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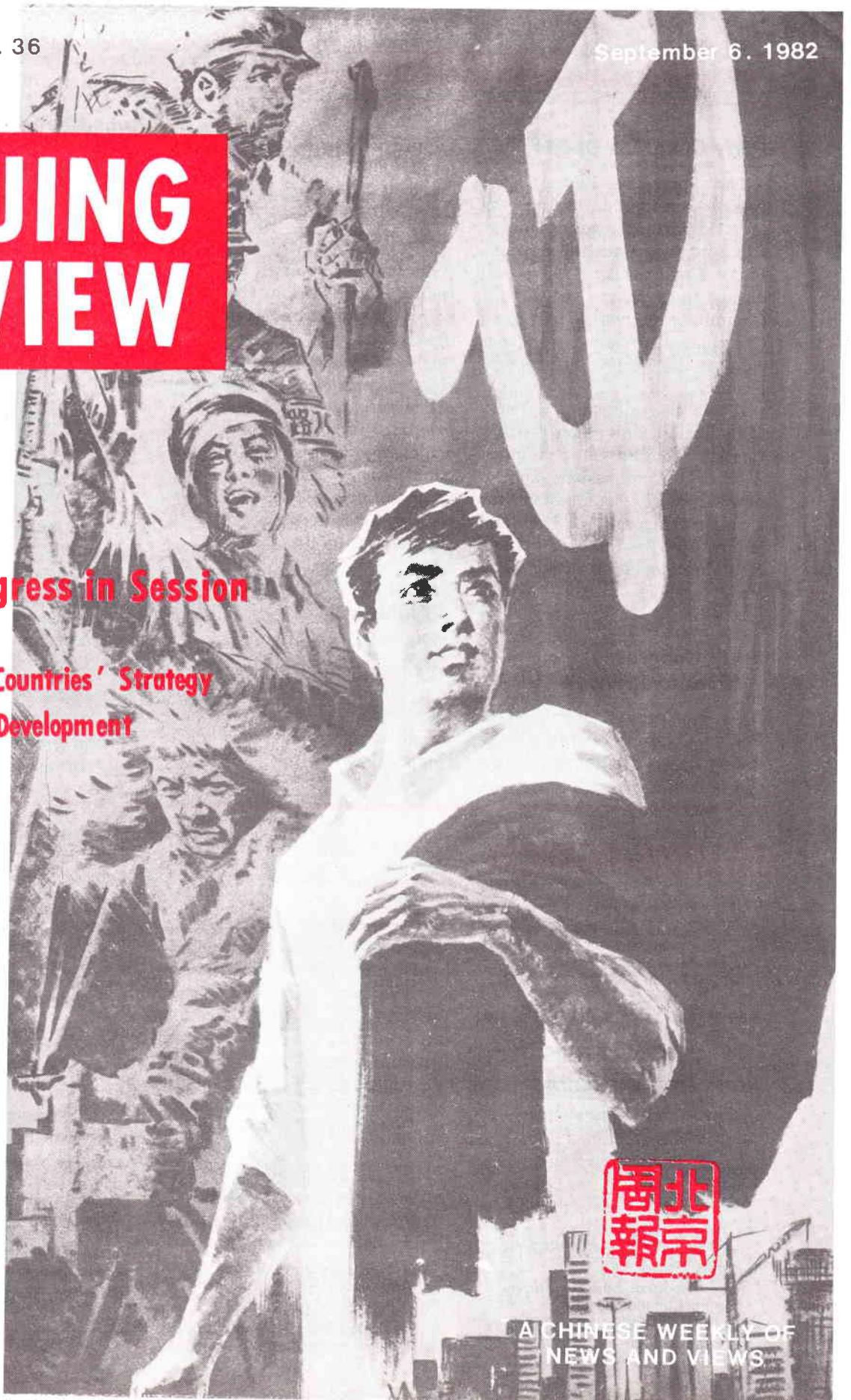
BEIJING REVIEW

Party Congress in Session

**Developing Countries' Strategy
For Development**



A CHINESE WEEKLY OF
NEWS AND VIEWS



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

Party Congress Opens

The present Party Congress—considered to be the most important meeting in the CPC's history since the Seventh Party Congress in 1945—will discuss the report of the Central Committee delivered by Party Chairman Hu Yaobang and decide on the Party's future programme.

It will also adopt a new Party Constitution and elect a new Central Committee, a Central Advisory Commission and a new Central Commission for Discipline Inspection. The main points of Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Hu's report are covered (pp. 4-5).

Party Congresses: A Historical Review

As background to the 12th Party Congress currently in session, a brief summary of the

11 previous congresses is offered (p. 20).

Developing Countries' Strategy

Each developing country should formulate a socio-economic development strategy in light of its own specific conditions and characteristics. A country can reach the triple goal of increasing production, improving living standards and achieving economic independence only by relying principally on its own efforts while accepting external assistance as a supplement (p. 16).

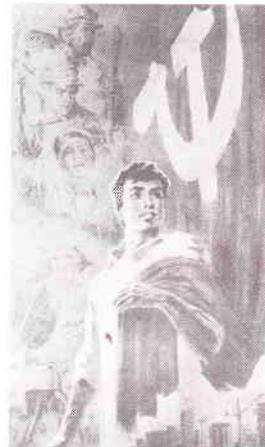
Salute the Palestinian Fighters

While the PLO armed forces are pulling out of Beirut, a *Renmin Ribao* editorial salutes the Palestinian people for their heroic struggle and calls for a comprehensive, just and dur-

able solution to the Middle East problem (p. 10).

Arms Race in Outer Space

The increasing number of military satellites in orbit indicates the dramatic and frightening changes that characterize the growing arms race in outer space. Both the two superpowers appear to be preparing for a war that will be launched and operated from beyond the stratosphere (p. 13).



Our banner is communism.
by Wang Hui

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"Specialized" Peasant Households

Do rural households engaged in specialized work belong to the individual economy? Does its development conform to socialist principles?

Peasant households that engage in special production work are a newborn thing resulting from the introduction of more flexible economic policies in the rural areas in 1979.

At present, most of these "specialized" households are engaged in livestock or poultry raising, and only a few specialize in the cultivation of crops or in forestry and fishery. The "specialized" households that have so far emerged basically fall under the following two categories:

The first is, the peasant households or individuals sign contracts with the collective (production team) to undertake a certain type of work, with the collective providing the necessary means of production. The income is shared by the collective and the contractor. This kind of "specialized" household or individual is a component of the collective economy.

The other form is developed from the peasant households' sideline occupations. In this form, the households or individuals involved usually establish economic ties with the collective or state-owned enterprises by means of supply-and-marketing contracts. They manage their work independently and are responsible for their own losses and profits. They don't share their earnings with the collective but only contribute a set amount to the collective accumulation fund. They are not divorced from the collective

economy, and enjoy the same rights as other commune members and are assisted in their specialized task by their production teams.

According to incomplete statistics, there are now 560,000 peasant households specializing in livestock or poultry raising throughout the country. The advantages of this form of management were evident immediately after it was first tried out. The "specialized" households proved that they could offer a higher rate of marketable produce and have become major suppliers of meat, poultry, eggs, fur and hide. Take Heilongjiang Province's Qiqihar for example. The rate of marketable fresh eggs provided by households specializing in chicken raising in that city is over 90 per cent. Of the city's total marketable chickens, 68.3 per cent are provided by the city's 6,000 chicken-raising households who also supply 83 per cent of the fresh eggs.

Specialized production has been pioneered mainly by skilled and experienced peasants. They adopt scientific management methods, build well-constructed pens and sheds for the livestock and poultry and use nourishing mixed feed. They also attach importance to selecting quality breeds and take measures to prevent epidemic diseases. Thus, in general, they have achieved greater labour productivity and better economic results than ordinary peasant families.

Another advantage of the "specialized" peasant households is that relatively low investments are required to de-

velop production while quicker and higher economic returns can be obtained. At present, since the government can only invest a limited amount in rural production and is unable to set up more state-run poultry and animal farms, the development of "specialized" peasant households is beneficial to increasing market supply and to the peasant households themselves.

Specialization is in keeping with the modernization of socialist agriculture. As the division of labour becomes more specialized, it will require appropriate co-operation, advanced technology and scientific management. In places where specialized animal- or poultry-raising households have developed fairly quickly, efforts are being made to build local fodder industries and set up factories that make light and small machines, technical services, breeding centres and epidemic disease preventing stations, and new types of technical and economic co-operation have emerged. Thus the "specialized" peasant households have strengthened their ties with the state or collective economies.

Of course, in the development of the "specialized" peasant households, problems such as seeking excess profits, profiteering, illegal hiring of labourers and exploitation may arise. To guard against this, our government will adopt policies and draw up plans to guide its development and will utilize legal means to prevent the emergence of illegal activities and punish the law-breakers. This will ensure that the "specialized" peasant households do not deviate from the socialist road.

— *Economic Editor Jin Qi*

POLITICAL

12th National Party Congress Opens



The Presidium of the Party Congress.

THE 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China opened on September 1 in the capital's Great Hall of the People, with 1,545 delegates and 145 alternate delegates attending.

At 9 a.m., Vice-Chairman of the Party Central Committee Deng Xiaoping, the presiding chairman, declared the congress open. The band played *The Internationale*, after which all present stood in silent tribute to Maò Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De and the other deceased proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and to all revolutionary martyrs.



Deng Xiaoping.

In his opening speech at the congress, Deng Xiaoping announced the three main items

on the agenda: (1) Consideration of the report of the 11th Central Committee and decision on the Party's programme for striving to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization; (2) Consideration and adoption of the new Constitution of the Communist Party of China; and (3) Election of a new Central Committee, a Central Advisory Commission and a new Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

He said in his speech that a review of the Party's history will show this congress to be a most important meeting since the Seventh National Congress.

He stated: "We have every reason to believe that the correct programme to be formulated at this congress will create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and bring prosperity to our Party, our socialist cause, our country and all our nationalities."

He continued: "In our modernization programme, we must proceed from China's realities. To integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete realities of China, blaze a path of our own and build socialism with Chinese characteristics — this is the basic conclusion we have reached in summing up the long historical experience."

"Independence and self-reliance have always been and will for ever be our basic stand," he stressed. "We Chinese people value our friendship and co-operation with other countries and people. We value even more our hard-won independence and sovereign rights. No foreign country can expect China to be its vassal or expect it to swallow any bitter fruit detrimental to its own interests."

He added: "We will unswervingly follow a policy of opening to the outside world and actively increase exchanges with foreign countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. At the same time, we will keep a clear head, firmly resist corrosion by decadent ideas from abroad and never permit the bourgeois way of life to spread in our country."

"The 1980s will be an important decade in the historical development of our Party and state," he stated. "To intensify socialist modernization, to strive for reunification and particularly for the return of Taiwan to the motherland, and to combat hegemonism and safeguard

world peace — these are the three major tasks of our people in the 1980s. Economic construction is at the core of these tasks as it is the basis for the solution of China's external and domestic problems."



Hu Yaobang.

He then set forth the four tasks for the whole nation in a long period to come, at least in the 18 years up to the end of this century:

— To restructure the administration and the economic set-up and make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent;

— To build socialist spiritual civilization;

— To strike at criminal activities in the economic and other fields that undermine socialism;

— To rectify the Party style of work and consolidate the Party organization on the basis of a conscientious study of the new Party Constitution.

"These," he pointed out, "will be the most important guarantees for our adherence to the socialist road and the concentration of our efforts on modernization."

He added: "With the accomplishment of the tasks of this

congress, our Party will have a more clear-cut guiding ideology for socialist modernization, the Party will be strengthened in a way more suited to the needs of the new historical period, and in the highest leading organs of the Party there will be co-operation of old and new cadres and succession of the new to the old, thus making these organs a more vigorous command headquarters."

Following Deng Xiaoping's speech, Chairman of the Party Central Committee Hu Yaobang made a report to the congress on behalf of the 11th Party Central Committee, entitled "Create a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization." (The full text of the report will be published in the coming issues.)

The report is divided into six parts: 1. A historic change and the great new tasks; 2. Bring about an all-round upsurge of the socialist economy; 3. Strive to attain a high level of socialist spiritual civilization; 4. Strive to attain a high level of socialist democracy; 5. Adhere to an independent foreign policy; 6. Build the Party into a firm leading core for the cause of socialist modernization.

Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report that in the coming five years after the congress, efforts will be made to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial and economic situation, in the standards of public conduct and in the Party style of work. He also stated that in the 20 years from 1981 to the end of this century, the general objective of China's economic construction is, while steadily working for more and better economic results, to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production.

Communist Party

Membership Expands

The membership of the Communist Party of China has increased nine-fold from 4.4 million in 1949 to the current figure of over 39 million, according to the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee.

More than 4.6 million members have been admitted into the Party in the past four years, accounting for 14 per cent of the total number. Most of them are workers, peasants, cadres, teachers, experts, professors and outstanding minority people with a high level of political consciousness and professional skills. Most of the new Party members are young and middle-aged people.

With a large number of outstanding people joining the CPC, Party members are playing an ever greater role in the socialist modernization drive. Figures from 25 factories, enterprises and schools in Beijing show that 60 per cent of the new members who joined the Party from 1977 to 1980 have been cited as model and advanced workers.

Attention has been attached in the last few years to recruiting Party members from among intellectuals against whom there were prejudices in the past. Large numbers of intellectuals who had applied for Party membership for many years and who have the required qualifications have joined the Party. Among them are well-known scientists and artists.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee in December 1978,

the Party has focused its attention on consolidating its organizations and conducting ideological education among its members. Party prestige which was seriously damaged during the "cultural revolution" has been gradually restored and the number of people applying for Party membership has increased. In Qinghua University which has over 7,000 teachers and students, for instance, over 170 people out of about 1,000 who applied for Party membership have since last year been admitted into the Party.

Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning Commemorated

A rally was held in Beijing on the morning of August 29 to honour the late Mr. Liao Zhongkai and commemorate the 10th anniversary of the death of his wife He Xiangning. The meeting was sponsored jointly by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning were forerunners of the Chinese democratic revolution. To seek the truth for saving the country and the people, they went to Japan in the early years of this century to join the Tong Meng Hui (Chinese Revolutionary League) founded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Liao became a leading member of the League and his wife became the League's first woman member. They followed Dr. Sun and actively helped in overthrowing the feudal monarchy of the Qing Dynasty and founding the Republic in the 1911 Revolution.

The couple helped Dr. Sun Yat-sen formulate the Three Great Policies of alliance with Russia, co-operation with the Communist Party and assistance to the peasants and workers. Faithfully implementing these policies, they helped Dr. Sun reorganize the Kuomintang which brought about the first co-operation between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party in the years 1924-27.

Addressing the rally in the Chinese capital, Deng Yingchao, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, paid tribute to the couple for their contributions to the Chinese revolution. She said that the reunification of the motherland and the realization of the third co-operation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party are sacred tasks entrusted by history to the entire Chinese people. Saying that the previous co-operations between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party propelled the advance of Chinese history, she expressed the sincere hope that those who followed Dr. Sun Yat-sen and worked together with Madame Soong Ching Ling, Mr. Liao Zhongkai and Madame He Xiangning would put the interests of the nation above everything else and strive for the third co-operation between the two parties at an early date.

Party and state leaders Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian attended the rally.

Also present at the rally were Liao Chengzhi and Liao Mengxing, son and daughter of Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning.

Harbour Construction Speeded Up

China's ports can now handle more than 200 million tons of cargo annually, which is 21 times the amount in the early years of the 50s. This is a tangible result of harbour construction in the nation's major port cities.

Eleven new and expanded berths have since 1979 been completed at the major ports along the coast and on the Changjiang (Yangtze) River, and eight others are nearing completion. The loading and unloading capacity of China's major seaports has increased by 6.36 million tons.

Modern container terminals have been commissioned at Dalian, Shanghai, Qingdao, Huangpu and Tianjin. The Xingang (New Harbour) terminal in Tianjin alone can handle 100,000 standard containers annually and has a 90,000-square-metre goods yard for 6,000 con-



Buying washing machines at the No. 10 Department Store in Shanghai.

tainers. It also has seven 10,000-ton-class wharves for bulk cargo.

In addition, a number of medium-sized and small wharves have been built and expanded.

According to the harbour construction programme, large, medium-sized and small seaports and river ports are to be built at the same time in order to quicken the construction speed. A group of deep-water wharves for 10,000-ton-class ships are under construction at Dalian, Qinhuangdao, Tianjin, Shijiusuo, Shanghai, Huangpu and Zhanjiang, and a number of deep-water wharves are being built in Jiangsu's Nanjing, Zhenjiang, Nantong and Zhangjiagang and Hubei's Zhicheng, all along the Changjiang River. A coal wharf for handling 1.5 million tons of coal annually will be built at Zhicheng. The harbour will facilitate greatly the transport of coal produced in Henan, Shanxi, Shaanxi and Guizhou Provinces to the coastal cities.

Rising Purchasing Power

An increasing number of Chinese households now have TV sets, cassette tape-recorders, electric fans, washing machines and refrigerators. Eighty per cent of these were bought in the past three years. This is an indication of the continuing rise in the people's purchasing power. Other indications are:

- The people's savings deposits in both the urban and rural areas at the end of 1981 totalled 52,400 million yuan, 2.5 times the figure in 1978.

- The amount of grain (including processed food and pastries) consumed by the Chinese people increased on an average of 12 per cent per person in the last three years. In the rural areas, the proportion of rice and wheat consumed by the peasants rose while that of coarse grain (maize and sorghum) dropped.

- In the last three years, per-capita consumption of edible oil rose by 88 per cent, and pork by 44 per cent. The first six months of this year saw a continued rise in this regard.



• On the average, Chinese consumers bought 27.7 per cent more cloth in 1981 as compared with 1978. A sample survey showed that sales of woollen and silk fabrics, knitting wool and woollen knitwear more than doubled in the countryside in the last three years.

According to the Ministry of Commerce, total retail sales in 1981 reached a record of 235,000 million yuan, 50 per cent more than in 1978, the year prior to the readjustment of the national economy. After deducting the rise in prices, the increase was 36.2 per cent. The increase of retail sales in the rural areas was 63 per cent, which was faster than in the cities. Total retail sales in the first six months of this year registered a 9.5 per cent increase over the same period of 1981.

Many people say that they have never seen such a great variety of goods on the counters before.

SOCIAL

Controlling Population Growth Rate

The natural population growth rate in China has been kept at less than 12 per thousand, though the number of newly-weds since 1978 has been increasing. This was disclosed at a working conference on family planning held in August in Beijing.

The natural population growth rate in China's most populous Sichuan Province dropped from 31.21 per thousand in 1970 to 9.17 per thousand in 1981.

At present, more than 100 million couples of child-bearing age in the country are taking contraceptive measures, and the number of one-child families has reached 15 million. In the first half of this year, the number of one-child families throughout the country was 6.43 per cent higher than in the same period of last year, and of the total number of babies born in this period, the first-born rate was 4.1 per cent higher.

In Shanghai, out of 100 babies born in the first six months of this year, 90 are first-borns, ranking first in the country.

These achievements should be attributed to the great efforts made by the government and the people. The government encourages late marriages and one child for one couple. A monthly health allowance of five yuan is paid by the government to one-child families. In some places, the only child enjoys free medical care and is exempted from tuition fees at school. Other priorities for the one-child families include better housing conditions and employment opportunities, and parents with only one child receive higher pensions when they retire. In some of the rural people's communes, the only child is entitled to 50 per cent more private plot than other children.

Family planning is also encouraged in some sparsely inhabited national minority areas. (China has altogether 56 nationalities; except for the Han nationality, the rest are minority nationalities.) But a more lenient policy is followed in these regions.

Premier Zhao Ziyang recently said that China is striving to limit its population within 1,200 million by the end of this

century. He stressed that population control is a fundamental and long-term policy which must be resolutely followed. The government is drawing up a long-term plan for economic and social development of which population planning is an important component.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Namibia Day

State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua on August 26 sent a message to Paul John Firmino Lusaka, President of the UN Council for Namibia.

The message said: "The Chinese Government has consistently opposed and condemned the South African authorities' racist policy and their illegal occupation of Namibia and opposed any outside interference in and sabotage of the Namibian people's cause of national independence. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, resolutely support the struggle of the Namibian people for national liberation and independence and the efforts of the South West Africa People's Organization and the African states for the achievement of the independence of Namibia at an early date." The message expressed the belief that the Namibian people will finally win independence and liberation.

Chinese Government's Stand on Kiichi Miyazawa's Statement

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian on August 28 stated the Chinese Govern-

ment's stand on Japanese Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa's statement on the textbook matter, in an appointment with Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori.

Wu Xueqian said: "The content of Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa's statement was communicated to the Chinese side by the Japanese Government on August 26 with some explanations. Having studied the content of the statement, the Chinese Government maintained that though the Japanese Government said it would listen fully to criticisms and be responsible for correcting the relevant passages in the textbooks, it did not put forward any satisfying, clear-cut and concrete measures to make corrections. The Japanese Government's attitude falls far short of the demands of the Chinese side. It is rather disappointing. The Chinese Government cannot agree and the Chinese people also cannot accept it."

Vice-Foreign Minister Wu said: "The Chinese side has repeatedly pointed out that whether or not to recognize the history of Japanese militarist aggression against China is a major question of principle. It allows no ambiguity. The Chinese Government's attitude is clear-cut and consistent.

"We do not agree that the Japanese Government does not take resolute measures to correct the textbook mistakes on the excuse of defending the textbook screening system.

"The Chinese Government once again urges the Japanese Government to take concrete, effective measures and correct as quickly as possible the mistakes in screening the textbooks by the Ministry of Education so as to reach a satisfying solution of the matter. That would be

conducive to the development of Sino-Japanese relations."

China Rejects US Proposal to Restrict Textile Exports

The first round of negotiations for a new Sino-US textile agreement was held in Beijing from August 13 to 16.

During the negotiations, the US side put forward a very unfair proposal, trying to impose strict, discriminative restrictions on China's textile exports to the United States. The Chinese side rejected the proposal and explained its principled stand on the new agreement for consideration by the US side.

During the negotiations, the US side proposed to enlarge the scope of restriction on China's textile exports to the US, cut the quotas, delete some flexible clauses from the present agreement and reduce the average annual growth rate to less than 1 per cent. It also wanted to revise the consultation clauses so that the US side may take whatever actions it likes.

The Chinese side rejected the US proposal on the ground that it runs counter to the basic principles of the agreement on trade relations between the two countries.

Li Dengshan, leader of the Chinese Delegation and deputy director of the Foreign Trade Administration Under the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, refuted the US viewpoint with actual facts about China's textile exports to the US.

He recalled that China's textile exports to the US started almost from zero, and in 1981 reached only 420 million US dollars according to Chinese statistics, or less than 600 million US dollars according to American statistics, falling far

behind other major textile exporters to the US.

A considerable proportion of China's textile exports consists of grey cloth, which is used as raw material by the American printing and dyeing and garments industries and therefore is beneficial to the US industry.

China's exports of garments to the US make up only 3.1 per cent of total American textile imports, Li Dengshan said. Moreover, China exported only 54 categories of textiles to the US in 1981, accounting for only half of the total categories the US imported.

Li Dengshan said that China's textile exports to the US have not been allowed to develop in line with the actual needs and possibilities, but are subjected to strict and unfair control. The specific quotas for China's exports under the present agreement are even lower than the level already achieved when the agreement was signed. The rate of increase was much lower than the internationally accepted reasonable rate given to new exporters.

Li Dengshan pointed out that after the first Sino-US textile agreement went into effect, the US side unrestrictedly used the consultation clauses to enlarge the scope of restriction and arbitrarily cut the quotas. It delayed consultations and unilaterally restricted imports, thus seriously holding up China's export of textiles to the US and impairing China's economic interests.

He added that Sino-US textile trade was imbalanced, like Sino-US trade as a whole, resulting in a big deficit on the Chinese side. It is in the spirit of balancing mutual economic benefits that China wants to increase its textile exports to the US.

Salute to the Heroic Palestinian Fighters

THE Palestine Liberation Organization, in accordance with the agreement reached by all parties concerned, is pulling out its armed forces by contingents from Beirut and sending them to other Arab countries to spare the Lebanese capital from a holocaust. This action, taken in the interest of the overall situation, is a contribution by the PLO to the peaceful solution of the Lebanon crisis caused by Israel's large-scale invasion.

Setbacks Are Inevitable

The PLO has withstood another severe test. By heroically fighting, the Palestinian fighters have smashed the Israeli expansionists' scheme to wipe out the PLO armed forces and write off the national rights of the Palestinian people. Despite heavy losses, the PLO has preserved its effective strength and gained valuable experience.

The revolutionary path is never smooth and straight. In

their struggle for liberation, the oppressed nations and people will always meet setbacks of one kind or another in their way forward. However, so long as they are good at summing up their experience, both positive and negative, draw the necessary lessons, strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, they are sure to achieve final victory.

Invincible Cause

At this critical juncture when the PLO is withdrawing from Beirut, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasser Arafat has called on the fighters to continue their resistance and struggle. He also has solemnly declared that the Palestinian people will go on fighting for their just cause of regaining their national rights.

The high fighting morale and the exemplary discipline displayed by the Palestinian fight-

ers as they withdrew from Beirut fully show the invincibility of the revolutionary cause of Palestine.

US Responsibility

The Palestine problem remains the core of the Middle East issue. Failing a reasonable solution to this problem, there could be no peace and stability in the region. Israel's savage invasion of Lebanon has fully exposed the aggressive and expansionist designs of the Begin regime. It not only wants to eliminate the PLO and stamp out the struggle of the Palestinian people for their national rights, but also to put Lebanon under its control. All the evil schemes of the Israeli ruling clique were supported and encouraged by the United States, which cannot evade its responsibility for Israel's crimes of aggression in Lebanon.

Now that the PLO and its armed forces are pulling out of Beirut, the United States must make the Israeli aggressor troops withdraw from Lebanon immediately, totally and unconditionally so as to ensure the latter's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Israel must not refuse to withdraw under any pretext nor should it interfere directly or indirectly in the internal affairs of Lebanon. The international community should take this opportunity to bring about a comprehensive, just and durable solution to the Middle East problem.

The Chinese people will, as always, stand firmly on the side of the Arab and Palestinian people. We are convinced that the heroism and indomitable revolutionary spirit of the Pales-



PLO fighters arriving in Syria by sea from Beirut.

tinian people, fostered in protracted and arduous struggle, will be given new dimensions in the new situation. Victory certainly belongs to the Palestinian

people who uphold unity and persist in struggle.

— Excerpts from "Renmin Ribao" August 27 editorial

French Policy of "Equilibrium" Towards Middle East

FRENCH President Francois Mitterrand reaffirmed France's three principles on the Middle East situation in a televised speech in Paris on August 17 — "presence, equilibrium and peace."

"The right of the Israeli people to live in peace within the secure frontiers of a state recognized and respected by all; the right of the Palestinian people to a fatherland and to create their chosen institutions on it; and the right of the Lebanese people to recover their unity and independence which are trampled upon today," he said.

"Privileged Relations"

With Israel's massive invasion into Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization's withdrawal from Beirut, the Middle East situation is undergoing a great change. The Middle East has always occupied an important place in French foreign policy. Economically and politically France has "privileged relations" with this region.

The Mitterrand government's Middle East policy has been described as a policy of equilibrium: On the one hand, it supports the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, recognizes the PLO as the Palestinian people's representative and stands for the establishment of a Palestine state. On the other hand, France maintains friendly relations with

Israel and supports Israel's right to security within its own frontiers.

As President Mitterrand said, the French policy towards the Arabs does not oppose Israel and its policy towards Israel does not oppose the Arabs.

French diplomatic activities in solving the Lebanon crisis has reflected these principles.

PLO Defended

France condemned Israel's aggressive action and disapproved of its threatening the existence of the PLO. French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said that Israel's action was a "suicidal policy" that encroached upon Lebanon's rights. France repeatedly stressed that the PLO should be defended and allowed to exist. In mid-July President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy talked with Head of the Political Department of the PLO Farouk Al Keddoumy, in the first meeting between top French leaders and a PLO leader in history. While strengthening the political position of the PLO, France persuaded the PLO to switch from a military struggle to a political one and attempted to convince the PLO and Israel to recognize each other, contending that the Middle East should achieve a political settlement.

France has played a fairly active role in resolving the Leba-

non crisis. Twice at the Security Council, it put forward proposals, appealing for a ceasefire and troop withdrawal from Lebanon. The French leaders have met frequently with envoys from the conflicting sides and attempted to promote conciliations. Disregarding Soviet opposition, France decided to participate in the multinational force protecting the safe withdrawal of the PLO armed forces from Lebanon.

France also has sternly criticized terrorist activities against Jews. Since Israel's invasion of Lebanon, eight violent attacks on Jews in France have shaken people inside and outside the country. Israeli Prime Minister Begin used these incidents to accuse France of a hostile attitude towards Israel and of launching a wave of anti-Semitism.

President Mitterrand rejected Israel's charges, pointing out that his country's efforts for peace in the Middle East have always stressed the ending of international terrorism. He described the French terrorist activities as "foolish" and "despicable." He also announced the appointment of a state secretary for public security to mobilize all French police forces and to draft measures against terrorist activities.

Furthermore, France attempted to link the ceasefire in Lebanon with an overall settlement in the region, acknowledging that until the Palestine question is solved, there will be no peace in the Middle East. France disagreed with the United States, which called only for a ceasefire in Lebanon, and criticized the United States' alliance with Israel and its refusal to negotiate with the PLO as obstacles to a successful settlement in the region.

Finally, France has strengthened its ties with the Arab countries and Egypt in particular. France and other Western countries share many similar views with Egypt and other Arab countries on the settlement of the Middle East issue.

Co-ordination With Arab States

Since the Lebanon crisis, diplomatic contacts between France and Egypt have been frequent. Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak sent a message to Mitterrand and French leaders met and consulted with the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs and the foreign minister. On August 22, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali held talks with Cheysson about another joint move for yet another UN Security Council resolution on the Palestine issue. France and Egypt put

forward a draft resolution on the settlement of the Middle East question to the Security Council on July 29.

Now through the UN intervention and the PLO withdrawal to other countries, the Lebanon crisis may be eased for the time being. However, this question has not been solved, the Israeli aggressors remain in Lebanon and the contradictions between the Arab countries and Israel are still sharp.

The proposal for the political settlement of the Middle East question will be put on the international agenda. The French Government is likely to further strengthen its relationships with the Arab countries while reviving its urging of the EEC countries to actively promote peace in the Middle East.

— Zhai Xiangqian and Ma Weimin

Hanoi's Sophistry Can't Alter the Facts

THE Vietnamese leaders, official departments and mass media recently have launched a propaganda campaign on Sino-Vietnamese relations.

On August 23, the Vietnamese Party organ *Nhan Dan* claimed that in the past few years "the Vietnamese side has never taken the initiative to aggravate the relations between China and Viet Nam, nor has it created antagonistic tension or conflicts against China." The Vietnamese side, it said, "has constantly and sincerely hoped and exerted every effort to seek

a negotiated settlement of all differences."

Irrefutable Facts

But the truth about the developments in Sino-Vietnamese relations in the past few years can neither be twisted nor hidden by the Vietnamese paper's lies.

China has always stood for a negotiated settlement of problems pending between China and Viet Nam. Proceeding from this sincere desire, the Chinese Government sent a delegation to Hanoi in April 1979 for talks

with the Vietnamese side and put forth a fair and reasonable eight-point proposal. But the Vietnamese side rejected the proposal and turned the conference table into an anti-China platform. Thus, the Vietnamese side wrecked the negotiations and brought them to a deadlock.

In an attempt to sow discord between China and the South-east Asian nations, Hanoi in recent years has concocted and spread a so-called "Chinese threat" and made it an excuse not to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

At home, Vietnamese leaders and news media jumped at every chance to attack China and incite anti-China feelings.

At the Vietnamese Communist Party's Fifth National Congress convened last March, Le Duan, General Secretary of the Party, once again proclaimed it a Vietnamese national policy to oppose China.

He identified China as Viet Nam's "direct and dangerous enemy" and declared "readiness" to fight "a large-scale" war with China.

How can all these statements and acts justify the Vietnamese claim that in the past few years "the Vietnamese side has never taken the initiative to aggravate the relations between the two countries"?

Military Provocations

Hanoi's claim that "Viet Nam has never created antagonistic tension or conflicts against China" is even more ridiculous. In the past few years, Vietnamese troops have frequently opened fire at Chinese border

towns and villages, killing local inhabitants and shelling Chinese hamlets and farms. They have often sent special agents into China's border areas to lay mines and steal cattle, causing great losses of life and property to the Chinese border inhabitants. In 1980 alone, the Vietnamese created armed clashes and intruded into Chinese territory on more than 1,900 occasions. In May 1981, Vietnamese regiments, under the cover of artillery fire, launched attacks on the Fakashan area in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and the Koulin area in Yunnan Province, seriously aggravating the situation in the Sino-Vietnamese border areas.

Moreover, Vietnamese troops have incessantly encroached upon Chinese territorial waters, killing or kidnapping Chinese fishermen and looting Chinese fishing boats. Vietnamese aircraft, too, have intruded into China's air space for reconnaissance and provocations. These

facts give the lie to *Nhan Dan's* falsehoods.

Facts about Sino-Vietnamese relations in the past few years show that Viet Nam, while paying lip service to "negotiations," has been continuously aggravating the bilateral relations by befouling the atmosphere of negotiations between the two countries. In fact, Viet Nam has used "negotiations" as a smoke-screen to deceive public opinion both at home and abroad and to cover up its anti-China activities.

The Chinese Government and people hope that the Vietnamese authorities would abandon their policy of hostility towards China and seeking regional hegemony, and show their sincerity by concrete actions. If they continue being hypocritical, saying one thing while doing another, they will have to take full responsibility for the consequences.

— Li Ming

The Two Superpowers Race To Arm Space

DRAMATIC and frightening changes have characterized the arms race in outer space since it began 25 years ago. Today it is all too apparent that both the Soviet Union and the United States expect that a global nuclear war would be launched and operated from beyond the stratosphere.

Recent Soviet military exercises included the use of anti-satellite weapons and both ballistic and anti-ballistic missiles in accordance with the envisaged progress of a nuclear war, reported *Washington Post* on June 21.

On the day of the Soviet exercises, the United States announced that in response to the Soviets' unprecedented use of anti-satellite weapons, the Pentagon plans to establish a new, centralized military space headquarters in Colorado Springs after September 1.

While the world's people demand peace on earth, the superpowers prepare the heavens for war.

Military Satellites

The first satellite was thrust into orbit in 1957, the opening salvo in what has become the

largest and most costly aspect of the arms race. By the end of 1981, space was littered with 2,772 satellites, of which 1,868 were military ones belonging to either Washington or Moscow. The 661 US military satellites were 68.5 per cent of all US satellites, while the 1,207 Soviet military satellites were more than 70 per cent of the Soviet total.

In 1981, a total of 156 space vehicles were put into orbit; 93 were Soviet military satellites.

Berlin Crisis

Military satellites were first used for reconnaissance during the Berlin crisis in 1961. At that time, the former Soviet Premier, Nikita Khrushchov, emboldened by what he boasted was Soviet nuclear superiority, tried to force the Western countries into signing a German peace treaty. But a secret US reconnaissance satellite mission revealed, surprisingly, that the Soviets had deployed only 14 intercontinental missiles, not 120 as originally estimated by the CIA. This finding abruptly turned the Berlin confrontation in favour of the United States, and triggered off a new round of the arms race between Washington and Moscow in developing not only reconnaissance but also other types of military satellites.

Today, both the United States and the Soviet Union claim to have a complement of military satellites, including photographic reconnaissance, electronic reconnaissance, early-warning, ocean-surveillance, communications, navigational, weather and geodetic satellites.

While the two superpowers maintain this stable of satellites, research continues. The US early-warning satellites can determine within six minutes after a missile is launched whether it is flying towards the United

States and what its target is. Several Soviet photographic reconnaissance satellites, which can provide high resolution pictures of objects are in operation at all times, thereby keeping the whole globe under close watch for most of the year.

Space Supremacy

In the past decade or so, the Soviet Union has put enormous efforts into building military satellites, launching 3.5 times more than the United States. It emphasized developing manned satellites and related technology. Huge space carriers with a loading capability six to seven times greater than the US space shuttle are under research. The Soviets aim to put a large-size, permanent manned station into orbit in order to increase their capability to select targets and command and control both defensive and offensive space weapons.

In the same period, the United States has devoted its effort to producing space shuttles, which possess great military potential. Cheaper to manufacture and more reliable than a rocket, which can be used only once, the new vehicles serve multiple purposes. While in orbit, shuttles are able to launch military satellites, repair and recover orbiting satellites, capture or destroy enemy satellites, fabricate large space structures, serve as experimental platforms for laser and other weapons, and conduct man-controlled reconnaissance. Moreover, if necessary, they could also be used as military command posts.

The repeated successful flights of the space shuttle has enabled

the United States to achieve more with fewer launchings than the Soviet Union and to maintain its superiority over Moscow in manned flights.

But the Soviet Union leads the United States by about 10 years in anti-satellite systems research. Moscow already has experimented with interceptor/destroyer satellites, in addition to laser and particle-beam weapons.

Costly Rivalry

The costs of the rivalry are immense for both superpowers. In fiscal 1981, the US National Aeronautic and Space Administration's budget was \$4,997 million, and the Defence Department's, \$4,789 million.

West Africa

International Co-operation on the Manantali Dam

WEST Africa's Manantali Dam, when completed, will be one of the principal means of exploiting the resources of the Senegal River. The project is an example of regional co-operation among African countries, and of both South-South and North-South co-operation.

The foundation stone for the dam was laid by leaders of the three member countries of the Organization for the Development of the Senegal River (ODSR) — Malian President Moussa Traore, Mauritanian President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla and Senegalese President Abdou Diouf — at the Seventh Summit of the ODSR held in Bamako last May. The

The figures increased to \$5,617 million and \$5,916 million respectively in fiscal 1982. The Soviet space budget is reportedly even larger.

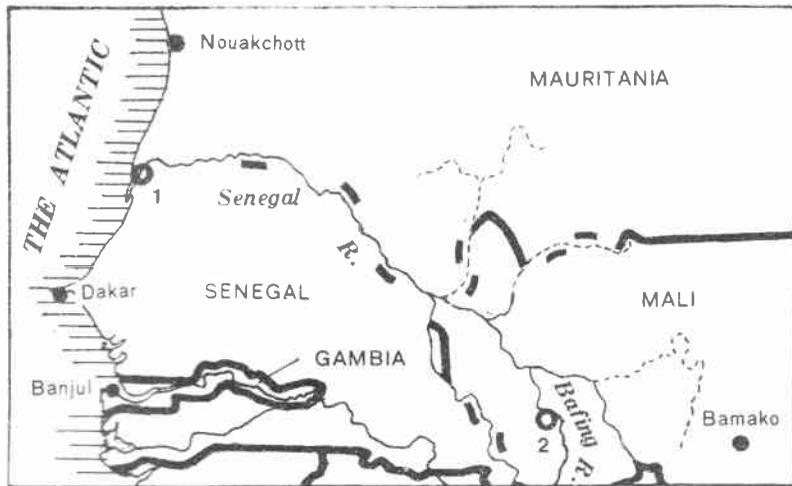
The two superpowers' arms race in outer space is a matter of international concern. In its final report, the UN Second Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Use of Outer Space, in Vienna in August, said that the expansion of the arms race into outer space harms all of humanity and should be stopped. The people of all countries hope that outer space, which belongs to all, will be exploited for peaceful purposes and that space technology will be used to benefit the whole human race.

—Liao Yangwen

dam is the larger of two major ODSR construction projects.

The 1,800-kilometre Senegal River runs through Mali, Mauritania and Senegal, and could irrigate an area of 478,800 hectares. However, the river has not been fully exploited. Poor communications, lack of energy resources and large areas of sandy wasteland along the river have contributed to the poor economy and low living standards in this area.

The ODSR was set up in March 1972 to exploit jointly the Senegal River's resources for the economic development of Mali, Mauritania and Senegal. The organization decided to



1. DIAMA 2. MANANTALI

construct both the Manantali Dam and the smaller Diama Dam.

Economic Benefits

The Manantali Dam is located in southeastern Mali on the Bafing River, a main tributary of the Senegal. Scheduled for completion in six years, the dam will be 1.432 metres long and 66 metres high. It will have a storage capacity of 11,000 million cubic metres. The completion of the Manantali Dam is expected to bring numerous economic benefits to the three countries.

It will provide irrigation to 255,000 hectares of land. Together with the area to be irrigated following the completion of the Diama Dam in Senegal, the total irrigated area will reach 375,000 hectares. The irrigated areas are expected to be capable of producing two crops annually, double the current single crop per year.

The annual generating capacity will be 800 million to 1,000 million kw which can provide Mali and Senegal cheap electric power to develop industry and exploit their known mineral resources such as cop-

per, iron, bauxite, lead, chromium and gold.

The water flow capacity will be stabilized at 300 cubic metres per second, so the 948-kilometre-long river channel from the port of St. Louis in Senegal to Kayes in Mali can be used for shipping, and will provide facilities for the development of transport and commerce.

Economic Aid

It was estimated in 1972 that the completion of the two dams would require 47,000 million francs CFA (in 1980, US \$1=222.8 francs CFA). However, with world inflation, the latest estimate has revised this to 177,273 million francs CFA.

The leaders of the three countries have separately and together visited Middle Eastern, European and American countries seeking economic aid. By May this year they had received 187,000 million francs CFA of economic aid, of which 47 per cent are from Arab countries, 42 per cent from Europe, the United States and Canada, and 11 per cent from African and Islamic financial institutions

and the United Nations Development Programme.

Great Significance

Rich natural resources have been found in the border areas joining Mali, Mauritania and Senegal. The Senegal River has the capacity to generate 4,000 million kw of electricity, and different kinds of minerals are buried in the 440,000-square-kilometre drainage area of the river. Co-ordinated exploitation is of great value to those countries.

But Mali, Mauritania and Senegal are developing countries, and they have inadequate funds and little advanced technology. The economic and technical aid from Arab and European countries have made it possible for them to jointly tap the potentials of the Senegal River.

At the Seventh Summit of the ODSR, leaders of the three countries repeatedly expressed their gratitude to those countries and international organizations for their assistance. A communique issued after the summit emphasized the particular importance of co-operation with the Arab countries.

The programme to exploit the water resources of the Senegal River is mutually beneficial for the three African countries and involves co-operative responsibilities among them. The completion of the two dams will give great impetus to the three countries' economic development and their unity and co-operation. It will also encourage further South-South and North-South co-operation.

— Yang Xianya

Developing Countries' Strategy for Socio-Economic Development

by Li Cong

• The socio-economic development of developing countries is determined by many factors. But the most important one is that these countries, after overcoming various difficulties and obstructions, should, in light of their specific conditions, explore, formulate and implement appropriate development strategies.

• The developing countries' aims are to increase production, raise the standard of living and obtain economic independence. These three aims are related to and condition each other.

• Since conditions differ from one country to another, each country's strategy for development should reflect their own conditions and characteristics. To strive for economic independence and development, the developing countries should rely mainly on their own efforts while regarding external assistance as subsidiary. They should at the same time be on guard against the plots of neocolonialism and hegemonism.

AFTER obtaining political independence, the people of developing countries are eager to free themselves from dependence upon and control by foreign countries, to achieve rapid development of their independent economies and to eliminate their long-existing poverty and backwardness. This is a continuation of their struggle for national independence. Like the struggle for political independence, this struggle waged by the overwhelming majority of the world's people not only determines the destiny of the developing countries, but greatly influences the advance of human history.

The developing countries' socio-economic life is determined by many factors, subjective and objective. Most important is the task of formulating and carrying out correct strategies for development, that is, on the basis of correct

guidelines, working out general objectives and general tasks of social and economic development within a certain period and adopting appropriate policies and measures to accelerate their realization.

Appropriate Strategies for Development

It is not easy for the developing countries to formulate and carry out appropriate strategies for development. The first thing they must do is to have a good grasp of the laws of economic development and their own national conditions. Internally, the developing countries have a relatively low economic and cultural level, and they lack funds and technical personnel. Internationally, the developing countries' efforts to develop their economies independently are obstructed and undermined by the imperialist, hegemonist and colonialist forces, which either try to keep the developing coun-

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tries in a permanent backward state or try to bring the developing countries' economies into line with their strategy. It is through overcoming these difficulties and obstructions that the developing countries formulate and carry out their strategies for development.

So far the developing countries have formulated and carried out many types of strategies, each with some advantages and disadvantages. The merits and demerits of the same type of strategy are not entirely the same for different countries. But on the whole, countries which practised these strategies have obtained certain results, some of which are fairly remarkable. At the same time, they also encountered some problems and even serious problems. It is easy for most developing countries to practise the strategy of developing mainly primary products, they can make the most of their natural resources and derive a definite profit from them. But if they spend their efforts on just producing and exporting farm produce and mineral products, they will not help balance lopsided economies caused by long-standing colonial rule, nor will they achieve economic independence and rapid growth. The strategy of giving priority to heavy industry can make important contributions to laying a foundation for this industry of a country. However, some developing countries have experienced significant imbalances in their national economies because they have inappropriately focused their resources on the high-investment, slow-yield heavy industry sector, while neglecting the development of light industry, agriculture and service trades.

In the late 1950s, some developing countries began practising the strategy of "import substitution." During the first several years, the production of consumer goods increased rapidly and their national economic strengths grew stronger. However, because of the limited home market in some developing countries, after production reached a certain level, this strategy could no longer promote economic growth. In addition, as a result of the steady increase in imports of raw materials, semi-finished products, machines and other equipment, international payments grew and the financial situation eventually worsened.

After the mid-1960s, some developing countries switched over to the strategy of "export substitution." In the short run, their industrial productivity increased, costs dropped and many manufactured goods, especially labour-consuming products, became competitive on the interna-

tional market. With exports increasing steadily, their ability to import grew and thereby promoted the expansion of production departments at home. However, as a result of the implementation of this strategy, their national economies depended more heavily on the world market and therefore could hardly maintain a stable development. With the introduction of a huge sum of foreign funds and technologies, many important economic sectors fell under the control of foreign capital to varying degrees. In the early 1970s, the West was plagued by production stagnation and inflation, giving rise to a new wave of protectionism in international trade. All this made it more difficult for the developing countries to carry out a strategy that relied on exports. So they found it necessary to seek more appropriate strategies for their economies.

Objectives

What are the objectives developing countries should clearly define in their strategies for development? Since most developing countries do not have advanced production capabilities, have not yet obtained economic independence and have low living standards, their general objectives should be to develop production, raise living standards and obtain economic independence. These three objectives are related to and condition each other. These three aspects should be taken as a whole, while weighing the advantages and disadvantages of this strategy.

Production Development. Many developing countries have worked to develop industrial production and some have achieved quite remarkable results. During the 1970s, the developing countries' total output value grew at a rate of 5.1 per cent and their industrial output value at a rate of 6.5 per cent, both much higher than those of the developed countries. Their total output value increased from 15 per cent in 1970 of the world's total to 18 per cent in 1980. During the same period, their industrial output value increased from 8.8 per cent to 10.9 per cent and their export from 19.7 per cent to 27.3 per cent. Among their exports, the proportion of manufactured goods increased greatly. Countries like Brazil, India, Mexico and Argentina established a fairly complete industrial system.

For a long time, many developing countries, however, failed to balance all economic sectors. They put undue stress on the rapid growth of

industrial production while more or less neglecting agricultural development. Furthermore, feudal land ownership is still a significant or even dominant aspect of rural life in many developing countries, with its accompanying negative effect on agriculture. The developing countries' agricultural production grew 3.5 per cent annually during the 1960s and dropped to 2.6 per cent in the 1970s. Grain production grew even more slowly. Statistics from 128 developing countries indicate that the number of countries which had lower grain growth rates than their population growth rates rose from 56 in the 1960s to 69 in the 1970s. This has meant serious food shortages. The developing countries were able to export some grain in the early 1950s but had to import grain in the late 1950s. They imported an average of 20 million tons of grain annually during the 1960s, 60 million tons per year during the 1970s and 95 million tons in 1980. This resulted in a sharp increase in foreign exchange spending. Poor agricultural development and the shortage of grain have seriously impeded the development of their industries and their economies as a whole. They depend upon other countries more heavily than before.

The uneven economic development is manifested in the disproportionate development of their light industry and heavy industry and the concentration of limited funds on heavy industry, which results in a slow turnover of funds, poor economic results and a retarded growth of accumulation and a shortage in market supply.

The imbalance of economic development also finds expression in the fact that production capabilities are not commensurate with fundamental services. Some developing countries have far too few communications and transportation facilities or energy resources. This has seriously impeded the development of their agricultural and industrial production and their national economies as a whole.

Raising Living Standards. With the growth of production, the people's livelihood in some developing countries has improved to varying degrees. Despite high population growth rates, the developing countries' average annual growth rate of output value was 2.7 per cent per capita during the 1970s, and even higher in the faster growing countries.

However, these figures do not always indicate the quality of people's lives. Take the

nationalist countries with capitalist systems. Their socio-economic life cannot but be governed by the laws of capitalism, including the law of capital accumulation. In addition, in order to rapidly improve their economies, quite a few developing countries have pursued high accumulation and increased investment to the neglect of their economic strengths and their people's lives. The result is that though their production has grown, their people have received little benefit, and the rich-and-poor polarization has become greater. While social wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few, the labouring people are living in dire poverty. About 800 million people of the developing countries are utterly destitute. In many developing countries, the jobless account for 20 per cent or even more, of the total work force. Such a situation has not only hindered the economic development but has caused social turbulence.

Striving for Economic Independence. Many developing countries have come to realize that without economic independence, political independence cannot be consolidated. In order to achieve economic independence, they have adopted a series of policies and measures such as recovering the sovereignty over resources from foreign companies, restricting the activities of foreign enterprises and eventually nationalizing these enterprises. However, it should be noted that within the existing international economic order, which is unequal and unjust, many developing countries cannot completely free themselves from control and plunder by imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism. In addition, many developing countries have not combined their efforts to develop production with their struggle for economic independence. As a result, although production has greatly increased, the economy is not moving in the direction of independence.

Many developing countries' production departments are now to varying degrees controlled by Western transnational companies. Their imported and exported commodity prices are manipulated by the developed countries and trade relations are to their disadvantage. In 1981, for instance, the developing countries exported their primary products at prices 15 per cent lower than in 1980 and suffered great losses. The developing countries have had to borrow money from other countries amounting to US \$ 87,000 million in 1971, US \$ 446,000 million in 1980 and US \$ 524,000 million in 1981. They paid back US \$ 112,000 million of capital and interest in 1981. Overburdened with these heavy debts.

many developing countries have become increasingly dependent upon creditor countries economically.

In the past two or three decades, many developing countries have achieved certain successes by implementing development strategies. In the last few years they have adopted a series of policies and measures that address the problems they currently confront. These include: emphasizing agricultural development as well as energy, communications and transportation; building up small and medium-sized enterprises as well as labour-intensive industries in order to decrease the number of jobless; raising living standards and improving medical care, cultural and educational systems; continuing to improve trade relations; adjusting their policies towards foreign investments; making full and effective use of foreign capital; allocating more funds for technical development; improving conditions for introducing technology from developed countries; strengthening co-operation among developing countries and striving to establish a new international economic order. These measures have proved to be successful.

Guidelines

In order to formulate and carry out correct strategies for development, it is necessary to have correct guiding principles. The developing countries have studied their guidelines and obtained a clearer understanding of some major problems of principle.

First, correct strategies must be worked out independently and in light of each country's particular conditions. They must not be a mechanical copy of others' patterns, nor can they be imposed by an external power. Western patterns for developing capitalist economies are not appropriate for developing countries, nor is the Soviet lopsided development of heavy industry and all-round nationalization of the enterprises which the Soviet Union has peddled to them. Nor should they copy each other's pattern although it is, of course, important for them to learn from each other. Although the developing countries have common objectives and tasks as contained in their strategies for development, each country has its own specific features. They differ from each other in territory, population, natural resources, socio-economic structure, the level of production, scientific and technological

development and tradition of national culture, as well as in foreign relations. Some of these differences are quite profound.

Second, to obtain economic independence and development, the developing countries should stress relying on their own strengths, act independently and keep the initiative in their own hands. Many developing countries have rich human and natural resources; their people are eager to build their countries. If these forces are fully mobilized with appropriate guidance, the countries' socio-economic situation will certainly improve. It is ill-founded to believe that the developing countries are condemned for ever to a primitive mode of production and have no ability to engage in expanded reproduction; or that they cannot get rid of the developed capitalist countries' exploitation and consequently must depend heavily upon them.

Of course, it is impossible for a country to develop completely isolated from the present-day world where production and capital have become increasingly international and world economic relations have witnessed unprecedented development. Therefore, it is an urgent task for the developing countries to rapidly improve their economies, give full play to their positive domestic factors, strengthen their economic ties with other countries, expand their exports of commodities and labour services, import all the necessary means of production and consumer goods for the development of their economies, absorb foreign funds and introduce technology they lack.

Outside factors can yield results only when positive domestic factors are brought into full play. The stress should be on uniting their people to work hard. In sum, the correct policy is to rely mainly on their own efforts while regarding external assistance as subsidiary.

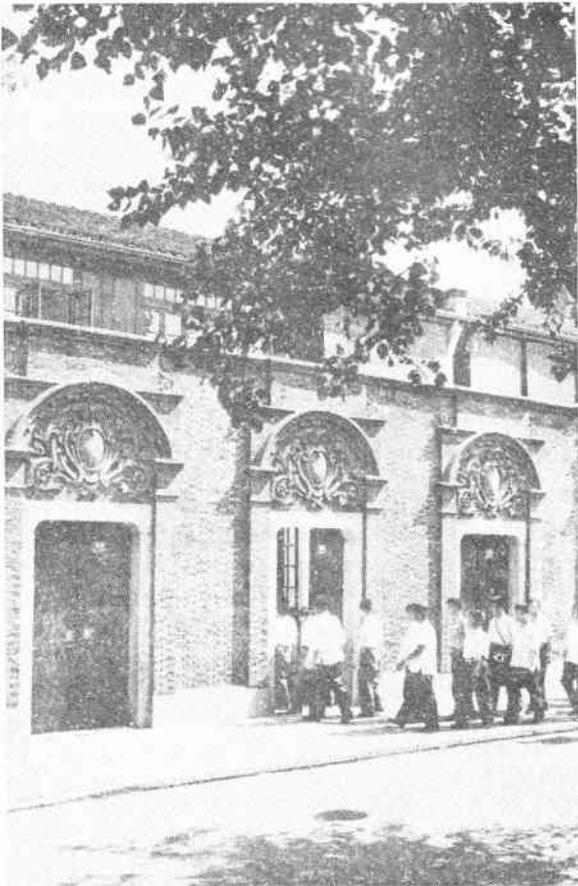
The developing countries' struggle for independent economic development is the continuation of the struggle for national liberation in the economic field. Their experience has taught them that to fulfil this arduous historic task, they have to fight in two ways: against the Western monopoly groups' attempts to institute a new colonialism, and against dependence on the Soviet hegemonists who try to bring the developing countries under their control in the guise of "assistance."

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A Historical Review of CPC Congresses

The First Party Congress

CONVENED in Shanghai on July 23-31, 1921 (but for the final day moved to Lake Nanhu in Jiaxing, Zhejiang Province), the First Party Congress was attended by 12 delegates representing the nation's 50-odd Party members. They included Mao Zedong, He Shuheng, Dong Biwu, Chen Tanqiu, Wang Jinmei, Deng Enming, Li Da and Li Hanjun. The other four delegates, Zhang Guotao, Liu Renjing, Chen Gongbo and Zhou Fohai, later betrayed the Party. Li Dazhao and Chen Duxiu, the two major founders of the Party, did not participate because they were attending to other things. Also present at the congress were Bao Huiseng, a personal representative of Chen Duxiu, and a representative from the Communist International.



The site of the First Party Congress (Shanghai).

The Party programme endorsed by the congress laid down the Party's fighting goals: Overthrow the bourgeoisie by means of the proletarian revolutionary army, establish the dictatorship of the proletariat and abolish private ownership of the means of production — all in order to eradicate class differences. The Party programme also defined democratic centralism as the Party's organizational principle and laid down the Party's discipline. The congress decided that the immediate central task for the Party was to lead the workers' movement.

Chen Duxiu was elected Secretary of the Central Bureau of the Communist Party of China.

The Second Party Congress

The Second Party Congress was held in Shanghai July 16-23, 1922.

Twelve delegates attended the congress, representing 195 Party members.

The declaration published by the congress analysed the international situation and the semi-colonial, semi-feudal nature of Chinese society, expounded the nature, object and motive force of the Chinese revolution and drew up the Party's minimum and maximum programmes. For the first time in modern Chinese history, the congress mapped out a thoroughgoing anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolutionary programme. Among other things the congress passed a resolution on joining the Third International.

The Third Party Congress

The Third Party Congress, June 12-20, 1923 in Guangzhou, was attended by 30-odd delegates of 420 Party members.

The congress accepted a Communist International executive committee resolution concerning the co-operation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party in China and decided that in order to establish a united front of democratic classes, Communist Party members would be allowed to join the Kuomintang led by

Dr. Sun Yat-sen as individuals (not representatives of the CPC).

The Fourth Party Congress

The Fourth Party Congress in Shanghai on January 11-22, 1925, was attended by 20 delegates representing 994 Party members.

The congress discussed the proletariat's leadership of the democratic revolution and its alliance with the peasantry. It decided to launch a mass movement and to establish and strengthen Party organizations across the country, making theoretical, tactical and organizational preparations for the rapid development of the revolution.

Following the congress, workers' and peasants' movements surged ahead in south China, providing an impetus for the triumphant advance of the war against the northern feudal warlords.

The Fifth Party Congress

The Fifth Party Congress was held in Wuhan April 27-May 9, 1927 and was attended by 80 delegates representing 57,900 Party members.

This congress was convened when the 1924-27 revolution had reached a crucial moment. After usurping the central leadership of the Kuomintang, Right-winger Chiang Kai-shek staged a coup d'état in Shanghai on April 12, 1927, in which large numbers of revolutionaries and Communists were massacred. On April 18, Chiang established his regime in Nanjing, representing the interests of imperialism, big landlords and the big bourgeoisie.

The congress criticized Chen Duxiu's mistakes in neglecting the struggle with the bourgeoisie for the leadership of the revolution. However, as Chen Duxiu's Right-deviationist capitulationism still dominated the Party's central leadership, the congress failed to work out any practical measures to counteract it. On July 15, Wang Jingwei, a Kuomintang leader, openly betrayed the revolution in Wuhan. The revolution suffered a major setback. On August 1, the Nanchang Uprising was launched under the leadership of the Party.



The site of the Third Party Congress (Guangzhou).

At an emergency meeting in Hankou on August 7, the Party Central Committee repudiated Chen Duxiu's Right-deviationist capitulationist line in the Central Committee and set forth a general principle for the agrarian revolution and armed resistance against the Kuomintang reactionaries.

The Sixth Party Congress

The Sixth Party Congress was held in Moscow between June 18 and July 11, 1928, and was attended by 84 delegates and 34 alternate delegates representing 40,000 Party members.

The congress criticized Right-deviationist capitulationism and "Left"-deviationist putschism characterized by the organization of revolts without giving full consideration to actual conditions. The congress drew up a revolutionary programme for opposing imperialism and feudalism, carrying out the agrarian revolution and establishing the workers' and peasants' democratic dictatorship, so as to push the revolution further ahead.

After this congress, the Party and the Red Army established 15 revolutionary base areas spreading across more than 10 provinces. In 1934, due to Wang Ming's erroneous leadership, the Red Army lost its battle against Chiang Kai-shek's fifth "encirclement and suppression" of the Central Revolutionary Base Area in south Jiangxi and west Fujian. The army began the historic Long March. The Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee convened an enlarged meeting in Zunyi, Guizhou Province, in Janu-



Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai (right) and Zhu De (left) at the Seventh Party Congress convened in Yanan in 1945.

ary 1935, along the route of the Long March. The meeting reorganized the leading body, ended Wang Ming's "Left"-deviationist adventurism that had dominated the Party Central Committee and established the correct leadership of a new Central Committee led by Mao Zedong.

The War of Resistance Against Japan broke out in 1937. Thanks to the anti-Japanese national united front formed by the Party Central Committee, the strength of the Party and the people grew in the course of struggle.

The Seventh Party Congress

Convened in Yanan between April 23 and June 11, 1945, the Seventh Party Congress was attended by 547 delegates and 208 alternate delegates, representing 1.21 million Party members.

The congress laid down the Party line: go all out to mobilize the masses, expand the people's forces and, under the leadership of our Party, defeat the Japanese aggressors, liberate the Chinese people and build a new-democratic China. It adopted a Party Constitution designating Mao Zedong Thought, which integrates the Marxist-Leninist theories with the practice of the Chinese revolution, as the guideline for all Party work. This congress witnessed unprecedented Party unity ideologically, politically and organizationally.

The congress elected a new Party Central Committee. At the First Plenary Session of the Seventh Party Central Committee, Mao Zedong was elected Chairman of the Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee. It also elected Mao Zedong, Zhu De, Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai and Ren Bishi Members of the Party Central Committee Secretariat.

Under the guidance of the correct line laid down by the Seventh Party Congress, the Chinese people defeated

the Japanese aggressors and then wiped out 8.07 million Kuomintang troops during the 1946-49 Liberation War, thus overthrowing the Chiang Kai-shek rule and winning the victory of the new-democratic revolution.

Between the founding of the People's Republic of China in October 1949 and 1956, the Party led the Chinese people of all nationalities in achieving the step-by-step transition from new democracy to socialism, rapidly restored the national economy, carried out planned economic construction and basically completed the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production.

The Eighth Party Congress

Convened on September 15-27, 1956 in Beijing, the Eighth Party Congress was attended by 1,026 delegates and 107 alternate delegates representing 10.73 million Party members.

It pointed out: The socialist system has been basically established in China. The principal contradiction within the country is no longer the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie but between the people's need for rapid economic and cultural development and the inability of our present economy and culture to meet that need; the nation's chief task is to concentrate all forces on developing the productive forces, industrializing the country and gradually meeting the people's increasing material and cultural needs. Although class

struggle still exists and the people's democratic dictatorship must be strengthened, the basic task of the dictatorship is now to protect and develop productive forces in the context of the new relations of production. The congress adhered to the principle that an overall balance should be achieved for the steady progress of economic construction. It raised the question concerning the building of a ruling Party and emphasized the need to uphold democratic centralism and collective leadership, oppose personality cults, promote democracy within the Party and among the people and strengthen the Party's ties with the masses.

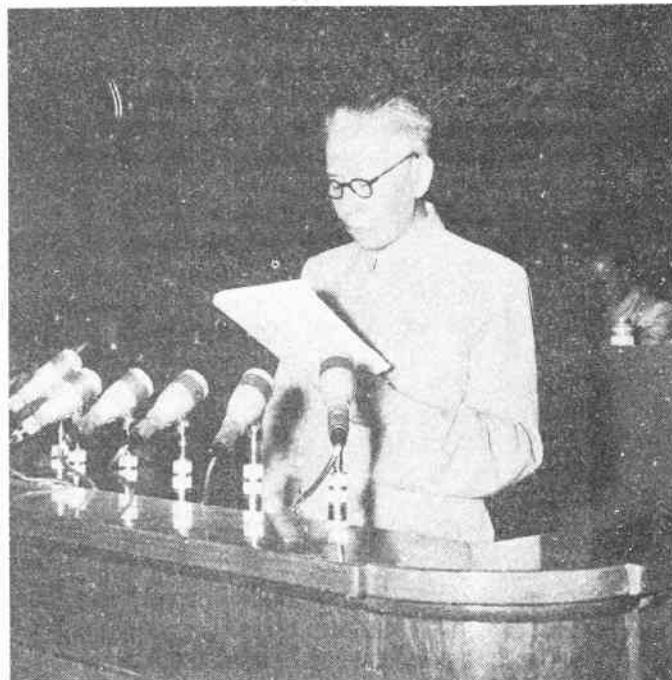
The congress elected the Eighth Party Central Committee and, at its First Plenary Session, Mao Zedong was elected Chairman of the Central Committee; Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De and Chen Yun, Vice-Chairmen; and Deng Xiaoping, General Secretary.

The 10 years following the Eighth Party Congress witnessed all-round socialist construction. During this decade, the Party accumulated precious leadership experience. The material and technical basis for modernization was largely established. During the same period, most of the core personnel in economic, cultural and other fields were trained and became experienced. Although the gains outweighed the problems, "Left" errors in the guideline for economic work were not eradicated; on the contrary, they became aggravated politically and ideologically. Comrade Mao Zedong's theoretical and practical mistakes concerning class struggle in a socialist society became increasingly serious during the decade. His personal arbitrary actions gradually impaired the democratic centralism in Party life and the personality cult around him grew progressively graver. The Party Central Committee failed to correct these mistakes in good time. Careerists like Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and Kang Sheng, harbouring ulterior motives, exploited and inflated these errors. This led to the inauguration of the "cultural revolution."

The Ninth Party Congress

Convened on April 1-24, 1969 in Beijing, the Ninth Party Congress was attended by 1,512 delegates representing 22 million Party members.

The political report by Lin Biao legitimized the erroneous theories and practices of the "cultural revolution" which began in 1966.



On September 15, 1956, Comrade Liu Shaoqi delivered a political report to the Eighth Party Congress (Beijing).

The general programme of the Party Constitution adopted by the congress stipulated that Lin Biao was Comrade Mao Zedong's close comrade-in-arms and successor. The guiding principles of the Ninth Party Congress were wrong, ideologically, politically and organizationally.

The Tenth Party Congress

Convened on August 24-28, 1973 in Beijing, the Tenth Party Congress was attended by 1,249 delegates representing 28 million Party members.

The congress summed up the struggle against the Lin Biao counter-revolutionary clique. The clique had plotted an armed counter-revolutionary coup d'etat during 1970-71 in an attempt to usurp the supreme power of the Party and state. However, the congress continued the "Left" errors of the Ninth Party Congress and made Wang Hongwen a Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee. Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan and Wang Hongwen formed a gang of four inside the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, thus strengthening the influence of the Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique.

The 11th Party Congress

Convened on August 12-18, 1977 in Beijing, the 11th Party Congress was attended by 1,510 delegates representing 35 million Party members.

The congress adopted the political report delivered by Hua Guofeng on behalf of the Party Central Committee. The report summed up the struggle which smashed the gang of four in 1976 and announced the conclusion of the "cultural revolution." It reiterated that building China into a modern, powerful socialist state before the end of the century is the Party's fundamental task during the new historical period.

The congress played a positive role in exposing and repudiating the gang of four and mobilizing the whole Party for socialist construction. However, owing to the limitations imposed by the then historical conditions and to the influence of Hua Guofeng's mistakes, the congress reaffirmed the erroneous theories, policies and slogans of the "cultural revolution" instead of correcting them. It failed to complete the task of putting things to rights theoretically and rectifying the Party's guiding principles. The Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee held in December 1978 began to conscientiously and comprehensively fulfil this task. □

Forum

Ethical Norms for Scientists

Chinese scientists hold that a high academic level and good professional ethics are essential qualities for scientists in a socialist country. Chinese scientific and technological circles are now in the midst of lively discussions on this topic, in which ethical behaviour is being commended and undesirable styles of work censured. — Ed.

Cause

THIS discussion was kindled last October by a letter to *Kexue Bao* (Science Paper) from four scientists. In this letter, Zou Chenglu, Zhang Zhiyi, Guo Musun and Hong Chaosheng — all members of the academic departments of the Chinese Academy of Sciences — spoke highly of Chinese scientific achievements in the last few years and at the same time pointed out the problems existing in the aims of research, attitude towards science and style of work on the part of some people.

Science requires indefatigable probing and hard work which must not be coloured by subjectivity or selfishness, they said, but some people stoop to deception by doctoring data and research results in their pursuit of personal fame and gain. Scientific research always develops and comes to fruition on the basis of the work done by predecessors, yet in times of success some people tend to claim all the credit for

themselves without mentioning those who achieved earlier results. Some even resort to plagiarism. Research into major topics in the contemporary world calls for concerted efforts, the letter said. Some people can work effectively with their colleagues while the work is proceeding, but when victory is at hand, they make an about-face, belittle others, boast about their own work and stop at nothing to dominate the findings.

Having cited the various kinds of behaviour that run counter to socialist ethics and rules of conduct, the four scientists suggested that the newspaper open a special column on "ethics in scientific research work." Through the discussion, they said, they hoped that scientists could get a clear idea of correct and incorrect conduct so as to gradually foster a positive style of work in scientific circles.

Kexue Bao began a regular column in response to their suggestion. Many scientists contributed articles on topics such as: What is the spirit of devotion to scientific research? How can scientists foster such a spirit? What is the purpose of doing research in a socialist country? What qualities and style of study should scientists possess? What is the correct way to handle the relationships between the state, the collective and the individual?

This discussion is still going on.

Response

Acting on the four scientists' suggestion, 103 Beijing scientists and technologists represented by Mao Yisheng, a famous bridge engineering expert, put forward a written proposal calling for the drafting and promulgation of the Ethical Norms for Scientific and Technical Personnel in the Capital.

The written proposal pointed out that scientists should not only contribute to building up the country's material wealth, but their own ethical values should also conform to socialist principles. The proposal then set forth seven rules of conduct for all scientific and technical workers. Highlights of these rules are: Pursue one's studies conscientiously and seek truth from facts; give full play to academic democracy and uphold the principle of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend"; unite and cooperate with others; foster national self-respect and self-confidence; and learn modestly from new scientific achievements abroad.

This proposal got a positive response from scientific and technical workers all over the country. A number of scientific research institutes and academic organizations carefully discussed this proposal and the seven rules of conduct. Many scientists suggested detailed methods for implementing the seven rules of conduct.

More than 20 famous scientists attended a forum sponsored by the Beijing branch of the Jiu San Society, one of the democratic parties in China. Hao Yichun, member of one academic department of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said at the forum that scientific and technical personnel of a socialist country should work in search of the truth and strive to improve the well-being of humanity. She said that she and many other scientists of the older generation were determined to observe ethical norms so as to set a good example for their middle-aged and young colleagues. She expressed the hope that the Chinese scientific and technical circles would foster good ethical thinking and work styles that could be handed down to future generations.

Criticism

While discussing ethical norms in socialist scientific work, the press has also criticized undesirable behaviour.

Guangming Ribao, a national cultural, scientific and educational daily, carried a read-

er's letter on June 16 describing the events surrounding the authorship of a book that was about to be published.

The book, entitled *Principles and Designs of Transistor Radios*, was written by Ding Zhongqi, a Hunan University associate professor. After he finished the manuscript in 1972, he made major revisions on six occasions after widely canvassing opinions in the factories, schools, colleges and a publishing house. The book was entirely a product of his own sweat. However, Gong Xianzhang, head of the radio teaching and research section at the university, demanded that his name also appear on the book cover as a co-author, even though his only role had been to offer opinions on how to revise the book and proof read the galleys. Professor Ding, acting against his own will, gave in to this unreasonable demand.

An investigation proved the truth of the letter. Gong was criticized in the university and helped to put his misbehaviour in the right perspective.

A *Guangming Ribao* commentary on this incident, entitled "Put a Brake on This Unhealthy Tendency in the Academic World," said: "Science calls for honest learning and no dishonesty or deceit is permissible. The most important thing for scientists is to seek truth from facts... which not only is a scientific attitude but also involves ethics of research work. Those who avail themselves of their power and position to snatch others' achievements should be unequivocally censured. Those who do so with serious consequences should be dealt with according to discipline or law."

Who Is the First?

How should a socialist scientist react to a controversy about his inventions, his position in the name list of inventors and his contribution? Xiong Jincheng, a lecturer of the Mathematics Department at the China University of Science and Technology, gave a good answer to this question.

Last year, the *Kexue Tongbao* (Science Circular) run by the Chinese Academy of Sciences published an essay written by Zhou Zuoling, a lecturer of the Mathematics Department at Jinan University in Guangdong Province. The internationally significant essay was a contribution towards demographic research, epidemic

(Continued on p. 30.)

OPINION

Consuming Too Much Too Fast

THE work of planning in the distribution of national income has been weakened in recent years. This is considered a major problem by Beijing economists. They cite several manifestations:

First, the steadily decreasing portion of the national income designated as state revenue has reduced the state's ability to manage economic construction and improve people's living standards. Revenue was 37.2 per cent of the national income in 1978, 31.9 per cent in 1979, 29.6 per cent in 1980 and 27.4 per cent in 1981.

Secondly, owing to excessive consumption, an imbalance has occurred between the funds assigned by the state plan for consumption (wages, bonuses, etc.) and for accumulation (capital construction, replacement of machinery, etc.). In 1981, the problem of excessive accumulation was substantially alleviated, bringing into focus the problem of excessive consumption. For various reasons, the consumption fund has been overdrawn. As a result, the amount spent for people's consumption exceeds the state's financial ability and the demand for consumer goods surpasses their actual supplies.

Some economists claim that the too-rapid growth of consumption appeared in the last three years. The planned growth in the consumption of

workers, staff and peasants was already stupendous in the last three years, but it was repeatedly surpassed in the course of implementing the plan. The average wages of workers and staff went up at a rate much higher than the growth rates of production and labour productivity. Moreover, the peasants received an additional part of the national income through rises in farm prices and reductions in taxes.

The amounts of wages and

bonuses that surpassed the planned targets and the increases in peasant incomes added up to 96,000 million yuan in the last three years, 10,000 million yuan higher than the increase of the national income in the same period.

Special attention must be paid to consumption expansion resulting from bonuses, welfare and subsidies for workers and staff, and the increased prices and negotiated prices of farm and sideline products. Taking into account the best interests of the state, the collectives and individuals, we should protect rational interests and readjust irrational ones.

— *Jingjixue Dongtai (Current Trends in Economics)*

COMMENT

The Courageous "Day of Shame?"

MAY 28 has been designated a "day of shame" by the Jinzhou Railway Bureau in Liaoning Province, because it marks a derailment caused by the negligence of two maintenance workers.

It took courage for the railway personnel to admit that the accident was a shameful event, but it required even greater courage to establish an annual reminder of this shame. This decision, supported by bureau workers,

is an incentive to correct and improve work.

Admitting shame is bravery.

— "Renmin Ribao"



Passenger Chen Puru (centre), Minister of Railways, canvassing opinions on a train.

A County Without A Prisoner

MOST people can hardly imagine a society with no crime at all. But for the residents of the Taxkorgan Tajik Autonomous County in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, a crimeless community is a reality. For the last four years the county's prison has been empty.

In that period, not a single case of murder, arson, harassment, robbery or rape was reported. Prison personnel idled by this fortunate situation now

work in public security offices in the day time and guard the prison houses in the night.

Ismail Aizezi (Tajik), secretary of the autonomous county



Party committee, said at a recent conference, "Thanks to the implementation of a series of correct policies of the Party Central Committee, the people lead a peaceful and happy life. Thus they have no need to violate or endanger the interests of the state, their collectives or individuals. This is the basic reason for the empty prison."

He added that he could cite numerous incidents of active honesty. One Tajik herdsman found 10,000 yuan RMB that a cashier of an engineering team had lost on the grasslands. The herdsman travelled all day and all night to deliver this hefty sum to the county bureau of public security.

The county is on the Pamir Plateau, bordering the Soviet Union, Afghanistan and Pakistan. About 16,000 of the county's 19,000 people are Tajiks.

— Xinhua News Agency

TIDBIT

Foreigner in the Taiping Army

THE Taiping revolution was a nationwide peasant war. In 1851 Hong Xiuquan, Yang Xiuning and others led an uprising in Guangxi's Jintian Village and founded the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. This revolution which swept 18 provinces and lasted 14 years shook the Qing Court's reactionary rule

The Taiping Army had a foreign member, A. Lindley. The son of a British commoner,

he apprenticed himself on a ship at the age of 13 and four years later became an assistant captain after passing an examination. In 1859 he arrived in China and spent several months familiarizing himself with the country. He understood that the vicious rule of the Qing government was the cause of the revolt. In the autumn of 1860, he travelled to the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom and dedicated himself to the cause of

that kingdom. He became a "foreign brother" in the Taiping Army.

A. Lindley returned to Britain in 1864, but he still cherished the memory of his four years in the Taiping Army and its cause. He wrote the book entitled *Taiping Tien Kwoh: The History of the Taiping Revolution*.

Lindley married in September 1872 but died of a heart disease in London less than one year later. His marriage licence and death certificate listed his occupation as "Ex-Captain of the Taiping Army."

— "Xueshu Yuekan" (*Academic Monthly*), issue No. 5.

PUBLICATION

Chinese Books in Print

Book publishing, printing and distribution are managed separately in China, and together they have made books available in every corner of the nation. Between 1949 and 1981 Chinese publishers put out 320,000 new book titles (including textbooks) and the country's total circulation was 58,400 million copies during the period.

China has 214 publishing houses, 20 of which publish books in minority nationality languages. In 1981 alone about 2,000 titles in 15 minority languages were published, including Mongolian, Tibetan, Uygur, Kazakh and Korean.

The capacity of the nation's 176 printing houses to put out books, textbooks and magazines increased more than 30 times since 1950.

The Xinhua Bookstore, China's book distributing centre,

has 5,800 sales departments throughout the country, not including 800 small-scale collectively run and 211 privately owned bookshops.

In the rural areas, books are sold at 60,000 supply and marketing co-operatives. Last year, 61 per cent of the national sales were in rural areas, an increase of 25 per cent over the previous year.

"Let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is the publishers' motto in China. They support publication of works that bring forth new academic and artistic ideas and encourage publication of academic works with different viewpoints and literary and art works of diversified styles.

Science and technology books are also emphasized. In 1981, 5,800 titles of such books were published, more than double the 1976 figure.

Publishing houses have contributed to the mental facility

and moral education of the youth and children by publishing 4,000 textbooks with a circulation of 2,000 million in 1981, in a joint effort with the Ministry of Education and institutes of higher learning. In addition, 2,500 new children's books came out, with a circulation of 780 million, far exceeding the highest figure in history.

China's first encyclopaedia, *China Great Encyclopaedia* in more than 70 volumes, will be published in 10 years. The 1982-90 plan which calls for publishing sets of the Chinese classics is being discussed by a group of experts organized by the State Council.

Two series, *World Literature* and *20th Century World Literature*, are being published. The first 50 titles of another series, *World Classics in Translation*, have been published. The 300 titles planned for that series range from those of ancient Greece to modern times.

China has a policy of keeping book prices low. The cost of paper for printing books and magazines is subsidized by the state, as is the cost of all minority nationality language and braille publications.

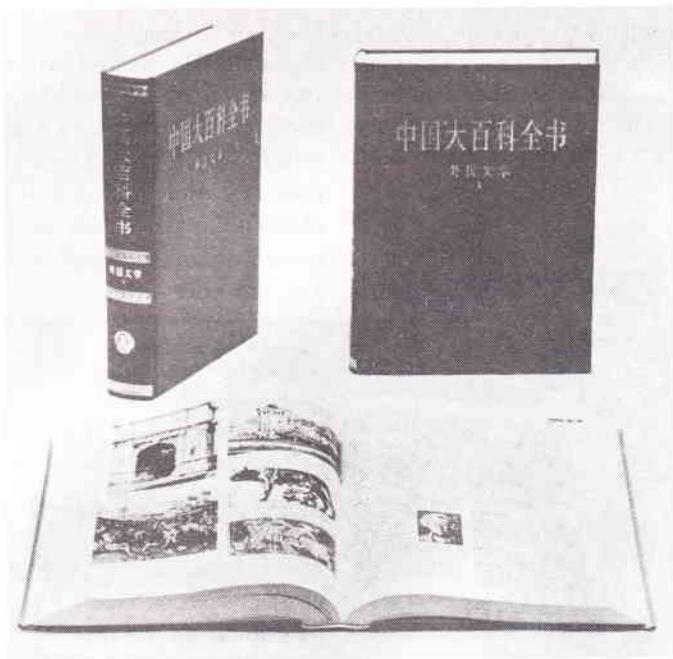
For readers' convenience, the publishing houses are allowed to set up their own stores or to manage stores jointly with existing bookstores or with special sales agencies. The importance of mail-order work and mobile sales centres is also stressed.

Foreign Literature, China Great Encyclopaedia

The first volume of the mammoth work, *Foreign Literature, China Great Encyclopaedia*,



People selecting books in a Xinhua Bookstore in Tianjin.



came off the press at the end of last July and the second volume will be published this year.

A collection of 3,006 entries in Chinese, 400 colour illustrations and close to 1,700 in black and white. *Foreign Literature* summarizes international research into world literature (including Chinese research). Articles cover topics such as the general state of literature in various countries and of different nationalities, literary trends, schools, organizations, major writers (including literary historians, critics and theorists), major works, noted literary journals and important events.

The encyclopaedia appraises every writer and his work regarding its instructiveness, literary value and contribution to world cultural development. The two volumes introduce each country's work with descriptions of its historical, linguistic and societal context. The evolution of literary trends is considered both in terms of vertical developments and horizontal connections. Every writer,

school of thought and trend of any significance is described, regardless of their political positions.

One-fourth of the book covers the literature of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Although some of the articles are not well written, for historical reasons and because of difficulties in language, the collection of pieces is invaluable. For instance, reviews of Indian literature in China had hitherto been limited to Hindi and Sanskrit literature. The present book covers literature in 17 additional Indian languages. A presentation about ancient Hebrew legends and mythology was possible only because of a contribution from a Tianjin professor in his 70s.

The *Foreign Literature, China Great Encyclopaedia* was completed in three years, under the guidance of a 27-member editing committee chaired by professor Feng Zhi, director of the Foreign Literature Institute. More than 300 foreign literature researchers, professors, transla-

tors and editors participated in the project.

MEDICINE

New Hemoglobin Variant

A new abnormal hemoglobin variant has been detected at the laboratory of medical genetics of the Shanghai Children's Hospital.

The new variant which revealed the unusual hemoglobin is called HB Shenyang after the capital of Liaoning Province where a blood sample was taken last June. It was sent to Shanghai to be analysed.

Hemoglobin is the protein colouring matter of the red blood corpuscles. It serves to convey oxygen to the tissues. Abnormal hemoglobin is a hereditary condition caused by a deviant amino acid in hemoglobin molecules. The study of abnormal hemoglobin variants is of great significance to genetics, molecular biology and eugenics.

The discovery was appraised at a meeting sponsored by the Shanghai Medical Bureau which verified the analyses of the chemical structures of 20 abnormal hemoglobin varieties from 131 families.

"HB Shenyang is a new hemoglobin variant never before found anywhere," said a scientist on the appraisal panel. "This discovery shows that China is playing its part in the world's structural analysis of abnormal hemoglobin."

In addition to HB Shenyang, since its founding in 1978, the laboratory has detected 13 other abnormal hemoglobin variants including HB Wuming which was unreported elsewhere in the world. Twelve others were found in China for the first time.

COMPOSITION

Child's Science Fiction

A Chinese girl moves with her family to a crab-shaped space city near Mars and befriends children from various earthly countries.

This is the story told in a composition entitled *Rejoicing Over the New Home* which won the Asian division in a UN-sponsored essay contest "How Space Activities Could Transform My Country and the World." Fu Jie, its 14-year-old author, is a schoolgirl of the Wuhan Foreign Languages School. She loves writing and her style of writing is unique. By choosing the Crab City as her subject, Fu Jie says, she sought to describe a pleasant world where children can use their boundless imagination.

"Wuhan is crowded, Tokyo is crowded and New York is

crowded," the girl says at the beginning of the article. Could human beings move to the vast space some day? She wonders. "My wish came true when my father was given a job in a



Fu Jie

strange and enormous Crab City and I became a resident there, too."

The essay goes on to describe how she, upon arriving by a space shuttle, looked around the city on a space vehicle. The body of the crab was a control centre which supervised a solar power station and a space hospital. One pincer served as the central laboratory and the other a space port. Residential areas were scattered in the eight legs.

The Chinese adventurer made new friends "with blue, grey and black eyes." They were called Ahmed, Miekko, Tom, Maria, Anna and Shura. "We live peacefully like in one harmonious family," the young writer says. "Gee, it's really absorbing to be a girl in the Crab City."

The middle school students' competition was held in connection with the Second UN Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space held in Vienna last month.

(Continued from p. 25.)

disease prognostication, oil drilling location and the research into turbulent flows.

However, when the scientific circles were assessing the research for a possible award, a difference of opinion arose as to whether Zhou Zuoling was the first to come up with these results. A month earlier, an essay describing the same results appeared in the *China University of Science and Technology Journal*. The essay, written by Xiong Jincheng, was even quoted by scholars abroad.

When Xiong learnt about this, he immediately explained the situation in a letter to the departments concerned. He said that he was led into this research topic by Zhou Zuoling in 1980. "Although Zhou's essay was published a bit

later," he said, "he obtained the results three months earlier than I did, judging from the date his essay was mailed. Unquestionably, Zhou is the first inventor." He said that he wrote this letter because he thought that a serious scientist should not be obsessed with personal fame and gain.

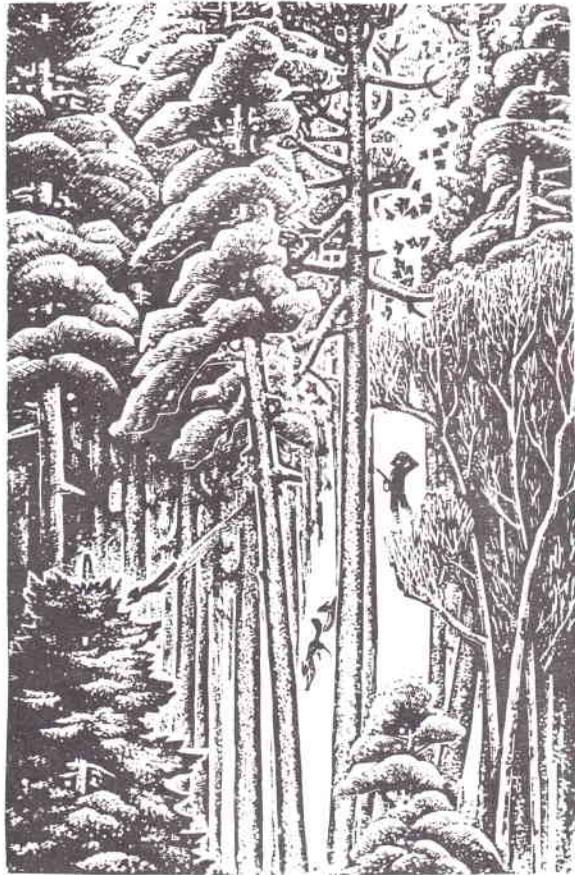
Xiong's letter led to the recognition of Zhou Zuoling's achievement, which the Ministry of Education reported to the State Science and Technology Commission as one of this year's major scientific achievements.

Xiong's honesty became the talk of the Chinese mathematics circles. The consensus was that his example represents a new morality and new way of doing things which should be advocated vigorously in today's scientific and technical work. □

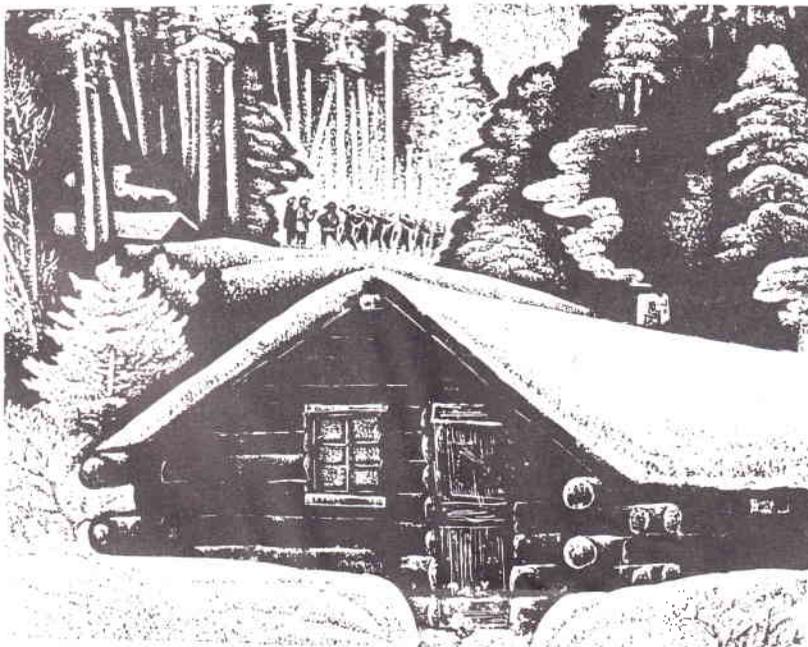
*Li Huaixin's
Woodcuts*



A quiet night in the mountain.



Hunting.



A scene in the forest region.

Li Huaixin, born in 1929 in Yucheng County, Henan Province, is an art teacher in the Lesser Hingan Mountains region in northeast China. He has devoted his spare time to woodcuts, depicting his love for the life in the forest region and his deep feelings for every blade of grass and tree there. His style is simple and honest, his presentation talented and varied.

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