

北京周報

A CHINESE WEEKLY OF NEWS AND VIEWS

Beijing Review

Vol. 29, No. 21

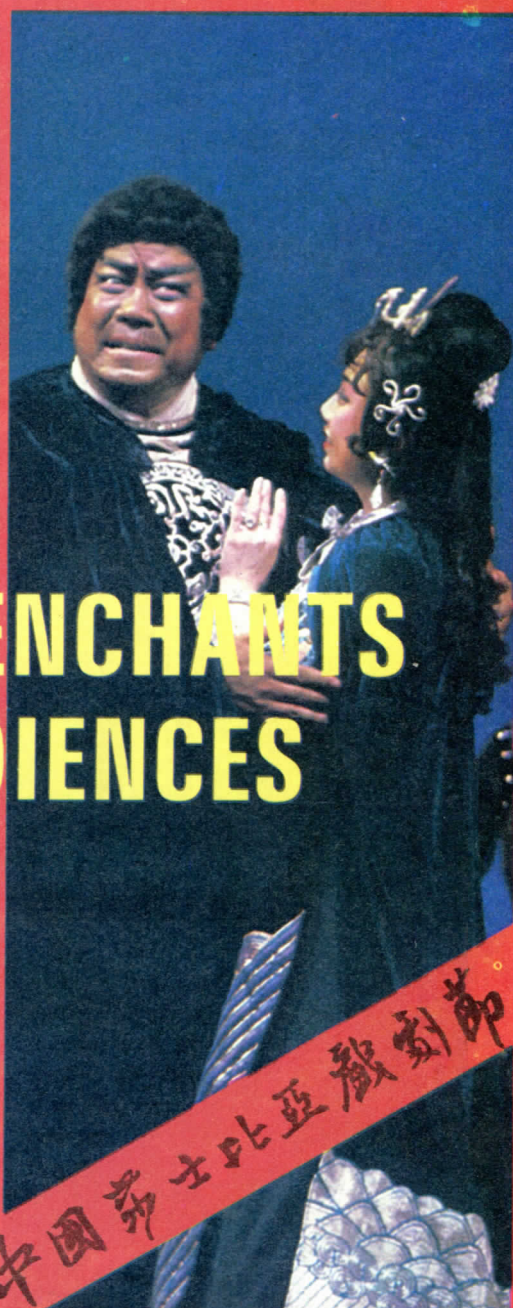
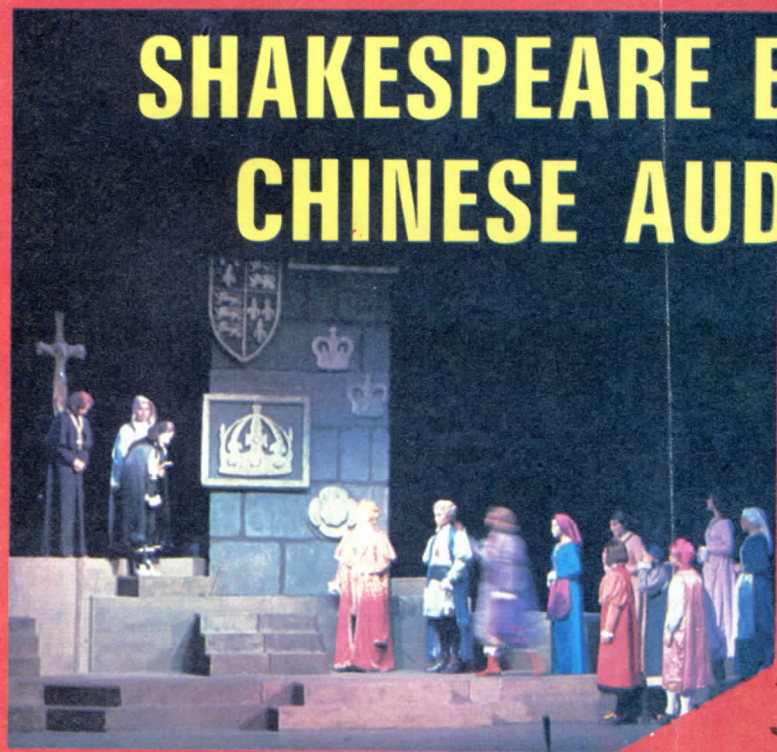
May 26, 1986

"HUNDRED SCHOOLS" POLICY SPURS SCIENCE

CSF



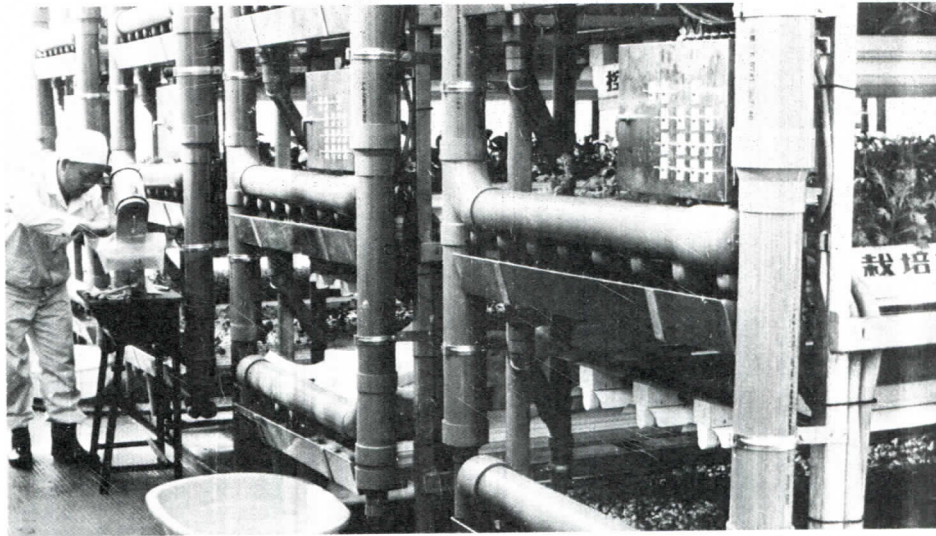
SHAKESPEARE ENCHANTS CHINESE AUDIENCES



中國莎士比亞戲劇節

SPOTLIGHT

Beijing's Vegetable Hydroponics Plant

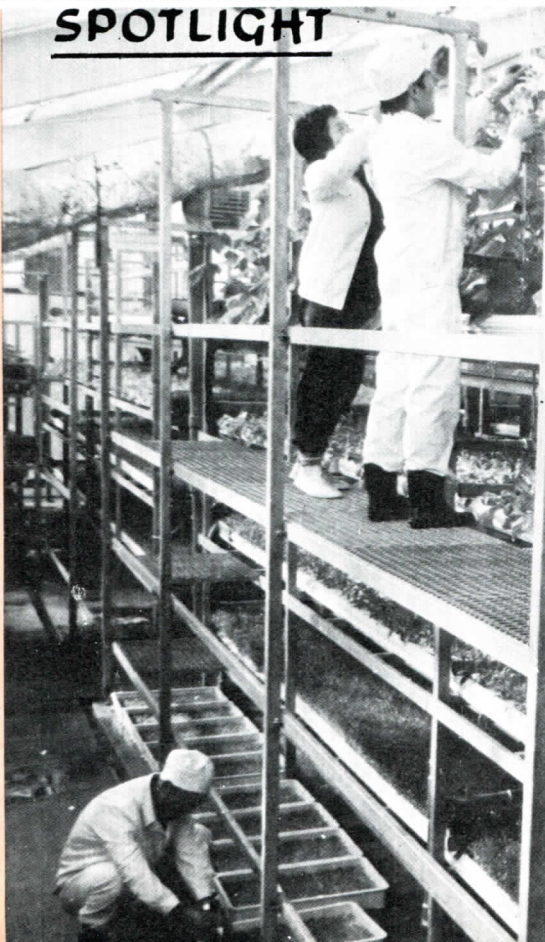


Checking ventilating ducts along the plant shelves.

Technicians planting vegetable seedlings.

More than 20 kinds of vegetables are planted in the multi-tiered planting structures in the greenhouse.

SPOTLIGHT





VOL. 29, NO. 21 MAY 26, 1986

CONTENTS

NOTES FROM THE EDITORS 4
Academic Debate Urges Progress

EVENTS/TRENDS 5-9
Scientists: Salt of The Earth
Power Industry Forecasts Boom
Canadian Leader Visits China
China Seeks Seat on ADB Board
Labour, Wage Reform to Develop
In Depth

INTERNATIONAL 10-14
US-Pacific: White House Courts
Asia, Pacific
Ethiopia-Somalia: Confrontation
Turns to Consultation
Soviet Union: Nuclear Disaster
Casts World Shadows
Angola: US Steps Up Military Aid
To Rebels
Lebanon: War-Torn Nation in
Banking Crisis

'Hundred Schools' Policy: An Im-
petus to Science Development 15

Poet Recovers From Past Torment 18

Macao Faces Historical Change 21

Caring for Handicapped Children 24

FROM THE CHINESE PRESS 26-27

BUSINESS/TRADE 28-29

CULTURE/SCIENCE 30-31

SPORTS 32-33

BOOKS 34

COVER: Scenes From Shakespeare's
Dramas Staged in Beijing.

Photo by Li Chungeng

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

The Return of Macao

■ The Chinese and Portuguese governments will soon begin to negotiate the return of Macao to the mainland—a settlement that will be conducive to the stability and development in the region. (p. 21).

'Hundred Schools' Policy Promotes Science

■ The conclusions of Qingdao Symposium on Genetics, held in 1956 following the publication of the "hundred schools" policy formulated by the late Chairman Mao for developing science, indicates science can develop only when there is free and open discussion in academic circles (p. 15). In Notes From the Editors, *Beijing Review* cites examples to illustrate how important uninhibited discussion is to China's current reform and its science development (p. 4).

Poet Recovers From Torment of the Past

■ An intriguing story about Chen Mingyuan, who was branded a "counter-revolutionary" and was plunged into a political hell during the "cultural revolution" after being charged by the gang of four with falsifying the late Chairman Mao's poems. His unjust case was redressed two years after the gang's downfall. Now he is much respected as a computer scientist as well as a poet (p. 18).

Scientists and Technicians in Spotlight

■ The recent national meeting to award outstanding scientific achievements gives credit to Chinese scientists for their great contributions to the nation's economic and social development (p. 5).

Much Ado About William Shakespeare

■ China's inaugural Shakespeare Festival held in Shanghai and Beijing last month saw performances in the original or adapted versions of 16 of the playwright's tragedies and comedies. Some adapted renditions were done in Beijing opera and other local operas by professional, as well as amateur troupes, both in Chinese and English, for adults and children (p. 30).

Published every Monday by
BEIJING REVIEW
24 Baiwanzhuang Road, Beijing
The People's Republic of China

Distributed by **China International Book**
Trading Corporation (GUOJI SHUDIAN),
P.O. Box 399, Beijing, China

Subscription prices (1 year):
Australia..... A\$ 22.00 **USA** US\$22.00
New Zealand... NZ\$30.00 **UK** £12.00
Canada..... Can. \$21.00

Academic Debate Urges Progress

by Dai Yannian

With Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as its guideline, socialist China advocates academic freedom under the guidance of the policy of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend."

This policy was inaugurated by the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao in 1956, when China, having just accomplished socialist transformation of ownership of the means of production, was confronted with the formidable task of construction in various fields of endeavour, science and culture included. In the academic world, it is only natural to see different schools of thought contend on a wide range of topics, and it simply won't work if one resorts to administrative measures to advocate one school of thought at the expense of the others. Such disputes can be settled only through free airing of viewpoints. The "hundred schools" policy, designed to promote the prosperity of science, is in itself an embodiment of socialist democracy in the academic world.

The Chinese government encourages academic freedom for the great numbers of China's Marxist and non-Marxist scholars, believing that they can make beneficial contributions to the nation.

But over a long period, when "Leftism" held sway, things were not what they should be. In those days, academic debates were often mistaken for political issues or, worse still, manifestations of class struggle, and large numbers of well-accomplished intellectuals were branded "reactionary pundits." The result was that different opinions were muffled, and the

"hundred schools" policy tapered into a nominal existence.

Fortunately, all this has become history since 1978, when the Party set about correcting "Leftist" mistakes at the Third Plenary Session of its 11th Central Committee.

***C**hina's sciences develop smoothly when the "hundred schools" policy is in force, and suffers when it is not.*

Facts show that China's science develops smoothly when the policy is in force and regresses when it is not. The well-known geologist Li Siguang, for example, confirmed that eastern China was rich in oil reserves. His conclusion, however, contradicted those of the majority of Chinese and foreign geologists, who insisted China was oil poor. Li's theory, however, was protected; it was finally justified when China became an oil exporter. Economist Ma Yinchu proposed in the early 1950s that the growth rate of China's population be controlled. His suggestions were unduly criticized as "reactionary viewpoints of Neo-Malthusianism." Later, however, when China instituted its family planning programme in the 1970s as a result of its pressing population problem, Ma was vindicated and his advice remembered as sound.

Past experiences, both positive and negative, are good teachers. Today more and more people in China have come to understand the value of the "hundred schools" policy.

To carry out the policy calls for a relaxed social environment, in which people are allowed to express different opinions and constantly break new ground. The right to disagree over academic issues should be guaranteed to every academician whether he or she is a state or Party leader or a common research worker, a veteran expert or an inexperienced green-horn. Both criticism and counter-criticism should be allowed, and while making criticisms, one should reason things out. All theories should be tested through practice and nobody should resort to smothering ideas that conflict with his or her own or to attaching political epithets to those people who hold different opinions.

Today, as the economic reforms are in full swing in China, a lot of research topics have been brought before China's academicians, topics that have an important bearing on the effort to build socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics. Today, the fields of philosophy, economics, culture and history are characterized by spirited debates on a wide range of issues. Some suggestions put forward by scholars, including the practice of a planned commodity economy with market regulation playing a significant role, have already been adopted by the state as basic policies.

There are no set patterns around for China's reforms. To pioneer new ground will mean breaking with traditional practices



Scientists: Salt of the Earth

Scientists were in the spotlight as the convocation of the first national meeting to award outstanding scientists and technological advances was held in Beijing on May 16.

"The Chinese people are capable and ambitious and we should be proud of our scientists," said Premier Zhao Ziyang at the meeting.

The meeting, attended by some 1,400 scientists and technicians from around the country, presented awards to 1,761 major research projects and 185 inventions of 1985 and 115 key research achievements accomplished during the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-85).

These award-winning projects, selected from more than 20,000 applications, covered all areas of the economy, from national defence, electronics and communications to environmental protection and agriculture. They included 23 special awards for such

inventions as the Changzheng (Long March) No. 3 carrier rocket and the dynamic optical satellite and missile observation and measuring devices. There were also 135 first-class awards, 535 second-class ones and 1,068 ones in the third class. All these projects were deemed capable of producing substantial economic benefits for the country. While many projects have generated more than 1 million yuan in profits a year, quite a few have produced more than 10 million yuan or even 100 million to 1 billion yuan annually.

"These projects have helped save tremendous amount of the nation's wealth," Zhao said. "But the Chinese people face a series of more arduous and challenging tasks in the next five years and the Seventh Five-Year Plan has set still higher demands on our scientific and technological work." Therefore, Zhao said, the scientists should not content themselves with making replicas

and theories. Today, though China advocates creative research, this is not an easy job. No one can guarantee that he is free from errors when putting forward a new theory. Mistakes, which sometimes are inevitable, should be surmounted through academic discussions. Of course, the question of whether something actually is wrong should first be determined through discussion and the test of practice. We should unite people with erroneous points of view.

There is no "forbidden zone" in academic research. Anything beneficial to the development of society, science and practical needs is open for study.

In opening to the outside world, China's academic research has attracted the attention of foreign scientists and scholars. Their participation in China's academic debates is conducive to the prosperity of culture and science, and all their valuable opinions should be absorbed. Needless to say, foreigners are equal with their Chinese counterparts; it is only normal that foreigners' academic views can be accepted or criticized.

Academic issues from abroad are sure to be introduced to China, and they should be given much serious consideration by Chinese academics. It is natural that Chinese scholars learn from some of these foreign ideas while disagreeing with others. The discussions between Chinese and foreign academics should also be based on scholarship and reason.

Premier Zhao Ziyang and other state leaders presenting awards to prize-winning scientists and technicians.

QI TIEYAN



of "antiques." They should strive to bring most of the key construction projects in the Seventh Five-Year Plan up to the advanced world levels of the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Premier Zhao said scientists should exert themselves to provide quality service for the development of new industries and to the technological transformation of traditional ones, especially those producing processing machinery, precision instruments, consumer goods as well as commodities for export, so as to upgrade the quality of all products. At the same time, they should continue to devise methods to conserve energy, water resources, land and raw materials.

Premier Zhao added that efforts must also be made to spread advanced and practical technology among the country's mushrooming rural enterprises. ■

Power Industry Forecasts Boom

An unprecedented number of power projects are now under construction in China, forming a promising picture for the country's power industry in the next five years.

China has set for itself the grand goal of quadrupling its annual gross industrial and agricultural output value by the year 2000, taking the 1980 figures as the base. For the present, however, a power shortage poses a major obstacle to attaining this goal. To alleviate the power shortage and ensure the smooth development of the national economy in the years to come, the state has planned to build many power stations with a total generating capacity of 60 to 65 million kw in the next five years, 30 to 35 million kw of which will be commissioned during this period. This means 7 million kw will be added to the country's total electricity generating capacity each year.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-90), major attention will be devoted to constructing a number of large thermal power stations in major coal producing areas and around the coastal ports.

With regard to hydroelectric power, priority will be given to tapping water power resources on the upper reaches of the Huanghe (Yellow) River, the upper and

middle reaches of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River, as well as the Hongshui River and building a number of large hydroelectric power stations along their banks. At the same time, efforts will be made to put up some medium-sized hydroelectric power stations in northeast and east China, where there are fairly abundant water power resources.

In the next five years, en-

The 500,000-volt Gezhouba Transformer Station is approaching completion and is expected to go into operation soon.

HUA AI



couragement also will be given to various localities and departments to pool funds and undertake their own medium-sized and small hydroelectric power stations. It is reported that 25 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions today have already raised 10.7 billion yuan (about US\$3.4 billion) for energy development.

It is also reported that preparations are under way for the construction of a massive hydroelectric power station at the Three Gorges of the Changjiang River. At present, experts are working hard to ascertain the economic and ecological repercussions of such a project. If built, it would be one of the largest hydroelectric power plants in the world.

Major power stations under construction today include the Lubuge, Tianshengqiao, Yantan and Dahua hydroelectric power stations on the Hongshui River in south China. The Shijingshan

thermal power plant in Beijing and the Shidongkou thermal power plant in Shanghai, as well as the Pingyu and Luohe thermal power plants in Huainan mining area in Anhui Province are also going up. The other major power projects now being undertaken include Zouxian and Shiheng thermal power plants in Shandong Province, the Tongjiezi and Baozhu hydroelectric power stations in Sichuan Province, as well as the Shuangyashan and Harbin No. 3 thermal power plants in Heilongjiang Province. In addition, the Dongjiang Hydroelectric Power Station in Hunan and the Ankang Hydroelectric Power Station in Shaanxi will begin to store water this year. Moreover, the curtain has been drawn up for full-scale construction of the Qinshan Nuclear Power Plant in Zhejiang Province and the Dayawan Nuclear Power Plant in Guangdong Province. ■

News in Brief

China's first tandem electrostatic accelerator physics laboratory, built by the Chinese Academy of Atomic Energy, will soon go into operation, an academy official said recently. The 8,300-square-metre laboratory, which costs 50 million yuan to construct, will be opened to organizations of the same profession throughout China. "Completion of such a modern, low-energy nuclear physics laboratory indicates that China's study in nuclear physics has entered a new stage," the official said.

The tandem electrostatic accelerator is one of the most powerful tools used in the study of low energy nuclear physics.



Canadian Leader Visits China

Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney left China on May 13 after a five-day visit. He held talks with four top Chinese leaders, including CPC Central Advisory Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping, General Secretary Hu Yaobang, President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Deng Xiaoping met Mulroney on May 10. During the meeting, Mulroney told Deng that his government would support China's economic development and import more products from China to balance bilateral trade. He described China's Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-90) as "the second Long March."

Mulroney said that Canada was ready as never before to expand its economic and trade relations with China. He said Canada was redefining its priorities and

reallocating its resources in new and imaginative ways.

"We are focusing attention on the Asia and Pacific region," Mulroney said. "Within this region, China is a special priority." He disclosed that his government had decided to establish a concessional financing facility with China for 350 million Canadian dollars.

He said Canada supported Chinese economic development and is active in the fields of agriculture, forestry, transports, energy, mining, manufacturing and communications. The prime minister said the Canadian International Development Agency had launched programmes in areas of priority to China. "Over the next five years, we will double our development assistance to 200 million Canadian dollars," the

Filling the World with Love, a four-part song dedicated to the International Year of Peace, was performed to a packed audience of 8,000 at Beijing's Workers' Gymnasium recently. About 80 pop stars from all over China gathered to perform the song—an unprecedented event in China's musical history. Composed by Guo Feng, the song calls for unity and peace among nations and urged people to "fill the world with love and create a brighter future for mankind."

The song will be presented to the United Nations to compete with entries from other countries as the song of the International Year of Peace.

China & the World

■ Chinese Premier Meets

Libyan Special Envoy. Premier Zhao Ziyang met a special envoy of Libyan leader Muammar Al-Gaddafi in Beijing on May 16. During the meeting, Zhao told the special envoy that China supported the Libyan people in their struggle for safeguarding national sovereignty. The premier also said China was opposed to all forms of terrorism, and that the country was concerned about the tension in the Mediterranean. He urged all parties concerned to exercise restraint.

■ China Refutes India's Protest.

India's protest against China on the opening of the Khunjerab Pass to third-party countries between China and Pakistan is utterly unjustifiable, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said recently. He noted the opening of the pass was nothing out of the ordinary between China and Pakistan—two sovereign states with common borders, and no other country has the right to interfere. The Chinese side, he added, has stated time and again that this has nothing to do with the ownership of the disputed Kashmir Region between India and Pakistan.

■ International Container

Routes. The China Ocean Shipping Company has opened 17 international container shipping routes, reaching 33 ports in 19 countries and regions in Asia, Africa, Western Europe and North America.

prime minister said. "We all know that healthy two-way trade provides stability to a commercial relationship. And stable commercial relations contribute to good political relations."

At the May 10 meeting, Deng told his Canadian guest that China's gross industrial and agricultural output value in 1988 could double that of 1980, laying a foundation for quadrupling it by the end of the century. Doubling the gross industrial and agricultural output value by 1988 means the country is running at least two years ahead of schedule in attaining its goal. But Deng added that the main objective of China's Seventh Five-Year Plan was the realization of urban reforms, which also involved education and science, rather than an excessively high production growth rate. China needed to find further impetus for its development from its economic restructuring, he said.

Deng said China had made some progress, but that it was only a beginning. Greater changes were expected in another five years, he said, stressing the importance of adopting a down-to-earth attitude and avoiding any tendency to boast about or exaggerate achievements.

On China's position on foreign investment, Deng told his Canadian guest that China had recently promulgated a law on enterprises operated exclusively with foreign capital, aimed at inviting foreign investment. "It is our long-term policy to protect the interests of foreign investors," Deng said, adding it would be "no risk" to invest in China.

On May 13 Premier Zhao Ziyang and Prime Minister Mulroney signed an agreement to avoid double taxation and prevent income tax evasion on behalf of their respective governments. The two sides also signed a memorandum of understanding on plant quarantine and initialed a similar document on scientific and technological co-operation.

China Seeks Seat On ADB Board

The issue of China's seat to the board of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) should be solved as early as possible, in view of the country's size and role in the Asia-Pacific region, Premier Zhao Ziyang told a visiting ADB delegation led by its president Masao Fujioka on May 13.

Zhao said ADB could play a strong role in promoting South-South and South-North co-operation because its members included both developing and developed countries. "China is keen to contribute to the aim of the ADB and to the economic development and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region," he added.

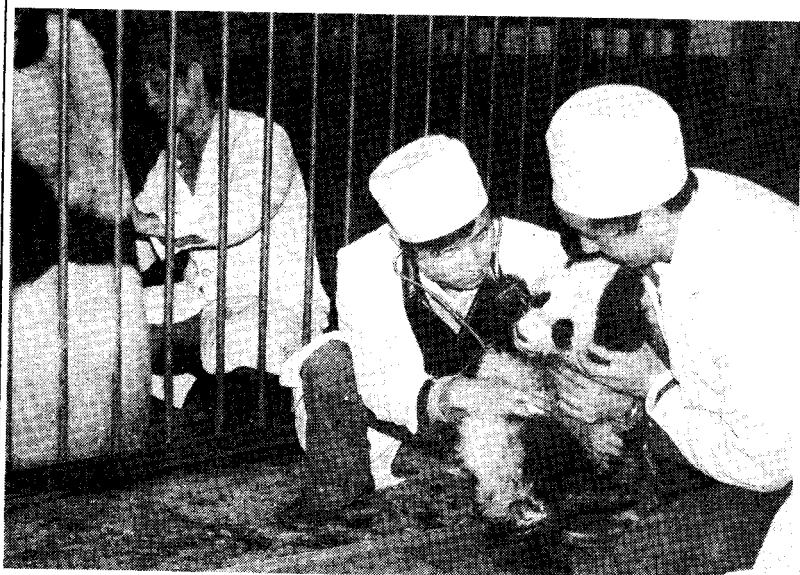
Premier Zhao told Mr. Fujioka, "China is boosting its economic development by introducing foreign funds and technology. Our participation in the ADB has opened a new channel for achieving our objectives."

Mr. Fujioka said he had agreed with Chen Muhua, state councillor and president of the People's Bank of China, that a senior delegation should be sent to China this year to discuss concrete matters concerning co-operation.

Since its establishment in 1966, the Asian Development Bank has provided loans in favourable terms to some countries in financial difficulties to help them develop their economies.

Late last month, Chen Muhua led a Chinese delegation to attend for the first time the ADB annual meeting in Manila. The issue of China's seat to the ADB board was not solved because there were different views. But China and the ADB reached an agreement that China could send representatives to the ADB board meetings.

In his meeting with the ADB delegation, Premier Zhao Ziyang invited the ADB to hold its annual meeting in China in the near future.



ZHANG SHENGGUI

Giant Panda Gets Human Care

The Baishuijiang Natural Preserve in southern Gansu is one of China's five major giant panda habitats. Staff in the preserve have adopted measures to save this endangered species as the food shortage has grown due to the withering of local bamboo groves. Since the beginning of this year, they have saved three giant pandas from the brink of death. Here veterinarians are giving *Xuexue*, one of the three saved pandas a checkup.

Labour, Wage Reform To Develop in Depth

China will continue to reform its labour, wage and job assignment systems in the next five years, according to delegates to a national labour and wage conference held early this month.

Top priority will be given to reforming the wage system in state and collective enterprises, the job assignment and transfer system, and the organizational restructuring of government institutions, conference participants said. The

purpose is to establish labour, wage and personnel systems suited to the needs of the development of a planned socialist commodity economy.

The conference reviewed the progress in the reform of China's labour, wage and personnel systems in the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-85), and came to the conclusion that the changes already made still fell short of the needs of the on-going reform of the economic system. Conference participants called on departments in charge of labour and personnel affairs at various levels to make the reforms a priority in the next five years.

The conference put forward some principles concerning the reforms. The first is to continue to revamp the wage system in enterprises, that is, to establish a basic model with regard to wage distribution between the state and the enterprises, distribution within the enterprises, relationships between various trades, regions and enterprises, and among people engaged in different types of work, so as to enable the state to exercise macroeconomic control over the total expenditures on wages.

The second is to improve the labour system, by attempting to eliminate the "iron rice bowl" syndrome—guarantee of job regardless of performance and the practice of unified job assignments. The conference recommended establishing a new labour system that closely links job assignment, professional training and personnel hiring by enterprises to ensure more rational use and flow of labour.

The third is to reform the personnel system, terminate lifetime tenures for cadres and introduce a fixed-term system dependent upon competence and initiative.

A new wage system linking pay to job responsibilities, rather than seniority, has already been established in the central government, a senior official from the Ministry of Labour and Personnel told the conference delegates.

In addition, he said, 10 million workers in state enterprises, or 15 percent of the total, are already being paid according to a responsibility system that ties income to output. "As a result, revenues from state enterprises have gone way up," he said. ■



US-PACIFIC

White House Courts Asia, Pacific

In a move to curb Soviet expansion in the Asia-Pacific region, the United States recently conducted an unprecedented diplomatic sweep of the region.

In April and May, one senior US official after another made appearances in various Asia-Pacific nations. Their sweep of the region indicates how much importance the United States has attached to this part of the world.

From April 1 to 12, US Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger visited South Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand, Australia and Indonesia. And on US President Ronald Reagan's way to Japan for the twelfth annual economic summit with the leaders of Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada, he wound his way to Indonesia for a meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Reagan's tour of Indonesia between April 29 and May 2 was the first visit by a US president in a decade. After the summit, US Secretary of State George Schultz paid a visit to South Korea and the Philippines.

As the Asia-Pacific situation is going through intense change, the United States has become quite concerned about its own political, economic and strategic interests in the region. The Soviet Union is consolidating its military strength in the Far East and has increased its number of SS-20 medium nuclear missiles there. And by holding Viet Nam's Cam-Ranh Bay, Soviet naval forces have been stretched to the South Pacific, thereby strengthening its military power in Southeast Asia. To meet the Soviets' challenge, the Reagan administration has readjusted its policy towards the area by stressing political, economic and military co-operation with its Asia-Pacific allies. In an effort to contain Soviet expansion in the

region, the United States has begun to consolidate the "security defence line" linking Japan through the Philippines to Australia while stepping up its economic and trade relations with the Asia-Pacific nations.

In 1985, the United States provided South Korea with US\$230 million worth of military aid; the Philippines with US\$275 million in military and economic aid; and Thailand with US\$132 million, US\$110 million of which was designated for military purposes.

The Asia-Pacific region has been a major trade partner of the United States since the turn of the decade. One-third of US trade every year is conducted within the area. Meanwhile, US investment in the region is growing more rapidly than in any other region — more than 65 percent in the last five years. However, growing US trade protectionism has become a serious threat to its economic and trade relations with these countries. Well aware of this, President Reagan focused his talks with the six foreign ministers of the ASEAN member states on economic issues. In an attempt to lift uncertainty, the president reaffirmed that the United States would stick to a free market and trade policy.

The Reagan administration has also given special attention to bilateral consultations with its Asia-Pacific allies concerning stability in the region. The United States has encountered a series of military difficulties as the Kampuchean issue is far from settled, South Korea is in the throes of unrest, and New Zealand con-

tinues to refuse to harbour US nuclear warships in its ports. Washington attempts to keep in step with ASEAN countries, supporting them in pressuring Viet Nam for the solution of the Kampuchean issue. During his tour to South Korea, Weinberger reiterated that the situation in South Korea was not in the least similar to that of the Philippines, aiming to pacify the democratic movement in that country. While in the Philippines, he expressed US support of President Corazon Aquino's government and reassured her administration of further US economic and military assistance.

It was also reported that Mr. Weinberger discussed with Australian leaders Soviet intervention in the South Pacific, as well as US-Australian co-operation in manufacturing low-altitude radars.

The Reagan administration is at the same time trying to beef up military forces in the region. Since 1985, it has increased its troops there, placed additional nuclear submarines and fighters in Japan, and deployed more cruise missiles with the Seventh Fleet. Furthermore, it has expanded its bases in Guam, consolidated military facilities in the Philippines and has beefed up its military bases on Saipan and Tinian islands.

Military co-operation between the United States and its Pacific allies is advancing. In 1985, the United States provided South Korea with 133 "Stinger" missiles and a batch of "Tow" missiles. In April of this year, the two countries signed further military co-operative agreements. Further southeast, Thailand has accepted 40 M-48 tanks and 12 F-16 fighters from the United States, and the two countries have just conducted the largest military manoeuvres since the end of Viet Nam War. And in August last year, the United States decided to sell eight F-16 fighters to Singapore. ■

by Gui Tongchang

ETHIOPIA-SOMALIA

Confrontation Turns to Consultation

The border skirmishes between Ethiopia and Somalia, which have been waged for more than two decades, may be put to rest as the leaders of both East African countries call for peace.

Ethiopia and Somalia are finally beginning to come to terms with their long-term differences and settle their disputes.

On May 6, Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre and a 17-member delegation went to Addis Abeba for the first meeting of the Somali-Ethiopian Joint Committee. On the following day, the two sides began talks on bilateral relations in "an atmosphere of good will, frankness and sincerity," as the Somali minister described it after the three-day session concluded on May 9.

Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde said the past decade of relations between the two neighbours had been a "sad period" marked by misunderstandings, tension and open conflict.

As a legacy of colonial rule, both countries have a claim to Ogaden, the large piece of semi-desert land in Ethiopia which is populated mainly by ethnic Somalis. In 1964, four years after Somalia gained its independence, war broke out along the border between the two East African countries.

Thirteen years later, more fighting erupted, and only after nine months of shooting and shelling did the 1977-78 Ogaden War die down. During that period, both sides lost equipment and material worth billions of dollars and tens of thousands of people were killed, affecting both countries' economies and morale.

In July 1982, Somalia and Ethiopia battled again in a minor armed conflict between two

villages bordering Ogaden in the central part of Somalia. Since then, border skirmishes have been off and on.

In summing up this sad period, Wolde said, "One important lesson we can learn from the past is that such counterproductive policies have proven to be detrimental to the aspirations of the people and cannot form the basis of peace and co-operation in the region."

For years, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and leaders of other countries have mediated for a peaceful solution to the Ogaden dispute, but little progress has been made and confrontation has remained.

Another stab at breaking the deadlock came on January 17 during the Eastern African

Summit Conference on drought and development in Djibouti, a tiny nation sandwiched between Somalia and Ethiopia. Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre and Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam met for the first time since they severed diplomatic relations in 1977.

The two leaders had three closed-door sessions and agreed to set up a committee to continue the dialogue. The Djibouti meeting between Siad Barre and Mengistu was considered a major event in the history of relations between the two neighbours.

The committee's first meeting was held in accordance with the agreement reached by the two countries' top leaders. In a statement by Somali Foreign Minister Jama Barre, he said, "the people of the two nations can demonstrate to the rest of the world that they can resolve their differences by themselves in a good neighbourly spirit." His remarks indicate the confidence of the Somali government in handling the dispute and in representing the desire for peace among the region's people. ■

by Cai Jingsheng

SOVIET UNION

Nuclear Disaster Casts World Shadows

Although the fires at the Chernobyl nuclear reactor have been put out, the disaster, which has taken 13 lives, will put a severe crimp in the Soviet nuclear industry.

The accident at the Soviet Union's Chernobyl nuclear power station is the world's most serious nuclear disaster ever. The Soviet Union did not announce the accident until two days after, when European neighbours began to demand confirmation. The Chernobyl accident has seriously cut Soviet energy production and is also expected to slow down the

development of its nuclear industry.

Construction of the Chernobyl station, 130 kilometres north of the Ukrainian capital of Kiev, began in 1972. Its four graphite-moderated reactors were completed in 1977, 1979, 1982 and 1983, achieving a generating capacity of 4,000 megawatts by the end of 1985. Since the accident,

84,000 people have been evacuated from the area and as of this writing 13 people were killed and 299 hospitalized.

According to Soviet reports, the Chernobyl accident began with a chemical explosion in the early morning of April 26, which triggered a massive fire and damaged one of the four reactors at the station. The other three reactors were immediately shut down as a safety precaution.

The electricity generated by the Chernobyl station accounted for about half of the power produced in the Ukraine, which is now relying on neighbouring republics to cover its power shortage since the accident.

Foreign experts estimate that the shutdown of the crippled Chernobyl station is costing the Soviet Union about US\$4 million a day.

Unconfirmed Western reports say the Soviets have closed all the nation's 15 graphite-moderated reactors in the wake of the Chernobyl mishap. If these reports are true, losses to the country would amount to tens of millions of US dollars.

The nuclear industry has grown rapidly in the Soviet Union since it built the world's first experimental 5,000-kilowatt nuclear reactor in Obninsk, southwest of Moscow, in June 1954.

The country had 40 nuclear power-generating units in operation with a total capacity of 28,000 megawatts by the end of 1985. They produced about 155 billion kilowatt-hours last year, accounting for one-tenth of the country's total electricity output. And the Soviet Union was the world's third largest atomic energy producer last year, after the United States and France.

It had plans to double its nuclear energy output by 1990 and triple it by the year 2000, which would have meant that nuclear-generated electricity would have made up 20 percent of the country's total power output in 1990.

This ambitious plan obviously has been set back by the Chernobyl accident, which experts say could slow down the progress of the Soviet nuclear industry for at least several years.

Two new graphite-moderated reactors were under construction at Chernobyl at the time of the accident. The completion would have raised the station's generating capacity to 6,000 megawatts, a one-third increase over its present level. The Soviet government newspaper *Izvestia* reported that construction of the fifth reactor has been halted "for understandable reasons."

Most of the existing graphite-moderated reactors in the Soviet Union, for financial reasons, have no containment buildings that can prevent radioactive substances from spreading in case of accidents.

The Chernobyl disaster will no doubt force the Soviets to reconsider the necessity of containment structures for each

reactor, and they will also have to improve the emergency core cooling systems at their nuclear power stations. While upgrading its graphite-moderated reactors, the country will probably give greater attention to the more advanced light-water reactors.

All this demands an increase of investment in the nuclear industry and better nuclear technology, which means an additional burden on the country's sluggish economy, as well as changes in the Kremlin's nuclear energy development plan.

But one must not consider that the Chernobyl disaster will prompt the Soviet leadership to abandon their nuclear power programme. The programme has become a major part of Moscow's long-term strategy to meet the rising domestic demands for energy and match the West in nuclear technology.

It is reported that 151 nuclear accidents have occurred in 14 countries from 1971 to 1984. ■

by Wang Xianju

ANGOLA

US Steps Up Military Aid to Rebels

US military aid to the anti-government forces in Angola continues to aggravate domestic conflict in the south African country, adding new twists in the already unstable region.

The United States has resumed its direct military aid to Angolan rebels this year after abolishing an amendment, passed during Jimmy Carter's presidency, that forbids the government from so doing. According to the *Wall Street Journal*, the administration of US President Ronald Reagan has approved to offer US\$15 million in the form of weapons to the anti-government National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

On his visit to Washington as a guest of the White House this January, Jonas Savimbi, presi-

dent of UNITA, was received as a national leader when Reagan met him personally. Furthermore, it has been disclosed that the United States has secretly sent advanced "Stinger" defence missiles and "Tow" anti-tank missiles to Savimbi on top of the package of old-fashioned weapons. In the words of George Shultz, US Secretary of State, the current US assistance to Savimbi is meant to ensure his organization's existence in the face of powerful Soviet and Cuban pressure, since there are Soviet military advisors and 30,000 Cuban soldiers stationed in the southern African country.

pressure, since there are Soviet military advisors and 30,000 Cuban soldiers stationed in the south African country.

Moreover, the United States has stepped up economic pressure on the Angolan government in an effort to secure a reconciliation between UNITA and the People's Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA), which is under the government's control. It has also threatened to withdraw US oil companies in Angola if MPLA continues to handle UNITA with military means. Such a withdrawal would be more than Angola could stand since oil is at the base of its national economy.

Apart from insisting on the stiff measures, the United States does maintain dialogue with Angola. The two countries, though having no diplomatic ties, have had contacts when it came to the issue of the independence of Namibia. Negotiations between Washington and Luanda began last November and was encouraged at the beginning of this year when Chester A. Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, expressed on his visit to Angola that the White House would continue and push forward its influence on the diplomatic process of southern Africa, especially Namibia. Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos responded by declaring his government was ready to discuss the problems concerning southern Africa with US officials.

Angola, which has been closely linked with the independence of Namibia, has become an increasingly hot spot where south African conflict has concentrated and where the United States and the Soviet Union have clashed. Since UNITA is regarded by the Reagan administration as a force powerful enough to fight against the Soviet-backed MPLA, it has been suggested by members of the US Congress that increasing aid should be offered to it in place of the covert and limited assistance given by the Carter administ-

ration. They believe this would curb Soviet influence in the country.

These American moves in Angola obviously have provoked intense opposition. Dos Santos has accused the White House of interfering with his country's domestic affairs, maintaining Angola will not give way to Washington's blackmail and threats. Kenneth David Kaunda, president of Zambia and chairman of the African Frontline States, has pointed out that if the United States does not cease its support to Savimbi, Angola will, like Korea, become separated into two parts, with the south in the hands of the United States and the north grasped by the Soviet Union. During the same day when

Reagan and Savimbi met in Washington, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Defence Minister Marshal Sergei Sokolov received representatives from Angola and Cuba to assure them of Moscow's assistance.

It is believed worldwide that the escalation of American aid will lead to further conflict in Angola, driving the MPLA to rely more heavily on the Soviet Union and posing a hinderance to Cuban withdrawal from the country. Some analysts maintain this also would serve as an excuse by South Africa to continue its interference with the independence of Namibia.

by Yu Da

LEBANON

War-Torn Nation in Banking Crisis

The once prosperous Lebanese banking sector is undergoing the worst crisis in years due to the 11-year civil war and recent monetary measures taken by the Lebanese Central Bank.

In early April, the Lebanese Central Bank (CB), the only government financial body still functioning in the country today, ordered Lebanon's commercial banks to increase, by using customers' deposits, their holdings of treasury bonds by 70 percent by the end of September. The proportion of deposits that must be invested in government bonds ranges from 30 percent for small banks with less than 1 billion Lebanese pounds (which is about US\$40 million) to 70 percent for banks holding more than 3 billion pounds (about US\$120 million).

The CB's measures have aroused negative reactions among political, economic and banking circles in Beirut. President Amin Gemayel and other leaders are concerned about a possible

collapse of the "liberal economy," the cornerstone of prosperity in Lebanon.

Acting president of the Bankers' Association, Adnan Dassar, who accused the CB measures of encroaching upon free monetary liquidity, complained that the measures would create hardship for banks, boost inflation and contribute to an already high rate of unemployment.

Despite the 11-year-old civil war that has inflicted heavy damage on the country's business transactions and industry, and which has nearly demolished tourism, previously a pillar of the national economy, the banking sector not only remains alive but has been prospering due to free trade, monetary flow and gold remittances. Since taxes and duties in Lebanon today are not levied by

the government but by militia forces that have occupied a majority of seaports and checkpoints, traders are encouraged by the low and flexible customs duties. As a result, they import about four times more goods than the market needs. This, in turn, reactivated the banking sector.

According to official statistics, the number of banks in Beirut has increased from 35 in 1974 to 85 in 1982, and by the beginning of this year, 103 banks had applied for licenses. In 1983, Lebanon replaced Bahrain as the "banking centre of the Mideast."

The Lebanese economy therefore has survived the civil war because of the strength of the banking sector. Since 1982, when foreign financial assistance was suspended and government revenue from taxes and duties could no longer be guaranteed, the Lebanese government has had no choice but to increase the distribution of treasury bonds year by year to feed the growing deficit. More than 80 percent of the national bonds were bought by

banks that, in addition, transmitted 15 percent of their deposits into the CB—the so-called "bankers' bank."

Nevertheless, the incessant war has pushed the national economy deeper into a quagmire, with the government finding itself increasingly unable to make ends meet. In 1985, the Lebanese pound, among the strongest currencies in the Middle East in the early 1970s, depreciated to a point where 18 Lebanese pounds were worth only US\$1 in 1985 (In 1984, the ratio was 7:1.). Food prices skyrocketed by an average of 106 percent annually. Unemployment has grown to 60 percent, and the national debt catapulted to 40 billion Lebanese pounds (about US\$2.2 billion).

Worse still, the failure of the Syrian-sponsored tripartite peace agreement has, since January 15, plunged Lebanon into the worst political deadlock in three years. The war-weary citizens rushed to buy US dollars, thus initiating the sharp fluctuation of the Lebanese pound and giving the green light to money speculators. Currently, the

exchange rate is 26 Lebanese pounds to the dollar. Inflation has also increased with the fall in gas prices.

The government was forced to raise the salaries of its employees by 40 percent at the beginning of this year and there will reportedly be another increase in coming months.

Against this background, the CB remains determined to apply austere measures in an attempt to prevent the Lebanese economy from total collapse. In the process, the CB had hoped to rely on the understanding and acquiescence of the banking community.

The banks, however, have reacted negatively, raising the interest on loans for US dollars to 18 percent, and the devaluation of the Lebanese pound continues.

In Beirut it is believed that when the exchange value of the pound reaches the 30 mark, traders will find it much more profitable to convert their money into foreign currencies and keep it in banks rather than run the risk involved in doing business, especially with the dangerous market fluctuations. ■

by Zhu Jiefei

Beijing Review

24 Baiwanzhuang Road, Beijing



SUBSCRIPTION ORDER

Please enter my subscription

for _____ year(s)

in _____ language _____ copy (copies)

Name _____ (Please print)

Address _____

'Hundred Schools' Policy: An Impetus to Science Development

A Review of China's Performance in Implementing the policy since 1956

by Li Peishan and Huang Shun'e

Thirty years have elapsed since the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee instituted the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" in the spring of 1956. The policy, which was devised to accelerate the development of arts and sciences, led to a symposium on genetics in the coastal city of Qingdao in August the same year. The symposium has long been regarded as a model of carrying out the "double-hundred" policy.

In the early 1950s, Chinese geneticists firmly established the Michurin school of genetics represented by T.D. Lysenko, while refuting and totally negating the relevant theory of modern genetics conceived by G. J. Mendel and T.H. Morgan. Their break with the half-a-century-old traditional genetics was a typical example of how, during its early years, the People's Republic of China copied everything from the Soviet Union, even the latter's mistakes.

In the mid-1930s, Lysenko had launched a debate on the merits of Morgan's theory in the Soviet Union that eventually resulted in Lysenko's theories on genetics dominating Soviet agricultural sciences. In August 1948, the debate between Lysenko and Morgan reached its climax when the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR and Stalin criticized the Morgan school at a conference sponsored

by the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences. They called Morgan genetics "bourgeois," "reactionary," "idealistic," "metaphysical" and a "pseudo-science." Morgan genetics was banned from schools and

Mao Zedong proposed readjusting policies on domestic affairs and at the same time introduced the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," a basic policy for the benefit of the nation's arts and sciences.

could not be published, and geneticists who adhered to its tenets were fired from their jobs. By contrast, the Lysenko school was acclaimed as "proletarian," "progressive," "dialectically materialistic" and "practical," and was given every administrative support. The Lysenko theory therefore soon dominated genetics in the Soviet Union after August 1948.

In the early 1950s, the theories and practices of the Lysenko school in the Soviet Union were introduced into China. During the

ideological remoulding campaign for intellectuals in 1952, scholars of the Morgan school were criticized and berated for their beliefs, and lectures, experiments and publications from the Morgan school were suspended as a mass criticism campaign was waged against it across China as had been the case in the Soviet Union a few years earlier. At the same time, Michurin genetics as represented by the Lysenko school took hold and became the major force in genetics in China.

In 1956, however, a significant change took place in the field of genetics in the Soviet Union. In February that year, Nikita Khrushchev gave his secret speech against Stalin. As a result, Lysenko was forced to resign from his position as the director of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences. His resignation stirred up criticism of him that had begun in 1952 and revolved around his methodology and attitudes towards scientific research and his tyrannical style of dealing with academic matters. After 1956, the atmosphere in Soviet biology science circles became more lively and productive. That atmosphere, however, was short-lived.

In his report on the "Ten Major Relationships" made in the spring of 1956, Mao Zedong proposed readjusting policies on domestic affairs and at the same time introduced the policy of "letting a



hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," a basic policy for the benefit of the nation's arts and sciences. Mao's report, and subsequent speeches on the policy given by such leaders as Zhou Enlai and Lu Dingyi that year, pointed out the liabilities of following the Soviet Union too closely. They also praised the thriving academic activities of the Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods (841-281BC) in ancient China and of the Renaissance in Western Europe (16th century). In all their reports and speeches, they also stated their opposition to labelling academics and having one school of thought essentially smothering other ones.

In August 1956, a symposium on genetics, co-sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Higher Education, was convened in Qingdao. At the opening ceremony, Yu Guangyuan, then head of the science section of the Party's Central Committee Propaganda Department, relayed the policy to the meeting. Many important scholars and specialists representing the two contradictory schools of genetics and its related disciplines were attending the conference, during which they exchanged their divergent views by reasoning matters out in a scholarly, yet unrestrained, manner. No conclusions were made at the symposium with regard to academic issues, however. Instead the discussions inaugurated a climate in which representatives of different schools of genetics, including the Morgan school, would be able to teach, research and publish material based on their doctrines.

From the spring of 1956 to 1957, academics in China took on added vitality and energy. Not only geneticists and scientists in other disciplines of natural science, but scholars from a number of social sciences such as philosophy, history, economics, and sociology also began to

express their academic ideas openly. And the policy began to work. Scientists during this period could exhibit their initiative and creativity and pursue scientific truth while thinking and researching freely.

The implementation of this policy, however, was not without difficulties. After 1956, one political movement was launched after another in which the bourgeoisie were to be criticized. As a result of the policy of "taking class struggle as the key link," the short-lived academic growth and freedom in the sciences disappeared and did not resurface until 1978, two years after the fall of the gang of four, when the chaos of the "cultural revolution" ended.

During the past 30 years, both the natural sciences and the social sciences had been influenced by "Leftist" tendencies for nearly 20 years and implementation of the "double hundred" policy thus encountered numerous obstacles.

Today, when we review these years, we have come to a better understanding of the following conclusions of the Qingdao symposium.

The relationship between politics and science should be handled properly, and arguments between different schools of thought must not be subjected to the influence and interference of politics or of administrative measures. Labels should not be imposed on people who adhere to their views. Nor should such people be stripped of the right to teach, research and publish their works. This was the basic conclusion drawn at the Qingdao symposium, which also made clear that the effects of politics and past administrative measures should also be removed. The question of whether something is academically correct or wrong should be left to the relevant academic circles to decide through practice, research and discussion, that is to say, through the contending of the schools of

thought, as was the case at Qingdao.

The leading Party and government organizations cannot, and should not, make any conclusions on academic issues, even if the leaders themselves are scientists (which is becoming more frequent). Their viewpoints should be taken as those of scientists in the discussion, and their political status and prestige should not be used as a yardstick for determining the right and wrong of academic issues. Though some technological achievements require examination by the state, all conclusions should be drawn by experts involved with the technology.

Today, science and technology are vital to the development of the economy, to strengthening defence and to raising the level of the people's material, cultural and spiritual lives. The relationship between politics and science is closer, and a reliance on science and technology is part of our economic policy. The governmental departments now place added emphasis on the management of the science and technology and whether work in these fields develops smoothly will depend on their management. The experiences of many countries have proven that prudence is a must in making and instituting policies for science and technology and opinions of scientists are vital to a nation's development. Only those policies and measures should be formulated that lead to the enrichment and prosperity of the sciences to the benefit of the economy, society and human progress.

Academic freedom is a prerequisite for implementation of the policy of "setting a hundred schools of thought contend." This basic law was fully proven by the experience of the Qingdao symposium. In 1956 in his report on the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," Lu Dingyi said

that in literature and art and in scientific research, the policy was intended to advocate freedom of independent thinking, creation, criticism and expression and freedom of reserving and holding on to one's own views. In his speech, Lu said without such license science will not develop. Scientific research, he said, is creative work that requires an environment conducive to thought, exploration and discussion. Only in such an atmosphere will science and society progress. China's history shows that in every period of spiritual restriction, science and society stagnate. These historical experiences, however, were not fully understood, for during the "cultural revolution," Lu Dingyi's speech was criticized as encouraging "bourgeois liberalization."

To "let a hundred schools of thought contend" in academia requires democratic politics. Academic discussion itself is not part of the political life. But whether free academic discussion is allowed or not falls within the framework of political life and involves the question as to whether democracy is given full play politically.

It is important to have a correct attitude towards sciences from abroad; science experience of any country should neither be copied indiscriminately nor be ostracized totally. Science is international and is the common treasure of mankind. Science and technology can be developed in whatever countries by scientists with their indigenous resources regardless of their races and through exchanges between nations. Scientific developments in the past have shown that achievements are most often the result of joint efforts by scholars from different countries. Although some developed countries have jealously guarded their scientific achievements, their advanced technology, however, will be mastered by other countries sooner or later. In underdeveloped

countries and regions, selecting and importing appropriate technology is an effective way to accelerate development.

To achieve the goal of the "hundred schools" policy of developing science requires placing academic discussions among different schools on the basis of their respective scientific research. Only genuine research results are convincing and acceptable. And, only by allowing free discussions can researchers distinguish between the true and the false. It often takes several years or even several hundred years of contentious dispute to reach a correct conclusion on many controversial scientific problems. In the beginning, owing to limited scientific data and material, some battles may result with one theory as victor. Several years later, however, new discoveries and advancements prove the former victor wrong. Also, after a great deal of research, two theories may interact and result in a perfect theory. Some arguments brought on by superficial analyses have resulted in incorrect theory. After arguing back and forth, however, scientists can demolish the wrong theory and replace it with a correct one. Therefore when two ideas or theories are at odds, argument should be encouraged. When research is progressing, disputes will peak and ideally people will reach a unanimous view on a subject.

Though philosophy and science are interdependent, philosophical categories should not be used as labels to interfere with science. The history of science and philosophy and the development of Marxist philosophy have proved that science and philosophy are closely related. Scientific and philosophical interchanges form a branch of learning—dialectics of nature. In the West, this field is called "scientific philosophy." Marxist philosophers should learn from their predecessors' experiences,

especially Engels' in order to develop the Marxist dialectics of nature. Because China deviated from this demand, the progress of its breed of genetics was stymied. In China, the term philosophy was used as a label on scientific problems. As a result, Morgan genetics was considered "idealistic" and "metaphysical," while Michurin's genetics of the Lysenko school was thought to be "dialectical materialism." The result was that science development and the development of Marxist philosophy itself were hindered and the prestige of Marxist philosophy among the scientists was lowered.

The "hundred schools" policy must be correctly understood and the Party leadership upheld.

The policy of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend" is one of our Party's principles and policies and should be implemented with the efforts of the entire Party. To implement the "hundred schools" policy is to adhere to the Party leadership; to forsake the policy is to abandon the Party leadership. In order to ensure healthy academic exchanges and distinguish between political and academic problems, while avoiding slapping political labels on people and ideas, the Party should publicize its general and specific policies, hold open discussions with scientists, and devise effective ways to implement the policy. The Qingdao symposium and the situation prevailing thereafter show without the Party Central Committee's correct leadership and the painstaking work of Party organizations at all levels, it is impossible to implement the policy of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend."



Poet Recovers From Past Torment

The story of a man whose exceptional talent for classic Chinese poetry brought him the trauma of a 12-year ordeal — and eventually a more meaningful, innovative life....

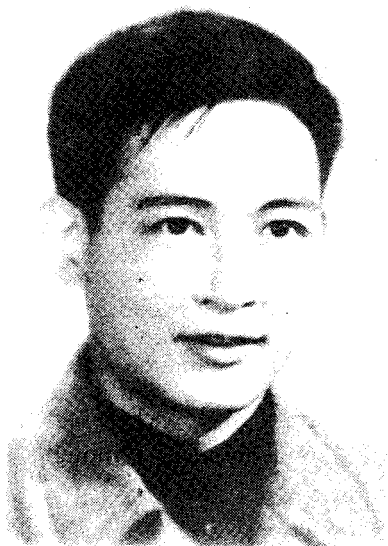
by Our Correspondent Zhang Wei

Chen Mingyuan, a computer scientist who is among the first group of Chinese scientists with patented inventions in China, is also a poet. Chen, 44, who began writing poetry as a child, has written poems so good that at the start of the "cultural revolution" in 1966, some were attributed to the late Chairman Mao Zedong in a collection of what were purportedly Mao's unpublished pieces. As a result of the confusion, Chen Mingyuan, whose star as a mathematician and a poet had been rising, was plunged into political hell. Charged with forging Chairman Mao's poems, Chen was branded a "counter-revolutionary" by the gang of four, headed by Mao's widow, Jiang Qing. He was punished over the years until 1978, two years after the gang's downfall.

Now a lecturer in Chinese literature and culture at the Beijing Languages Institute, Chen says he leads a happy life. He owns a three-bedroom apartment complete with a kitchen and bath in the western suburbs of Beijing. His ruddy complexion, good health and high spirits mask the tragedy of his 12-year ordeal.

During the "cultural revolution" (1966-76), big-character posters, songs and poems were popular and seemingly everywhere. How could Chen's few dozen poems be so conspicuous as to be mistaken for Mao's?

"It was all by chance," Chen said. "To tell you the truth, it was a surprise to me and to my colleagues too. The poems were of a classic style that I wrote for exercise and had never been published. I seldom mentioned them to anyone."



Chen Mingyuan in his youth.

I was able to recite Tang poems when I was five. In 1966, I found my poems in a pamphlet attributed to Mao.

Chen said he "fell in love" with poetry when he was a young boy. "I was able to recite the *Three Hundred Tang Poems* when I was only five," he said. "During the late 1940s, Guo Moruo—the famous historian and poet who later became president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences—lived near me. Whenever he saw me, he asked me to recite a few Tang lines."

During his middle school days, Chen excelled in both maths and literature, and took as his heroes two famous Chinese scholars

Guo Moruo, and Hua Luogeng, a mathematician. Chen said he once wrote Guo and told him how he admired his works. In the same letter, however, Chen said he criticized some of Guo's poems for their prosaic style. Guo was surprised by the criticism, Chen said, since it came from a teenage boy, but he welcomed Chen as a friend. Chen said he was like a newborn calf who is unafraid of tigers, and so translated all of Guo's classic-style poems into the vernacular, surprising the renown

Chen teaches his daughter to use his computer.





A family portrait.

author yet again. Guo told Chen he read the translations with great interest. "The translated poems," Guo told Chen, "are more vivid than my originals. . . I'll send you more of my works in the future for criticism when they are published."

In 1961, Chen Mingyuan, 19, visited Guo, and brought with him some beautiful cobblestone as gifts. Guo asked him to write a poem with the title "Ode to the Cobblestone." Chen wrote and Guo once again applauded him for his talent. "Guo often encouraged me to study Chairman Mao's poems, which he said were conceived magnificently and written with powerful strokes, showing Mao's literary talent and profound thinking," Chen said, adding that he then spent much time studying all of Mao's 37 published poems.

How could I be put on a par with Mao in poetry? Everyone knows his poems are great works of art. . . . I'm only a beginner.

"Later, I wrote some classic-style poems and sent them to Guo Moruo, Tian Han, Lao She and other writers," Chen said. "But they were never published. In 1966 at the outset of the 'cultural revolution,' I found that a dozen

of my poems had been included in a pamphlet titled 'A Collection of the Unpublished Poems of Chairman Mao Zedong.' During that stressful time, there were many publications that went unchecked officially. This was obviously a big mistake. Young and simple-minded, I thought I could correct the mistake myself."

In order to do so, Chen said, in October the same year, he wrote to Premier Zhou Enlai explaining the matter and asked Zhou to forward the letter to Mao. On December 25, Zhou's liaison man came to the Chinese Academy of Sciences where Chen was working. He conveyed Zhou's directives, which said the pamphlet should not be circulated any more and that Chen had acted correctly in trying to clear the matter up. Zhou also said to the effect that the issue was not a political one and that Chen should not be blamed.

"At that time," Chen said, "many of us thought that the premier's responses to the matter were representative of Mao's as well."

Despite Zhou's advice, however, the gang of four had Chen detained under charges that he had forged Chairman Mao's poems. The charges led to recriminations that last more than 10 years.

Chen Mingyuan had graduated from the Mathematics Department of the Shanghai Science and

Technology University in 1963 and was assigned a research job at the Acoustics Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences in Beijing. At the same time, he also was doing postgraduate work at Beijing University and the China University of Science and Technology.

Some of Chen's poetry is of the *lushi* genre (consisting of eight lines, each with five or seven characters, with a strict tonal pattern and rhyme scheme). Most of his poems, however, are *ci* written to the rhythm of the Qin Yuan Chun, Shui Diao Ge Tou, Man Jiang Hong, and Nian Nu Jiao styles, which were favorites of Chairman Mao. Mao once said he seldom wrote *lushi* poetry because it was so restrictive. Of the 37 poems in the book *Mao Zedong Poems*, 25 are *ci*. By the 1960s, only those who had received an education in the classics were writing classic-style poetry, making Chen Mingyuan a man of rare abilities. The combination of his study of the classics and of Mao's poetry had given Chen's poems a unique look, leaving Mao worshippers certain the poems were Mao's latest masterpieces.

I told them repeatedly that the poems were mine, and that I had never passed them off as Mao's.

"How could I be put on a par with Mao Zedong in writing poetry?" Chen asked. "As everyone knows, his poems are great works of art and internationally renowned. I'm just a beginner."

Chen called the Western press report that Mao Zedong had plagiarized his poems "groundless, irresponsible." Holding a bundle of more than 200 letters, he said, "These letters came from across the nation, but none of them raised the issue of plagiarism. People wrote inquiring about my situation, that's all. The

artistic achievements of Mao's poetry is nationally acknowledged. Only those who are ignorant or have ulterior motives will say Chairman Mao lifted my poems." Asked whether he would write a rebuttal to the Western press's accusation, Chen said, "No. It is not worth refuting."

It was these good-hearted people who filled me with courage to live on and try to make life more meaningful.

During the "cultural revolution" when Chen was branded a "counter-revolutionary" after being accused of stealing Mao's name, and even when he was beaten for his "crimes," he said he did not surrender to the accusations. "I told them repeatedly that the poems were mine, I never passed them off as Mao's," Chen said.

The charges and the imprisonment, Chen said, nearly destroyed him. Once he fled from where he was being held and hid out at a friend's home. The authorities, however, had sent people out looking for Chen, the "class enemy at large." Because Chen did not want his friend implicated, he turned himself in. Realizing a beastly punishment was ahead of him, Chen tried to commit suicide by drinking poison, but was brought to hospital and saved. Seeing the tears in Chen's eyes when he came to, the medical workers around him were moved by his plight and his despair. "Chen," one of them said, "you should not kill yourself. You need to live. Once you are dead, who will fight to right the wrongs committed against you?"

"It was these good-hearted people who opened my eyes and gave me hope. They filled me with courage to live on and try to lead a more meaningful life," Chen said.

Chen said he married Guan Tinglu, who was his fellow

researcher, at this very difficult time. The newlyweds, however, were soon separated and subject to political investigation. Later Chen was banished to a coastal farm near Tianjin for four years before he was brought back for "reform through labour" at the Chinese Academy of Sciences. During this period, Chen said, he was allowed to stay at home, so he began learning foreign languages and started his research into computers and information processing. He said he secretly studied modern linguistics with Professor Wang Li at Beijing University, who was also out of favour then. Chen said he also studied mathematical logic and set theory from Hua Luogeng. He said he was confident that his case would be clarified someday and he would once again be able to give play to his talents.

In early 1972, news came that Marshal Chen Yi, one of the veteran revolutionaries Chen Mingyuan had admired, had died. Out of profound grief, Chen wrote a classic-style poem *In Memory of Chen Yi*, which he gave to some of his close friends. This poem, too, was later mistaken for one of Chairman Mao's and circulated among the people.

Having suffered so much, I vowed not to write any more poems.... But I wrote pieces in memory of Zhou and distributed them among the mourners.

"Having suffered so much, I vowed not to write any classic-style poems," Chen said. But he went on to say that during the "April 5 Tiananmen Incident" in 1976 after the death of Premier Zhou Enlai, Chen, angered by the criticism of the late premier by the gang of four, he picked his pen

again. "I wrote a score of poems in memory of Zhou and spread them among the mourners." *The Soul of the Premier*, a famous poem nearly known to all in China, has been incorporated into *Tiananmen Poems* compiled and published after the fall of the gang of four.

Chen Mingyuan's good name was restored in 1978. Since then he has been developing his talents fully. He has published more than 30 academic essays and six books, including *Linguistics and Modern Science*, *Phonetic Analysis of Chinese Language*, *Mathematical Linguistics*, and the English edition of *Chinese Through Listening*. Some of Chen's inventions were also awarded patents when China reinstituted the patent system in 1985.

Chen began teaching foreign students Chinese at the Beijing Languages Institute in 1981. In his spare time, he has been working on a collection of several hundred poems he wrote over the past decade. In addition, Chen continues to do computer programming and to write novels, dramas and the memoirs of writers Guo Moruo, Tian Han and Lao She.

Chen owns a personal computer, which was brought by his wife from the United States in 1984 when she returned from studying there.

"The computer was expensive," Chen's wife said. "but it's worth it. Both my husband and I need it for our research. And, our children need it for practice too."

Their son, Chen Xinghai, 16, is a sophomore majoring in computer science at Beijing University. Chen Xinghai and his classmates are exceptional students, recruited through strict examinations into a special programme for "whiz kids." During my visit to Chen Mingyuan, Xinghai and his younger sister were taking piano lessons. Chen Mingyuan, who has wedded his life to both science and art, says he hopes his children will do the same. ■

Macao Faces Historical Change

As the day when China and Portugal start negotiation on the settlement of the Macao issue draws near, the future of the island on China's southern coast is commanding much attention worldwide. In this article, "Beijing Review" offers a brief account of Macao's background and its current situation.



A bird's-eye view of Macao.

by Yu Huan

About 40 miles from Hong Kong, Macao is situated to the south of the city of Zhuhai and on the western banks of the Zhujiang estuary. Macao consists of the Macao Peninsula and Taipa and Coloane islands, encompassing an area of 16.4 square kilometres. The area of Macao proper is 5.7 square kilometres, that of Taipa 4.1 square kilometres and Coloane, 6.6 square kilometres.

In 1535 (the 14th year of the reign of Emperor Jia Jing of the Ming Dynasty), the Portuguese bribed the local officials in Guangdong and secured the right to anchor and trade at Macao Harbour. In 1553 they asked to dry their loads in Macao under the pretext that their ship hit a rock and their cargo was drenched. They used this opportunity to set up residence in the area. After the

first Opium War (1840-42), the Portuguese took advantage of the defeat of the Qing Dynasty to take control of Macao. The Portuguese seized Taipa in 1851 and Coloane in 1864 and placed them under their jurisdiction. They have occupied and administered Macao ever since.

'One Country, Two Systems'

Since the founding of the People's Republic, the Chinese government has declared on many occasions that Macao is Chinese territory and the Macao issue, which is a legacy of history between China and Portugal, should be solved peacefully through negotiation at an appropriate time. Since 1974, when

Portugal overthrew its fascist dictatorship in the April 25th Revolution, relations between China and Portugal have gradually normalized. When China established diplomatic relations with Portugal in 1979, the two governments reached an understanding in principle on the Macao issue. In May 1985, Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes visited China, the first Portuguese head of government to do so. During his stay in Beijing, leaders of the two countries discussed the Macao issue, and reviewed the satisfactory co-operation of the two governments in handling the issue. In a subsequent joint press communique, the two sides said they would hold negotiations in the near future to settle the Macao issue through diplomatic channels.

Accordingly, the Chinese and Portuguese governments will soon begin to negotiate on this issue. The basic policy of the Chinese government towards its settlement is: According to the concept of "one country, two systems," the Macao issue will be settled through peaceful negotiation, in much the same way as the Hong Kong issue, so as to restore Macao

to Chinese sovereignty while maintaining its stability and development.

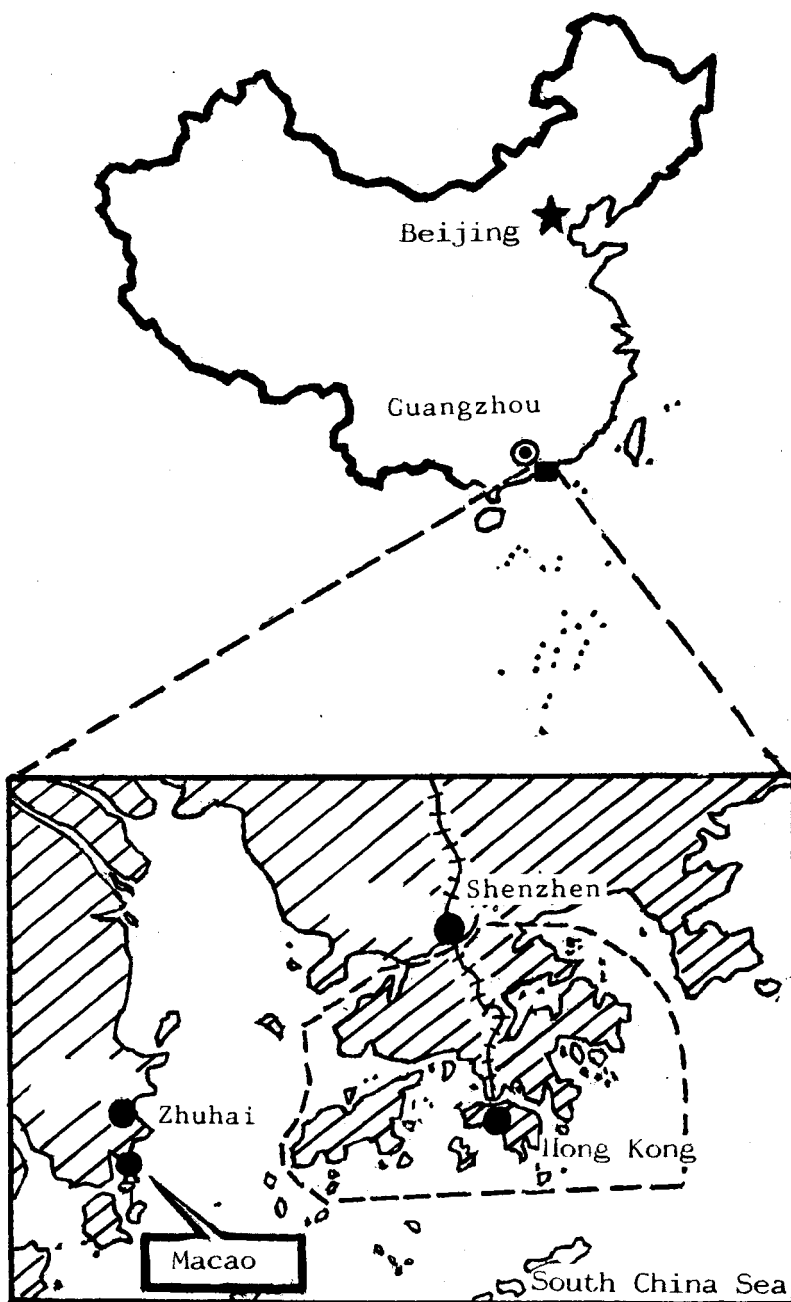
Because the Chinese government will give full consideration to Macao's history and present situation, and because it has adopted a fair and reasonable policy towards the settlement of the problem, there is every reason

to believe that through friendly consultation between China and Portugal the Macao issue will be solved to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned. Macao's stability will remain, and its economy will continue to develop. With the settlement of the Macao issue, a new chapter will be opened in the relations between China and Portugal.

Economy and Limits

Macao has a subtropical climate, with an average annual temperature of 22.3 degrees Celsius and an annual precipitation of 1,970 mm. The rainy season lasts from May to September, and between May and November Macao is frequently attacked by typhoons, on the average more than 10 times a year.

According to a local census, the area has a population of 408,500. Other estimates have put the population at 450,000. Chinese people make up 97 percent of Macao's population, the rest are Portuguese (totalling around 1,000) and "Macanese," descendants of the original Portuguese settlers and local Chinese who



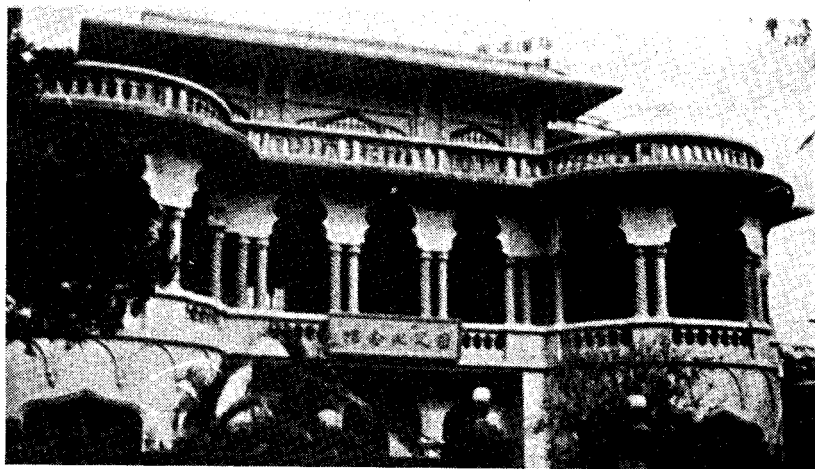
'Beautiful Place'...

Macao, always a part of China, originally belonged to Xiangshan County of Guangdong, (now the cities of Zhongshan and Zhuhai). In Cantonese, Macao is called "Magao," meaning a beautiful place. One interpretation is that the name of Macao Peninsula comes from the Magog Temple. This temple has a history of more than 500 years and enshrines the Goddess Ama, who is the patron of fishermen and sailors. Chinese fishermen of Zhejiang, Fujian and Guangdong provinces have long worshipped Ama. Although the temple is worn with age, it still has a great many worshippers.

inter-married. Macao's population density is quite high, averaging nearly 30,000 people per square kilometre.

Portuguese is Macao's official language, and all its laws, decrees and documents are written in Portuguese, a language understood mostly by those from Portugal or inhabitants of the Portuguese descent. Chinese is still widely used and English the main medium for communications between Macao and Hong Kong and the international community.

In the 1950s, Macao was a consumer city with only traditional crafts making such things as matches, firecrackers and joss sticks. The mainstay of Macao's economy was gambling, giving the island the name "Monte Carlo of the East." In the 1960s, with an influx of capital from Hong Kong, Macao's economy started to develop. The woollen yarn and clothing industries have progressed. Since the 1970s, the economy has been enjoying a robust growth, bringing in its wake a change in the industrial setup. The woollen yarn industry, the import-export trade, the building industry, tourism and finance have greatly expanded so that the importance of gambling business has gradually declined. Exports of manufactured goods, tourism and the building industry have become the three pillars of



Memorial Hall to Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Macao's economy. In 1984 trade, tourism and the building industry accounted for 36.9 percent, 25 percent and 8.7 percent of Macao's gross national product respectively. In 1985 the growth rate of its economy was 3-4 percent, and its total output value was about 8.2 billion patacas (7.9 patacas is equivalent to US\$1). Its per capita output value was then 20,000 patacas. (If the population is taken at 410,000, the average per-capita output value was US\$2,500).

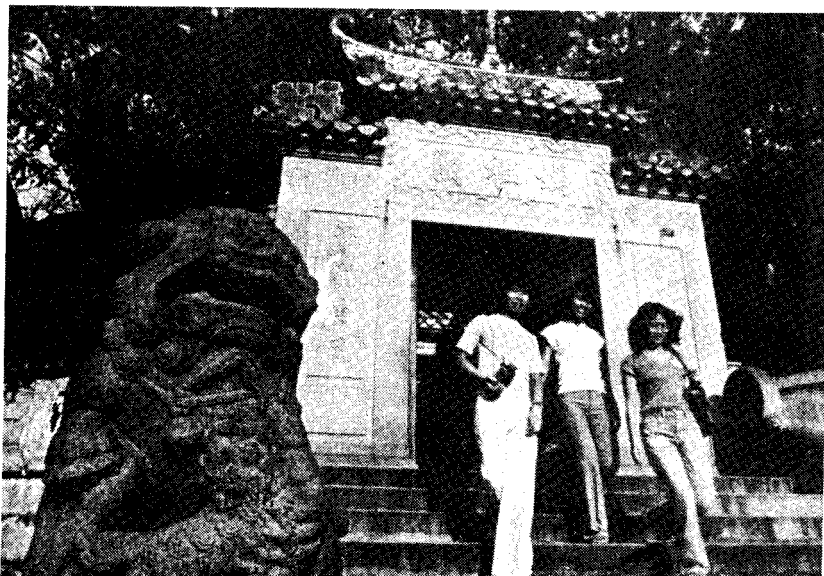
Because Macao has a limited market, 70 percent of its products are for export. At present Macao has trade ties with more than 90 countries and regions and has signed preferential trade agreements with the GATT, MEA and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Macao's products are exported to members of the European Economic Community

(EEC), the United States, Japan, Hong Kong and the Chinese mainland. In 1985, Macao's import and export volume totalled 13,407 billion patacas, of which exports accounted for 7.18 billion patacas (about US\$900 million) and imports 6.1 billion patacas.

There is almost no agriculture in Macao. Fruit, vegetables and other foodstuffs are supplied from the mainland. Fishing also plays an insignificant role.

Although Macao has achieved some progress in recent years, its foundation is rather weak and its prosperity still depends heavily on the rest of the world. Macao lacks natural resources, and industrial materials are nearly all imported. Fresh water and electricity are provided by the mainland. Macao has no deepwater harbours and no airport. Its import and export trade must, therefore, be routed through Hong Kong. Its export markets are also concentrated, and the fluctuations of the markets in the EEC, the United States and Japan have a large impact on Macao's economy. Macao's industries are also mainly labour-intensive, putting it well behind Hong Kong in the development of technology-intensive industries. These unfavourable conditions have severely circumscribed Macao's economic development. The settlement of the Macao issue will be conducive to the maintenance of Macao's stability and to the promotion of its economic progress.

Visitors pose in front of Mazogog.





Caring for Handicapped Children



Nurse Li Lu conducting a dance class.

by Our Correspondent Li Qiong

A disabled boy is assembling toy blocks with his toes. He says he can now dress and feed himself, and though he's severely disabled, he says he wants to learn how to paint.

The boy is named Xin Yin, 8, who was abandoned three years ago by his parents who left him in a Beijing hospital with an unsigned note asking the government to take care of him. He has lived at Beijing's Home for Handicapped Children ever since.

Founded in the early 1950s, the home, located in Qinghe outside Beijing, now houses more than 200 disabled children, most of whom were deserted by their parents.

Wang Xiaoping heads the home's staff of 113, who not only provide the children with medical care but also educate them. The children, Wang said, are divided into three groups—the top level, middle level and the lower level—according to their ages and their disabilities. The home also has a group of handicapped adults who have been living there since childhood. Beijing supports the home with an average outlay of 43.5 (US\$14) per month per child

(one yuan more for an infant), which is equivalent to the amount required by an ordinary resident. Wang said her goal is that the children grow up as well and as happy as possible. "We do what we can to look after them in order that their health improves and that one day they might contribute to society," she said.

The home is composed of five courtyards, each of which is sur-

rounded by single-storey houses for the children. In the courtyard around the building that houses the top level students, there are slides, swings and jungle gyms. In their classroom is a piano, an organ, a tape-recorder and a television, some of which were gifts from visiting organizations, including United Nations groups and the Beijing Red Cross Society. The home's physical therapy centre is equipped with such things as a swimming pool, air-cushion beds, chest-developers and sitting, standing and walking aids.

In the building that houses the lower level, the infants lie on small wooden beds that are orderly arranged. Their disabilities range from retardation to cleft lip, palates and blindness.

At the home, the children are well cared for. Everyday, they are fed milk, sweetened rice flour, eggs and soft rice. They are also bathed at regular intervals.

During a recent visit, I saw children with middle-level physical handicaps entranced with a TV show. They said they watched a film once a week. When the weather permits, their nurses take

Su Yuling, 30, a paraplegic, is a talented artist in traditional Chinese painting. Her paintings are especially popular with visitors to the home.



them out to parks. They have been to almost every park in Beijing.

In the middle-level class is one retarded child, who, a nurse said, could neither sit nor speak when he came to the home. They said he did little other than try to bite the walls, beds and other children, causing much havoc with the other kids. Nurses Bian Qinghua and Yang Guiying took charge of the boy, and with great patience they taught him to stand and walk with the help of walking-aid. They are also teaching him to speak. They say he has gradually come to care for his nurses, as they have for him. The child is now much more obedient than he was and has given up trying to bite people and things.

In China, although the government prizes its welfare workers, many people still look down upon such jobs regarding them as arduous and menial. Some of the young women working at the home say it has been more difficult for them to find a spouse because their work is considered unseemly. These women, however, are commendable for their dedication to these handicapped children. From their job, they have received both pain and pleasure.

When the children reach a certain age, those who are able to take care of themselves are sent to other schools or to work. Those who are unable to support themselves stay at the home indefinitely.

Su Yuling, 30, a paraplegic who came to the home when she was seven years old, is one of its resident adults. When she was 11 she suffered from severe bedsores that brought her close to death. The home's nurses cared for her, however, and treated her with traditional Chinese medicine. In the last few years, Su has learnt how to paint, and a number of her works have been published in a magazine. Her bookmarks and flower-and-bird paintings are especially popular with visitors to the home.



Xin Yin, 8: "I want to learn to paint with my toes."

Su shares her room with another paraplegic woman, Zhang Li, who has lived at the home for 18 years. Zhang Li has learnt to write Chinese characters holding a pen in her mouth. Apart from writing poems, she is now studying English and art theory. Some of her works have also been published, and she has received letters from around the country, commending her on her abilities.

Nurse Li Lu is in charge of educating the top level children. Teaching the children, she said, is a difficult, but gratifying job. She says she often gets half the results with twice the effort. Once, she said, she was teaching the children a song. But they always sang out of tune, she said. Discouraged by the failure of her repeated efforts, one day, Li said, she broke down and wept at her desk. Her sadness touched the children. They stood around her, and told her not to cry, she said. "We assure you we will try our best," they told her.

From that time on, Li became more patient in teaching the children. During the past Spring Festival, her students performed at the Jixiang Theatre for a large audience. This time, Li said, she wept with joy.

In 1984, the home asked for donations from society and individuals so that they might improve the living conditions and well-being of the children. Over

the past year, the home has received 550,000 yuan in donations and goods worth 450,000 yuan. A number of factories have donated some of their products, which have included such things as an automobile, a *jiaozi*-making machine (*jiaozi* means dumplings with meat and vegetable stuffing), towels and woollen blankets.

Some painters presented the home with the proceeds from their work for a period of time and doctors gave the children there free medical treatment. One veteran worker gave his savings of 400 yuan; and some primary pupils also showed their concern by giving their pocket money. Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong, and other government leaders worked out a plan for building a playground for the children and have listed it as a key project. It is now in the designing stages.

A five-storey building, which will include a clinic, living quarters and a therapy centre, is also in the works. The building will be easily accessible to the disabled. It will have a closed-circuit TV system, elevators suitable for carrying wheel chairs and stretchers, and a swimming pool. In addition, the clinic there will provide physiotherapy, acupuncture and moxibustion, medical massage and breathing exercises.

The project will involve 10 million yuan, and is stymied only by a lack of funds. ■

Social Functions of Beijing Quadrangles

"BEIJING WANBAO"
(Beijing Evening News)

When it comes to symbols of ancient, traditional Chinese culture, Beijing's quadrangles rank No. 1 in terms of design, architecture and quantity.

In Beijing, quadrangles can be found everywhere—some on bustling business streets, others set deep in quiet lanes. Some are small and cosy, others are large and spacious. Either occupied by a single family or shared by several families, a Beijing quadrangle is a living environment that keeps alive traditional cultures and fosters a community spirit.

Beijing quadrangles have very unique social functions. They form a social network, which

centres around courtyards and neighbourhoods. Usually, this kind of social network, which is based on family contacts and private exchanges and has lasted for several generations, provides people with a sense of safety and kinsmanship and produces diffused authority and a harmonious atmosphere. The quadrangles, therefore, represent an important tool for social stability.

In high-rise buildings, people find that the relations between families become strained, that the harmony of the quadrangles has been undermined and that people come to feel less at peace with their neighbours. For old people and children in particular, the change affects their physical and mental health, and their intellectual development.

Research both at home and abroad has proved that people need not only better housing, but also a living environment conducive to security, one in which they develop long lasting ties and which provides them with a sense of camaraderie. Because of the housing shortage, many of those given accommodation in high-rise buildings do feel temporarily satisfied. When there are more houses, however, people will begin to pay more attentions to living in an environment better suited to their psychological needs.

Beijing is densely populated, and its per-capita living space is small. Because of this there is nothing wrong with building some skyscrapers. How to enable the high-rises to take over the social functions of the traditional quadrangles has become, however, a pressing dilemma in need of a solution.

Traditional Mores of Modern Value

"GONGREN RIBAO"
(Workers' Daily)

Ideals, morality, culture and discipline are interrelated and complementary aspects of social ethics, which play a critical role in the spiritual life of a nation. Their role should not be underestimated.

China is a nation with many traditional virtues. During the various stages of its history, its people have developed many moral norms. Among them some were intended to maintain feudal ethics. These included the practice that warned against a son speaking of his father's faults.

Moral norms such as these do not conform to the socialist moral standards and should therefore be

discarded. Many traditional mores, however, should be carried forward and developed. Those of the latter type include "unfrightened by force and unmoved by poverty, wealth or rank," "take pleasure in helping others," and "be prepared to fight for a just cause." Valuable traditional mores also advise being fair and not cheating in business.

Though of less value than communist moral standards, traditional moral values can be used as a moral foundation. Unlike material production, moral codes can transcend history. Furthermore, communist moral values cannot be developed independent of tradition; their development should grow out of the traditions of the country. Only when the traditional moral values are

distilled and sublimated, can true communist ethics be established.

For instance, it is hard to imagine a person with the communist spirit of sacrificing his or her own interest for the benefit of others if he or she is unwilling to give up a seat on a bus to an old person or a mother with a child. It is equally impossible for a person to devote one's life to the communist cause if that person is indifferent to the sufferings of others.

Efforts should be made to avoid adopting the "ultra-left" attitude that scorns traditional moral values. The "cultural revolution" did great damage to China's traditional mores, and the results can still be felt today. The view that all moral norms left over from history should be done away with is not only theoretically unsound, but also extremely harmful in practice.

Husbands Help With Household Chores

"BAXIAOSHI YIWAI"

(Leisure)

According to a recent survey by *Leisure* magazine, women spend only slightly more time on household chores in China than men do. The survey, which polled 142 couples with an average age of 31 years, indicated that an average young person had about 7.58 hours of leisure time a day, and that about 3.63 hours were spent on household chores such as cooking, washing, cleaning and shopping. Of the 3.63 hours, 2.02

hours were devoted to cooking, accounting for 58 percent.

The husbands interviewed said they spent an average of 3.35 hours daily on housework, whereas wives said they spent 3.90 hours, only 33 minutes more than the men. This did not include feeding babies and helping the children with their homework.

Husbands said they did everything from making steamed bread and doing dishes, to cleaning rooms and washing clothes. They said they also did many of the heavier tasks, including buying grain and coal.

About 10 percent of the husbands said they thought household work should be performed by their wives. Only when it was absolutely necessary, they said, would they lend a hand. However, more than 80 percent of the husbands said household chores should be dealt with according to each person's abilities and that there should be a rational division of labour.

The present insufficiency of household services still makes daily housework a heavy burden for China's citizens. Although, husbands and wives now do their best to help each other, the problem cannot be solved without socialization of housework.

Beijing's Music Education Improves

"GUANGMING RIBAO"

(Guangming Daily)

Three major improvements have taken place in music teaching in Beijing's middle and primary schools, said Li Wanyin, an official of the Beijing College of Education.

Li Wanyin, director of the music teaching department of the

college, listed the three changes as the acquisition by all city primary and middle schools of pianos for their music classes, the increase in the number of qualified music teachers and the expansion of music classes to include singing, theory and music appreciation.

Li said some schools have organized music teachers on fact-finding tours of Shanghai, Nanjing and Xingcheng County in

Liaoning Province. The Beijing College of Education, she said, has sponsored a number of training classes for primary and middle school music teachers.

In addition, Li said, some primary and middle schools have also introduced harmonicas, flutes, violins and guitars to their music teaching classes. She also said some primary school pupils have sponsored their own "young people's concerts" with the help of their teachers. This improved their music appreciation abilities.

Author Suggests 'Cultural Revolution' Museum

"YANGCHENG WANBAO"

(Guangzhou Evening News)

Ba Jin, a noted Chinese author, recently said China should open a museum devoted to the "bloody experience" that was the

"cultural revolution."

At a gathering with friends in Shanghai on April 24, Ba Jin, 82, the author of such classics as *The Family*, *Spring* and *Autumn*, said the "cultural revolution" brought untold suffering to the state and the people and will require the efforts of several generations to

eliminate its adverse influences. To undo the damage done by the "cultural revolution," Ba Jin said, serious lessons must be drawn from it. "I suggest establishing a 'cultural revolution' museum and therefore, we and our children will retain fresh memories of the bloody experience," Ba Jin said.

Foreign Funds for Railways

In 1986, China will spend US\$170 million on railways, including electrifying two lines, and reconstructing old lines.

The rail projects, now in the second stage of construction, are the 540km Hengyang-Guangzhou double-track line, the 684km Zhengzhou-Baoji electric line, the 336km Taiyuan-Datong electric line and the 147km Guangzhou-Shenzhen double-track line.

Those slated for completion soon are the 272km Beijing-Qinhuangdao electric double-track line, the 308km Yanzhou-Shijiusuo line, and the 165km Xinxiang-Heze line.

The World Bank, the Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund of Japan and the Kincheng Banking Corp. of Hong Kong are all involved in funding the rail projects.

Last March, China signed contracts with the World Bank for funds to construct the 693km Yungtan-Xiamen electric line, the 415km Chongqing-Guiyang

electric line and other technical exchange items. The construction of the 596km Zhengzhou-Wuhan electric line and the 265km Houma-Yueshan double-track electric line, and the updating of the Xian Communication Signal Factory still require funding.

In 1985, China imported engines worth US\$580 million, including 201 diesel engines of 4,000hp from the United States and 150 electric locomotives of 6,400kw from France, as well as essential component parts and technology.

The Chinese government will equip the trunk lines with advanced technologies, and spend about US\$100 million on importing construction equipment and optical fibre communications and train dispatching technology for the railway between Datong (a coal base) and Qinhuangdao on Bohai Bay.

Yang Haichang, an official of the Ministry of Railways, said during the Seventh Five-Year Plan

period (1986-1990) the emphasis will be on importing advanced technology rather than on locomotives and rolling stocks.

by Yang Xiaobing

China Orders Boeing Aircraft

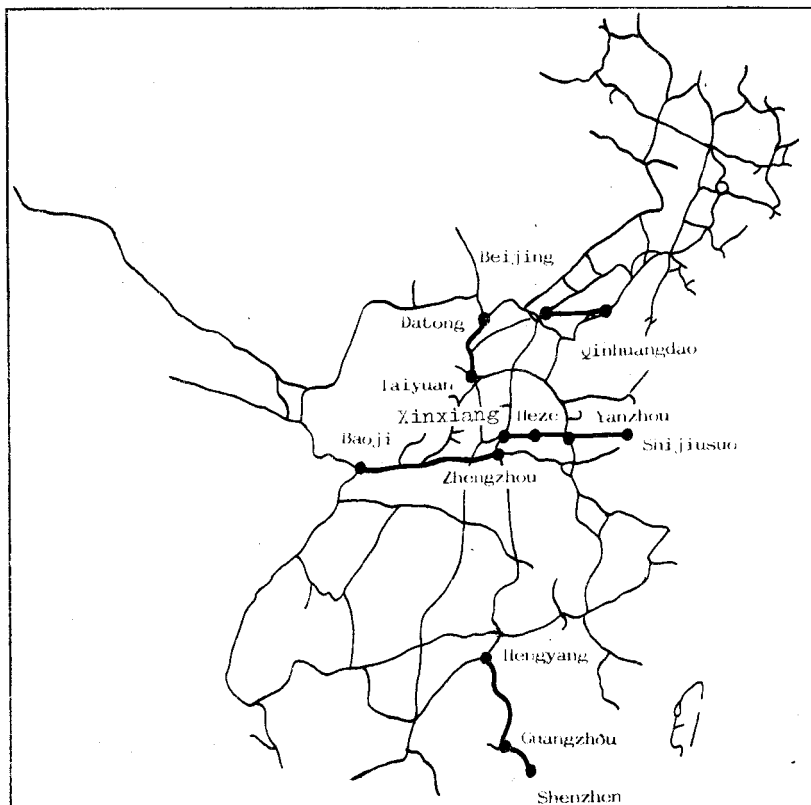
The Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) has signed a contract with the Boeing Commercial Aircraft Co. to buy eight additional Boeing planes—four Boeing 747-200 jetliners and four 767-200 passenger planes—worth an estimated US\$620 million.

At a news conference in Beijing on May 17, Richard R. Albrecht, Boeing's executive vice-president, said two 767s and one 747 are scheduled for delivery in 1987. He said the other aircraft ordered will reach China before 1990.

Albrecht said since ordering a Boeing 707 in 1972, CAAC has purchased US\$1.7 billion worth of Boeing aircraft, and that CAAC's fleet consists of 39 Boeing planes.

Boeing is also actively contributing to the development of China's airline and aviation industry. With Boeing's assistance, Albrecht said, the Civil Aviation Institute in Tianjin will be able to use much of the advanced equipment at Boeing's Seattle facility. Boeing also expects to train some of CAAC's pilots and technicians to help them meet the stringent standards equivalent to those followed by the United States' Federal Aviation Administration. Boeing has also helped CAAC establish a network of five spare-parts supplying bases in Beijing, Chengdu, Kunming, Guangzhou and Xiamen, and it is exploring the feasibility of setting up a central facility in China to meet servicing needs.

Boeing has also received help from China. Since the early 1980s Boeing airplanes flying round the world have been built with parts



manufactured in China. A growing number of Chinese factories have been producing parts for Boeing. The Xian Aircraft Co., for example, will soon be producing vertical fins for the Boeing 737. Industrial co-operation of this type has to date been valued at US\$100 million.

Recently Boeing signed a contract with China's Ministry of Aviation Industry to provide consultation and transfer of technology for the production of Y-7-100 feeder liner.

by Zhang Zeyu

Linking Up Chinese, Foreign Companies

The China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) has announced its plans to form a nationwide foreign trade promotion network. The plan was revealed at the organization's first membership congress held from May 3 to 4 in Beijing.

The CCPIT, China's foreign chamber of commerce, is composed of representatives of China's financial and trade circles, enterprises associations and societies. It provides domestic and foreign clients with trade information and consultation, and lists of potential business partners. CCPIT also co-ordinates economic and trade expositions inside and outside China, acts as a liaison for foreign chambers of commerce, economic and trade associations and other international trade organizations, handles applications for patent rights and registered trademarks, as well as foreign business and maritime legal procedures for its clients.

Established in May 1952, CCPIT's initial task was to establish trade ties with countries having no diplomatic relations with China.

The top 10 US oil companies have contacted China through

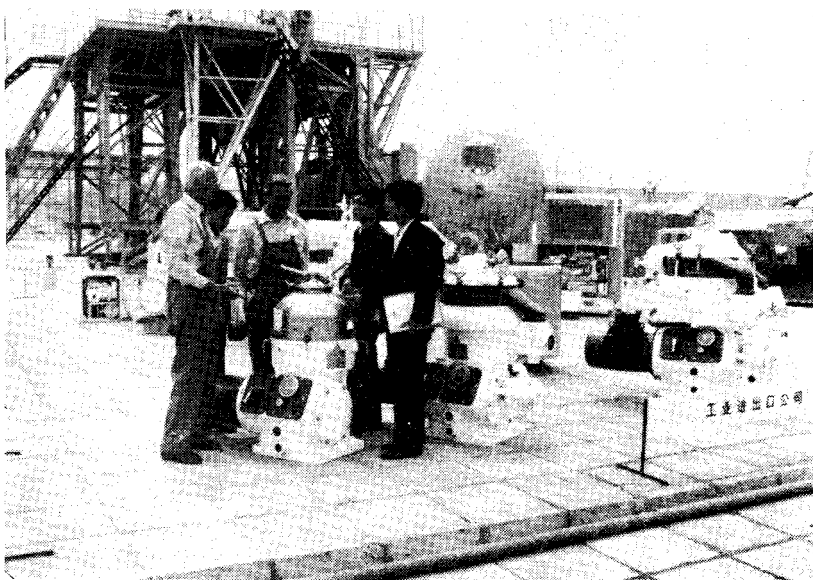
CCPIT, and most of them later joined China's offshore oil development.

In 1985, CCPIT exchanged visits with Indonesia's chamber of industry and commerce. Both sides have agreed to set up representative offices in each other's country.

At present, China has 1,000 import and export companies, up

from only nine several years ago. CCPIT's members include such powerful enterprises as the China International Trust and Investment Corp., the Ever Bright Industrial Co., the Bank of China, China National Offshore Petroleum Corp. and China North Industries Corp., as well as various import and export corporations.

A Romanian industrial exhibition was held in Beijing from May 6-15.



Present at the opening ceremony were Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li and Romanian First Vice-Premier Ion Dinca.



China Makes Much Ado About the Bard



Li Moran, 68, was considered one of the best performers during the festival. Here in his *King Lear*'s attire, Li talks with Cao Yu, president of the Shakespeare Society of China.

Audiences in Shanghai and Beijing recently had their first opportunity to attend Chinese adaptations of some of William Shakespeare's plays, including *The Taming of the Shrew* and *Love's Labour's Lost*, during China's inaugural Shakespeare Festival held from April 10-23.

"When Chinese audiences get a taste of Shakespeare's profound insights into human nature and his brilliant writing they are overwhelmed with admiration for the author," said Cao Yu, president of the Shakespeare Society of China. "For decades his works have influenced Chinese drama and have illuminated the hearts of the Chinese people. By introducing Shakespeare to our people on as large a scale as this festival does, we are helping assimilate the world's culture and spiritual wealth into our own," said Cao, who is also president of the 6,000-

member Chinese Dramatists' Association.

During the festival, 16 plays, including *King Lear*, *Othello*, *Macbeth*, *The Merchant of Venice* and *Twelfth Night* were performed

in many forms, including Beijing opera and other local operas. Ma Yongan, a famous Beijing opera actor, played the lead in a Beijing opera rendition of *Othello*, and captured the audience with his peculiar charm of superb singing and acting. The Shanghai Youth Drama Troupe performed *Antony and Cleopatra*, which depicts the passion of the Roman triumvir and the Egyptian queen, while a group of students of Mongolian nationality from the Shanghai Drama Institute staged *Othello* in their native language.

Among the plays making their premiere in China was also *Titus Andronicus*, which was performed by the Shanghai Drama Institute at the opening ceremony in Shanghai. The play, which revolves around the contradiction between good and evil and kindness and brutality, showcased the Shanghai actors' talents. A troupe from Jiangsu Province staged *Love's Labour's Lost* as it was in Elizabethan times with the stage surrounded by the audience.

A scene from the Chinese adaptation of "King Lear" by Beijing's Central Drama Institute.

YANG LIMING





"The Merchant of Venice" performed by China's Youth Art Theatre.

YANG LIMING

The Merry Wives of Windsor and *The Taming of the Shrew* were performed by different troupes with both traditional techniques and modern ones. China's Coal Miners' Drama Troupe adapted *A Midsummer Night's Dream* to traditional Chinese theatrical methods, changing the characters into Chinese ones. The costumes and staging were both done following modern concepts. "My intention is for foreigners to consider the production a Chinese drama and for the Chinese to think it is something new," said Xiong Yuanwei, director of the play.

The festival's most noted achievement was the adaptation of Shakespeare's plays into Beijing opera and other local operas. Apart from Beijing opera's *Othello*, which was produced upon the revised version of its premiere in 1983, four other new productions were staged in Shanghai: a *yueju* (Shaoxing opera) version of *Twelfth Night*, a *huangmei* opera rendition of *Much Ado About Nothing*, a *kunqu* opera version of *Macbeth* and a *yueju* opera rendition of *The Winter's Tale*. In

these plays characters, social customs and settings became Chinese, while the plot, theme and even many lines were preserved in their original form.

Indicative of the changes made was the Central Drama Institute's adaptation of *King Lear* and a drama troupe from Xian's adaptation of *All's Well That Ends Well*. Many playgoers thought the productions were Chinese dramas while those familiar with Shakespeare's plays said they could tell the play's origin. Nevertheless, the two adaptations attracted the viewers in all ways.

Adaptations were also made to meet children's needs. The Chinese Children's Art Theatre staged an abbreviated version of *Richard III*, which was especially appreciated by junior middle-school students who are studying world history. The Shanghai Puppet Troupe performed *Twin Brother and Sister*, adapted from *Twelfth Night*, making China's first puppet performance of one of Shakespeare's plays.

Chinese college students were also applauded for their perfor-

mances in foreign languages. The Beijing No. 2 Foreign Languages Institute staged *Timon of Athens* in English while the People's Liberation Army Art Institute also performed an abridged version of *The Merchant of Venice* in English. After they performed *Much Ado About Nothing* in English, undergraduates of Shanghai's Fudan University said they felt they understood Shakespeare better.

Along with the above-mentioned, there was also a radio serial of *Macbeth*. Tapes of "Selected Dialogues of Shakespeare's Plays," also recently recorded in China, were compiled and read by master linguists.

Forums and meetings on the study of Shakespeare were held alongside the multifarious performance. The theme of Beijing's discussions focused on Shakespeare and the present era and Shakespeare's influence on the Chinese theatrical circles. The 13 academic studies and 16 seminars on the playwright emphasized efforts to improve the staging of his plays in China. The participants made efforts in finding a way of adapting Shakespeare's plays to the aesthetic taste of the Chinese audience so as to make new contributions to world culture.

by Lin Yang





Spiker Looks Out for Team's Welfare



A crowd welcomes the Chinese women's volleyball team on their return to Beijing after winning the Fourth World Cup Tournament in Japan last November.

Lang Ping, ace player and assistant coach of China's national women's volleyball team, recently reported on how she and her fellow team members have defended their titles as world champions. The following are excerpts from her report.

By reminding myself how I got to where I am today, I have come to realize that one must not stop on the road to progress. One must constantly make new goals after a goal has been reached.

After we bagged the coveted gold medal at the Los Angeles Olympics on August 7, 1984, the team's chief coach Yuan Weimin and several other veterans retired from the court, making me the eldest player. How I envied their retreat at that glorious moment! I, too, would have liked to have bowed out at that opportune

moment. But, I didn't. I knew I belonged to China's volleyball. I was aware of the difficulties facing our new chief coach Deng Ruozeng, and I knew I had to help him lead the team to victories.

After the 23rd Olympic Games, both the American and Japanese teams underwent major changes. Whether China's team would continue winning depended, to a large extent, on whether we could overcome our new weaknesses. I felt the pressure around me. Friends and fans said it was me on whom they were relying to lead the team to the title at the Fourth World Cup Championships. My team members also seemed to be counting on me for support.

Volleyball is very much a team sport; it is absolutely impossible to depend on one single person to win. Now that some foreign teams are concentrating on coping with

me at the net, it could be very dangerous to rely too heavily on me. I realized then that a key to victory was to be found in helping the coach get the team to shed their over-reliance on me and become more confident in themselves and the team as a whole.

To achieve this, it has been necessary to build up each member's sense of responsibility in both training and competition.

Because of their lack of experience, new team members have often become depressed when they feel their abilities are not being brought into full play. Yang Xiaojun, who joined the team in 1983, progressed rather rapidly as a result of the extra training she received from the chief coach. She became the team's sub ace spiker at the 23rd Olympic Games, during which she played very well. However, after her return, because of some training problems that she could not solve, she began to doubt her technique. I had a heart-to-heart talk with her, and she explained her loss of confidence. I know how easy it is for new players to lose heart when they meet setbacks. I decided that, while I should try every means to help her solve her technical problem as quickly as possible, I also had to encourage her and to let her see her own strengths. Her smiles and confidence soon returned.

The present team leader Yang Xilan is a kind-hearted and determined girl. She became impatient, however, when problems cropped up, such as some members failing to play well as a team. Once when her team members were not performing well during training, she flew into a rage. That evening, I told her:



"Yangs, we've been together in good times and bad for three years. We know each other. From now on, whenever you feel displeased, you may aim at me first. But try not to vent your feelings in front of the new members, for they find it too discouraging." I then wrote down two mottoes for her: "Patience is the mother of success," and "Success is often sabotaged by impetuosity."

While putting demands on others, I have been strict with myself too. During the Spring Festival last year when everyone was celebrating with their families, we team members were in rigorous training. One day, our coach wanted two members to practise

"maximum defence." This is the most strenuous play and scares the new members the most. I was completely at ease because I knew that no veterans would be asked to participate. Yet, I noticed that all eyes had turned to me. I had been "elected." Aware of the coach's intention, I prepared myself and performed the play well despite the fact that I was suffering from gastroenteritis then. I was bedridden for days afterwards. But I was happy because I had set a good example for my fellow team members.

At present, our coach, the team members and I are at a new starting point. We will, as always, exert our utmost to reach our new goals.

International Studies

(Formerly Known as Journal of International Studies)
— A Quarterly in Chinese —

Contents of Issue No. 2, 1986

Facts and the Background on the Sino-Indian Boundary Dispute — *Jing Hui*

Economy of the West in the Latter Half of the 1980s — *Xie Yao*

The Middle East Peace Talks — A Difficult and Tortuous Job — *Guo Jingan*

The South Asian Regional Cooperation in Retrospect and in the Future Perspective — *Zheng Ruixiang*

Central America Continues to Be in a Tense and Turbulent Situation — *Zhang Mingde*

The Position and Role of West Europe in the US-Soviet Rivalry — *Qian Nengxin*

Look Squarely at Reality and Keep Oriented Towards the Future — Western Europe Taking New Steps to Unite and Become Stronger — *Zhu Yiqing*

Economic Situation in Five East European Countries — *Hui Yijun*

Current State and Future Prospects of International Debt Problem — *Zhen Bingxi*

The Economy of Togo — *Su Yingyuan*

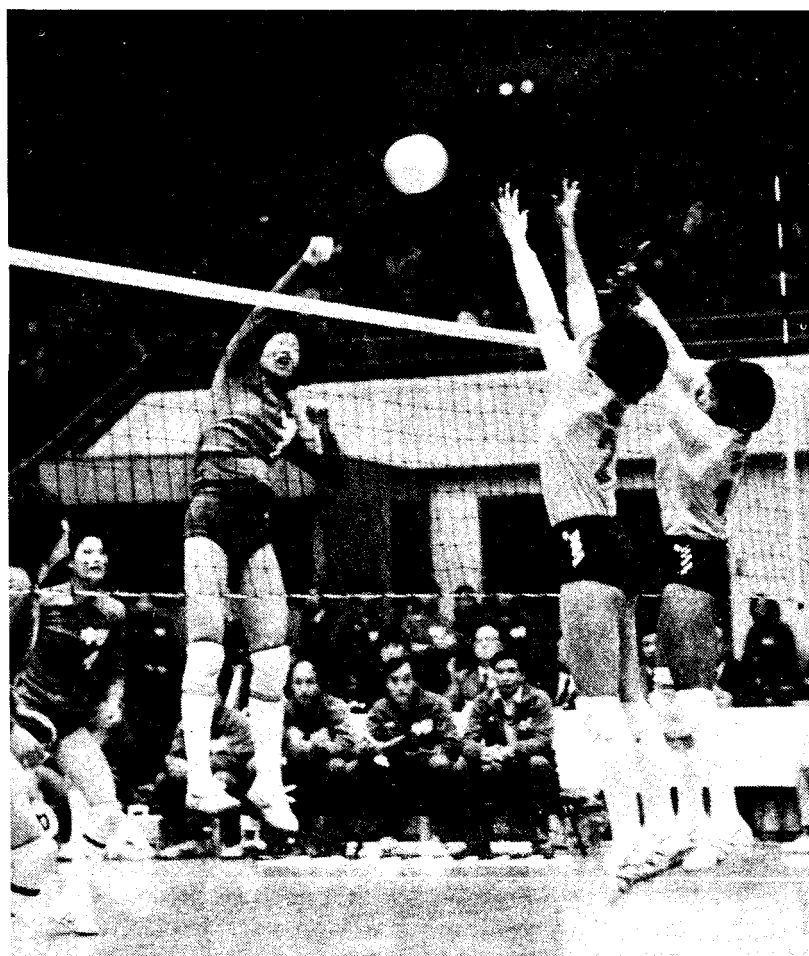
China's Foreign Relations: A Chronicle

Published by **World Affairs (Shijie Zhishi) Publishing House.**

Subscription from **China International Book Trading Corporation (Guoji Shudian).**

Annual rate: RMB 3.20 (at RMB 0.80 per copy) plus postage.

Lang Ping executing a spike during an international competition.



The History of Chinese Dance

Written by: **Wang Kefen**
 Price: 5.2 Yuan (RMB)
 Page: 112 pages
 Published by: **Foreign Languages Press, Beijing**
 Distributed by: **China International Book Trading Corp.**
 (P.O. Box 399, Beijing)

Published in 1985 by Foreign Languages Press, *The History of Chinese Dance* provides readers not only with background on the history and art of dance in China, but also with anecdotes about some of China's famous dancers.

The book, which is the first of its kind printed in English, is arranged chronologically. It begins with a description of the oldest dance designs to date in China, which are found on a neolithic earthenware bowl unearthed in Datong County, Qinghai Province. All 15 dancing figures on the bowl have braids or ornaments hanging from their heads. They also have small tails, which are apparently part of costumes for portraying animals. These images are thought to represent a performance of "The Dances of All Animals," which dates back 5,000 years.

The earliest Chinese writing, inscriptions on bones and tortoise shells from the Shang Dynasty (c. 16th-11th century BC), was on dance. On one such inscription the character for dance was a representation of a dancer holding an ox tail. Many have interpreted this to mean that dance was closely connected with work and hunting for early men and women. In ancient times, people would also use dance to seek the gods against natural disasters.

Dance flourished and reached a new peak during the Han Dynasty (206 BC-220 AD), during which "Variety Shows" were very

popular. A string of folk arts such as acrobatics, martial arts, magic and comedy, as well as recitals of music, singing and dancing were all included in a show. However, because dancers were looked down upon at the time, there are few records of their names and achievements. One of the few who had her name recorded was Zhao Feiyan, who was described as being as light as a swallow when she danced, and was thus dubbed the "flying swallow." Zhao was a servant, who, through hard work, became famous and was taken into the palace by the Emperor Chengdi (32 BC-7 AD). She was given the title *Jieyu*, which meant she was an exceptional concubine. Though she later became empress, on Emperor Chengdi's death, Zhao was demoted to an ordinary citizen and ordered to commit suicide.

The book also discusses the dances of the Tang Dynasty (618-907 AD). The author, Wang Kefen, said the highly developed dancing of that time was greatly influenced by traditional songs and dances of minority nationalities and foreign countries. During the Tang Dynasty, many minorities who were referred to as *Hu* people, moved from western China to the Central Plain. There they opened bars where *Hu* women would dance for customers. The *Hu* dancers became very popular and would also dance at family banquets given by the nobles. One of the most outstanding *Hu* dancers was the celebrated Gongsun, who was especially good at the "Sabre Dance." As she would begin to dance, light from her sword would shine in all directions, and her strong and flowing movements would keep time to the drum's beat. Enlightened by Gongsun's "Sabre Dance," calligrapher

Zhangxu created *Caoshu*, a calligraphic style where the writing resembles dragons and phoenixes dancing.

At the end of the book the author says dancers in China today have taken the best from the ancient dances and have created something new.

Born in 1927 in Sichuan Province, Wang Kefen is an associate research fellow at the Institute of Dance of the Chinese Academy of Art. Wang, herself a former dancer, studied the history and theories of dance under Wu Xiaobang and Dai Ailian, two prominent Chinese dancers. Yang Yingliu and Yin Falu, two specialists in culture and history, also contributed to Wang's education. Wang's detailed study and analysis of the field of dance reflects the thoroughness of her education. Though the study of the history and art of Chinese dance is a continuous process, *The History of Chinese Dance* is a solid introduction to its development.

by Qin Hua



ART PAGE



A Musician.



A Country Girl.



Women of the Tu Nationality.

Woodcuts by Li Xianji

Li Xianji, born in 1943 in Xian, Shaanxi Province, now works at the Shaanxi Art Research Institute. The lives and customs of the ethnic groups in northwest China are the subjects of Li's woodcuts.

Newest Comprehensive Guidebook of China

HOW TO TOUR CHINA

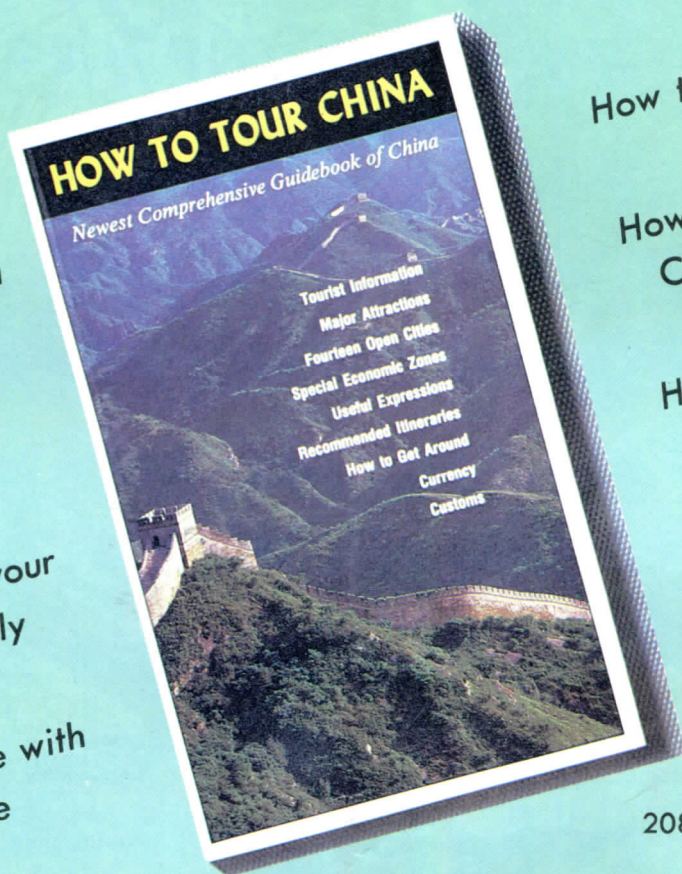
(in English)

How to get a visa

How to pass the
Customs

How to spend your
money wisely

How to mingle with
the people



How to ask for help

How to find good
Chinese cuisine

How to get around

How to seek out the
many historical
and scenic
wonders

208 pp 100 photos in colour
18 x 11 cm Paper

Other guidebooks currently available:

China — An Introduction (English, French, German, Spanish, Russian, Japanese, Thai, Portuguese, Swahili and Bengali editions)

Tourist Atlas of China (in English)

An Illustrated Guide to China (in Japanese)

Tourist Map of Beijing (English, French and German editions)

Beijing Old and New (in English)

West Lake Reflections (English and Japanese editions)

Sights and Scenes of Suzhou (English and Japanese editions)

Mount Taishan (Chinese-English and Japanese editions)

Mount Huangshan (in English)

Dek Ses Urboj de Ĉinio (in Esperanto)

Readers in China can order at the 'WAIWEN SHUDIAN (Foreign Language Bookstore) with branches in all parts of the country

Readers abroad can order at a local bookstore or directly from the CHINA INTERNATIONAL BOOK TRADING CORPORATION (Guoji Shudian), 21 Chegongzhuang Xilu, Beijing or P.O. Box 399, Beijing, China Cable: CIBTC BEIJING Telex: 22496 CIBTC CN

