problems, such as their willingness to make some concessions on certain third world demands.

Rapid economic deterioration impels the third world countries to seriously review their own experiences and examine in depth their strategies for economic development. A number of countries realize that they should not be entirely dependent on the West economically, that they can overcome poverty and backwardness only by reducing and limiting exploitation by the West. Some countries realize that they cannot extricate themselves from their economic difficulties by blindly copying the Soviet system of economic management, and that they can establish independent and prosperous national economies only by self-reliance, by taking the road best suited to their own national conditions. Many countries have already readjusted

their economic policies, are paying closer attention to agricultural production and are reforming their economic management systems.

On the other hand, the continued stalemate in the North-South talks has compelled the third world countries to strengthen their solidarity and develop South-South co-operation. Since 1981, regional economic co-operation among the third world countries has achieved marked progress. In February 1982, the "New Delhi consultations," with 44 developing countries participating, focused on the problem of South-South co-operation, and called for close co-operation among the developing countries. "Economic Declaration," adopted at the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit held in March this year, raised a series of principles and measures for promoting South-South co-operation, for strengthening collective self-reliance among the developing countries, for casting off dependence on the developed countries, for transforming existing international economic relations and for achieving economic independence

based on equality and mutual benefit. Though South-South co-operation still faces many difficulties and problems and will experience a course of difficult long-term development, it is steadily developing. It conforms to the tide of historical development and is playing a role of great strategic significance in breaking down the old international economic order and establishing a new one.

In summary, the current worldwide economic crisis continues to influence the development of contradictions between the United States and the Soviet Union, among the United States, Western Europe and Japan, and between North and South. These many complex contradictions affect and condition each other. These contradictions are moving the third world countries towards uniting in a common historical quest for national salvation through individual and collective self-reliance. The complex and ever-changing features of international relations deserve our close attention.

(From "Hongqi," No. 7, 1983)

Review of Academic Discussion

Reassessment of Confucius

by Pan Zhenping

The philosopher Confucius and his influence on Chinese history always have been subjects of academic interest to world sinologists. Of particular interest are recent studies by Chinese scholars reviewed in the following article. It is accompanied by another signed article. — Ed.

THE doctrines of Confucius (551-479 B.C.), a figure in the Spring and Autumn Period (722-481 B.C.), exerted tremendous influence on Chinese life and thought. This may explain why the appraisal of Confucius the person as well as his doctrines still remains an interesting subject to Chinese academic circles today, nearly 2,500 years after his death.

Confucius' doctrines cover a wide range of subjects, mainly divided into "benevolence" and "rites." Chinese scholars still hold dissenting views on how to interpret these two concepts.

The author is an editor of the *Yearbook of the Study of Chinese History*.

The generally accepted analysis says that "benevolence" means people's self-cultivation and education through subjective efforts while "rites" refer to the models and systems of the objective world.

The school of thought that worshipped Confucius' theories is called "the Confucian school" whose classic texts guided Chinese political and spiritual lives throughout the nation's feudal history.

In the mid-1970s, the gang of four launched a campaign to criticize Confucius throughout China. The campaign, however, turned out to be a political scheme to usurp the supreme power of the Party and state. It caused disastrous consequences among academic circles. The appraisal of Confucius in recent years began by attempts to eliminate the adverse influences of that campaign. Shortly after the downfall of the gang of four in October 1976, people naturally began to expose the purpose of the

anti-Confucius campaign and the articles that appeared during this period were mainly political. There was not sufficient time then for people to carefully consider the question as to re-estimating Confucius from an academic point of view.

In the latter half of 1978, articles began to appear in our press calling for a realistic appraisal of Confucius' life and his influence on Chinese history. Soon afterwards, Confucian educational thinking and practice were unanimously approved. But diametrically opposed views were voiced on such questions as the class nature and political inclination of Confucius and the essence of his ideas.

The articles published during this period did not offer viewpoints that differed substantially from those raised in the 1950s. But they correctly steered the discussion into the realm of academic studies.

The 1980s have witnessed an increasingly lively atmosphere in Chinese academic circles and many scholars put forward quite inspiring new opinions. Expositions from fresh perspectives have been offered on some nagging questions, and the public has seen quite a few significant theses and works on Confucianism.

Study Against the Background of World History

Some people argue that there were three great leaps forward in human history: the first



The main room of the Confucian Residence (an historical site) which served as a guest room when the descendants of Confucius held wedding ceremonies or funerals.

was created by the ancient Greeks in the social developmental stage of slave society; the second was produced by the Chinese nation when it developed the stage of the feudal society; and

For Your Reference

About Confucius

Confucius (551-479 B.C.), a native of Zhouyi of Lu (now Qufu of Shandong Province), was a great thinker and educator of the Spring and Autumn Period (722-481 B.C.).

During that period, the society was experiencing a series of tremendous changes. Torn apart by rival principalities, it was subjected to chaos caused by frequent wars. The slave system was gradually disintegrating and the feudal system was taking shape.

In response to these changes, "100 schools of thought" emerged in social and ideological spheres including the Confucian school founded by Confucius and his disciples.

When he was young, Confucius served as an accountant and managed the affairs of livestock breeding for an aristocrat.

The State of Lu was a cultural centre which preserved the classics and cultural relics of the

Western Zhou Dynasty (1066-771 B.C.). Confucius studied the classics and worked to change them to suit the conditions of his own times.

He once became Minister of Justice of the State of Lu but decided that even in that position he could not develop his talents.

He travelled to various states but never was able to gain an important enough position to apply his theories. In his evening years, he returned to Lu and applied himself to collating ancient books and teaching his disciples.

Confucianism founded by Confucius contained mainly the concepts of benevolence and rites.

According to legend, Confucius had more than 3,000 disciples. However, archaeological records list the names of about 70.

According to legend, the six classics — *The Book of Songs*, *The Book of History*, *The Book of Rites*, *The Book of Changes*, *The Book of Music* and *The Spring and Autumn Annals* — which governed the political and spiritual lives of the whole feudal period in China, were revised by Confucius.

the last was brought about by the British and the Americans by their development of capitalist society.

Confucius, who lived in the period of the "leap" from slave to feudal society, was the first person to study the gains and losses of monarchical politics in China's slave society and establish the political laws governing the order or disorder of the country. Based on these laws, he further developed the greatest monarchical political theory in the world. Hence, these scholars say, Confucius can be regarded as a political ideologist of monarchism, and Confucianism should be considered the most progressive political thinking in China's feudal society.

Some scholars offer a psychological analysis of Chinese national culture based on what they induce to be the four key elements of Confucian doctrines — consanguinity, psychology, humanitarianism and ideal personality. The humanitarianism and stress on ideal personality reflected in the clan democraticism of the Confucian doctrines, as well as the reality-orientated rational approach and the optimistic enterprising spirit in practice that are contained in Confucianism influenced many people with lofty ideals throughout China's long history and became component parts of an important tradition that constantly played a progressive role.

Some scholars believe that appropriate appraisal of the Confucian doctrines can only be reached in the context of the role of Chinese civilization within world civilization. This concept of studying the roles and historical positions of Confucius and his doctrines against the background of world history and the development of world culture is a new approach in the appraisal of Confucius and will help broaden the basis on which assessment is made.

Confucius' Philosophical Ideas, Benevolence and Rites

Today's controversies over the philosophical significance of the Confucian doctrines have a long history. Some people argue that Confucius' philosophical ideas reflected the change during his time from religious idealism that believed in perceptible personified deities to rational idealism and from objective idealism that believed in fate to subjective idealism with benevolence as its basis. The transference represented the restraint or expansion of the

subjective spirit and the casting away of orders from personified deities.

Others highlight the value of Confucius' ideas to the human spirit, pointing out that the "benevolence" of the Confucian doctrines is human self-examination and represents the consciousness of the human spirit.

Benevolence is an important aspect of Confucian doctrines and it is mentioned in more than 100 places in *Confucian Analects*, a record of Confucius' talks with his disciples and other people. The recent debates around the doctrine of benevolence not only involve its class nature (whether it belongs to the ideological system of the slave-owner class or that of the landlord class) but also its structure.

Some people hold the view that the doctrine of benevolence embraces the three parts of "loyalty and forbearance," "restraining oneself" and "loving others." "Loyalty and forbearance" is benevolence's radiating nucleus which is extended to be humanitarianism known in Confucius' words as "loving others" and self-cultivation known by the Confucius' term as "restraining oneself."

Some people argue that "benevolence" is a multi-layered frame structure, with "loyalty and forbearance" as its principle, "filial piety and brotherly duty" as its basis, "loving others" as its spirit and the "returning to the rites" as its purpose.

Still others point out that Confucius was not the first person who invented the doctrine of benevolence. They say he was an ideologue who systemized the doctrine. His contributions lay in his solving the mutual relations between "benevolence" and "rites," forming a standard system of the doctrine of benevolence and putting forward a complete set of self-cultivation methods that helped people foster the quality of benevolence.

It was generally agreed in the past that the nucleus of the Confucian doctrines was the doctrine of benevolence. In recent years, however, many scholars have challenged this concept. Some people claim that the "rites" are the starting point as well as the end-result of Confucius' thinking and that Confucius' "benevolence" is only a means for returning to the rites. Despite all apparent changes, Confucius' political thinking never departed from its origin — Zhou Li, the "rites" worked out by the Duke of Zhou, politician in the early years of the Western Zhou Dynasty (1066-771 B.C.). Hence,



Carved stone pillars at the Temple of Confucius, the philosopher's original residence which covers an area of 21 hectares and later served as an altar to offer sacrifices to Confucius.

the "rites" are the nucleus of the Confucian doctrines.

Others argue that rites and benevolence can both be regarded as significant points in Confucius' ideas, but only "the doctrine of the mean" can be regarded as the centre of the Confucian doctrines. But many other scholars still insist that in Confucius' doctrines, "benevolence" and "rites" are equally important but that "benevolence" is more fundamental and that learning the "rites" is a means towards achieving benevolence.

Historical Role and Influence

Confucius was widely worshipped in China's prolonged feudal society. With the constant elevation of his position, his doctrines were constantly interpreted and expounded. As a result, some Chinese scholars have called for retrieving the original features of Confucius' work. They hold that Confucius was a great philosopher, a political thinker, a master of ethics and an educator in ancient China. His practical approach towards nature and society,

his humanitarian spirit in his ethics and political views and the elements of materialism in his educational thinking are a lasting treasure of China's culture and spirit. The ideas propagated and elaborated by later feudal scholars were not the positive, progressive and rational components of Confucian doctrines and most of them were but bogus versions of Confucian doctrines or ossified dogmas.

Some argue that the Confucius and Confucianism during the Spring and Autumn Period were both distinguished from but also connected with the remodelled Confucius and restated Confucianism of later times. In this view, Confucius became an object of worship precisely because his views that justified the patriarchal clan system, a hierarchical system, were advantageous to the ruling class of the feudal dynasties to set up a relatively stable ruling order.

New ideas also have arisen on how to evaluate the historical influence of the Confucian doctrines. In the past, people tended to put too much emphasis on the obstructive role of the Confucian doctrines to the development of Chinese society. In recent years, many scholars have confirmed the agglutinative influence of Confucianism on the unification of the Chinese nation.

Some people hold that Confucius was the highest representative of the ideology and culture of China's feudal society. He opposed the punitive expeditions against the principalities in the east and favoured raising their cultural level, thus promoting the unification of the nation. During the course of the formation and development of the Chinese nation, Confucianism played an undeniable positive role.

Others point out that although Confucius only knew what had happened in the past and had no understanding of his times, his thinking had a tremendous historical influence and constituted an important factor in the formation of the common psychology of the Chinese nation.

The above account has reviewed some of the results achieved by Chinese academic circles in recent years in the appraisal of Confucius. During this period, our scholars also have studied and conducted textual research on other questions such as Confucius' theory that everything is decided by heaven. Confucius' attitude towards devils and deities, Confucius' humanitarian ideas, Confucius' political ideology and his ethical thinking as well as his educational tenets and teaching methods. □

Appraisal of Confucius: Why? How?

by Kuang Yaming

MAO ZEDONG connected Confucius (551-479 B.C.) directly with Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925) when he said explicitly:

"We should sum up our history from Confucius to Sun Yat-sen and take over this valuable legacy."¹

During the long period "from Confucius to Sun Yat-sen" there emerged countless great statesmen, thinkers, educators, historians, strategists, scientists, writers, national heroes (heroines) and patriots. Why did Mao Zedong cite Confucius as a representative of China's great historical figures and juxtapose him with Sun Yat-sen? I think he had several reasons.

First, Confucianism was the ideological pillar of the feudal dynasties from the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220) through the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) and became the ruling ideology of China's feudal society for more than 2,000 years.

It was not only popular and useful among the ruling classes who were a minority of the population, but exerted a great influence on the broad masses of the people. No other individual or school of thought had a comparable influence on Chinese history.

It was therefore only natural that in summing up history, Mao Zedong regarded Confucius as the first outstanding representative of China's great historical figures, absorbing what was beneficial to the people and drawing lessons from both positive and negative experiences.

Second, Confucius examined, deliberated upon and compiled the classics including folk songs from earlier periods. These are the documents we rely on today to understand the literature, history, philosophy, classics, ethics and morality of the past. They are the classical works such as *The Book of Songs*, *The Book of History* and *The Spring and Autumn Annals*.

Confucius summed up the past to enlighten later generations and thus carried the cause into

the future. In this respect, no one could compare with him.

Third, Confucius was an ambitious statesman, who strongly desired to accomplish something politically. He travelled to various states, promoting his political views (the principles of administering the state and bringing it peace) in the hope that some monarch would put him in a commanding administrative post so that he could realize his political ideals. But he ran into snags everywhere.

Instead of being discouraged and pessimistic, he placed his hope in the future. In the end, he devoted all his energy to collating classical works and engaging in education, thus playing an incalculable role in the development of China's 2,000-year-old culture.

Fourth, Dr. Sun Yat-sen was the great pioneer of the Chinese bourgeois democratic revolution. He was profoundly influenced by the Confucian school of thought as his works indicate. Of course, Dr. Sun only absorbed some aspects of Confucian ideas and gave them new interpretations. Nonetheless, his works were on a clear historical continuum beginning with Confucius.

Confucius was born in the later years of the Spring and Autumn Period when the Zhou Dynasty was in rapid decline. Modern scholars disagree about whether the Zhou Dynasty belonged to slave society or feudal society. Representative opposing views have been expressed by Guo Moruo and Fan Wenlan. Fan believed that China's feudal society began in the Western Zhou Dynasty (1066-771 B.C.) and I think it to be more appropriate. Confucian ideas, taken as a whole, were a product of China's early feudal society, which epitomized early feudal relations of production and superstructure (state system, classics, cultural relics and ideology).

In my opinion Confucian ideas should be considered in three ways.

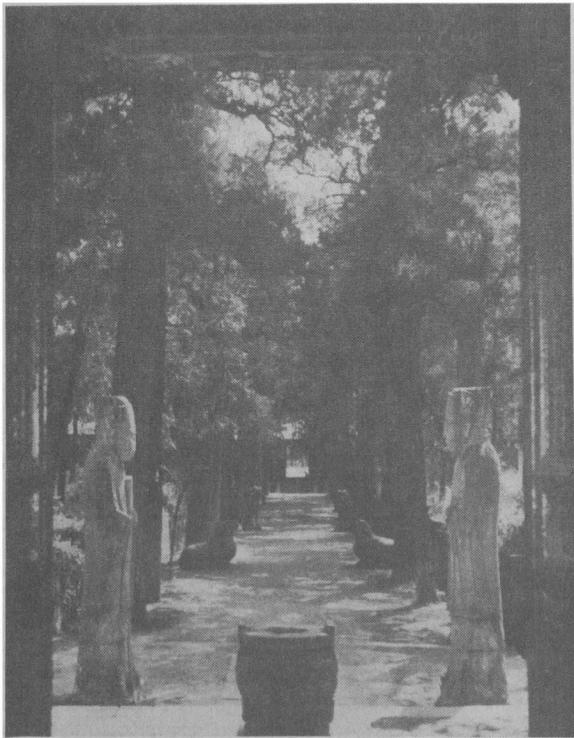
First, Confucian concepts were obviously intended to preserve the rule of the feudal landlord class and the ethical relations of classes.

¹The author is the honorary president of Nanjing University.

These ideas were determined by Confucius' historical background. The feudal remnants, which are still being eliminated today on the ideological front, are, to a great extent, directly or indirectly a product of Confucian ideas.

Second, we can sort out and utilize the concepts that were feudal in form but popular and progressive in content. For example:

1. The concept that "public spirit rules all under the sky" and the desirability of "great harmony" were utopian ideals cherished by the enlightened thinker Confucius more than 2,000 years ago. As everybody knows, the utopian socialist and communist trend of thought did not arise in Britain and France until the 18th and 19th centuries (represented by Saint Simon, Charles Fourier and Robert Owen.) Owing to the limitations of their understanding resulted from social conditions (the early period of capitalism), these Europeans proclaimed themselves to be the "prophets" of a perfect society and took upon themselves the task of "liberating" the poverty-stricken toiling people. They cherished the illusion that a so-called "phalange" society or a "socialist domain" could be established on a trial basis simply by begging for sympathy and donations from the capitalists without altering the existing social system, but their efforts ended in failure.



A path leading to the Mausoleum of Confucius.

Similarly, some 2,000 years earlier, Confucius' "world of great harmony" included not the least suggestion of changing the feudal system. Instead, Confucius tried to realize his scheme by begging for help from the emperor and the princes on the premise that his concept would maintain the feudal order.

So he travelled to various states but ran into snags everywhere; his efforts naturally ended in complete failure.

In the 19th century, the great German philosopher Friedrich Hegel proceeded from a revolutionary concept (dialectics) and yet came to extremely submissive and politically reactionary conclusions and thus became a royalist.

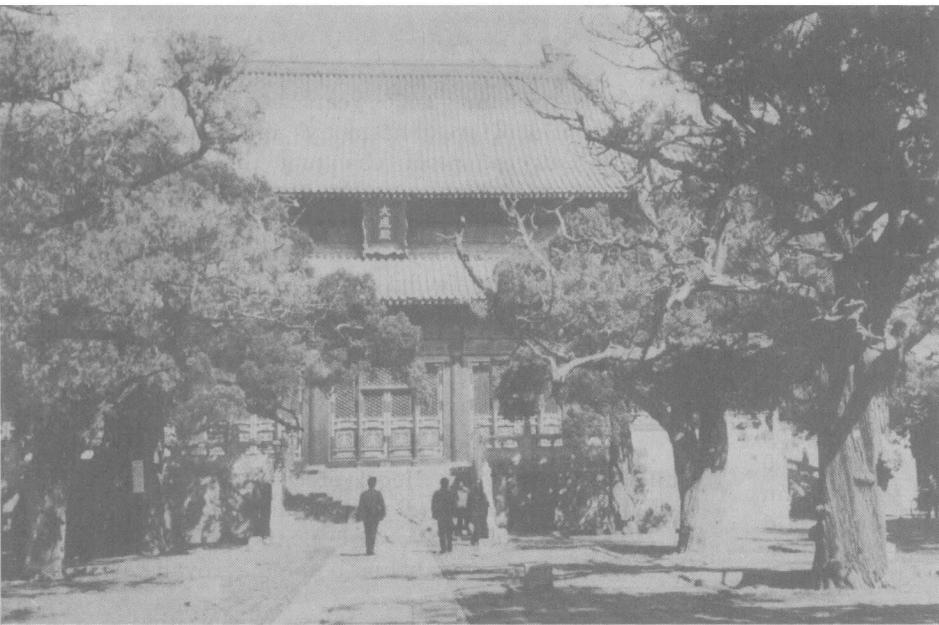
Therefore, it is not at all surprising that Confucius, China's great enlightened thinker, over 2,000 years ago arrived at the political conclusion that it was correct to maintain the social order of the feudal landlord ruling class.

Engels held that Hegelian philosophy, which played a tremendous role in national intellectual development could not be discarded simply on the grounds that it was "absurd and harmful." Instead, "it had to be 'sublated' in its own sense, that is, in the sense that while its form had to be annihilated through criticism, the new content which had been won through it had to be saved."²

This also is true of Confucius' ideas, which played such a tremendous role in the intellectual development of the Chinese nation over the last 2,000 years. So it is a significant task to use criticism to "sublate" the dross of the "idea of great harmony" which has existed in China for over 2,000 years and to absorb rational "quintessence" and cherish it as a valuable historical legacy.

2. The concept of "benevolence." Confucius himself had different ideas about the concept of "benevolence," but they can be summed up mainly as follows: 1. Politically he saw it as the end-result of his projected "world of great harmony"; 2. Ethically he considered it the supreme principle guiding the relations between people in the "world of great harmony."

Again, the "world of great harmony" was not intended as a challenge to feudal society itself. Instead, the concept of "benevolence" had to conform to feudal society in which the relationships between people were stratified and unequal.



The temple of Confucius in Beijing.

An old saying goes, "Show universal love for the public and make friends with the good," but in reality, there could not be equal love and benevolence between ruler and minister, between father and son, between elder and younger brothers, between husband and wife and between the rich and the poor.

The "world of great harmony" as manifested politically in "benevolence" could accomplish nothing except for those who "are not troubled by the fears of being few in number but are troubled by the fears of being unequal; not troubled with fears of poverty but are troubled with fears of a want of contented repose."

This meant seeking equality out of inequality and easiness out of uneasiness.

Ethically, benevolence was intended to be measured by such moral standards as loyalty, forbearance, filial piety, respect for the elder brother and rites and righteousness. It was used to maintain stability in the unequal relationships between people in which everybody knew his own place.

Therefore, the concepts of love and benevolence were used consciously or uncsciously as a means to harmonize and cover up the unequal relations between people within the feudal society.

But after "sublating" the feudal dross contained in Confucius' idea of "benevolence" through criticism, there are still rational elements which we can use today.

Third, the concepts contained in Con-

fucianism, such as the attitude towards, methods and laws of study as well as the attitude towards and methods of teaching do not have clear class implications. These are aspects of Confucian ideas which still are valid to this date. Generally speaking, we can still quote the following as useful mottos:

"Is it not a pleasure to learn perseveringly? Is it not delightful to have friends come from afar? Is it not a man of complete virtue, who does not feel offended when left unheeded?" (Book I, Xue Er, *Analects*.)

"A man of complete virtue does not seek to gratify his appetite, nor does he seek to live in a comfortable lodging; he is keen on his work and careful in his speech; he will adopt whatever principle is helpful to correct himself—such is a person with eagerness to learn." (Book I, Xue Er, *Analects*.)

"In a hamlet of 10 families, there must be one who is as honorable and sincere as I am, but he is not so fond of learning." (Book V, Gong-Ye Chang, *Analects*.)

"Two companions walking alongside me can certainly be my teachers. I will learn whatever is good from them and reject whatever is bad." (Book VII, Shu Er, *Analects*.)

"Seeking knowledge without thinking is labour lost; thinking without seeking knowledge is perilous." (Book II, Wei Zheng, *Analects*.)

Today, when we are engaged in building a high level of socialist civilization, we should have a Chinese style of work and be imbued with a Chinese spirit.

We should, under the guidance of Marxism, take over the valuable national legacy of the historical period "from Confucius to Sun Yat-sen." To achieve this, we must begin by re-studying and re-estimating Confucius.

Notes:

1. Mao Zedong: *Selected Works*, Vol. II, Chinese ed., p. 522.
2. Marx and Engels: *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Chinese ed., p. 219.

(An abridged translation of an article in "Guangming Ribao.")

Can Peasants Buy Motor Vehicles?

SOME peasants in the Meicheng District of Hunan Province's Anhua County pooled their money to buy trucks and tractors with which they started commercial transport business. This was unprecedented in China and raised quite a few eyebrows.

The district government confiscated the vehicles on the grounds that allowing peasants to engage in such a lucrative business was tantamount to encouraging capitalism.

The peasants were disgruntled by what they considered a brazen encroachment upon their rights. They were supported by the county agricultural machinery bureau, which deemed the confiscation a violation of policies and submitted a protest to the county government.

The leaders of the district government, however, refused to budge. Allowing peasants to purchase motor vehicles for shipping, they said, was detrimental to the socialist collective economy.

Eventually the issue gained national prominence.

Renmin Ribao carried a report entitled "Is It Right to Confiscate Peasants' Trucks and Tractors?" A companion comment said:

"With the development of diverse economic undertakings in the rural areas, the peasants want to buy things they never thought of before and they want to sell their products too. But the interflow of commodities in many places is bottlenecked by the lack of transportation.

"Under these circumstances, the peasants are buying vehicles individually or in groups with earnings from their own sweat to transport their own products or to serve as sales agents for others; in this way they augment their incomes.

"Such activities are conducive to activating commodity production in the rural areas and therefore should not be limited, so long as they are not associated with speculations or other illegal activities."

The commentary described the district's confiscation of vehicles as "exploitation in a disguised form" and said it was "counter to Party policies and state law."

Repercussions were felt nationwide.

A Hebei village reader wrote: "Peasants buy trucks and tractors to engage in shipping and spend their earnings to expand farm production and raise the living standards. This is entirely in the interest of the nation and the people." He said that those who were afraid of peasants becoming wealthy through shipping operations are actually hindering the peasants' progress under the pretext of opposing capitalism.

A reader in Henan maintained that it was wrong to expropriate the peasants' means of production. He pointed out: "Ownership of large machinery is, in essence, ownership of the means of production. Although the private sector of the national economy is supplementary to the socialist economy, the question remains unanswered: Should the peasants who already own various kinds of farm implements and small and medium-sized vehicles possess other means of production such as trucks and large tractors? In other words, should these things be owned by the collectives and assigned to individuals according to contracts or left totally to individuals?"

Renmin Ribao published the readers' letters with an editor's note which concluded:

"According to the Party's new policies, it is unnecessary, in principle, to prohibit individuals from purchasing large and medium-sized tractors and trucks."

In the end, the Meicheng district government was convinced that they were wrong to confiscate the peasants' privately owned trucks and tractors and returned the vehicles to the peasants.

Thus the debate has come to an end. Since big changes are sweeping across China's countryside, new debates on similar issues may well occur in the days to come. □

OPINION

Fei Xiaotong on small towns

CELEBRATED sociologist Fei Xiaotong (Fei Hsiao Tung) has been monitoring Wujiang County in Jiangsu Province since 1936 as a focus for his study of China's rural areas.

In 1981 he was awarded the Huxley Medal in Britain and delivered the paper "Three Visits to Jiangcun Village" to the award gathering.

He visited the village twice the following year and, together with his colleagues, began to conduct major research on small towns.

The development of diversified economy and commodity production in rural areas, he noted, requires the development of small towns.

He took Zhenze, a town in Wujiang County, as a sample and analysed its situation. Before nationwide liberation in 1949, Zhenze was an agricultural centre. During the agrarian reform in the early 1950s, some of its population moved to the countryside for the distribution of land. Then, under the influence of "Left" policies, the commodity economy in the rural areas sagged and the town suffered as a result. Its population decreased, too, as some people moved to Shanghai and other big or medium-sized cities. Today the underdeveloped town cannot satisfy the residents' needs.

Small towns are not only economic centres, but also centres of politics, culture and services for their local areas. Peasants need somewhere to spend their

money, to obtain scientific knowledge and recreation, to repair their broken down machines. All these activities are intertwined in small towns.

Furthermore, cultural activities stimulate the economy. When *Shaolin Monastery*, a martial arts film, was shown in Zhenze, the town earned more than 10,000 yuan from selling tickets within a week and its sales increased 60,000 yuan.

Teahouses in small towns cannot be overlooked, Professor Fei said. They are exchange centres for all types of messages. If there were no small towns, there would be no cultural and economic centres, no contacts and information exchanges. Added to the marriages between lineal or collateral relatives, this would definitely affect the quality of China's population.

The poor development of small towns is one of the important reasons for the out-of-

control population in big cities. As there were few scattered towns, a large amount of the population flowed to the metropolitan areas.

China's population will increase by 200 million by the end of this century. When the big cities are too crowded to expand, small towns become the obvious places to take in the growing extra rural labour force. Now the population in small towns totals 60 million. China could afford to double that number.

The problem is that the development of small towns is crippled by too many out-of-date rules and regulations. Many areas have sufficient funds, labour force and markets to develop small towns, but they lack intelligence, policies or plans. All obstacles to the development of small towns should be removed, Fei said.

Fei Xiaotong believes that with the efforts of the masses, the authorities and the intellectuals, China's small towns can achieve healthy growth.

— "Renmin Ribao"

LIFE

Wedding in reformatory

IT was the second day of the Chinese lunar New Year (February 13 this year). An unusual wedding was under way in the small hall belonging to the Judong Reformatory Management Team in Jiangsu Province. Xu Qiu, the groom, was a worker at the Suzhou No. 2 Bicycle Spare Part Factory where he could have held his wedding, but he chose the re-

formatory hall instead, because he felt his life's course had been determined by the reformatory.

The hall was crowded with guests including the couple's families, leaders from the Provincial Reformatory Management Committee, Xu Qiu's former classmates and fellow workers, etc.

"Now, the bridegroom's speech!" announced Zheng Yan-



Xu Qiu (centre) and Zhu Yulan at their wedding.

qiao, the wedding presider and the team leader in the reformatory. As the guests applauded, the bridegroom stood up, a little embarrassed. He had a lot to say, but was too overwhelmed to start. It was some time before he could calm down and utter in trembling voice: "I owe much to the Party and government. . . ."

Xu Qiu was sent to the reformatory for three years in June 1980 after he was convicted of gambling and robbery. Last August he was released before his sentence expired and went back to work in his former factory. He said he would never forget the team leader who talked with him for three hours and then brought him supper the first night he came.

Thereafter, Zheng Yanqiao talked with him every day. When he was working, the leader asked if he was tired; when he was ill, Zheng brought him water and medicine. More than once Xu Qiu wrote to his parents, "The team leader treats me like his own son and helps me realize what kind of life I should live."

The bride Zhu Yulan, a worker at the Suzhou Insecticide Sprayers Factory, spoke at the wedding too. The reformatory was not strange to her, for she had visited Xu Qiu every two months during his sentence. Yet, she said she found it dif-

ficult to express her feelings on this special occasion.

Zhu Yulan was no more than a friend of Xu Qiu when he was sentenced to be reformed. But one day it occurred to her, "He needs my confidence and help." Supported and encouraged by the cadres at the reformatory as well as her factory, she posted a photo to Xu Qiu, saying, "I'll marry you so long as you remould yourself and are given an early release for good behaviour."

Zhu Yulan was repeatedly encouraged by the wedding guests to speak. Finally she said, "I, too, thank the authorities and the comrades. We will dedicate ourselves to the modernization drive after our marriage."

Students at the reformatory gave performances at the wedding, expressing their good wishes for the new couple.

— "Renmin Ribao"

TITBIT

Princess Becomes Peasant

FORMER princess Jin Shuming, the niece of the last Qing Emperor Pu Yi, is now living a comfortable peasant's life through her own labour in Zhejiang's Lanxi County.

Jin Shuming spent her childhood in the imperial palace in Beijing. At first, after she married, she did not know how to do housework and had to rely on her husband for everything. Nevertheless, the couple moved to the Xixi commune in Lanxi and she tried her hand at raising goats so she could earn her living by selling milk. She began with two goats and now has more than 100. Her maximum monthly income has

reached 180 yuan. Not long ago she built a new house.

Jin's eldest daughter is a teacher at the Zhejiang Teachers' College, her second one is a nurse in a hospital and the third teaches in the commune's primary school. Her son is a worker at the county rubber shoe factory.

Jin Shuming has been elected a member of the county People's Political Consultative Conference. She summed up her experience over the decades by saying, "A parasitic life is disgraceful. Labour not only creates wealth, but also remoulds people."

— "China News"

CINEMA

No man receives best actor award

No one received the 1983 Golden Rooster Awards for best leading actor, a fact which has received considerable attention from cinema goers as well as film circles.

The Golden Rooster Awards, established in 1981, are industry honours considered to be the "Chinese Oscars."

In two of the past three years, no man has received a Golden Rooster for best film actor. The only male winner so far was Zhang Yan, for his memorable depiction of an old peasant in *Laughter in Moon Village*.

China's newspapers and cinema magazines have run a series of articles about the best actor award.



Zhang Yan (left) and Li Xiuming, the best leading actor and actress awards winners at the 1982 Golden Rooster Awards.

Many directors hold that the unsuccessful performances of leading actors can be blamed on poor screenplays that do not create powerful male images.

Celebrated director Xie Jin said that most of the significant leading roles in the films he has directed have been female. In the much awarded feature film *Legend of Tianyun Mountain*, the most fully developed role is a woman who has the courage to marry a man who is considered an "enemy of society."

Critic Chen Jianyu noted that the style of actor Zhang Fengyi is reserved, yet he was not given chance to use his superior skills in his leading role in *Camel Xiangzi*, a feature film adapted from Lao She's novel of the same title. As a result, the female character Huniu, the daughter of the rickshaw owner, became a more central character and the actress Si-yingaowa won the 1983 Golden Rooster for the best actress.

Others think that few present-day actors are truly talented but instead have become film stars merely because they are handsome. However, audiences are becoming more sophisticated and have rising artistic expectations. They are not impressed by lacklustre performances, no matter how pretty the face.

Numerous celebrated actors such as Zhao Dan, Cui Wei and Jin Shan who once dominated the Chinese screen with sensitive and artistic achievements are now either dead or retired. Many young actors are not deeply rooted in real life and lack basic skills, despite their good professional education.

The fact that no Golden Rooster was awarded to a man

this year is still being discussed, but the situation is not hopeless. It may serve to spur better roles and performances.

SPORTS

World's top jumper

Zhu Jianhua, 19, was designated the "best Asian athlete" at the Ninth Asian Games held in New Delhi last November-December. He cleared the bar at 2.33 metres, thus beating his own Asian record and achieving the world's best mark in 1982.

Zhu Jianhua, the son of a Shanghai worker, began his path to becoming a high jumper at 11 years old. Tall, fast and bouncy, he enrolled in a spare-time sports school under coach Hu Hongfei.

Like other teenagers, Zhu enjoyed entertainment, especially films and visits to parks. However he disciplined himself, restricting his movies to one each weekend, and dedicated himself to laborious training.

Though neither an athlete nor a trained physical education instructor, Zhu's coach Hu Hongfei worked arduously to develop training methods that matched this youth's abilities. The traditional equation for high jumpers is strength plus skill yield success, but Hu's formulation for Zhu Jianhua is speed plus skill. On this basis Hu designed Zhu's training programme.

In the first two years Hu Hongfei did not instruct his young trainee in the precision art of clearing the crossbar. Rather, he broadened Zhu's familiarity with all track and field events by encouraging him to watch training sessions. In

Zhu's later training, Hu Hongfei implemented two concepts: running first, to lay a foundation for a speedy approach and a powerful take-off; diversified training second, to enliven the sessions. Thus, the training programme includes 100-metre sprint, tag running, jumping for high objects, leap frogging, hopping and horse vaulting.

Over the years, Zhu Jianhua has developed into a velocity-oriented high jumper. He can run 100 metres in 11.8 seconds and he can touch an object 3.40 metres high. In his international appearances, Zhu Jianhua has made marked progress: clearing 2.19 m in the Fourth World Middle School Students Games in 1980; 2.30 m in the Asian Athletics Championship in 1981; and 2.31 m, 2.32 m and 2.33 m successively in 1982.

After returning from New Delhi, Zhu Jianhua told correspondents that his next goal is to break the world record of 2.36 m at the coming world athletics championship this July in Helsinki.

CULTURAL RELICS

Gold tablet

Qu Xihuai, a young peasant, presented to the state a 1,200-year-old gold tablet which he had found on the Songshan Mountain, one of the five famous mountains where Chinese emperors offered sacrifices. Legend says that these mountains are the home of gods.

The gold tablet, 36.3 centimetres long and 247 grammes in weight, has 63 characters inscribed on it. It was left at the gate of a mountain peak by Hu Chao to ask the deities to forgive the sins of the Empress Wu Zetian who ruled from 684 to



704 A.D. Hu Chao was sent there by the empress as her envoy.

BIBLIOTHECA

Bookish peasant family

A peasant family named Li in the suburbs of Hengshui, Hebei Province, has a library of 8,000 titles, including political, historical, literary and scientific books.

Called the "family of scholars" by the local people, all seven family members (father, mother, grandmother and four children) spend their leisure time reading and studying.

The Li family's hobby of reading and collecting books dates back to the reign of Emperor Xian Feng (1851-61) of the Qing Dynasty. Li Huantang, one of the family's ancestors, was a local scholar and wrote a petition on behalf of the local people to Empress Cian, complaining that the local offi-

cial increased taxes during a severe natural calamity. The complaint was accepted and the emperor offered Li an official post which he declined. He stayed in the village to farm and read, and his studying habit took roots with his descendants. The family collection includes editions printed in the Qing Dynasty and in the pre-liberation days.

Li Gong, the head of the family, graduated from a secondary technical school. A skilled calligrapher and painter, he is currently working under contract as an art consultant for the Hengshui Construction Committee.

Wang Juazhen, the mother, had little schooling before their marriage but now has attained the educational level of a junior middle school graduate.

The grandmother, aged 81, is also an avid reader. The four children are all attending school.

Li Qi, 17, the eldest daughter, has authored a series of stories about 100 famous Chinese women scientists, writers, artists and leaders of peasant uprisings since ancient times till the 1911 Revolution. The collection will soon be issued by the Hebei Provincial Publishing House.

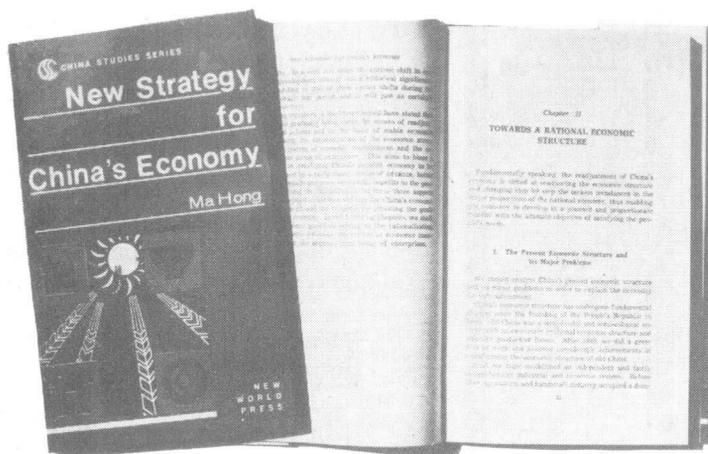
The family's calligraphy, papercuts and paintings have been displayed at county, prefectural and provincial art exhibitions.

The Li family take pleasure in assisting others with their studies. In recent years, 35 students who wanted to advance their studies have received help from the family members. Two of them have passed entrance exams to college; four, to secondary technical schools; and some others became amateur writers or artists.

The Li family never charge their students and they live thriftily to save money for books.

BOOKS

An authoritative study



New Strategy for China's Economy

(China Studies Series)

by Ma Hong

Published by the New World Press

Distributed by China Publications Centre (Guoji Shudian)

Price: paperback RMB 1.40 yuan, hardcover RMB 2.50 yuan

China is in the midst of extensive economic readjustment and reform. The current changes, which began in 1979, aim not only to overcome imbalances in the economy but also to blaze a new trail in economic construction. Here the noted economist Ma Hong, President of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Adviser to the State Planning Commission, makes full use of his broad grounding in economic theory and a wealth of practical experience in policy implementation to present a full and clear picture of the recent developments in China's economy.

The author describes the steps to be taken on the road to realizing the new economic strategy and analyses the major deficiencies that have become apparent in China's old approach to socialist economic construction, including theoretical and practical mistakes in the selection and realization of economic development objectives. The new policies of readjustment and reform have been developed to correct these errors, and the present volume details the process of rationalization of the economic structure, the economic management system and the organizational set-up of the economy.

Ma Hong's treatment of his subject is both objective and comprehensive. In discussing the current structure of the national economy, for example, he both affirms the basic changes that have been effected since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949 and stresses the existence of irrational aspects of the economic structure. With this base of comprehensive

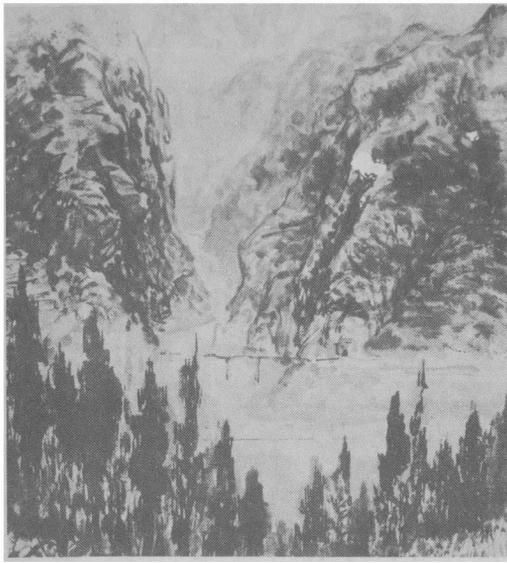
analysis, he draws pertinent conclusions regarding the proper direction of structural reforms.

The author describes a major twofold strategic shift in China's socialist economic development: first, a shift in the goals of economic development recognizing that the fundamental aim of socialist economic construction should be the satisfaction of the people's needs; and second, a shift in the methods for attaining such goals. This involves placing greater emphasis on the improvement of economic results, striving to establish a rational economic structure with a balanced development of the different branches of the economy, appropriately lowering the ratio of the accumulation fund to the consumption fund in order to raise the living standards of the people, and reforming the present rigid and over-centralized system of economic management. The strategic shift also means that China will actively promote economic co-operation and technological exchanges with foreign countries rather than isolate itself from international contacts.

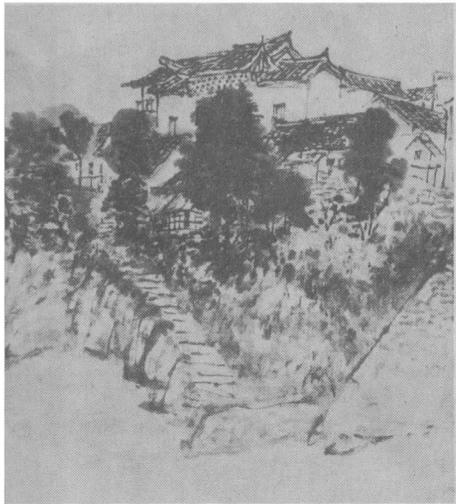
Another notable feature of the book is the depth to which it explores both problems and solutions. Whether examining the rationalization of the economic structure, the economic management system or the organizational set-up of the economy, Ma Hong puts forward many innovative, in-depth proposals.

The author's lucid exposition is supported throughout by ample facts and figures. The book also includes a useful appendix containing comprehensive statistics on China's economic development from 1949 through 1981.

— Ji Wen



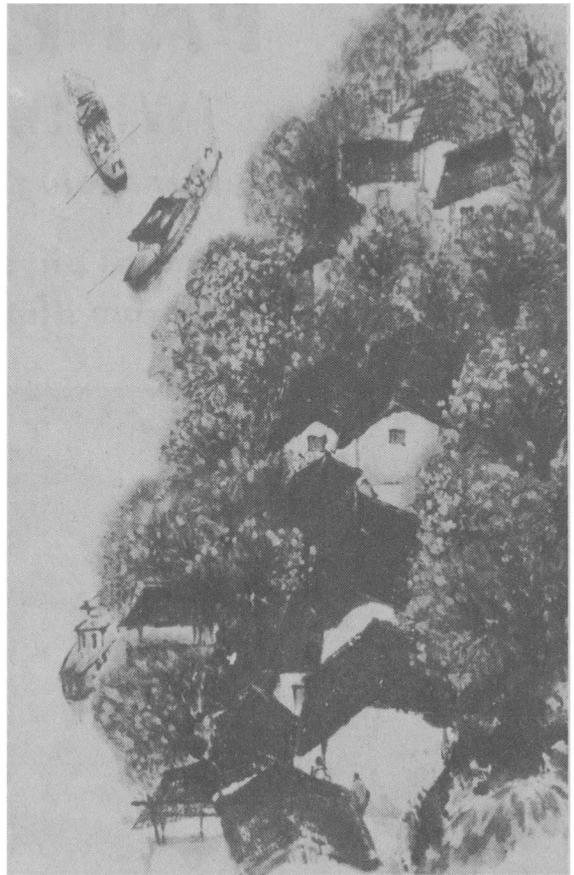
Gorge.



Mountain village.



Returning junks.



By a river.

Traditional Chinese Paintings by Dai Chang

Dai Chang, born in 1943 in Lantian County, Shaanxi Province, graduated from the middle school attached to the Xian College of Fine Arts in 1964. He is now a member of the Shaanxi branch of the Chinese Artists' Association.

Dai paints mountains and rivers in a traditional Chinese style. His paintings are simple and vigorous, full of local colour. In recent years, the artist often goes to the countryside in the mountainous area in the southern part of Shaanxi Province. After many years of careful study and observation Dai has adapted the traditional painting style to depict real life.



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The 6th Five-Year Plan (1981-85) of the People's Republic of China for Economic and Social Development

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(Excerpts)

Chapter XV

Engineering and Electronics Industries

Our main task is to improve the quality of products, develop new varieties and raise technological levels. We also must strengthen scientific and technical research and develop new products, import advanced technologies which are suitable to China's conditions and step by step transform the backward technology. We should continue readjusting the orientation and expanding the range of services offered by these industries. We must actively make plans for reorganizing the engineering and electronics enterprises in the main industries, cities and industrial bases so as to promote specialization in production technology and in basic products.

By 1985, the gross output value of China's engineering and electronics industries should be up 25.6 per cent from 1980, an average annual increase of 4.7 per cent, of which, machinery and electronic products for use in production will rise 7.2 per cent, an average annual increase of 1.4 per cent, while consumer machinery and electronic products will go up 84 per cent, an average annual increase of 13 per cent.

Section One Development Plan for the Main Branches of the Engineering Industry

Electrical machinery industry. We must improve the fossil fuel generators with more than 100,000 kw capacity each we are producing and try to build even bigger high-efficiency fossil fuel generators. We should produce some giant hydropower generating equipment, develop generators with large hydro-storage capacities and high waterhead generators and design and build equipment for nuclear power stations with a capacity of 300,000 kw. By 1985, we expect to produce 3.5 million kw of power generating equipment. At the same time, we must replace those industrial boilers, medium-sized and small electric motors, medium-sized and small transformers, industrial resistance furnaces, and small electric welding machines which consume enormous amounts of energy but are in great demand and are widely used. To do this, we intend to turn out 171 new varieties of these products in 22 lines by 1985.

Automobile industry. Our main task in the automobile industry is to improve the quality of the "Jiefang" and "Yuejin" trucks, the Beijing light cross-country vehicles and Shanghai sedans, so that they will need a major overhaul

once every 150,000 to 200,000 kilometres instead of today's 100,000 kilometres and reduce their gasoline consumption by 20 per cent. In 1985, China will produce 200,000 automobiles, most of which will be of improved or new models.

Machine tool industry. Our main efforts will be devoted to raising the precision, efficiency and reliability of products, and turn out better complete sets of machine tools. In 1985, China will produce 100,000 machine tools.

Heavy-duty, mining and universal machinery industry. Our main task is to turn out mining, scrubbing and safety equipment for coal mines; produce small billet casters, large aluminium rolling mills, and supply gas fittings and equipment for the cities. We must also actively develop and manufacture offshore oil exploring equipment, large steel rolling mills, complete sets of equipment for large opencast mines and dressing equipment, and replace such universally used energy-inefficient equipment such as industrial pumps, air blowers, compressors and oxygen-making equipment. By the end of the five-year plan period, we will be making 281 new kinds of universal equipment in 43 categories.

Instrument and meter industry. The main task in this field is to provide energy measuring, inspection and control instruments for the technological reform of those 700 enterprises consuming 50,000 tons or more of standard coal, and for industrial boilers, kilns and furnaces, as well as to produce complete sets of instruments and meters for modernizing large equipment systems, projects and key enterprises, and for scientific research.

Farm machinery industry. It is necessary to produce machines needed for developing farming, forestry, livestock production, sideline occupations and fisheries, and mechanized or semi-mechanized farm tools which are light and handy, small and simple, sturdy and inexpensive. China expects to turn out 60,000 tractors and 280,000 walking tractors in 1985.

Developments in the building machinery industry, merchant shipbuilding industry, light and textile machinery industry and medical instruments industry are also scheduled.

Section Two Development Plan for Main Branches of Electronics Industry

Electronic components. We must do our best to improve our technology for producing

electronic components, turn out more varieties, raise quality and reduce costs.

Computers. In this field, we shall devote great efforts to developing micro- and mini-computers, single board micro-computers, special function micro-computers and industrial control computers; to improving functions, speeding up the replacement of old products and bringing the products into mass production. We shall also develop large and medium-sized computers, software systems and systems for the information processing of Chinese characters.

Broadcasting and television. We shall mass produce colour and black-and-white TV sets, develop and popularize special-purpose television for use by different economic departments, produce high-grade and medium-grade multifunctional radios, tape recorders as well as colour cartridge video recorders.

Other civilian electronics fields. We shall give full attention to developing electronic equipment for communication and navigation systems needed in offshore oil drilling, and for air control systems, digital microwave communication systems, optic fibre communication systems, re-diffusion systems and radio communication systems, as well as to producing new-type electronic instruments and equipment to serve agriculture, industry, science and technology, culture and education and public health.

Section Three Scientific and Technological Research in Engineering and Electronics Industries

We shall improve production techniques for electronic components and basic parts and to strengthen research and development in basic technology.

We shall develop new products and systems so as to provide technologically advanced equipment for all departments.

We shall raise technological standards, the design levels of products and enhance our capability to develop new products. Strengthen organizational work in scientific and technological research and development of new products will be strengthened.

Section Four Structural Reorganization and Technological Transformation in the Engineering and Electronics Industries

We must improve and develop those specialized co-operation ties already established among industries and localities such as in the automobile, shipbuilding and electronics industries as well as those among different trades, such as in

forging, founding, heat treatment and electroplating technologies.

We shall give priority to technological transformation in the engineering and electronics industries with the stress on developing new products. Transformation should be carried out step by step in plants making main systems and components as well as research and design institutes working on basic components and instruments, on machines and products requiring high energy input and on key products for export.

Chapter XVI

Building Industry

During the period, 210,000 million yuan will be spent on constructing buildings of a total floor space of 700 million square metres. In 1985, the proportion of the completed buildings, measured by floor space, will be 55 per cent of all that under construction, a 2.3 per cent increase over the 52.7 per cent in 1980.

The industry should improve construction methods, shorten construction period, improve construction quality and define design standards for major trades based on China's conditions. Focusing on the effort to economize on energy and raw and semi-finished materials and to improve the construction quality, building departments should transform in a planned way the existing factories producing components and fittings, update and supplement obsolete construction machinery, and raise the level of comprehensive mechanization. China will strengthen scientific and technological research related to construction and strive to improve economic efficiency in architecture.

Chapter XVII

Transport, Post and Telecommunications

Section One Freight Volume and the Total Business of Post and Telecommunications Services.

Following are the targets of the freight volume of post and telecommunications services in 1985:

The volume of rail freight will be 1,200 million tons, a 10.5 per cent increase over 1980, an average annual rise of 2 per cent; the volume of goods transported will be 660,000 million ton-kilometres, a 15.6 per cent increase over 1980, an average annual increase of 2.9 per cent.

The volume of freight transported by ships and barges will be 460 million tons, a 16.4 per

cent increase over 1980, an average annual increase of 3.1 per cent; the volume of goods transported will be 566,100 million ton-kilometres, up 12 per cent over 1980, an average annual rise of 2.3 per cent.

The handling capacity of China's coastal harbours will be 260 million tons, a 19.6 per cent increase over 1980, an average annual rise of 3.7 per cent.

The volume of freight transported over roads by the transport departments will be 650 million tons, a 20.8 per cent increase over 1980, an average annual rise of 3.8 per cent.

The total volume of air freight will be 800 million ton-kilometres, an 86.5 per cent increase over 1980, an average annual rise of 13.3 per cent.

The total business volume of post and telecommunications services will be 2,370 million yuan, a 27.4 per cent increase over 1980, an average annual increase of 5 per cent.

Section Two Railway Construction

Stress will be laid on the technical transformation and construction of railways in order to increase the capacity for coal transportation. The following fields of work are to be undertaken:

Increase the capacity for transporting coal from Shanxi Province and to northeast China by rail. Some important railways will be electrified and double-tracked. The amount of coal transported from Shanxi, western Inner Mongolia and Ningxia will have increased from 72 million tons in 1980 to 120 million tons by 1985; and that to northeast China, from 14 million tons in 1980 to 29 million tons, approximately equivalent to the amount of coal now transported from Shanxi Province to other parts of the country.

Strengthen the capacity to transport coal and phosphate rock from China's southwest to other parts of the country. By 1985, the capacity of transporting goods from Yunnan and Guizhou Provinces via the Guiyang-Kunming, Hunan-Guizhou (Zhuzhou-Guiyang) and Guizhou-Guangxi Railways will reach 12 million tons, 4 million more than the 8 million tons in 1980.

A number of electrified and double-tracked projects will be constructed or rebuilt so as to ease the strained transport situation in the southeast coastal areas and strengthen the

transport capacity in China's northeast and northwest.

Increase passenger transport facilities. Over the five years, the Shanghai passenger station, the new Shenyang northern passenger station and the Shijiazhuang passenger station will be constructed.

A total of 2,067 kilometres of railway track will be laid; 1,689 kilometres of line will be double-tracked and 2,511 kilometres of line will be electrified. A total of 2,350 locomotives, including 300 electric and 900 diesel locomotives, 6,380 passenger cars and 72,000 freight cars will be added.

Section Three Water Transport

The emphasis in water transport will be laid on the construction of harbours and of inland water navigation facilities, the building and technical transformation of ocean-going vessel docks in particular.

Construction work is scheduled on 132 deep-water berths in 15 harbours including Dalian, Qinhuangdao, Tianjin, Qingdao, Shijiusuo, Lianyungang, Shanghai, Huangpu and Zhanjiang; 54 will be completed. The handling capacity of the country's coastal harbours will total 317 million tons in 1985 as against 217 million tons in 1980.

In inland navigation, stress will be laid on construction along the mainstream of the Changjiang River and the navigation projects on the Beijing-Hangzhou Canal and the Xijiang River. Through technical transformation, the coal transfer docks in Pukou, Hankou and Zhicheng Harbours will be enlarged. The loading capacity for coal at the harbours of the Changjiang River will total 30 million tons in 1985 as against 15.7 million tons in 1980. The section from Xuzhou to Yangzhou on the Beijing-Hangzhou Canal will be dredged, double-locks will be added and coal harbours will be extended. The coal transport capacity in the section from Xuzhou to Yangzhou will double from 5 million tons in 1980 to 10 million tons in 1985.

The Xijiang River will be dredged so as to enable 1,000-ton-class barges to sail directly from the harbour in Guixian County to Guangzhou during the period of the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

Coastal ships with carrying capacity of 1.5 million tons, ocean-going vessels with 4.26 mil-

lion tons of capacity and barges with 670,000 tons of capacity for the Changjiang River will be re-outfitted or added. A total of 61,000 passenger spaces will be added to both cargo and passenger vessels and the number of runs for passenger vessels on the existing routes will be increased and new regular routes will be opened in these five years.

Section Four Highway Construction

Efforts will be concentrated on the building and reconstruction of seven principal highways. These include strengthening the network of principal highways in China's southwest and northwest, that is, strengthening the Qinghai-Tibet (Xining-Lhasa) Highway, Xinjiang's Tianshan Highway and the highway from Lanzhou in Gansu Province to Yichuan in Shaanxi Province, linking the highway from Hebei Province through Pingquan to Shuangjingzi in eastern Inner Mongolia, and connecting the highway from Sixian County in eastern Anhui Province to northern Jiangsu's Pukou.

The method of building and managing public projects by the local people but subsidized by the state should be maintained. Highways in counties and communes should be built so as to improve rural transport.

Section Five Civil Aviation Construction

The final stage of the projects associated with Urumqi Airport and Beijing Airport will be completed; the airports in some cities and places will be expanded and their technical quality and capacity will be improved.

It is necessary to properly readjust international and domestic routes and open new routes, increase the number of flights and develop specialized aviation to serve agriculture and energy exploitation; raise the daily utilization rate and tap all carrying potentials of planes, ensure safety and improve services.

Section Six Post and Telecommunications

Emphasis will be laid on improving facilities for local calls, particularly in large cities, increasing the long-distance telecommunications services and expanding the capacity of international telecommunications. During this period, 700,000 telephones will be installed, 6,200 kilometres of telecommunications cables for long-distance calls will be added and 2,700 telephone offices and sub-offices will be reconstructed or built.

Chapter XVIII

Domestic Commerce

Section One Balancing Commodity Supply and Demand

The 1985 volume of retail sales will reach 290,000 million yuan (excluding the peasants' retail sales to the non-agricultural population). This is 40 per cent greater than that of 1980, an average annual increase of 7 per cent; 7.5 per cent annually for rural retail sales and 6.3 per cent for urban retail sales.

In order to maintain the balance of supply and demand on the market and to keep prices basically stable during the five years, commercial departments and production departments should, on the basis of increasing production, concert their efforts to find more sources of commodities and organize more saleable goods for the market; they should strengthen unified leadership and planned management of the market, open up more channels and reduce intermediate links so as to facilitate circulation, rationalize supply and improve retail sales.

Develop commerce-run industry and catering trades. It is expected in 1985 the output value of the catering trade turnover will be 14,400 million yuan, a 43 per cent increase over 1980.

Section Two Commercial Structure

While ensuring the dominant position of state-run commerce, we will go all out to promote collective and individual commerce, thus gradually developing a commodity circulation system, characterized by diverse economic forms, more channels of circulation but with fewer levels of management.

In 1985, the number of outlets for retail sales, catering trades and service trades throughout the country will be 4.4 million, an increase of 2.38 million over 1980, or a 120 per cent jump. There will be on the average 4.3 stores for every thousand people, 2.2 more than in 1980. The number of personnel in these lines of work will be 16 million, an increase of 73 per cent, 6.73 million people more than in 1980.

Section Three Management of State-Run Commerce

The responsibility system of management for commercial enterprises at all levels should

be implemented and perfected. A better job should be done in the distribution of commodities. All commercial enterprises should tighten management of funds and the circulation of commodities should be organized according to economic districts.

Political and ideological work among workers and staff members must be stepped up. They must really improve their attitudes in attending to the needs of consumers. Commercial workers and staff should raise their educational, business and technological levels.

Market forecasting should be conducted and commercial predictions made public regularly.

Chapter XIX

Economic Relations and Trade With Foreign Countries

Section One Import and Export

We will uphold the principle of unified planning, unified policy and of taking concerted actions in foreign trade while bringing into play the initiatives of the local authorities, departments and enterprises engaged in trading with foreign countries. We must keep close watch on fluctuations on the international market, make timely adjustments to our import and export mix so as to place ourselves in a better position in foreign trade and keep improving economic results.

The nation's total turnover of imports and exports in 1985 will reach 85.5 billion yuan, a 52 per cent increase over 1980 and an average annual growth of 8.7 per cent. Of this, imports will amount to 45.3 billion yuan, an average annual increase of 9.2 per cent, and exports to 40.2 billion yuan, an average annual increase of 8.1 per cent.

In the field of imports, advanced technology and key equipment, when necessary and possible, are to be introduced into our country. We will give priority to importing materials that are in short supply but needed in production and construction at home. We shall organize well the import of materials needed on the home market and materials that can be used to boost our exports. All materials imported directly by local governments or the various departments should be brought into the unified plan of the state. Equipment, consumer goods in particular, which can be made by our country

must not be imported indiscriminately so as to protect and promote our national industry.

In the field of exports, the outflow of materials essential to the nation's economy and people's livelihood is to be handled strictly according to state planning; in the case of products of the textile and other light industries and handicrafts, we should take full advantage of our superior traditional technical know-how and skills and our huge manpower and actively expand their export under the principle of promoting exports through imports. We shall look for a bigger world market for our machinery and electrical products, to be made on a still higher technical level. We shall make efforts to expand the export of things we have in abundance or which we have great production potentials, such as nonferrous and rare metals, non-metal minerals, chemical and pharmaceutical products. Exports of farm and sideline products, native products and animal products should be well organized according to plan. But we must limit the export of goods which consume too much energy in production.

Section Two Use of Foreign Funds

We must make good, effective use of foreign funds according to the needs of national construction, to our capacity for installing complete sets of equipment and to our capacity to repay and our ability to handle them in an effort to promote the development of our production and construction. We should use foreign funds mainly to develop energy and transportation, and to modernize our equipment so that foreign funds are used in such a way to finance the introduction of foreign technology and for technical transformation.

Section Three State Foreign Exchange Earnings and Payments

We must strive to increase foreign exchange earnings and reduce foreign exchange payments, strictly control non-trade payments and see that foreign exchange earnings and payments are more or less balanced.

Section Four International Economic Aid and Co-operation

We must do our work well in foreign aid. At the same time, we must develop international economic and technical co-operation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Section Five Special Economic Zones

We will set up experimental special economic zones in Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou in Guangdong Province and Xiamen in Fujian Province. We should review the experience gained therefrom and based on these experiences build up and run these special zones in a still more satisfactory way.

Section Six Tourism

In 1985, we plan to receive 2 million tourists visiting various parts of the country, a 70 per cent increase as compared with the 1980 figure of 1.16 million. Construction of facilities for the industry will be properly expanded. Tourist areas will be further developed and the quality of service improved.

Section Seven Customs and Commodity Inspection

We must seriously suppress smuggling and other illegal activities while giving every convenience to travellers entering or leaving the country. We should readjust the rate of customs duties in good time to encourage or limit the import or export of certain commodities. Only thus can we help enlarge our economic and technical exchanges with foreign countries and at the same time protect and promote the development of production at home. We must strengthen our work of inspecting goods imported or exported.

PART THREE

Plan for Regional Economic Development

Chapter XX Coastal Areas

We shall make the most of the coastal areas and take full advantage of their special favourable conditions to help stimulate economic development in the interior.

We shall bring into play the superiority of these areas' scientific research forces and their high level of technology and management so that industrial production there can develop sophisticated new products. All coastal areas should readjust production in their major industrial branches, especially in the processing industry and change the product mix. We shall make this readjustment according to the needs of

society and based on the principles of consuming less energy and raw materials, having a smaller volume of freight, causing less pollution by waste water, waste gas and industrial residue, requiring a high intensity of technology and labour, and producing a high rate of foreign exchange earnings.

We shall intensify the development of energy resources and energy saving, speed up the construction of harbours and railways and intensify their technical transformation. We shall gradually ease the strangled situation of energy and transport and effectively tap the production capacity in order to turn out more industrial products needed by society.

We shall take advantage of favourable conditions to develop economic relations and trade with foreign countries. We should make good use of our huge labour power, fine processing skills and the convenience of transport in coastal areas to develop exports of finished products using imported materials. We shall use a portion of our foreign funds according to plan in order to introduce some technologies suited to our country.

Chapter XXI

Inland Areas

We shall accelerate the development of the energy, communications and raw and semi-finished materials industries so as to support economic development in the coastal areas.

We shall carry out readjustment, reorganization and co-ordination of the existing machine-building industry.

On the premise of fulfilling their quotas of cotton, wool, hemp, silk, sugar and tobacco, the inland provinces and autonomous regions shall, in line with the special features of their local resources, develop the production of consumer goods in a planned way so as to raise their degree of self-sufficiency in industrial products for daily use, and maximize the inland's agricultural potential.

Chapter XXII

Minority Nationality Regions

We shall actively support and help the minority nationality regions to develop production and promote economic prosperity.

We shall give full play to superior resources for agriculture and livestock breeding and strive to increase production.

We shall strengthen planned industrial construction in accord with local resources.

We shall develop special products needed by minority nationalities so they can improve their trade.

We shall continue to give the minority nationality regions financial, material and technological support. The state has decided to grant a 10 per cent annual increase in financial subsidies to minority nationality regions; it also will allocate 500 million yuan yearly to help develop the economies in the minority nationality regions and other economically underdeveloped regions.

Chapter XXIII

Regional Co-operation

We shall develop regional economic and technical co-operation systematically and in a planned way on the basis of summations of experiences.

We shall conduct regional co-operation mainly in material, technological and economic aspects.

In developing economic and technological co-operation between regions, we shall adhere to the principle of co-ordinating all activities of the nation and strengthen planned management; implement the contract system conscientiously while gradually establishing a nationwide administrative system for economic co-operation; and pay close attention to legislative work in regional economic and technological co-operation.

Chapter XXIV

Exploitation and Rehabilitation of Our Land

We shall draw up plans for the exploitation and rehabilitation of land in some parts of the country. First of all, we shall draw up a plan for the economic zone in the Changjiang River Delta with Shanghai as its centre, a plan for the economic zone embracing bases of the coal and heavy and chemical industries in the western part of Inner Mongolia, northern Shaanxi, Ningxia and western Henan with Shanxi as its centre.

We shall carry out comprehensive surveys and special research programmes in the key areas and the surveys of agricultural resources and agricultural zoning. We shall pay attention to water and soil conservation and strengthen the management and utilization of water resources. We must do a good job in surveying

and exploiting maritime resources, and strengthen land legislation.

PART FOUR

Plan for Development of Scientific Research and Education

Chapter XXV

Science and Technology

After five years' hard work, we should be able to narrow the gap between China's scientific and technical level and the advanced level of other countries in some important and urgently needed fields so as to change somewhat the outlook for production technology in some major departments of the national economy and lay a necessary scientific and technological foundation for long-term development in the Seventh Five-Year Plan and the period after it.

Section One Popularization of Scientific and Technical Results

In the five years, we shall emphasize popularizing 40 major scientific and technological results. These include techniques for increasing agricultural output and for processing, storing and freshness-preservation of farm produce, new products and technology in textile and other light industries, energy-saving and developmental technologies, new machine-building and electronics techniques, raw materials and engineering technology, chemical and pharmaceutical industrial techniques and techniques in transport and post and telecommunications.

Industrial departments, localities and enterprises should, while focusing their efforts on reducing the consumption of energy and raw materials, increase the variety and improve the quality of their products, raise labour productivity and actively apply new scientific and technological results. Necessary policies shall be adopted with regard to product prices and interest on loans to encourage and support the popularization and utilization of new scientific and technological findings.

Section Two Scaling New Heights in Science and Technology

We shall organize level-by-level efforts to solve difficult problems in science and

technology and strive to make breakthroughs in major technical problems in production and construction in light of the requirements of the economic and social development. At the same time, major efforts should be devoted to solving scientific and technological problems in the development of society. Within these five years the state will emphasize 38 major scientific and technological projects in the following eight fields:

1. Agricultural techniques; 2. techniques for the food industry, light and textile industries; 3. techniques for energy development and energy conservation; 4. techniques for the development of geology and raw materials; 5. machine-building and electronics technology; 6. transport and communications technology; 7. the techniques for optic fibre communications, remote sensing, laser, superconductors, isotope and irradiation as well as genetic engineering; and 8. other technologies concerning research and manufacture of new types of contraceptives, research on ways to prevent and treat infectious hepatitis and cancers, research into the technologies for environmental protection and pollution control.

Approximately three-fourths of the above-mentioned scientific and technological items are the major construction projects or technological transformation projects aimed at solving problems concerning key equipment and technology during the periods of the Sixth and Seventh Five-Year Plans, and a considerable number of them are expected to yield tangible results during these five years which can be applied in production, and can effectively boost the economic and social development.

Section Three Research Into the Basic Science

We shall strengthen research into the theories of basic science so as to meet the needs of the state in solving knotty scientific and technological problems, while great importance should be attached to the study of major theories in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, sciences of earth and astronomy, which will pave the way for the long-term development of the national economy.

Section Four Measures for Developing Science and Technology

We shall improve and implement major technical and economic policies, including those concerning agriculture, energy development and conservation, mechanical equipment, transport and communications, multipurpose utilization of

natural resources as well as environmental protection. The various trades and professions should formulate their own technical and economic policies.

We shall reorganize scientific research institutes and reform the scientific research system. Independent scientific research institutes generally will not be set up except for some experimental centres and bases and demonstration centres for industry and agriculture. Necessary adjustment and reorganization will be effected. Research in application and development should be gradually socialized. In doing so, we should accelerate the development of new techniques and establish technological development centres for the energy industry and for consumer goods production. In order to integrate science and technology with economic and social development more closely, these institutes should actively try out various methods for integrating scientific research and production into an organic whole or a "dragon" system and implement the system of transfer of the results of scientific research for compensation.

We shall strengthen the organizational management of the scientific and technological contingents. Scientists and technicians should get organized and develop an appropriate division of labour. They should actively solve key problems in major research projects, help the key enterprises and trades with their technical transformation, participate in the preparatory work of surveying and designing key projects and in working out the technological, economic and social development programmes.

We shall improve the facilities and working conditions for scientific research. The funds needed for the key projects to be undertaken and popularized as decided by the state should be included, depending upon their specific purposes, in the plans for science and technology development, technological transformation, capital construction and credit funds. Funds must be used for specific projects, and the supply of necessary materials must be guaranteed. We should introduce, collect, systematize, duplicate and report on scientific and technological literature and materials in a planned way, increase information exchanges and gradually form a science and technology information network conforming to the development of science and technology in our country.

We shall actively popularize science and technology. We must pay attention to educating the young people about popular science and teaching them to love and study science.

Chapter XXVI

Philosophy and Social Sciences

We shall develop philosophy and social sciences appropriately. We must further organize all philosophy and social science research capabilities to strengthen studies of Marxist theory, of Chinese and foreign history and current events, and of all fields of social sciences. We should especially strengthen research on those important theoretical and practical problems of China's socialist modernization which urgently demand solution, and apply the creative results of these studies and research to serving the construction of a culturally advanced, highly democratic socialist nation, and to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

In these studies and research we shall continue to be guided by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and carry out the policies of integrating theory with practice and of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." We should promote a fine style of study characterized by seeking truth from facts, daring to explore and create, upholding the truth and correcting errors. We should actively participate in national and international debates and struggles on important issues of ideology and theory.

The main themes of research in philosophy and social sciences will fall under the following 12 categories: 1. studies of basic Marxist theory and philosophy; 2. studies of economics and practical economic problems; 3. studies of political science and law; 4. studies of sociology; 5. studies of nationality issues; 6. studies of literature and art; 7. studies of linguistics; 8. studies of history; 9. studies of educational issues; 10. studies of religious issues; 11. studies of international issues; and 12. compiling textbooks on philosophy and social sciences, the volumes on philosophy and social sciences of "Greater Encyclopedia of China," and various dictionaries and reference books, collating ancient works and organizing historical archives.

In addition, we should strengthen military science, journalism, library science, archive studies, human geography, social psychology, etc.

Social science research institutions should undergo suitable adjustments, add missing fields and strengthen weak ones. We must gradually set up some essential facilities for scientific research, for library, for gathering information materials.

Chapter XXVII

Elementary and Secondary Education

To establish a good foundation for raising the scientific and cultural level of all the people, we must actively develop pre-school education, reinforce and strengthen elementary education, consolidate and raise the level of junior middle school education, reorganize and reform senior middle school education, make great efforts to develop professional and technical education, and actively wipe out illiteracy.

By 1985, the number of children enrolled in kindergartens will increase from the 1980 figure of 11.51 million to 18 million.

By 1985, we must strive to make elementary education universal or basically universal in most counties throughout the nation. All other areas should actively create the conditions for enrolling many more school-age children in school. By 1985, the number of pupils enrolled in the nation's primary schools will reach 130 million. All provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should adopt effective measures and strive hard to raise the rate of school-age children entering school in the countryside, the remote border areas and the regions where minority nationalities live in compact communities, especially the rate of pupils remaining in school.

Before 1985, cities should attain universal junior middle school education. Senior middle schools should actively reform their internal structure, and pursue steady development. By 1985, the number of students entering regular senior middle schools throughout the nation will be about 2.8 million persons, 1 million less than in 1980; enter vocational and agricultural secondary schools, 1.4 million, or 1.16 million more than in 1980. Compared with 1980, the number of students enrolled in vocational secondary schools will have increased 6.5 times in 1985, and the number of students enrolled in agricultural secondary schools, 7.1 times in 1985.

Technical workers' school authorities should reconsider their offering of specialities, train different types of workers and raise the quality of training. Those schools which do

not recruit enough regular students should take on the task of training in-service workers. Some can train job-awaiting youths but are not responsible for assigning jobs upon their graduation.

Chapter XXVIII

Higher and Technical Secondary Education

Section One Ordinary Institutions of Higher Education

1. *University undergraduate departments and specialized colleges.*

In 1985, the country will have 400,000 undergraduate and specialized college students. The total number of students enrolled will reach 1.3 million, an increase of 13.6 per cent over the 1,144,000 students enrolled in 1980. In the five years of the plan the institutions of higher education will turn out 1.5 million graduates.

We shall effectively improve and competently estimate the needs for specialized personnel and work out 10-year and 20-year training plans for estimating the needs for specialized personnel.

We shall readjust the structure of specialized colleges and the distribution and contents of specialities and increase the proportion of two- or three-year specialized colleges among the institutions of higher education. We shall establish experimental specialized colleges and short-term vocational universities which will be run at low costs, achieve quick results, charge some tuition fees and generally accept day students, whose graduates will be selected for employment on the basis of their merits. We shall suitably expand the scale of training in urgently needed specialities and reduce the number of new students in the specialities which have trained more personnel than are actually needed. In accordance with the needs of economic and cultural construction, trends in scientific and technological development and the objective conditions of our colleges, we must appropriately merge and consolidate the existing specialities to raise the students' ability to work upon graduation.

We shall strengthen the construction and management of teaching and laboratory facilities. The state will provide a special fund of 700 million yuan for the construction of advanced teaching and laboratory facilities at a group of key colleges and universities. The new

or expanded experimental centres planned will include computer science centres, analysis centres, electronics experimental centres, mechanics experimental centres, and biochemistry experimental centres.

2. Graduate students.

The plan stipulates that 20,000 graduate students will be recruited nationwide in 1985, 550 per cent more than in 1980. The total number of graduate students will reach 50,000, an increase of 28,400 over 1980. In these five years a total of 45,000 graduate students will finish their studies.

The system for recruiting graduate students will undergo necessary reforms. While continuing to admit college graduates of the current year, we should steadily raise the proportion of college graduates who have worked for two years and workers and staff members with comparable educational standing. Departments of planning and of education must work out recruiting and training plans jointly with the colleges, scientific research institutes and the units in which these people will be employed. Graduate schools should be established on a trial basis.

3. Students studying abroad.

Within these five years, efforts will be made to send 15,000 persons abroad, an average of 3,000 persons per year; within this period 11,000 persons will complete their studies abroad and return home. Students sent abroad will major primarily in such specialities as the natural sciences and engineering technology, with emphasis on those fields and areas in which China is currently weak or which it needs to explore. At the same time, certain numbers of persons should be sent abroad to survey and study politics, economics, law, education and languages of foreign countries.

Section Two Specialized Secondary Schools

Technical secondary schools will admit 500,000 students in 1985, with total enrolments of 1.25 million students. Within these five years, 2.3 million students will graduate from technical secondary schools. We shall emphasize appropriate increases in the number of students recruited to specialize in finance and economics,

political science and law, management, light and other textile industries and construction.

Section Three Adult Higher and Technical Secondary Education

Training of cadres by groups and by stages should gradually be regularized and systematized. Government cadres should be released from work to study for six months once every three years. We should gradually develop specialized cadre training classes in the institutions of higher education to train the middle-aged and young leadership core. In 1985, specialized cadre training classes in higher education will recruit 15,000 persons.

We shall train workers and staff with a secondary educational level on a rotational level. In these five years those workers, who have a secondary educational level, will be organized to take political study, and study general knowledge and technical theory, technological rules and operational skills so that a good proportion will achieve a level higher than that of a graduate of a technical secondary school. Managerial personnel will be organized to study operation and management and professional technical knowledge so they will gradually become experts in economic work. Directors of large and medium-sized factories must basically attain the standards stipulated in the "Provisional Regulations for Directors of State-Owned Factories," that is, have a better command of the general and scientific knowledge of a secondary school graduate, be familiar with the production and operations of the type of enterprise in which they are engaged, understand the relevant economic laws and regulations and be competent in operation and administration. Engineering and technical personnel should be organized and encouraged to continue their studies, to continually keep abreast of both domestic and foreign advanced science and technology and to enrich their professional knowledge.

We shall develop radio and television universities, correspondence universities, evening universities, worker and staff universities and peasant universities, and promote and encourage self-study. The education equivalence of those who have participated in the university programmes or who are self-taught will be recognized when they pass graduation examinations which comply with standardized state stipulations.

PART FIVE

Social Development Plan

Chapter XXIX

Population

Section One Strictly Control Population Growth

The total population of the mainland in 1985 will be kept to 1,060 million, so that the birth rate must be controlled at about 19 per thousand persons and the natural growth rate be kept to 13 per thousand.

Family planning must also be implemented in the areas where minority nationalities live in compact communities, and each area should work out a programme for family planning that takes into account its economic, natural and population conditions.

Section Two Measures for Controlling Population Growth

We shall employ good publicity and education. In close co-operation with propaganda, health and civil affairs departments, and with trade unions, women's federations and Communist Youth League organizations, family planning committees at all levels must begin a deep-going and meticulous job of publicity, education and ideological work.

We shall strongly promote only one child per couple. The central link in family planning will be to greatly raise the rate of first births, strictly control second pregnancies, and firmly stop third pregnancies. To achieve this objective, we must persist primarily in ideological education while supplementing it with necessary economic and organizational measures. While implementing various forms of production responsibility system, the rural areas must also establish corresponding responsibility system for family planning which will be carried down to the commune, the brigade and the individual.

We shall improve technical guidance for family planning and improve maternity and child health care.

Strengthen family planning organizations and replenish the ranks of staffs.

Chapter XXX

Section One Urban Labour Employment

Within these five years, we shall increase the number of workers and staff members in

state units by 11 million and that in urban collective units also by 11 million. The number of individual self-employed workers will rise by 1.5 million, and about 5.5 million persons will replace those who retire or cannot work for various reasons in state and collective units. All this will provide a total of 29 million jobs. By the end of 1985, the newly rising labour force in the cities will be basically employed.

Both state units and collective units run by counties (or city districts) or above these levels, when recruiting workers in accordance with the plan, must implement open recruiting, allow voluntary applications, give overall examinations and select the best candidates for employment.

In strict compliance with the decisions of the State Council, the terms must not be relaxed regarding the retirement or resignation of workers and staff and the release of cadres from work with full pay.

Institute pre-employment training for urban job-awaiting youth; those who have completed training will be selected and employed by the units concerned rather than by the state.

Section Two Strengthen Labour Protection

In concert with consolidation and technological reforms of enterprises, we must conscientiously solve the prominent problems of safety technology and labour health, effectively improve working conditions, strive to prevent injuries and accidents and bring the incidence of occupational diseases down to the lowest level ever reached.

Perfect the labour protection system and improve the means of labour insurance and welfare.

Chapter XXXI

Residents' Income and Consumption

Section One Residents' Income

By 1985, the average net income per peasant will come to about 255 yuan, 33.5 per cent more than their income in 1980 (191 yuan), an average annual increase of 6 per cent. The proportion of cash income in the peasants' net income will go up by a wide margin.

The total wages for the country's workers and staff members in 1985 will be 98,300 million

yuan, 21,000 million yuan more than 1980, an average annual increase of 4,200 million yuan, a growth of 4.9 per cent. In the five years, most workers and staff members in units owned by the whole people, with the exception of a few high-ranking officials, will be promoted one grade higher on the wage scale. Middle-aged intellectuals, in view of the fact that most of them are underpaid and have heavy burdens, will receive substantial wage increases.

Section Two Residents' Consumption

By 1985, the annual per-capita consumption level of urban and rural residents will reach 277 yuan, 50 yuan more than in 1980, an average annual increase of 4.1 per cent, higher than the average annual increase (2.6 per cent) between 1953 and 1980. For residents in cities and towns, it will be 547 yuan, 79 yuan more than in 1980. For residents in the countryside, it will be 212 yuan, 39 yuan more than in 1980.

During the plan's period, the consumer goods available to the urban and rural populace will be further diversified.

Chapter XXXII

Urban and Rural Construction and Social Welfare

Section One Urban and Rural Construction

We must conscientiously implement the principle of controlling the size of the big cities, rationally developing the medium-sized ones and actively developing the small ones. Large and medium-sized new industrial projects generally must not be built in big cities, but in medium-sized or small cities or on city outskirts. Technical transformation of industry should be integrated with city planning. Satellite towns will be built in a planned way around the largest cities and in other big cities where conditions permit. Urban construction should be carried out based on the principle of comprehensive development.

Village planning throughout the country will have to be completed systematically before 1985. Government control over village construction will be tightened, with rigid control over the land which must be used economically. Peasant housing is mainly to be built by peasants themselves with the collective economy playing a major role in helping to build public installations in the villages. During the five

years, peasants are expected to build 2,500 million square metres of new housing and welfare facilities in the countryside will expand by a floor space of 300 million square metres.

Section Two Urban Residents' Housing

We shall maximize the enthusiasm of the central authorities, local authorities, enterprises and the individuals, making use of funds from various channels and in various forms to build housing in a planned way in order to further improve the living conditions of the urban populace. Within the five years, we plan to build houses in cities and towns with a floor space of 310 million square metres, an average annual of 62 million square metres. Living conditions will be improved for the urban residents who do not have their living quarters, who live in overcrowded accommodations or who live in very inconvenient conditions.

It is necessary to co-ordinate housing construction with urban development plans and the unified planning and arrangements shall be made for housing construction, and the construction of public utilities and other installations. Housing estates will be sold on an experimental basis and individuals are encouraged to buy houses.

Section Three Urban Public Utilities

We must give play to the enthusiasm of the central and local authorities and enterprises in carrying out the transformation and construction of public utilities in cities by groups and by stages in order of importance and urgency.

We should pay close attention to increasing the capacity of water supply in cities where water is in short supply. Construction of water supply engineering works should be particularly well organized in such big cities as Beijing, Tianjin, Dalian, Qingdao, Xian, Shenyang and Taiyuan, where water is in acute shortage. In the last three years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan period, the magnitude of these construction projects will grow to such an extent as to provide a daily amount of 10 million tons of water, an average annual increase of 3 million tons every day. At the same time, all places should take various effective measures to save water.

Where conditions permit, big cities should chiefly make arrangements for the construction of gas works on their own. With regard to the overall magnitude of the construction of gas

works, the daily gas supply is expected to reach 8 million cubic metres, about 3.5 million cubic metres more than the present daily supply.

Cities in the north should, depending on the financial and material means of the localities, build key regional boiler rooms and extend the central heating systems.

All local governments should allocate an additional amount of funds for the construction of urban public amenities and facilities. The funds for city maintenance and construction derived from industrial and commercial profits should be used solely for these purposes.

Section Four Social Welfare Services

Governments at different levels shall tap potentials available in every sphere and set up various forms of social welfare undertakings.

We shall take good care of the "five guarantees" (childless and infirm old persons who are guaranteed food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses by the people's commune) households in the countryside and look after the well-being of the families of soldiers and of those who died for the country.

We shall develop a proper number of sanatoriums and rest homes for workers and cadres to go there in groups at different times.

The funds spent by the state on pension for the disabled or for the families of those who died for the country and social relief in the five years will amount to a total of 12,670 million yuan.

Chapter XXXIII

Cultural Undertakings

Section One Films, Art

In films and arts, we shall emphasize raising the ideological level and the artistic value of our films and other artistic endeavours, and, on this basis, make efforts to increase their quantity. We will produce 120 feature films in 1985 as against 82 in 1980, an average of two new feature films every week. We should actively develop science and educational films and documentaries, and increase the number of cartoons and TV films. At the same time, we should make great efforts to develop plays, traditional operas, operas, dance drama, music, dance, *quyi* (folk art performances), acro-

batics, puppet shows, leather-silhouette shows, painting, sculpture and photography, so as to enrich the repertoire of artistic performances, and especially increase the proportion of modern themes in the repertoires.

Section Two Journalism and Publications

We must actively improve the means of mass media, simplify the administrative structures of publishing, printing and distributing and carry out structural reforms, and increase quantity on the basis of the improved quality of the books and periodicals. By 1985, we will print 45,600 million sheets for publication, an increase of 8,200 million printed sheets over 1980.

We shall improve the distribution of books. In 1985 the country will have 13,000 distribution network and centres, 2.5 times more than the 1980 figure.

Section Three Broadcasting and Television Services

We shall develop broadcasting and television, never cease to improve services and the means of services, and emphasize strengthening our work of preparing programmes and transmissions, especially the means of transmitting TV programmes and enlarging the areas reached by radio and television services.

We shall, within the said five years, build a large complex that will house the Central Colour TV Centre in Beijing and establish new TV centres in a number of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Section Four Cultural Relics, Museums and Libraries

The work of protecting cultural relics shall be intensified to further develop undertakings in this field. By 1985 China will have 850 institutions to house cultural relics. We shall set up and improve research institutes of cultural relics and intensify our scientific research in this field.

We shall enrich and improve existing museums. Museums are to be built step by step in cities which do not have one.

We shall intensify the construction of public libraries. We shall devote conscientious efforts to constructing a new Beijing Library. Libraries are to be built step by step in provinces, cities and counties which do not have them thus far.

In medium-sized and big cities, we shall build children's libraries.

Section Five Cultural Undertakings in Areas of Minority Peoples and Mass Cultural Undertakings

We shall actively develop cultural undertakings in areas inhabited by minority peoples, particularly in the frontier regions. We shall build or expand libraries, cultural centres, museums, cinemas and theatres in these places. In counties or banners without theatrical companies, mobile troupes in the fashion of *ulanmuqi* troupes on horseback shall be established. We shall effectively dub films into languages of the minority peoples.

We shall publish books and periodicals for the minority peoples, compile and edit dictionaries for these groups and collate and publish books of the minority peoples' cultural heritage.

We shall actively develop cultural activities of the masses and intensify construction of the mass cultural facilities.

Section Six Cultural and Art Exchanges With Other Countries

We shall arrange more mutual visits with people of cultural and art circles and performing groups in other countries, particularly third world countries, and develop cultural and art exchanges.

Chapter XXXIV

Public Health, Physical Culture

Section One Medical Service and Public Health

We shall continue to adhere to the principle of giving consideration to both the urban and rural areas and of integrating traditional Chinese medicine with Western medicine. We shall intensify the construction of medical and health agencies at different levels in cities and the countryside, make efforts to develop our medical and health services so as to further improve the conditions of these services to the people.

The plan seeks to increase the number of hospital beds by 250,000 in the five years, an average increase of 50,000 beds a year. Most of them are beds in maternity hospitals, children's hospitals, hospitals for infectious diseases, tu-

mour hospitals, mental hospitals and hospitals of traditional Chinese medicine.

We shall build up a bigger force of health workers, with an increase of 600,000 professional health personnel in the five years, an average annual increase of 120,000 persons. There will be an increase of 230,000 doctors of both traditional Chinese and Western medicine, of which 180,000 are paramedics. By 1985, the number of the nation's professional health personnel will reach 4.21 million, including 1.38 million doctors and 890,000 paramedics. Doctors of the traditional Chinese medicine, doctors of Western medicine and doctors well versed in the two schools of medicine shall get united to bring their role into full play. We shall continue to train rural health workers and midwives and help them make professional progress.

We shall continue to adhere to the principle of prevention first, and carry out sustained, deep-going mass patriotic public health campaigns.

Section Two Medicine

The pharmaceutical industry must intensify scientific research work in a down-to-earth manner, greatly raise the quality of its products and their efficacy and make efforts to increase the production of medicines that are in short supply. To raise the quality of the pharmaceutical products, we must, in the course of restructuring and reorganizing our enterprises, eliminate those products of inferior quality that affect the health of the public and resolutely close down substandard pharmaceutical works.

Section Three Physical Culture

We shall widely develop physical culture in cities, with emphasis on physical education in schools while actively developing sports activities in factories, mines, enterprises and in the countryside.

We shall make efforts to consolidate and raise the technical level of physical culture and sports and see that table tennis, badminton, women's volleyball, gymnastics, *wei qi* (go) and diving all remain at the world's advanced level while raising to some extent the level of other sports.

We shall properly intensify the construction of playing grounds.

Chapter XXXV

Environmental Protection

Our goals are to check the destruction of the natural environment, prevent the development of new pollution, energetically control the continued deterioration of the ecological environment, solve with a firm hand the problem of serious contamination, and continue to improve the environment of a number of key cities with scenic spots for tourism, such as Beijing, Hangzhou, Suzhou and Guilin.

Pollution control devices must be included in the design of all new engineering projects, constructed simultaneously with the construction of the main project in accordance with the provisions of the State Council and commissioned simultaneously with the main project. The disposal of harmful substances must be carried out according to the standards set by the state to avoid and eliminate new sources of pollution.

We shall control pollution by the old enterprises by stages and in groups, work hard to raise our capacity to handle waste water, waste gas and industrial residue and to raise the level of comprehensive utilization of resources.

We shall give more sound guidance to the planning of environmental protection and set up reasonable channels from which funds for this purpose can be drawn. The various departments in charge shall draw up a general plan to combine the restructuring and reorganizing of enterprises, their technical transformation with pollution control.

We shall intensify monitoring of the environment and research work on this subject.

We shall work more attentively for the construction of environmental monitoring stations at different levels and strive to equip as quickly as possible the national station of environmental monitoring and 64 key stations in order to build up the operational capacity. During the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, we shall complete in the main the Chinese Institute of Environmental Science Research and equip a number of key local research institutes. We shall make laws on environmental protection and enforce them.

Chapter XXXVI

Social Order

We shall maintain good social order in the cities and countryside to ensure that the people can engage wholeheartedly in the drive for modernization.

We shall continue to unfold in-depth activities to "stress decorum, courtesy, social ethics, discipline, and hygiene" and "the beautification of language, mind, environment, and behaviour" while extensively promoting common rules for urban and rural citizens, rules to be observed by workers and staff members, rules to be observed by students, etc., so that there will be a marked improvement in the general mood of society.

We shall further consolidate public security and deal telling blows at those who are hostile to socialism and at criminals.

We shall resolutely deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere and safeguard the socialist economic system and the drive for the four modernizations. □