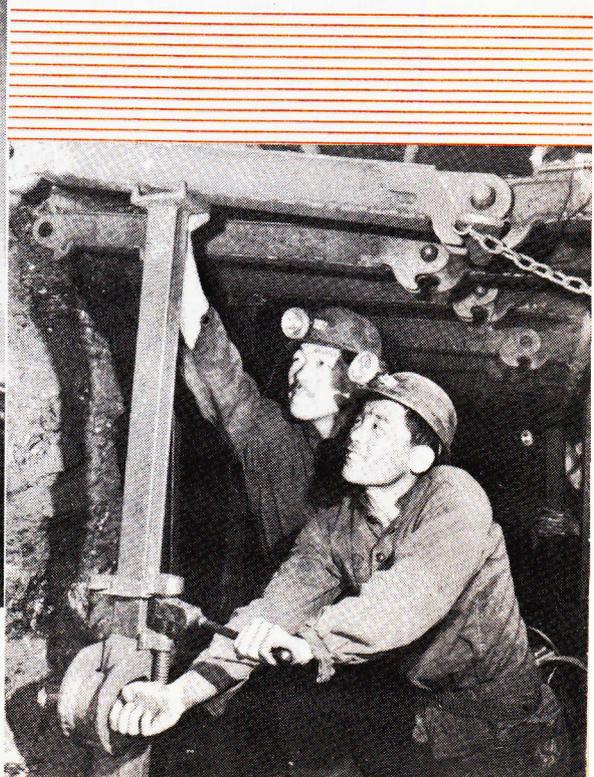


BEIJING REVIEW

- Chairman Hua on May 4th Movement
- Only Proportionate Development Can Ensure High Speed



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COVER: (Left) Evening scene at the work-site of the Gezhouba Hydropower Station in Hubei Province. (Right) Wang Huanming (right), labour hero and young miner of the Linxi Colliery of the Kailuan Coal Mine, working hard to extract more coal for socialist modernization.

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CHRONICLE

May 2

• According to Xinhua, Ji Pengfei, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, recently met with a delegation of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary Communist Party of France led by its General Secretary, Max Cluzot.

May 3

• Chairman Hua made a speech on the May 4th Movement (for the text see p. 9) at a meeting held in Beijing in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the movement.

May 4

• While meeting Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn, Premier Hua Guofeng stressed: It is in the common interests of China and the ASEAN countries, including Malaysia, to combat the hegemonists' aggression and expansion in our part of the world. Premier Hua spoke highly of the proposal the ASEAN countries had presented to the United Nations Security Council for settlement of the Indochina question. He said: "We should unite to upset the hegemonists' plan of aggression and expansion in this region of ours. At present, the possibility of peace and stability in Southeast Asia hinges on the question of Kampuchea."

• Han Nianlong, Leader of the Chinese Government Delegation, delivered a speech (see p. 19) at the third plenary meeting of the Sino-Vietnamese talks at a vice-ministerial level.

May 5

• According to Xinhua, the Chinese Meteorological Society recently held an enlarged meeting of its Standing Council members, expressing the hope that various contacts with Taiwan meteorologists would be established and that Taiwan would send representatives to attend national academic forums on weather forecasting and the study of atmospheric conditions to be convened in the latter half of the year. The meeting decided that the representatives would be welcomed.

• When Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met a 100-member delegation from the French Institute of Higher Learning of National Defence headed by Lieutenant-General Andre Marty, President of the institute, he pointed out: "In the current unstable international situation, China and France need to enhance exchanges of views and co-operation." He also expressed his satisfaction at the development of relations between the two countries.



Only Socialism Can Save China

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League held a meeting on May 3 in the capital's Great Hall of the People to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the May 4th Movement.

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Hua Guofeng, Vice-Chairmen of the C.P.C. Central Committee Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and Wang Dongxing and other Party and state leaders attended the meeting.

Comrade Hua Guofeng in his speech highly appraised the May 4th Movement. He pointed out that the history since that movement in 1919 has proved an irrefutable truth: Only socialism can save China; Marxism-Leninism-Máo Zedong Thought is the banner of victory for China's revolution. (For full text of the speech see pp. 9-11.)

To commemorate this patriotic youth movement, May 4 has been designated as China's Youth Day.

In 1919, the year after World War I ended, the victor powers held a peace conference in Paris. Under imperialist manipulation, it turned out to be a bargaining conference for dividing the spoils of war. It granted Japan, which was trying to reduce China to a colony, all the special rights previously enjoyed by Germany in Shandong Province.

The news infuriated the people of the whole country. On May 4 that year, college students and intellectuals who had been influenced by the October

Revolution in Russia gathered at Tian An Men Square and held a demonstration, demanding that the special rights enjoyed by Germany in Shandong be restored to China and the "Twenty-one Demands" concluded between the warlord Yuan Shikai and Japan be annulled. They raised the slogan: "Safeguard China's sovereignty! Punish the traitors!"

The movement soon spread to other cities throughout the country, and in the following two months the students suspended classes and the workers and businessmen went on strike. Thus the youth movement merged with the workers' movement to form an anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolutionary movement which forced the reactionary government to dismiss several pro-Japanese traitorous officials, release the students arrested and order the Chinese representatives not to sign the peace treaty in Paris.

The May 4th Movement occupies an important place in China's history. It marks the beginning of China's new-democratic revolution and prepared conditions for the founding of the Communist Party of China. The old democratic revolution led by the bourgeoisie which had been going on for years could not rid China of its semi-feudal and semi-colonial status. With the victory of the new-democratic revolution led by the proletariat (through the Communist Party), the country won liberation and a new life began for the people.

The May 4th Movement was also a movement that resolutely opposed the old culture and called for the establishment of a new culture. It hastened the people's liberation from the mental shackles of feudal autocracy and old concept of morality. "Democracy and science" was a slogan raised at that time.

Xu Deheng who took part in the May 4th Movement in 1919



Xu Deheng (second from left) and He Changgong (first from left), veterans of the May 4th Movement, encouraging the young people to carry forward the revolutionary tradition.

also spoke at the commemoration meeting at the Great Hall of the People. A student of Beijing University at that time, he was among the 32 students arrested that day by the reactionary government. This 89-year-old Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress was recently admitted into the Chinese Communist Party.

Among those who attended the commemoration meeting were members of the Fifth Committee of the All-China Youth Federation and delegates to the 19th Congress of the All-China Students' Federation, totalling more than 900 from various nationalities, as well as young shock workers, labour heroes and combat heroes who have made contributions to the four modernizations. At the meeting, Han Ying, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, called on all the young people in China to carry forward the revolutionary tradition of the May 4th Movement and build China into a powerful, socialist country at an early date.

Zhou Peiyuan, President of Beijing University and Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, spoke at another meeting held in Beijing on April 28 to mark the 60th anniversary of the movement. It was jointly sponsored by the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League and the National Scientific and Technical Association. He recalled how he and other young people tried to save the country through science for they thought that China was bullied by other countries because she was poor and backward in in-

dustry and science. But, he stressed, practice proved that when the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism lay like a dead weight on the Chinese people, they could not save the country by science. Only when these three big mountains were overthrown and a socialist new China was founded can science develop.

Zhou Peiyuan also made an analysis showing the false nature of bourgeois democracy and freedom. He stressed that while we import advanced technology from capitalist countries, we should reject what is decadent and corrupt under the capitalist system.

Malaysian Prime Minister Visits China

Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn's recent visit to China has paved the way for further developing the friendly relations between China and Malaysia and their co-operation in international affairs.

During the Prime Minister's stay in Beijing from May 2 to 6, Premier Hua Guofeng and Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met and exchanged views with him on bilateral relations and on international questions of common concern. The talks show that both sides share the same views on many questions, that they are particularly concerned about the situation in Southeast Asia, and that they are prepared to make unremitting efforts to safeguard peace and stability in this region.

As people can see clearly, the big and small hegemonists have been stepping up their aggres-

sion and expansion in Southeast Asia and its surrounding areas. With the Soviet Union's support, Viet Nam has openly trampled on the principles guiding international relations and carried out armed aggression against Kampuchea. In defiance of world opinion, it is still occupying that country and slaughtering the people there. At the same time, it is tightening its control over Laos and working overtime to rig up a "confederation of Indochina," and it is posing a threat to Thailand. Viet Nam's armed provocations against China's border areas continue unabated, and Moscow is using Vietnamese ports and airfields as bases for its warships and aircraft. Acting in collusion with each other, Moscow and Hanoi are stepping up their aggression and expansion, thereby seriously threatening peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia and other parts of Asia.

Confronted with this situation, the countries and people of Southeast Asia and the rest of Asia have heightened their vigilance and strengthened their unity. The Chinese people resolutely support Malaysia and other ASEAN nations in their struggle to defend their independence and sovereignty, and hope that these nations will strengthen their co-ordination and make greater contributions to the maintenance of peace in Southeast Asia and the continent as a whole.

In 1974, the late Malaysian Prime Minister Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Datuk Hussein visited China and normalized the relations between China and Malaysia. Last November, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping paid a visit to Malaysia, which pro-

moted the friendly relations between the two countries. Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn's visit and his talks with Chinese leaders in Beijing will surely go a long way in enhancing the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Malaysia.

Rural Economy Looking Up

Implementation of the Party's economic policies in the rural areas (see *Beijing Review* issue No. 16) has fired the peasants in their hundreds of millions with enthusiasm for socialism. It has helped restore and develop China's rural economy as a whole.

Sichuan Province. The situation in Sichuan, China's most populous province and biggest grain-producing area in the southwest, is illustrative. The wheat and rape crops are doing well on 3,300,000 hectares of farmland there, and 37 million head of pigs are being raised, which is a record high. Rural fairs are flourishing as never before and the people's livelihood has steadily improved.

Though endowed by nature with rich resources, Sichuan suffered heavily at the hands of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" who pushed an ultra-Left line. Production stagnated and in 1976 it had to ship in grain from other provinces. With the downfall of the gang, the situation gradually improved and the rural economy began to pick up. In the two years from 1977 to 1978, total grain output rose by 5 million tons, an increase of 18 per cent; output of cotton, edible oil, silk and tea also went up as did forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fishery, while the increase

in per-capita grain allowance for the peasants in those two years averaged 62 kilogrammes.

Still greater attention is being paid this year in this province to implementing the Party's economic policies for the rural areas. This includes giving the production teams, which are the basic accounting units in the three-level ownership in the countryside today, more freedom to manage their own affairs; reducing the economic burdens of the peasants; raising the purchasing prices of farm produce; conscientiously carrying out the socialist principle of more pay for more work; encouraging the peasants to take up side-line occupations while doing a good job in collective production; and opening rural fairs. All this has contributed to giving a fresh fillip to the peasants' enthusiasm for farm production. As a result, more funds have been accumulated for buying more machines for this year's spring farm work. Barring big natural calamities, the crops this summer will be even better than the previous two years.

Jilin Province. The situation in this province in northeast China is equally good. Compared with 1977, grain and soybean output in 1978 upped by 27 per cent, while total income from farm production and side-line occupations increased by 19.6 per cent; the amount of marketable grain and soybeans delivered and sold to the state rose by 32.4 per cent, collective accumulation funds increased by 30.4 per cent, and reserve grain increased by a big margin. In addition, per-capita income rose by 26 yuan and average grain allowance for each peasant in-

creased by 40 kilogrammes. At the same time the percentage of total expenditures in the total income dropped by 5.3 per cent.

Agricultural Resources Survey and Zoning

To promote agricultural production in China, a national commission has been set up for making surveys of natural agricultural resources and zoning agricultural areas. Wang Renzhong, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister in Charge of the State Agricultural Commission, was appointed its chairman. Similar organs will be set up in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

China is a vast country with greatly varying natural and economic conditions in different regions. Surveying and zoning are therefore indispensable in its effort to modernize agriculture. The mechanization and electrification of farm work, the building of water conservancy projects, and the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides all need to be adapted to local conditions.

Modern farming calls for the cultivation of different crops in different regions and specialization in farm production, which would mean a much better use of the land and a great increase in productivity. To achieve this, a thorough investigation must be conducted on the natural conditions, resources, population, labour force, draught animals, technical equipment, transport and communications in the various regions.

It was for this reason that the survey of natural agricultural resources and zoning of agricultural areas were listed at last

year's national science conference as the top item in the Outline National Plan for the Development of Science and Technology for the years 1978-85.

The new commission has listed the following tasks for the next two to three years:

- Conducting a survey of land resources;
- Making a comprehensive study of the loess plateau in the northwest, Xishuangbanna in the southwest and Hainan Island in the south and drawing up a plan as quickly as possible to exploit the natural resources in these places;
- Carrying out a general survey of soil throughout the country;
- Making an overall arrangement for all the natural preserves, including existing ones and those which will be set up;
- Drawing up a plan for the zoning of agricultural areas and a plan for areas where farm work will be mechanized, including the conditions, characteristics, steps and methods of mechanization.

The survey of natural agricultural resources and the zoning of agricultural areas are not new undertakings in China. Prior to the Cultural Revolution, especially during the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57), some organizations had done some work and made some progress. Several years ago, however, work in this field came to a stop because the departments concerned were forced to close down and their personnel were transferred to other posts. Moreover, leading comrades in some localities completely ignored the objective laws and specific conditions,

thereby doing great damage to the natural agricultural resources and the ecological equilibrium. This is one of the major reasons why China's farm production has slowed down in recent years.

Discussions on Diverting Waters of the Changjiang To the North

The Chinese people have a brilliant record in building water conservancy works. The 2,000-year-old Dujiangyan irrigation system in Sichuan Province is to this day a boon to the local inhabitants. The Grand Canal dug over 1,000 years ago is an engineering wonder.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, much has been done in harnessing the rivers. A magnificent plan was put forward at a session of the National People's Congress last year for diverting the waters of the Changjiang River to the north (see our issue No. 38, 1978). This has aroused country-wide attention, particularly in the academic circles.

Recently, the Chinese Hydraulic Engineering Society held an academic discussion on this question. It proved to be extremely useful. Over 200 specialists, professors, scientists and technicians took part and exchanged views on some major issues concerning the scheme.

How Much Water Does North China Need? And How Much Water Can Changjiang Supply? China's water resources are unevenly distributed. While south China enjoys an annual rainfall of more than 1,000 millimetres, there are only



500-600 millimetres on the north China plain and still less on the plateau in northwest China. The runoff in the Changjiang River basin and in areas to its south is 75 per cent of the nation's total while that in the basins of the Huanghe, Huai and Haihe Rivers is only 3.8 per cent. The volume of flow per year of the Changjiang River is close to 1,000,000 million cubic metres while that of the Huanghe River, which is almost as long as the Changjiang, is less than 50,000 million cubic metres. To redistribute the unevenly distributed water resources by human efforts is, therefore, a bold scheme aimed at satisfying the needs of the arid north for developing industrial and agricultural production.

Some people, however, are of the opinion that the north should at present first open up new sources and regulate the flow. In particular, it should make use of its abundant ground water resources and, on this basis, consider diverting water from the south. Some maintain that diverting water from the Changjiang River basin, which is densely populated and is fairly developed in industrial and agricultural production, will

affect the economic development of this area. A professor pointed out that when the middle and lower reaches of the Changjiang River were hit by a long spell of drought last year, the volume of flow was greatly reduced, with the result that at the estuary water flowed backwards from the sea. For a period of time, people in Shanghai had to drink salt-water. This shows that the water of the Changjiang cannot be diverted at will, but consideration should be given to such questions as how much water can be diverted from the river and when it can be diverted. Many people were of the opinion that, from both the immediate and long-term points of view, it is necessary to divert water to north China where it is badly needed.

Routes of Water-Diversion.

Three routes are contemplated. The west route: Building a high dam on the upper reaches of the river and digging tunnels through the mountains and canals skirting the slopes so as to channel the water to the northwest. The middle route: Building a canal to divert water from the Hanshui, a tributary of the Changjiang, and then channel the water to north China across the Huanghe River near Zhengzhou, capital of Henan Province. The east route: Drawing water from the lower reaches of the Changjiang near Yangzhou in Jiangsu Province and then sending the water along the Hangzhou-Beijing Grand Canal across the Huanghe River by means of a pumping station.

Through discussions, the consensus is that though the three routes under consideration

are the results of extensive surveys conducted over the years, further modifications will have to be made. Each of the three routes has its own function and they cannot replace each other. The middle and the east routes have both advantages and disadvantages, and a better plan should be worked out. The west route involves arduous engineering work and is therefore unfeasible in the near future. But to meet the needs of industrial and agricultural development in the northwest, it is necessary to continue making investigations and study and other preparatory work.

Benefits and Influence. Many people said that the water-diversion scheme may bring with it a change of ecosystem and that steps should be taken to prevent salinization of soil. They also suggested that a special committee be set up to co-ordinate the study and solution of problems involving various river basins, departments and branches of science.

The discussions have broadened the visions of the people, enriched the content of the scheme and put forward many new topics for study. What is more important, they have given full play to democracy in academic discussions. This is an indispensable condition for ensuring the success of this project and the accomplishment of the four modernizations.

Exemplary Role of Leading Cadres

To foster healthy tendencies and encourage practices that are in the interests of the people, it is necessary first of all for the

leading cadres to set a good example. This was stressed recently by the Chinese press which published reports commending some leading cadres and criticizing others for their conduct.

The housing problem is acute in some Chinese cities. This stems both from China's limited economic strength and from lack of proper attention to the people's livelihood in the past few years. What should the leading cadres do when confronted with such a situation?

A worker of the Jiaying Metallurgical Machinery Plant in east China's Zhejiang Province wrote to a newspaper praising Comrade Yu Lan, their Party committee secretary, for the good example he had set. This plant had over the years built living quarters in seven batches for its several thousand workers and staff members, and some 800 households had moved into the new buildings. But Comrade Yu Lan who was formerly a miner still lived in an old-fashioned little house in the countryside near the plant. There was no tap water and he had to fetch it from some distance away. In spite of all the inconveniences, he had stayed there for seven years. His family of three generations formerly lived in two rooms in the plant's dormitory. Later, he moved out so that the new workers could live in these rooms. Yu Lan was asked to move to the new living quarters on several occasions, but each time he refused to do so. It was only at the request of other leading cadres and workers that he recently moved to a slightly larger place with no modern conveniences, leaving the bet-

ter equipped houses for the workers.

The workers were deeply moved by his fine example of being the first to bear the hardships and the last to enjoy comforts. Everyone expressed the determination to learn from him.

Zheng Xuyu, a high-ranking officer and an adviser of the Hebei provincial military area, was criticized in the press recently. Taking advantage of his position and power, he occupied a 33-room building belonging to a civilian for many years and refused to return it to the owner despite repeated requests. Since 1972, the housing department in Beijing has made proper arrangements for him to move to another building, but he has again and again raised unreasonable demands and refused to move on various pretexts.

Though he was a veteran cadre with a long Party standing, Zheng Xuyu placed personal interests first and ignored Party discipline, thereby seriously impairing the relations between the army and the people. The masses demanded that he be dealt strictly.

In criticizing Zheng Xuyu, a *Renmin Ribao* commentary on April 22 said that veteran cadres should never be haughty simply because they had made contributions to the revolution in the past. They should always keep in mind that they are servants of the people. The commentary called on all cadres to learn from the fine examples of Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Zhu De and other revolutionaries of the older generation and said that they should uphold the Party's fine

tradition of plain living and hard struggle and set a good example for others to follow.

"To ensure that our Party's style of work is right," the commentary added, "leading cadres, especially high-ranking leading cadres, should be the first to set a good example. Once they have set a good example and the style of work is right, the improper way of doing things among ordinary Party members will be easily rectified. If the style in the Party's internal and external relations is right, then practices among the people and the society as a whole will also be right, and this will be a reliable guarantee for achieving the magnificent goal of the four modernizations."

Children Study Science

Young Pioneers of the city of Changzhou in east China's Jiangsu Province issued a call to children all over the country to launch a nationwide "We Love Science" campaign which includes such activities as: reading a book on science, telling a story about science, doing a small scientific experiment, giving a scientific explanation of a natural phenomenon, and discussing the prospects of a certain branch of science.

The campaign is in response to Chairman Hua Guofeng's call at the National Science Conference in March 1978 that the people should "love science, study science and apply science" from childhood. The aim is to make every boy and girl realize the importance of science in the nation's efforts to achieve the four modernizations, so that they will set high goals for

themselves and study hard for the motherland.

This year the Chinese Young Pioneers will celebrate the 30th anniversary of their organization and, incidentally, this is also international children's year. The campaign has won the approval and support of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, the Scientific and Technical Association and the Ministry of Education.

At a recent session of the Chinese People's National Committee in Defence of Children, a plan for marking international children's year was approved, which includes "We Love Science" activities. The session also calls on the publishing houses to put out more publications for China's 140 million children of school age.

Some 1,000 titles of books for children will be on sale throughout the country prior to June 1, International Children's Day. The Children's Publishing House in Beijing will bring out more publications on basic knowledge, including an encyclopedia for juveniles. A children's monthly *We Love Science* and a series of literary works for children will also be brought out.



Chairman Hua Guofeng on May 4th Movement

ARTICLES & DOCUMENTS

— Speech at the meeting held on May 3, 1979 in
commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the movement

History since the May 4th Movement of 1919 has proved this truth: Only socialism can save China and lift it out of the abyss of darkness. The Communist Party is the only party in China capable of formulating correct revolutionary programmes and policies and of leading the Chinese people to victory. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the victorious banner of the Chinese revolution. We must always hold high this banner in our advance.

Comrades!

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the May 4th Movement, I extend, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, warm festival greetings to the young people of all nationalities, to members of the Fifth Committee of the All-China Youth Federation and delegates to the 19th Congress of the All-China Students' Federation present here today!

The May 4th revolutionary movement, which holds an important place in the history of the Chinese revolution, was started by young students 60 years ago in the dark days when China was under imperialist and feudal oppression. Ushering in a new period in Chinese history, the movement became a turning point marking the switch from the old democratic revolution to the new-democratic revolution. The progressive elements and revolutionary masses of the May 4th period, fearing no brute force and daring to struggle, searched with perseverance for a correct way of saving China and strove determinedly to transform the old China. Their revolutionary spirit will always be worthy of commemoration.

Hundreds of thousands of young students played the vanguard role in the great May 4th revolutionary movement. Always a heroic and combat-worthy force deserving the trust of the Party and the people in the subsequent revolutionary movements, the youth made monumental contributions to China's revolution and construction. Earth-shaking changes have taken

place in China in the last 60 years. At present, China has entered a new period, in which the focus of the Party's work is being shifted to socialist modernization. The people of the whole country have started a new Long March towards the four modernizations [modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology]. While commemorating the 60th anniversary of the May 4th Movement, the Party and the people hope that the youth will stand in the forefront of the times, inherit and carry forward the glorious revolutionary tradition of the movement and become a shock force on the new Long March.

The May 4th Movement was a thorough-going and unremitting revolutionary movement against imperialism and feudalism. Prior to the May 4th Movement, bourgeois and petty-bourgeois revolutionaries had exercised leadership over revolutionary movements in China. Their purpose was to establish a bourgeois republic, but they failed despite their great efforts. The imperialist and feudal forces which ruled China were powerful. To defeat them, it was imperative to unite with the broadest sections of people, the workers and the peasants and all patriotic forces in a common struggle. Following the May 4th Movement, the working class mounted the stage of history, Marxism began to spread widely, and the Chinese Communist Party came into being. The broadest unity of the Chinese people was achieved only after the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. Under its leadership, the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people, despite setbacks and twists and turns, has, on the whole, advanced from victory to victory.

History since the May 4th Movement shows that the Communist Party is the only party in China capable of formulating correct revolutionary programmes and policies and of leading the Chinese people to victory. This Party has a fine style of work which entails integrating theory with practice, forging close links with

the masses and practising criticism and self-criticism. Without Communist Party leadership, it would have been impossible to overthrow the rule of imperialism and feudalism, to turn the old dark China into the new socialist China, and to create a situation in which the Chinese people are able to build up their country with their own hands.

The socialist modernization programme we are now carrying out is a magnificent revolutionary cause. Old China left us dire poverty and backwardness and as China is a big country with a vast population, the difficulties involved in bringing about modernization will not be less than those in overthrowing imperialism and feudalism. To accomplish this task, it is essential to strengthen Party leadership and unite the broadest sections of people to make sustained, painstaking efforts. We believe that young people all over the country will inherit and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the May 4th Movement, closely rally around the Party Central Committee and make their contributions to the cause of modernization.

The May 4th Movement was a great patriotic movement and a great new cultural movement. At the critical juncture when China was a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society and the nation was disaster-ridden, the revolutionary youth rose against imperialism and the traitorous government, strove for national independence and liberation and for their country's progress and prosperity, and advocated democracy and science. This glorious tradition is very precious. History since the May 4th Movement has proved this irrefutable truth: Only socialism can save China and only socialism can lift China out of the abyss of darkness and open up an infinitely bright future. For this very reason, a great number of patriots, who at first believed in bourgeois democracy or held that China could be saved by developing science and promoting industry, changed their original ideas on account of personal experience and accepted the principles of Marxism. They came to understand that in the absence of socialism, it was not possible to talk about democracy and the development of science and industry, nor was it possible to reach the goal of national salvation.

The establishment of China's socialist system enabled its people to become masters of their own country and also created the political guarantees and laid down the material foundations for the development of science and culture. The socialist system, in essence, has incomparable superiority over the capitalist system.

In order to give full play to the superiority of the socialist system, we must make correct and effective efforts strictly according to objective laws of social development. We must continue to do away with the remnants of the old system, overcome old ideas and the forces of habit which are incompatible with socialism and, along with the development of the social productive forces, make all aspects of the socialist system become sounder daily.

Developing inner-Party democracy and people's democracy is the unswerving principle of our Party. Without people's democracy there would be no socialism, nor the four modernizations. We should correctly handle relations between democracy and centralism, between democracy and legal system, and between freedom and discipline on the principle of democratic centralism. We are confident that the young people throughout China will follow the socialist road unswervingly, work hard with a high sense of patriotism and strive to build up their beautiful motherland, further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry forward socialist democracy and strengthen the socialist system, and will strive courageously to scale new heights in natural and social sciences and culture and art so as to create a splendid new socialist culture.

The Chinese people have gone through innumerable hardships and paid a tremendous price in seeking revolutionary truth. In the past, the Chinese people knew nothing about the revolutionary truth of Marxism-Leninism. After the May 4th Movement, a great movement to propagate Marxism-Leninism started. Since then, Marxism-Leninism has become an ideological weapon for transforming China and waging revolutionary struggles. But there still



Dedicate our youth to the cause of the motherland.
Papercut by Jin Henian

olutionary thinking and spirit is what we call ideological and political work. It occupies a place of prominence in all the work of the Party. Paying attention to such work is a tradition of our Party. In the revolutionary war years, we succeeded in overcoming our formidable enemies and winning victories under the most trying conditions by relying on intensive ideological and political work to mobilize and organize the masses to take an active part in the wars. As we entered the period of socialism, we continued to fully utilize ideological and political work to ensure the successful fulfilment of our tasks in economic construction.

Our experience in the last few decades has shown that every revolutionary struggle and every revolutionary task led by our Party owed its success to ideological and political work. It is all the more necessary to strengthen ideological and political work at a time when history has come to a turning point and when a herculean and complex task is confronting us.

Now that the Party is shifting the focus of its work, some comrades, however, think that since production is to become the central task and since there will be no more political movements in the future, ideological and political work is no longer that important but something that can be either preserved or done away with. And, they argue, there is no role for ideological and political work since from now on what we emphasize is doing things according to economic laws and managing the economy by economic measures. Some people have begun to question the effectiveness and importance of ideological and political work as if it has become a problem. The Party's ideological and political work in some places and departments has, in fact, become weakened and this has adversely affected the shift in the focus of work. All this indicates that the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," who disrupted the Party's tradition of political work and twisted the role of political work and the relationship between politics and economics, has yet to be eliminated. It also indicates that some of our comrades do not have a complete understanding of the necessity and importance of doing a good job in ideological and political work in this new historical period.

The present shift in the focus of the Party's work represents another significant historic turn for our Party since it changed from an environment of war to that of peace and entered the city from the countryside. The four modernizations, while calling for greatly increased productive forces, are calling for some changes in the relations of production and the superstructure that are not in harmony with the productive forces. They also are calling for a change in all the inappropriate ways of management, activities and thinking. Such a change involves every aspect of social life — economic, political and cultural — and involves people from every walk of life and every single individual. It is an extensive and deep-going great revolution in every sense. In such a new historical period, many new conditions, problems and contradictions are bound to crop up and they will inevitably find expression, one way or another, in people's thinking. So ideological and political work is certainly not something that can be either preserved or done away with; on the contrary, it is very important and must not be weakened but be further strengthened.

A Shift in Ideology First

Comrade Hua Guofeng pointed out: "We should carry out extensive propaganda and education among the people in the whole country and mobilize and organize them to strive for the fulfilment of the general task in the new period. Such is the central theme of all our Party's ideological and political work in the new period." To be specific, this means carrying out propaganda and education to keep people's thinking apace with the shift in the focus of work as well as mobilizing and organizing the masses to work for the four modernizations wholeheartedly and with one mind.

In shifting the focus of work, there must, first of all, be a shift in ideology. Ideology quite often lags behind the situation, especially when the situation is developing quickly and radically. The shift in the focus of the Party's work to modernization has won popular support. There are, however, comrades who have failed to adjust to this shift though they are in favour of it because they have not yet completely freed themselves from the mental fetters



A heart-to-heart talk.

of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," because they are still influenced by the force of habit of the small producers, because their minds are not sufficiently emancipated and because they do not know how to study the new conditions and new problems. All this compels us to combine theory with practice, convincingly carry out ideological education, solve all kinds of ideological problems of the cadres and masses that have come up in the shift, especially problems of rigid and semi-rigid thinking, so as to unify people's understanding with the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and guide them to march forward unswervingly along the Party line.

Comrade Mao Zedong said: "A basic principle of Marxism-Leninism is to enable the masses to know their own interests and unite to fight for their own interests." According to this principle, ideological and political work in the new period means educating, mobilizing and organizing the masses to work for the four modernizations wholeheartedly and with one mind. We must help the masses understand that the four modernizations represent the fundamental interests of our country, our nation and our people of 800 million, and the only way out.

The broad masses must be made to understand that there has to be a prolonged period of stability and unity in order to bring about

the four modernizations. This is why people throughout the country, from the top down, are urged to work with one mind for a common goal. At this moment, the shift in the focus of the Party's work is taking place, the difficulties caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have yet to be overcome and the national economy needs to be readjusted as it advances. Under these circumstances, a still greater emphasis must be laid on unanimity among all the people, on the state's concern for people's welfare and the people's understanding of the state's difficulties, on everyone taking into account the situation as a whole and the overall interests and looking forward — all for the purpose of keeping the modernization moving on firmly and steadily.

Ours is a socialist country; in the course of modernization, we must stick to the four fundamental principles: the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, Communist Party leadership and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Without intensive ideological and political work there can be no guarantee of our adherence to the four principles. In this new historical period, our ideological and political work must continue to stick to the principle of fostering proletarian ideology and eliminating bourgeois ideology. We are opposed to magnifying the class struggle and opposed to Lin Biao's and the "gang of four's" nonsense that class struggle tends to become increasingly acute, but it does not follow that class struggle no longer exists.

When admitting that in our society there really is a small handful of counter-revolutionaries and criminals who hate our socialist modernization and try to undermine it, we must also understand that the class struggle still exists in the ideological field; that in the struggle between the two ideologies each is trying to win our youth to its side; that, with increased contacts with the outside world, the influence of bourgeois ideas and the bourgeois way of life will grow; and that some people in society will invariably spread thoughts sceptical of or opposed to the four fundamental principles mentioned above.

The contradictions between the two classes and the two roads are an objective reality which must be acknowledged and dealt with accordingly. Of course, only a very small part of these contradictions fall within the category of contradictions between ourselves and the enemy, and dictatorship must be resolutely exercised over the enemies whose crimes have been proved by conclusive evidence. Most of these contradictions are among the people themselves, and have to be settled by means of intensive ideological and political work. To promote what is proletarian and liquidate what is bourgeois is still a long-term task on the ideological front; we must in no way relax our political and ideological education of the masses.

Political Work and Economic Measures

With a view to rapidly developing the national economy, it is imperative to abide by economic laws, expand the role of economic measures, adhere to the principle of "to each according to his work" and adopt a reward system to ensure more pay for more work. This is entirely necessary and will remain our unshakable principle. But the adoption of economic measures and a reward system certainly does not mean that ideological and political work can be dispensed with or weakened. Only when ideological and political work is merged with economic measures can people's enthusiasm for production be fully aroused.

We must insist on remuneration being paid according to work done and on more pay for more work. At the same time we stress "from each according to his ability" and encourage people to foster a communist attitude towards labour—working oblivious to the number of hours and the amount paid. To deny the principle of material interests and ignore material awards is not Marxist; to deny the moral strength and the part it plays and pay no attention to arousing the masses with advanced ideology is not Marxist either.

Men must have some spirit, some ideals and a style. Ideological and political work means instilling revolutionary ideas into the minds of people, broadening their visions, elevating their spiritual world to a much higher

plane so that they can look farther from a higher place and consider things in the overall situation, as an entity, from long-term and fundamental interests.

In a country like ours, with a weak economic foundation and a huge population, it is certainly a very arduous and heavy task to translate the four modernizations into reality within a not too long period of time. We still need to tell people to think of the motherland, to work hard, to strive to make our country strong, to brace themselves up with a revolutionary spirit, to shoulder heavy tasks, to scale heights courageously, to fear no sacrifices and surmount all kinds of difficulties ahead. Only when ideological and political work is merged with economic measures can men's ideological consciousness be elevated to ensure that economic measures can be correctly applied with good results.

Stalin said: In real life, in practice, politics and economics are inseparable. The two exist side by side and play a part together. Whoever tries to separate economics from politics in our real work and strengthen economic work at the cost of weakening political work or strengthen political work at the cost of weakening economic work will surely go to the wall.

In past years we have sometimes handled the relationship between politics and economics well, sometimes not so well. In the days when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were on the rampage, the relationship between politics and economics was messy and we suffered a lot. Now we must seriously sum up our experiences, both positive and negative, and handle the relationship between the two more properly. The new historical period has new and greater demands to make on ideological and political work. This work must be carried out in connection with economic work and be integrated with it. "There is absolutely no doubt about the unity of politics and economics, the unity of politics and technique. This is true now and will always be true." This is the only correct principle we must adhere to.

(An abridged translation of the April 19 editorial. Subheads are ours.)

Only Proportionate Development Can Ensure High Speed

by Li Chengrui and Zhang Zhuoyuan

With a view to developing its economy more steadily and at a faster tempo, China is currently readjusting its plan of economic construction. What has caused an imbalance in our national economy? How can we make the various sectors of the national economy develop in a proportionate way and at a fast tempo? This article specifically analyses our positive and negative experiences with this problem since the People's Republic was founded. — Ed.

THE tempo of our economic development since the founding of the People's Republic, generally speaking, has been fairly quick. Between 1949 and 1977, our total industrial output value grew at an average annual rate of 13.5 per cent, attesting to the superiority of the socialist system. But, we still failed to attain our goal. We succeeded in developing our economy at a high speed for a while but we did not maintain a steady or sustained high-speed growth over a long period of time.

Historical Experience

There were two periods in which we developed our economy fairly quickly and paid some attention to achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results. The first period was during the rehabilitation of the national economy (1950-52) and the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57) and the second period covered the years 1962 to 1965. During the two said periods, we were more or less attentive to cost accounting and economic results.

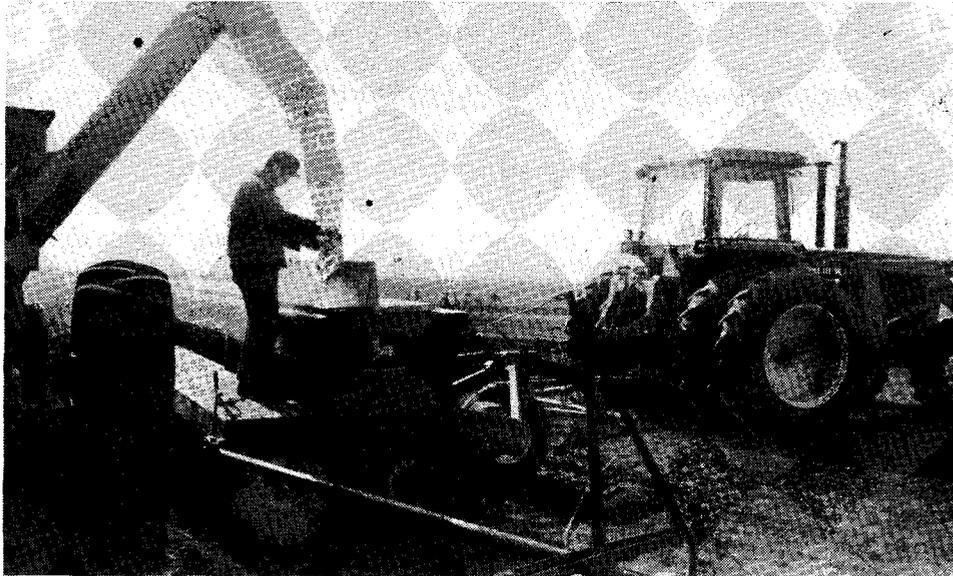
During the First Five-Year Plan, the total industrial output value increased at an average annual progressive rate of 18 per cent while the corresponding rate of increase in the labour productivity of all workers and staff members stood at 8.7 per cent. In 1957, the overall cost of comparable products of the industrial departments under the central authorities was 29 per

cent lower than that of 1952, an average annual decrease of 6.5 per cent.

In the years 1962 to 1965, industrial and agricultural output continued to grow at a high speed and there was an increase in the variety of products, an improvement in their quality and a reduction in the amount of fuel, power, raw materials and other things consumed in the process of production. In retrospect, 1965 was the year in which many departments and enterprises attained their highest records in various economic and technical targets.

There were also two very unstable periods in our economic development. Between 1958 and the early 1960s, our national economy was subject to large fluctuations. Again in the ten years of the Cultural Revolution (June 1966-October 1976), there were fairly large fluctuations in the national economy, sometimes up, sometimes down, sometimes at a standstill and then going down till it finally was at the brink of collapse. In both periods, we failed to achieve a stable or sustained high speed and the relationship of dialectical unity, among greater, faster, better and more economical results was seriously disrupted. Apart from the serious natural disasters, the trouble caused by the Soviet revisionists (tearing up contracts, withdrawing experts, etc., in 1960), and especially the grave interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," there was also a subjective cause for these two periods of major economic instability, i.e., the failure of our economic work to conform to the objective economic laws in certain aspects.

In an economically backward country such as ours, the enthusiasm of the many for developing our national economy as fast as possible has been really commendable. But so far as directing work is concerned, if we just go after quantity without taking into account the actual conditions and resources of the country and



Sowing wheat seeds on a Heilongjiang farm.

without respecting objective laws, the economy may seem to pick up for a time but it will eventually slide back. So, generally speaking, the speed cannot be said to be quick, but slow. This is because the economy cannot be developed at a high speed when there is little variety in the goods produced, when they are of inferior quality, when efficiency is low and the amount of raw materials and other things consumed in the process of production is very large.

Of course, it is unavoidable that the speed of development may sometimes be uneven year after year because of bad weather conditions, changes in the international situation, inadequate material reserves at home, and the subjective direction of work failing to fit the objective conditions. But we can avoid extremely large fluctuations if we seriously study and understand the conditions of our country, proceed from reality, and make rational arrangements for our national economy from a long-term point of view.

Some comrades have raised the following question: What has caused the many setbacks in the process of developing our economy after the founding of the People's Republic — adventurism or conservatism? In our opinion, we have suffered more from adventurism, from the mentality of "better 'Left,' never Right" the aftereffect of which is "more haste, less speed."

In realizing socialist modernization, we should see to it that we attain a stable, sustained high speed with really greater, faster, better and

more economical results. Such is the kind of high speed we are after.

Developing the Economy in a Proportionate Way

In order to achieve high speed, we must ensure that our national economy develops in a planned, proportionate way. Socialist economy means planned economy. The proportionate development of the socialist national economy is achieved through adjustments of plans on the basis of objective economic laws.

Of course, planning is a subjective thing. The socialist system does not by itself ensure that our plan will conform to the proportions objectively required. When the plan is consistent with objective laws, the tempo of development is fast and there will be greater, faster, better and more economical results in all departments — this is when the superiority of the socialist system can be brought into fuller play. On the contrary, if our plan does not conform with objective economic laws, imbalance will result. Moreover, because all economic activities under socialism take place directly or indirectly under the guidance of the state plan, there is no mechanism for automatic adjustment. Thus, any miscalculation in the state plan will as often as not bring losses to the whole situation, give rise to serious imbalances and slow down the tempo of the development of the national economy. We have had such experiences.

We have ample positive lessons. The speech *On the Ten Major Relationships* written by Comrade Mao Zedong in 1956 was a scientific summing-up of our positive experiences. It expounded with profundity the relationships between industry and agriculture, between heavy and light industry, between economic construction and defence construction, between the state, the units of production and the producers and so on. This viewpoint was later developed into the idea of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor in the national economy and the idea of arranging the national economic plan in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry.

In his report in 1956 to the Eighth Party Congress on proposals for the Second Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy, Comrade Zhou Enlai scientifically summed up our experience in the First Five-Year Plan. He pointed out: We should, in accordance with needs and possibilities, set a reasonable rate for the growth of the national economy and place the plan on a forward-looking and sound basis so as to ensure a fairly balanced development of the national economy; we should co-ordinate key projects with overall arrangements, so that the various branches of the national economy can develop proportionately; we should build up our reserves and perfect our system of stockpiling materials; we should correctly handle the relationship between economy and finance.

In the late 1950s Comrade Chen Yun proposed that the economic plan should be arranged

according to the conditions and resources of our country, that "the three major balances" — the balance in the expenditures and revenues of the state budget, the balance in the issuance and withdrawal of bank credits, and the balance in the supply and demand of materials (to this the balance in receipts and payments of foreign exchange was later added) — should be adhered to, and that a comprehensive balance should be achieved among these balances.

All this has been proved correct by nearly 30 years of practice. When things were done according to these principles, we were able to develop our economy in a planned, proportionate way and at a high speed; when these principles were violated, proportionate development was disrupted and the speed of development slowed down.

We have negative lessons as well. Since the founding of the People's Republic, two major imbalances have occurred. The actual situation of these two imbalances was not the same. The first one, which occurred between 1958 and the early 1960s, was caused to a certain extent by the lack of experience; the second one, which took place during the Cultural Revolution, was to a great extent caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," who, in a vain attempt to seize Party and state leadership, sabotaged Party and state leadership at all levels, disrupted the economic plan and disabled the system directing production.

Nevertheless, there were many basic points common to both cases: (1) An imbalance



A Shanghai textile mill turns out chemical fibre blankets.

between the development of agriculture and that of industry, with the former failing to catch up with the latter, especially heavy industry; (2) An imbalance within industry itself, namely, an imbalance between the fuel, motive power and raw materials industries and the processing industry, an imbalance within agriculture itself, namely, an imbalance among farming, forestry and animal husbandry and an imbalance between food crops and industrial crops; (3) An overextension of the capital construction front which was beyond our means in terms of manpower, material and financial resources; (4) An imbalance between accumulation and consumption and an imbalance within accumulation, namely, an imbalance between accumulation for productive purposes and accumulation for non-productive purposes, thus adversely affecting people's livelihood.

Closely connected with these imbalances were a series of ultra-Left policies, such as denying or slighting the role of the law of value and the principle "to each according to his work," not allowing the commune members to farm small plots for personal needs and to engage in household side-line production, banning rural fairs, practising equalitarianism among peasants by using their resources without compensation, disregarding the basic system of the rural people's communes, namely, the three-level ownership of the means of production with the production team as the basic accounting unit, and blindly issuing orders without considering the actual situation in production.

Imbalances Can Be Corrected

Practice has proved that imbalances may occur and that the speed of development may go down under socialism. But it has also proved that imbalances can be quickly remedied under the socialist system if we face up to reality, carry out correct principles and policies and adopt effective measures. In this way, the national economy can be put back to the orbit of planned, proportionate and high-speed development.

When the first imbalance occurred between 1958 and the early 1960s, we adopted a policy of readjustment, consolidating, filling out and raising standards which proved to be correct and in conformity with objective laws as was shown by the rapid growth of the national economy between 1962 and 1965. The principles and measures adopted at that time included: Issuing the call for self-reliance, hard work,

building our country through diligence and frugality, and mobilizing the whole population to overcome difficulties; the whole Party paying attention to agriculture, resolutely correcting ultra-Left rural economic policies and arousing the initiative of the peasant masses; firmly stopping all capital construction projects that were beyond our manpower, material and financial resources, and closing down all enterprises where the question of fuel, motive power, raw materials and other conditions for production could not be solved or changing their line of business; concentrating our efforts on strengthening the weaker links in the national economy (for instance, in a relatively short period of time the Daqing Oilfield was built and our country became self-sufficient in oil and began exporting crude oil). All this is a part of our invaluable experience in socialist construction.

After the downfall of the "gang of four," the Party and Government adopted all kinds of effective measures to quickly restore and develop the badly damaged national economy. But, as the Communiqué of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Party pointed out, "some major imbalances have not been completely changed" to this day. With a view to readjusting the proportion between industry and agriculture, the plenary session declared that the whole Party should concentrate its main energy and efforts on advancing agriculture as fast as possible and decided to adopt a series of policies and economic measures aimed at bringing the peasants' initiative for developing production into play. With a view to readjusting the proportion between accumulation and consumption, the plenary session declared that we must make concentrated efforts within the limits of our capabilities to carry out capital construction actively and steadily, and not rush things, wasting manpower and materials.

In the next few years we need to adopt a series of measures—such as reforming the economic managerial structure step by step, resolutely working to achieve a comprehensive balance in the plan—before the proportions between industry and agriculture, among the various branches within industry and agriculture, between accumulation and consumption, between national construction and the people's livelihood are more or less in conformity with objective demands, and before we can lay down a solid foundation for the high-speed development of the national economy.

Vietnamese coercion. Relations between China and Laos — two countries which always lived in amity and never had any disputes — became overcast, because the Vietnamese authorities were doing their utmost to disrupt them. Recently, the Soviet Union and Viet Nam have concocted the lie that China was “massing troops” along the Sino-Lao border and have sought thereby to tighten their control over Laos and pressure it into serving their anti-China policy.

In the case of Kampuchea, a country that has adamantly rejected the concept of an “Indochinese federation,” the Vietnamese authorities harboured the more vicious design of swallowing it in one gulp. Viet Nam occupied Kampuchea’s West Island in 1975. Soon afterwards, it perfidiously put pressure on Kampuchea to let it annex the part of Kampuchean territory east of the Mekong River, which was made available as a “sanctuary” for Vietnamese resistance against U.S. aggression. The Vietnamese authorities tried on several occasions to subvert the Government of Democratic Kampuchea because the latter upheld the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. Toward the end of 1977, from escalating border clashes Viet Nam went over to the dispatch of troops to invade Kampuchea. However, all of these attempts failed. So towards the end of 1978 Viet Nam threw in more than a hundred thousand troops and launched a war of aggression on a bigger scale. The Vietnamese authorities violated even the rudimentary principles of international relations. They set up a puppet regime at the bayonet point. Then they signed with it a “treaty of friendship and co-operation,” which was tantamount to a contract indenturing Kampuchea to Viet Nam. They enforced an extremely ruthless fascist-colonial rule in the areas they occupied.

The Vietnamese authorities have been strongly condemned by the peace-loving countries and people throughout the world for their naked armed aggression in Kampuchea.

At present, Vietnamese aggressor troops are stepping up their large-scale offensive in Kampuchea in an attempt to wipe out, before the onset of the rainy season, the Kampuchean armed forces which are fighting valiantly in resistance. At the same time, they are tightening their control in Laos. However, the Kampuchean and Lao peoples, who have a glorious tradition of resisting foreign aggressor forces, will never submit to the colonial rule of a

foreign nation. They enjoy the sympathy and support of the people of the whole world. The Vietnamese aggressors are doomed to utter defeat.

Soviet Instruments for Seeking World Hegemony

To form an “Indochinese federation” is an important step preparatory to Viet Nam’s further expansion in Southeast Asia, and an important part of the Soviet social-imperialist policy of a southward drive and its scheme of rigging up an “Asian collective security system.” Singing in duet, the Soviet Union and the Vietnamese authorities had all along been hostile to ASEAN and assailed it as a “tool of imperialism.” But they changed their tactics towards it in 1977 round the time of Viet Nam’s intensified armed aggression against Kampuchea. Resorting to a so-called “smiling” diplomacy, the Vietnamese authorities professed a willingness to develop bilateral and multilateral ties with the ASEAN countries, and called on ASEAN to break down its “narrow walls,” expand its scope and “build a regional organization on a new basis.” They tried in this way to squeeze into ASEAN and change its character. Viet Nam’s proposal to establish what it called “a zone of peace, genuine independence and neutrality in Southeast Asia” was an attempt to replace ASEAN by a variant of the “Asian collective security system.” The ASEAN countries queried the meaning of the term “genuine independence.” The Vietnamese authorities could only give an ambiguous and vague answer. But in one of your restricted “propaganda outlines,” it was asserted unequivocally that “this organization (ASEAN) is actually a lackey of U.S. imperialism; it is in alliance with the U.S. against Viet Nam,” and that now “the political line of this organization is in fact still dominated by U.S. imperialism, therefore, the independence of its members is a fake.” This is a gross slander and insult against the independent and sovereign ASEAN countries. To uphold justice and preserve peace and security in the region, Southeast Asian opinion repeatedly called on Viet Nam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. So the Vietnamese authorities openly threatened the ASEAN countries with the warning that they “mustn’t repeat the same mistake.” They even threatened the ASEAN countries by demanding that they repay a “debt.” The facts eloquently show that this conspiracy on the part of the Soviet Union and Viet Nam to commit aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia has be-

come a growing threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia and in Asia as a whole and is a dangerous source of current tensions in Southeast Asia.

China Resolutely Combats Hegemonism

China is firmly opposed to hegemonism in all its forms. China is committed to safeguarding peace, security and stability in Asia and the world. China has always insisted that international justice be upheld.

When the Vietnamese authorities launched their massive armed aggression against Kampuchea toward the end of 1978, China unequivocally opposed this act of Vietnamese aggression and supported the just struggle of Democratic Kampuchea. Thereupon the hostile anti-China activities of the Vietnamese authorities, aided and abetted by the Soviet Union, reached staggering proportions. As the big and small hegemonists saw it, if they were to have a free hand in pursuing their hegemonist designs in Southeast Asia, they had to clear away the obstacle represented by China and sabotage China's programme of socialist modernization. They were afraid that the appearance in the East of a modernized socialist China, strong and prosperous, would be a mighty force working against hegemonism and for the maintenance of peace and stability in Asia and the world. There even appeared public statements in Viet Nam to the effect that a war between China and Viet Nam "would turn China's hopes for modernization into a bubble." Such statements clearly reveal the insidious motives of the Vietnamese authorities in deliberately provoking a large-scale armed conflict and sabotaging China's modernization programme. The major reason why the Vietnamese authorities have been so unbridled in their hostile anti-China campaign and in their impairment of the relations between China and Viet Nam is that they want to play the overlord in Indochina and Southeast Asia with the backing of the Soviet Union.

In the present-day world, to practise hegemonism runs counter to the trend of history. It is extremely dangerous for the Vietnamese authorities, with Soviet backing and encouragement, to continue on the course of aggression and expansion in striving for regional hegemony. If the Vietnamese authorities are indeed desirous of "contributing to peace in

Southeast Asia and the world" as they have claimed, they should respond to the demand of the people the world over, and first of all stop their war of aggression in Kampuchea and withdraw all their aggressor forces to their own territory. We solemnly declare that China will adhere unswervingly to its stand of combating imperialism and hegemonism and of supporting all peace-loving countries and peoples in their anti-imperialist and anti-hegemonist struggle. We mean what we say. Since the Vietnamese authorities flatly deny that they practise expansionist nationalism and regional hegemonism, they should prove by deeds that their words are consistent with their actions.

With a view to solving fundamentally the problems in Sino-Vietnamese relations and contributing to peace, security and stability in Indochina, Southeast Asia and the whole world, the Chinese Government Delegation has already put forward its proposal of principles for handling Sino-Vietnamese relations, including a point against hegemonism.

The Chinese eight-point proposal of principles [See last issue of *Beijing Review*, p. 16] conforms not only to the fundamental interests of China and Viet Nam and those of our two peoples, but also to the desire of the people of the world in opposing hegemonism. It is well received and supported by the peace-loving countries and people in Indochina, Southeast Asia and the whole world. Hegemonism is the root cause impairing Sino-Vietnamese relations and vitiating the situation in Indochina and Southeast Asia. In order to solve fundamentally the problem of Sino-Vietnamese relations, it is necessary to oppose hegemonism. This is the crux of the matter. However, the Vietnamese three-point proposal does not touch on anti-hegemonism at all. How can such a proposal be termed "all-round and comprehensive"? To oppose the big and small hegemonists is the unanimous demand and strong desire of the people of all countries in Indochina, Southeast Asia and the whole world. We hope the Vietnamese side will not evade the major and substantive issues or use these negotiations as a forum for anti-China propaganda, but will seriously study the Chinese Government Delegation's eight-point proposal of principles and do some useful and practical work to ensure peace and tranquillity on the Sino-Vietnamese border and secure early restoration of normal relations between our two countries and peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

South and North Yemen on the Road to Unification

THE People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic on March 30 announced a five-point unification plan which was agreed upon at a summit meeting between their state leaders in Kuwait. According to the communique, the two presidents will abide by the principles set forth in the Cairo Agreement and the Tripoli Declaration; a constitutional committee will be established within four months to draw up a draft constitution and hold a referendum; unification will be completed within six months of the referendum; the name of the united Yemen will be the People's Republic of Yemen.

This is the second unification agreement concluded between south and north Yemen in seven years.

1972 Agreement

In 1972, the two governments concluded a Cairo Agreement of unification and issued the Tripoli Declaration, which explicitly stated: south and north Yemen will be unified into the Yemen Republic, with one national flag, one capital, one state leader, one legislative, administrative and juridical state organ and one army. This agreement which received widespread popular support was described at the time by leaders of the Arab League as an important present from the people of a united Yemen to the Arab nation. However, an outside force which sought control of Yemen did its utmost to sow dissension between south and north Yemen. A clash ensued, dashing all hopes for the realization of the agreement.

In 1978, there were signs of rapprochement between south and north Yemen. In June, Ahmed Hussain al Ghashmi, President of north Yemen, announced that he would visit south Yemen to discuss unification questions with Chairman Salem Rubaya. But these efforts fizzled out when the two presidents were both

assassinated within three days at the end of June. It was widely known that the Soviet KGB and Cuban mercenaries were behind the two deaths.

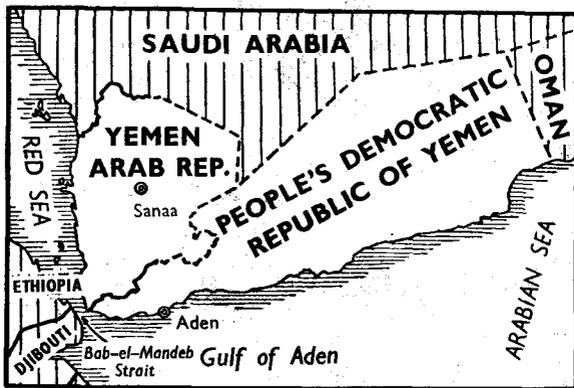
In the following days the Soviet Union continued to sow discord between the two Yemens. Armed clashes broke out last February, with the Soviet Union supplying arms to south Yemen before the conflict and the United States rushing arms and ammunition to north Yemen. The fighting was brought to an end on March 16 as a result of a ceasefire and troop withdrawal agreement reached by the two Yemens through the mediation of Arab countries at an emergency board meeting of the Arab League. This was followed by the recent Kuwait negotiations between the state leaders of the two countries. For an agreement on unification to be reached in a short time between the two belligerents is quite a dramatic change. Even more noteworthy is that south Yemen has reportedly proposed that the capital of the unified Yemen be located in Sanaa and the president be selected from north Yemen.

Source of Division

Yemen's history reaches back to the cradle of ancient Arab civilization. Most of the inhabitants in today's south and north Yemen are Arabs who trace their ancestry back to the ancient South Arabian Kingdom of Qataban. The Yemeni people have resisted foreign aggression and fought for national independence for hundreds of years. In the 16th century, they repulsed Portuguese aggressors and fought the Turks, who had occupied the coastal area from Hodeida to Aden, for a period of nearly a hundred years, finally forcing them out of Yemen. In the 19th century the British imperialists and the Ottoman Empire separately invaded the southern and northern parts of Yemen. The Yemeni people rose in resistance and inflicted heavy losses on these aggressors. The heroic

united struggle against outside aggression constitutes a splendid chapter in the history of Yemen.

The Ottoman Empire collapsed in 1918 and Yemen achieved its full independence and founded the first independent Arab country. Driving out the Turks greatly encouraged the Yemeni people to liberate Aden and the south-



ern coastal area. But the British imperialists, employing a policy of "divide and rule," were then formulating a plot to carve up Yemen. They took advantage of the Yemen Kingdom's defeat in a war with Saudi Arabia and compelled Yemen to sign unequal treaties which legalized Britain's occupation of its southern part. Hence the creation of north and south Yemen.

Despite this territorial annexation and the colonial rule, the Yemeni people's desire for liberation and unification was never weakened. People in the north and south supported each other in their struggle. In September 1962, the feudal kingdom was overthrown in the north and the Yemen Arab Republic was established. In November 1967 the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen was established in the south following a four-year liberation war against British colonial rule.

The smashing of feudal and colonial rule should have provided favourable conditions for national unification. But as soon as the tiger left, the wolf — those who wanted to manipulate the Arabian Peninsula and Gulf oil resources and control these strategically important areas — came along. Such external forces used a variety of guises to exploit differences and contradictions between tribes,

religious factions and political parties. With arms or economic aid as bait or with ideology as a tool, they supported one side against the other. Fishing in troubled waters they tried to establish control through agents in order to stop Yemen's national unification.

Beware of Soviet Plot

South and north Yemen are located on the southwest tip of the Arabian Peninsula where the Red and Arabian Seas meet. Since ancient times this area has been vital to east-west transportation routes. The imperialists and hegemonists have long since coveted and contended for Perim Island of south Yemen and Sheik Said Mountains of north Yemen, two strategically important places which, facing each other across the sea, guard the main channel of the Bab-el-Mandeb Strait and control the "oil lifeline" leading to Western countries. The strait has held a key position in the navigation between the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean since the Suez Canal was opened to traffic.

Some international political observers have pointed out that the road ahead is still rugged for the unification of south and north Yemen. Particularly dangerous to their unification are the Soviet hegemonist designs on south and north Yemen as well as the Red Sea area. The Arab public pointed out that the Soviet Union was behind the fighting between south and north Yemen in late February of this year. At present, tens of thousands of Soviet troops and Cuban mercenaries, armed with modernized Soviet weaponry including Mig-23 jet fighters, T-62 tanks and SAM missiles, are deployed in this area, as are a considerable number of Soviet warships. And the Soviet KGB, whose activities there are well-known to all, intends not to promote the unification of south and north Yemen but to serve the Soviet Union's strategy of controlling the southern entrance to the Red Sea and outflanking the oil-producing countries on the Arabian Peninsula. Many Arab countries are already on their guard, aware that whatever flags the Soviet Union flies, it has to be carefully watched. While showing concern for the unification of south and north Yemen, they are keeping their eyes on the superpower expansionist acts in this region.

35th World Table Tennis Championships



PYONGYANG, capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was the venue of the 35th World Table Tennis Championships held from April 25 to May 6. After ten days of keenly contested matches, players from more than 70 countries and regions strengthened their friendship and also improved their skills.

Among the championships' seven events, China carried away four firsts, four seconds and seven third places; Hungary took one event and was runner-up in another; Japan won one event and two third places; Yugoslavia was the champion in one and was placed third in another; the Democratic People's Republic of Korea won two seconds and one third place; and France came third in one event.

The seven champions are: Men's team event, Hungary; women's team event, China; women's singles, Ge Xinaï of China; men's singles, Seiji Ono of Japan (after defeating China's Guo Yuehua); women's doubles, Zhang Li and Zhang Deying of China; men's doubles, D. Surbek and A. Stipanovic of Yugoslavia; and mixed doubles, Liang Geliang and Ge Xinaï of China.

The Hungarian players became the focus of attention when they carried off the men's team event for the first time since 1952. Before turning up in Pyongyang, they had overcome certain weaknesses and honed their playing to a fine edge. They played a faster, more powerful attacking game, particularly in the first three strokes and their swift loop drives helped them outmanoeuvre their opponents.

Men's team champion, Hungary; runner-up, China; third, Japan; fourth, Czechoslovakia.



Women's team champion, China.

China won the women's team event for the third time in a row when they defeated the D.P.R.K. team 3:1. This is also the fourth time this title has been won by Chinese women. Chang Xie-lin, coach of the Chinese women's team, said, "We have won the Corbillon Cup for the third time running, but it has been a strenuous effort. We met many fine foreign players. Take Pak Yung Sun, the Korean woman player, for example. She has twice

(Continued on p. 26.)



ROUND THE WORLD

MAY DAY

Celebrations and Demonstrations

The labouring people in many countries celebrated International Labour Day with rallies and demonstrations.

Japan: A total of 5.5 million Japanese workers on May 1 held rallies and demonstrations separately at some 1,100 places in 16 metropolitans or prefectures.

Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan Motofumi Makieda, representatives of various trade unions and others spoke at a Tokyo rally. They appealed to the workers to strengthen unity and struggle to ensure a decent livelihood, citizens' rights, oppose inflation and defend peace.

The Workers' Party of Japan distributed leaflets to the participating workers, calling on Japanese workers to oppose Soviet-backed Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and resolutely support the Kampuchean people's just struggle.

The Philippines: Some 3,000 workers gathered at a rally in Manila to celebrate May Day.

Egypt: A 30,000-strong mass rally took place at Safaga, a city of Red Sea Coasts Province.

The Sudan: In Omdurman, about 3,000 workers held a rally.

Tanzania: In its May Day message issued on April 30, a Tanzanian workers' organization called on the workers and peasants of the country to redouble their efforts to recoup the economic ravages caused by war.

Somalia: Tens of thousands of workers and other citizens of Mogadishu turned out in a parade on the afternoon of April 30.

Mexico: Workers numbering 500,000 demonstrated in the capital's Constitution Square. They carried placards expressing opposition to rising living costs, unemployment and exploitation by transnational companies, and demanding higher wages and better social welfare.

Venezuela: About 300,000 workers in Caracas marched from the Carabobo Square to the "El Silencio" Square, shouting slogans demanding better living and housing conditions.

Guyana: Thousands of workers, farmers, soldiers, government employees and intellectuals, braving heavy rain, paraded in Georgetown, the capital. They carried streamers and placards inscribed with slogans reading: "Rely on our own resources," "Consolidate and accelerate national development by our own efforts."

Brazil: Various rallies took place in the capital of Brasilia as well as Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and other cities. Participants demanded that the government solve the inflation problem.

Ecuador: A total of 300,000 workers paraded in the capital of Quito. They carried streamers and placards, demanding wage increases and pledging to fight till victory.

Belgium: The Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium called a mass meeting in Brussels. First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party Fernand Lefebvre and some representatives spoke at the meeting. They spoke about the Soviet hegemonist and expansionist policy, denounced Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and expressed their solidarity with the Kampuchean people. "All Power to the Workers" (Amada) of Belgium organized a demonstration on May 1 in Brussels attended by over 500 working people. The demonstrators shouted slogans including, "Vietnamese troops get out of Kampuchea!"

France: Thousands upon thousands of workers demonstrated in many places throughout the country. In Paris, demonstrators held placards with the slogans, "Unite against exploitation!" and "Right to live and work!"

Spain: Some 2 million working people turned out in many places in Spain to celebrate International Labour Day. Rallies and demonstrations took place with 300,000 workers taking part in Madrid and more than 200,000 in Barcelona, the country's largest industrial city.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Jan. 1979 Unit: thousand 	U.S.A.	5,900
	Britain	1,440
	France	1,350
	W. Germany	964
	Japan	1,160 (Dec. 1978)
	Italy	1,650 (Oct. 1978)

PRICES

Annual growth rate of the consumer price index Comparison between the end of 1978 and the end of 1977 	U.S.A.	9%
	Britain	8.4%
	France	9.7%
	W. Germany	2.5%
	Japan	3.5%
	Italy	12.4%

Strikes in the West

The United States. The Teamsters Union called a nationwide strike on April 1 demanding higher wages and protesting against government interference in the contract talks which cover 300,000 truckers and storemen. The ten-day strike, the longest in the union's history, affected the U.S. economy, particularly the auto industry.

* * *

On April 7 more than 3,000 servicemen of Pan American

Airline walked off their jobs. Earlier, on March 30, some 18,000 mechanics and ground crew of the United Air Lines Inc. stopped work, bringing the corporation's flights and all transactions in April to a standstill.

* * *

Since the beginning of this year, American shipbuilders, textile workers, rubber and municipal employees have also downed tools.

France. In protest against large-scale layoffs by the iron and steel industrial depart-

ments, strikes and demonstrations have taken place one after another in iron and steel companies and industrial cities. In February, 120,000 steel workers held a 24-hour strike, the biggest the nation has ever witnessed since 1968.

Britain. In January, 100,000 truck drivers held a nationwide strike which plunged the country into industrial chaos. Goods piled up at the docks, raw materials could not be transported to factories and even daily necessities were in short supply. The January strike by one million servicemen had caused serious consequences. A printers' strike suspended the publication of *The Times* and *Sunday Times*.

Italy. In February, 1.5 million hardware workers and the same number of construction workers and workers in other fields held large-scale strikes. On April 20, about 2.5 million government employees went out on a 24-hour strike and, at the same time, some 2 million farmers and construction workers also downed tools.



Workers of Newport News Shipbuilding already on strike for over two months.

Britain: Thousands of working people, in spite of rain, held a demonstration in London. They shouted slogans against exploitation by the monopoly capitalists, called for lowering the number of unemployed, and better working and living conditions.

Italy: Scores of mass meetings and demonstrations were

held in the country. Workers demanded the safeguarding of their right to work and an improvement to their economic and social conditions.

Sweden: About 35,000 people in Stockholm took part in a demonstration. The masses held placards and banners inscribed with slogans opposing monopoly

capital, demanding employment guarantees, more workers' rights and higher living standards for the labouring people. "Oppose arms expansion of the superpowers," "The Soviet Union must get out of Czechoslovakia," and "Viet Nam must get out of Kampuchea," read other slogans. May Day was marked in other Swedish cities.

(Continued from p. 24.)

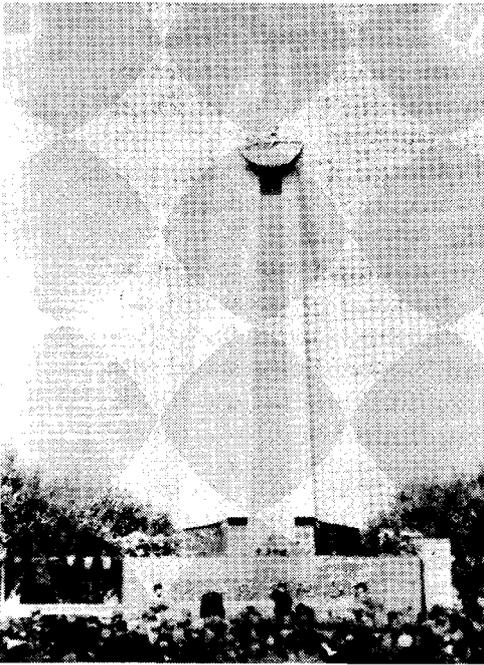
defeated Ge Xinai, first at the Third Asian Table Tennis Championships in 1976 and then at the team final this time." "The teams from Korea, Japan and China," he continued, "are very strong, but some European teams have made rapid and real progress."

The championships came to a triumphant

close. The Korean people, particularly the Pyongyang citizens, did a good job of hosting the championships. Their hospitality and their contributions to the friendship between people of various nations will long be remembered by all. On leaving the Korean capital, many players invited each other to meet two years later in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, where the next championships will be held.

● **A New Monument**

A monument was unveiled in Nanjing in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the victorious crossing of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River on April



The Monument in Memory of the Victorious Crossing of the Changjiang River.

21, 1949 by the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The liberation of the city Nanjing two days later proclaimed the end of the misrule of the Kuomintang.

The 23.4-metre-high monument is in the shape of a sailing boat. South of the monument stands a granite stele with the engraved gold letters "Monument in Memory of the Victorious Crossing of the Changjiang River" in the handwriting of Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping, who was one of the commanders of the campaign. On another granite stele to the north of the monument are engraved in fine

gold letters Chairman Mao's poem *The People's Liberation Army Captures Nanjing* in his handwriting.

● **Magnetite Deposits**

Large magnetite deposits estimated at 500 million tons have been discovered in Anhui Province, east China. The iron content of one-fifth of the ore reserves exceeds 50 per cent.

Lying between Wuhan Iron and Steel Company and the Maanshan Iron and Steel Company, the deposits are well located in terms of China's major steel centres and transportation facilities.

Since 1976 the state has given priority to its prospecting. Now prospecting is almost completed. Copper, sulphur and alunite have also been found in the area.

● **Peasant Donates Rare Scrolls to State**

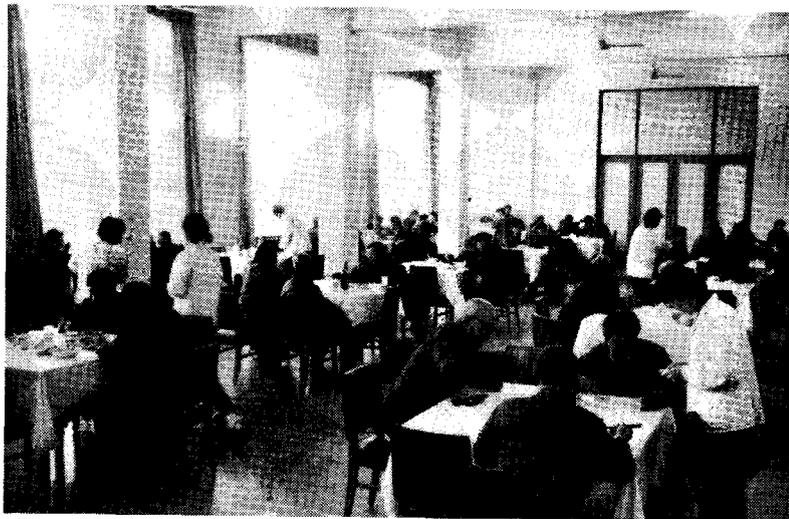
Xu Zhongcheng, a peasant in northeast China's Liaoning Province, recently donated to the state eight rare scrolls of

calligraphy and painting that he had owned for more than 30 years.

The scrolls are: *Volume Five of "One Thousand Characters" Written by Sun Guoting* inscribed with the date 686; *Letters of Four Song Dynasty Scholars* in the calligraphy of Wang Yansou and three other famous men of letters of the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1126); *An Essay in Verse on the Heavenly Horse*, calligraphy by Mi Fei, a famous painter of the Northern Song Dynasty; *"Avatamsaka Sutra" Hand-Copied by Song Dynasty People*; *Commemorative Poems, Epitaphs and Biographies of Zhou Wenying* written by Yang Weizhen and Zhang Shi of the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368); *Densely Wooded Peaks*, a painting by Wang Yuanqi of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911); *30 Poems on Random Thoughts by the Emperor While Travelling by Boat*, a volume of poems by the Qing Emperor Qianlong when he went southward from the capital, and fragments of a postscript written by Wang Jun of the Qing Dynasty to the *Calligraphy of Three Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) Emperors, Taizu, Renzong and Xuanzong*.



Xu Zhongcheng reading a scroll of calligraphy he collected.



A dining room in the new Beijing roast duck restaurant.

This donation furnishes important data for studying calligraphy and painting of the Tang (618-907), Song Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties.

Xu Zhongcheng bought these scrolls at a second-hand stall in Changchun, capital of the puppet Manzhouguo regime in 1945, after the puppet government had fallen. At that time more than 1,000 valuable items, including calligraphy and painting from various dynasties, were passed among the people from the puppet imperial palace. Xu took many precautionary measures to preserve his acquisitions from moisture and damage by bookworms.

Xu Zhongcheng has been given a citation and a reward of 5,000 yuan in recognition of his patriotic action.

● **New Roast Duck Restaurant**

China's biggest restaurant serving the famous roast Beijing duck opened in Beijing on the eve of May Day. This new seven-storeyed restaurant serves 2,500 customers at a sitting in its 41 comfortable and spacious dining rooms.

Roast Beijing duck is a well-known dish the world over. The duck is a special Beijing breed and roasting it is a culinary art. The dressed duck is scalded, coated with sugar and air dried. Next, the cavity is filled with boiling water and the duck is hung in a special oven to be roasted over a slow fire. Experienced chefs regulate the temperature and turn the ducks until the whole is roasted evenly and the colour becomes a translucent golden brown. Then the duck is ready to be carved and served.

Roast Beijing duck has a history of over 300 years. It used to be a court dish, but later on the art of roasting a duck spread to the people. Quan Ju De, predecessor of the new restaurant, opened in 1866 and is still in business.

The new restaurant employs many veteran roast Beijing duck chefs, one of whom is 74-year-old Zhang Wenzao. He has been to several European countries with two other chefs to teach others how to roast duck the Beijing way. Many of the younger roast duck special-

ists in the new restaurant are Zhang's students.

● **Match Box Exhibition**

Decorated match box covers were on exhibition in Kunming, the capital of Yunnan Province.

The display included more than 4,000 designs of animals, flowers, scenic spots, figurines, ancient architecture, folk arts, urban buildings and unearthed cultural relics. They draw on oil paintings, water colours, traditional Chinese painting, graphic arts and photographs. The Beijing Match Factory has produced designs of the Temple of Heaven and unearthed cultural relics. Covers from Yunnan Province are decorated with beautiful camellia and snow-capped mountains.

Most of the match box covers on display were contributed by three people who collect them for a hobby. They have gathered examples from all over China and more than 20 foreign countries including Japan, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The world's first match box design appeared in 1837. The Qiaomin Match Factory, the first of its kind in China, was set up in Guangzhou in 1879 and its first match box cover had a peach design.





ARTISTS' LIFE

Two Generations of Blind Musicians

At a recent amateur performance in Shanghai, a blind musicians' orchestra caught the attention of the audience. They are the music group of the Shanghai Oil Pipe Factory, one of the 15 factories in Shanghai that employ those who are blind and deaf-mutes. They performed their own compositions as well as other Chinese and foreign works.

About half the blind players have studied at a Shanghai school for blind children. In addition to a standard general education, this eight-year-course school also gives its pupils a sound knowledge of music.

The orchestra was set up in 1961 and frequently puts on shows in its own factory, factories and schools in the neighbourhood and villages in Shanghai's suburbs. Its leader is Xia Zhenhua. After graduation from the school for the blind, he studied piano for a number of years at a music school. He has written or re-written several compositions himself.

Xu Haigen is a 46-year-old *erhu* (a two-stringed traditional

Chinese instrument) player. When he was young, he made his living as a street player. Today he performs on stage, glorifying the new way of life. Yu Baoyu was born blind, but she possesses a good memory and has a good ear. She can play melodies of various local operas.

People cannot help recalling another blind *erhu* artist. Hua Yanjun, also known as A Bing, a well-known *erhu* player and a composer from Wuxi, a resort near Shanghai. His representative work *The Moon Over a Fountain* which describes the sceneries of his hometown, his hopes, dreams and sorrows is popular among Chinese and foreign musicians and music-lovers. But this blind musician lived in poverty for more than half a century in the old society.

Members of his Taoist family were accomplished musicians and A Bing learnt to play *erhu*, *pipa* (a four-stringed musical instrument) and flute when he was still a lad. He earned a bare living before liberation by performing in the streets and at fairs. Since he refused to play for the rich and the powerful and the Japanese aggressors, he was often insulted and man-handled.

Once in 1947, a band of Kuomintang army officers threw a party in a restaurant and ordered A Bing to appear and play for them. He refused, so the officers beat up the blind musician. A Bing thereupon stopped playing.

In the summer of 1950 soon after the founding of New China, the Central Conservatory of Music sent a man from Bei-

jing to Wuxi to find this folk musician who could play 270 pieces of which many were composed by himself. Six melodies were recorded in two nights. A Bing was grateful and happy, but he asked for six months' practice before they record any more. Because, he said, he had not touched his *erhu* for years. Unfortunately, he died of illness at the age of 57 before more recordings could be made.

Records of the six melodies are available and there is also a book with some of his music. A film about his life is being made today. Both his music and his life are heart stirring.

The blind and other handicapped persons today do not go through what A Bing had to put up with. They do not have to worry about how to keep alive and they are respected like every other person. Many blind persons in other parts of China are working in factories for the blind and deaf-mutes set up by the state. The physically handicapped of China today are leading happy lives.

HUANGHE RIVER

Silt Control

Silt control is the key to harnessing the Huanghe River. Thanks to joint efforts by researchers and the masses in recent years, preliminary results have been achieved in this field.

Second only to the Changjiang River in China, the 4,800-kilometre-long Huanghe River has an annual water flow of less than 50,000 million cubic metres and each year



Surveying, Huanghe River work-site.

it carries along 1,600 million tons of silt. The Huanghe River valley is the cradle of Chinese civilization. But for many generations people on both banks were menaced by the river's overflowing water. Of the 1,500 dyke breaches recorded in the last 2,000 years, 26 were disastrous alteration of the river course.

Scientists have found that the most serious siltation in the river's lower section is caused by sand particles over 0.5 millimetres in diameter. Approximately 700 million tons of such silt have been washed down the river yearly from the loess upland in the middle reaches. This new discovery provided a scientific basis for mapping out an overall plan to harness the Huanghe River.

So far three methods are used to control silt.

• **Water and Soil Conservation.** Take the Wuding River, a tributary of the Huanghe River in its middle reaches, for example. In the past, 200 million tons of soil were washed down the river yearly. The figure has halved thanks to

herculean efforts in controlling soil erosion in the last two decades. Copious data have helped scientists conclude that for each ton of soil preserved, it would generally mean the reduction of one ton of silt deposited down river.

• **Full Utilization of Water and Silt Resources.** One of the major measures to achieve this is to divert water with a high silt content to irrigate arid farmland or to deposit silt for building up swamps into arable land. This has been adopted for over 2 million *mu* of land in the Luohe area north of Xian, capital of Shaanxi Province, to very good effect. Water there containing 820 kilogrammes of silt per cubic metre is carried 50 kilometres away to irrigate farmland or fill in swamps.

• **Diverting Water, Washing Away Silt and Dredging Reservoirs.** These are done scientifically to protect reservoirs and make the most of them in harnessing the Huanghe River. Satisfactory results have been achieved in research in hydraulic dredging of mud from

small and medium-sized reservoirs.

Scientists hold it necessary to first reduce siltation in the lower reaches. Every year, the Huanghe River discharges 1,200 million tons of silt into the sea through its estuary; and long-term studies and surveys show that silt accumulated in this way extends the estuary and therefore slows down the water flow which in turn aggravates siltation in the lower reaches. In recent years the annual siltation reaches 400 million tons in the lower reaches, raising the riverbed at a rate of more than 10 cm. per year. Apart from removing mud by suction technology to build up the dykes and using sluices to discharge silt, scientists also suggested diverting water from other rivers to increase the Huanghe River's silt-discharging ability and at the same time check the extension of the estuary by broadening the river delta.

Names of Two Lakes Corrected

Gyaring and Ngoring are the names of the two lakes at the head of the Huanghe River in Qinghai Province. Chinese scientists recently found that the names of the lakes were transposed.

The results of a survey organized by the province last summer showed:

The lake in the east covers 610.7 square kilometres with an average depth of 17.6 metres and has a storage capacity of 10,760 million cubic metres.

The lake in the west is 526.1 square kilometres in area, averages 8.9 metres deep and stores 4,670 million cubic metres of water.

Because of differences in depth and the amount of silt

discharged into them, the two lakes vary from each other greatly in colour and transparency of water.

For this reason, the lake in the east should be called Ngoring which in the Tibetan language means "Blue and Long Lake" and the lake in the west should be called Gyaring, meaning "White and Long Lake." All these tally with satellite photos and with *A Brief Introduction of River Course*, an 18th-century book about the river's origin and systems.

The mistake which appeared on maps was made in the early 1950s. The scientists' recent suggestion for a correction has already been accepted by the State Council.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeology Society And Study Programme

Chinese archaeologists recently met in the ancient city of Xian in northwest China for a highly significant conference.

The Archaeological Society of China was founded at the meeting. Xia Nai, eminent archaeologist and Director of the Institute of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, was elected director-general.

An eight-year study programme was drawn up. The main topics for studies include: The origins of Chinese culture, the formation and development

of the Chinese nation, the early history of the main Chinese minority nationalities, the basic features of Chinese slave society as well as the development of cities and handicrafts in the different periods of feudal society in China. It is stated in the programme that the ranks of archaeological workers are to be expanded and more workers in this field are to be trained.

At this meeting, 117 archaeologists from all over China reviewed New China's archaeological achievements. They explicitly pointed out that the society should carry out the policy of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend," make all kinds of academic pursuits available and promote contacts with colleagues abroad.

ON THE STAGE AND SCREEN

Some good works produced in the past 60 years are being shown in commemoration of the May 4th Movement:

- *Dawn Breaks Through Darkness*. A full-length documentary containing a wealth of valuable historical documentation and other background materials.

The 11 feature films centring around the struggle and life of the young people of China include:

- *The Family*. Based on the novel of the same title by the famous writer Ba Jin. About the decline of a big feudal family in the early 1920s.

- *A Revolutionary Family*. About an educated young man and his wife in the countryside taking the revolutionary road after the May 4th Movement.

- *Song of Youth*. Adapted from the woman writer Yang Mo's novel of the same title. A girl student of the 1930s rids herself of despair and disappointment and joins the revolution.

- *Dong Cunrui*. Dong Cunrui is the name of a real-life hero of the Eighth Route Army (precursor of the People's Liberation Army).

A young soldier, in the 1940s, holds up a satchel of explosives against a blockhouse and blows it up, losing his own life, but ensuring his comrades smashing their way to victory.

- *Lives On in the Fighting*. An underground woman Party member in southwest China fights the KMT reactionaries until her last breath.

- *The Young People of Our Village*. Young peasants cut a canal through mountains to lead water to their fields.

- *Song of Lei Feng*. A new film about the life of Comrade Lei Feng, a P.L.A. fighter praised for his wholehearted service to the Chinese people.

- *Where the Silence Is*. About people honouring the memory of the late Premier Zhou Enlai and their fight against the "gang of four."

Modern Drama

- *The Death of A Famous Actor* and *On the Night the Tiger Was Captured*. Both by Tian Han (1898-1968), who pioneered revolutionary drama in China in the 1920s.

- *Thunderstorm*. A four-act play written by the famous playwright Cao Yu. About a family and the society in the mid-30s.

Also presented on this occasion are:

- *A Wasp*, *Oppression* and *Three Yuan*. Three one-act plays by Ding Xilin (1893-1974), the well-known comedy writer.

Concert

Performances, by the Central Philharmonic Society, the Central Opera and Dance Drama Theatre, and the Central Conservatory of Music:

- Works by the people's musicians Nie Er and Xian Xinghai;
- Works by the famous blind folk musician A Bing; and
- Folk songs.





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