

BEIJING REVIEW

Hoang Van Hoan
In Beijing
— Message to
Vietnamese
compatriots

•
New Criminal Law
And Law of
Criminal Procedure



BEIJING REVIEW

北京周报

Vol. 22, No. 33

August 17, 1979

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COVER: The famous summer resort in Chengde, 250 kilometres northeast of Beijing. A magnificent imperial park built in 1703, where the Qing emperors lived and worked during the summer.

The CAAC has recently opened a Beijing-Chengde air service for tourists from abroad.

Published every Friday by BEIJING REVIEW,
Beijing (37), China
Post Office Registration No. 2-922
Printed in the People's Republic of China

CHRONICLE

August 7

• Li Xiannian, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, met with a delegation from the United National Independence Party of Zambia led by Kapasa Makasa, a member of the Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Rural Development Subcommittee under the Central Committee. Vice-Chairman Li described to the Zambian guests the present situation in China's agriculture and China's plans for further agricultural development. He welcomed the Zambian delegation's visit to China to exchange experiences.

August 10

• According to the Xinhua News Agency, the national conference on nursery and kindergarten work was held recently in Beijing. Fang Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, spoke at the conference. He pointed out that for the realization of the four modernizations, science is a key factor while education is the foundation. The Vice-Premier stressed that since early childhood education forms the foundation for educational work, the whole society should pay attention to nursery and kindergarten work.

August 12

• Ji Pengfei, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, recently met with a delegation of the Central Committee of the Luxembourg Communist League led by Charles Doerner, Xinhua reports.

• The 1979 Jinan international gymnastics friendship invitational tournament opened in the capital of Shandong Province. Teams from Canada, France, Greece, Romania, the United States and China took part.

August 13

• Sri Lanka Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa arrived in China on an official visit.

• Xinhua News Agency reported that Vietnamese armed forces have since the beginning of August frequently fired on and shelled the Yunnan and Guangxi border areas, killing and wounding many inhabitants there.



Chinese Leaders Meet Hoang Van Hoan

Chairman Hua Guofeng and Vice-Chairmen Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China met with Hoang Van Hoan, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of Viet Nam. The meeting took place at the Great Hall of the People the day after Comrade Hoang Van Hoan's arrival in Beijing. The Chinese leaders were very happy that he had safely arrived in China after overcoming many difficulties.

"My coming to China," Comrade Hoang Van Hoan said, "is to protest the anti-China policy of Le Duan and to proclaim to the people of Viet Nam and the

whole world that the friendship between the people of Viet Nam and China cannot be undermined by anybody."

"The Chinese and Vietnamese peoples," Comrade Hua Guofeng said, "have between them a traditional friendship of long standing which no force on earth can undermine. Anyone who tries to sabotage it will surely run his head against the wall."

After the meeting, the Chinese leaders gave a dinner in honour of the Vietnamese comrade.

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan, now 74, is a founding member of the Communist Party of Viet Nam and a close comrade-in-arms of President Ho Chi Minh. During Viet Nam's protracted revolutionary struggle Comrade Hoang Van Hoan, under the

direct leadership of President Ho Chi Minh, made important contributions to the Vietnamese revolution and Vietnamese-Chinese friendship. He was elected Member of the Party Central Committee in 1945 and was Secretary of the Party committee in the Viet Bac Liberated Area. After the victory of Viet Nam's August Revolution in 1945, he became Vice-Minister of National Defence. From December 1950 to April 1957, he served as Viet Nam's first Ambassador to China. In August 1956 he was elected Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee. Since 1958, he has been serving as Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of Viet Nam. At the Party's Fourth National Congress in December 1976, he was ousted by the Le Duan clique from the Party Central Committee and its Political Bureau. Because of his efforts to safeguard the fruits of victory of the Vietnamese people's revolution, the genuine independence of Viet Nam and the friendship between Viet Nam and China, he has been persecuted by the Le Duan clique.

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan was accorded a warm reception upon his arrival in China. He is in poor health and is now convalescing.

Peng Zhen on Strengthening The Legal System

Chinese judicial departments convened a number of meetings in Beijing recently. A forum was held on the work of the procuratorates, and there was a meeting of presidents of higher



Chairman Hua meets Vice-Chairman
Hoang Van Hoan.

PROFOUND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN CHINA AND VIET NAM



Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhu De with Comrades Ho Chi Minh and Hoang Van Hoan at Beijing Airport on July 21, 1955.



Premier Zhou Enlai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi chatting with Comrade Hoang Van Hoan on July 14, 1965.

people's courts and military courts, in addition to the third national conference on pre-trials. They were part of the preparations for the enforcement of the six laws which were promulgated by the Fifth National Congress and which will

come into force on January 1, 1980.

Peng Zhen, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and Director of the Commission for Legal Affairs under the committee, spoke to the participants on July 27. He

stressed that the pressing task on the judicial front today is to help consolidate and develop the political situation of stability, unity and liveliness so as to ensure the smooth progress of socialist modernization.

Lin Biao and the gang of four who undermined democracy and the legal system, he pointed out, brought great turmoil to production and the people's daily life. The Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng has made great efforts to give scope to socialist democracy and strengthen the socialist legal system. The laws adopted at the recent N.P.C. session were drawn up on the basis of both positive and negative experiences and would serve as powerful weapons in dealing blows at the enemy, protecting the people and expediting China's modernization.

A Check on Conspirators. One reason why Lin Biao and the gang of four were able to wreak havoc for a period of time, Peng Zhen said, was the lack of a sound legal system, and this was taken advantage of by them. The task now is to improve the socialist legal system step by step so that law-abiding people know what to follow while law-breakers will be duly punished. Now with the laws adopted, and with the public security departments, the procuratorates and the courts strictly upholding and enforcing the laws, careerists and conspirators like Lin Biao and the gang of four will not be able to do what they like.

Peng Zhen answered a question raised at the meeting: Which has the greater authority — the law or a senior official or the Party committee of a high level? Peng Zhen said categorically that the law has the greater authority. A law, he explained, is a Party principle or policy clearly defined in legal form after it has been tested and proved to be mature in practice. These draft laws, ap-

proved in principle by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, have been examined and adopted by the National People's Congress, which is China's highest organ of state power. They embody the will of the whole Party and the whole people and, therefore, represent the common interests of the people of the whole country. Is there anyone or any organization having greater authority than the Party Central Committee and the National People's Congress?

Judicial Organs and Party Leadership. Peng Zhen pointed out that the procuratorates and the courts are vested by the Party and the people with the authority to exercise their functions and powers independently. There is nothing new about this which, together with the principle that all people are equal before the law, were clearly stated in China's first Constitution in 1954 and in the organic laws of the procuratorates and courts.

Peng Zhen drew attention to the fact that the people's judicial departments exercising their functions and powers independently does not mean writing off Party leadership. On the contrary, Party committees at all levels should examine and supervise the work of the procuratorates and courts to see that they enforce the laws properly. They should also help provide competent cadres for these organs, strengthen their education and cultivate a fine style of work among them. Without the strong leadership of the Party committees at all levels, Peng Zhen concluded, it will be impossible for the public security departments, the pro-

curatorates and the courts to do their work well.

“Three Men's Village” Rehabilitated

With the approval of the Party Central Committee, the Beijing municipal Party committee restored the good names of Deng Tuo, Wu Han and Liao Mosha who were branded as the “three men's village anti-Party clique” at the initial stage of the Cultural Revolution.

Deng Tuo was at that time a secretary of the Beijing municipal Party committee and concurrently chief editor of its organ *Qian Xian* (Frontline). Wu Han, a historian, was a vice-mayor and professor of Beijing University. Liao Mosha was head of the United Front Work Department under the Beijing municipal Party committee. Between October 1961 and July 1964 the three of them undertook to write miscellaneous articles for *Qian Xian* in a special column which they called “Notes From Three Men's Village.” Vividly written, these articles which mocked at the abuses of the time were very popular among the readers.

As part of their plot to topple the Beijing municipal Party committee and seize Party and state power, Lin Biao and the gang of four slanderously charged in April 1966 that these articles were against the Party and socialism. Consequently, Deng, Wu and Liao were severely “criticized” and labelled as renegades, enemy agents and counter-revolutionaries. Deng Tuo and Wu Han later died in the witch-hunt.

The editorial committees of *Beijing Ribao*, *Beijing Wanbao* (Evening News) and *Qian Xian* were disbanded for publishing these articles and their leading members were persecuted.

The case was purely a frame-up by Lin Biao and the gang of four. It paved the way for their subsequent persecution of cadres and intellectuals during the Cultural Revolution, with the aim of "overthrowing all and negating all."

The Beijing municipal Party committee has now decided to rehabilitate Deng, Wu and Liao and all those involved in this frame-up.

Qinghai-Tibet Railway

Tracklaying for a 834.5-kilometre-long section of the Qinghai-Tibet railway line, one of the highest in the world, was completed towards the end of July. This is the first stage of the project to build a railway line linking Qinghai Province in the northwest with Tibet in the southwest.

This section which stretches from Xining, provincial capital



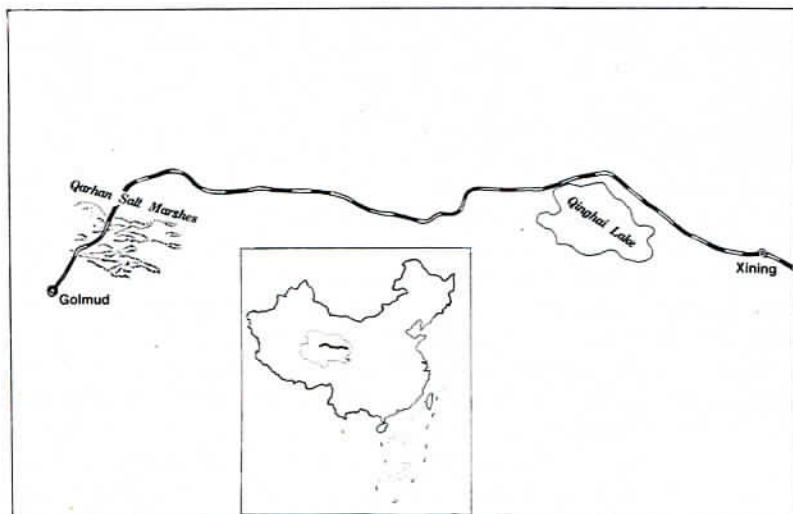
Building a bridge over the Buh River on the Qinghai-Tibet railway line.

of Qinghai, to Golmud, a new town in the western part of the province, winds mostly through areas 3,000 metres above sea level. Along this section there was a 350-kilometre stretch of sand and gravel where no water is obtainable; another stretch of the line, 32 kilometres long, is built across salt marshes. In addition there is a four-kilometre-long tunnel through a mountain 3,700 metres above sea level.

The building of the line began in 1974, with the railway engineering corps of the People's Liberation Army as the main force. Later, they were joined by more than 1,000 scientific and technical personnel from all over the country, who helped solve technical problems caused by the high altitude, difficult terrain and treacherous weather.

The line passes through the rich agricultural area in the eastern part of Qinghai Province and the vast expanse of grassland lying to the north of the Qinghai Lake before it crosses the Qaidam Basin which is about 200,000 square kilometres in area. The completion of the line will facilitate the development of agriculture and animal husbandry in the locality and, in particular, the exploration of natural resources in the basin.

Qaidam means "salt marshes" in Mongolian. Geologists estimate that the salt reserve there is over 50,000 million tons, in



addition to rich deposits of various kinds of high-grade metals and non-metal resources.

New cities and towns, new factories, stores, schools and hospitals are rising one after another along the line. Large quantities of building materials, machines, equipment and daily necessities are pouring in from all parts of the country, while salt, animal products, agricultural and sideline products are being shipped out.

At the time of liberation Golmud was a pastureland of the Kazakh people, overgrown with reeds and tamarisk. Since the opening to traffic of the Qinghai-Tibet Highway in 1954, the place has gradually developed into a fairly large settlement. The building of a railway has brought prosperity to the area. Now Golmud is a city with a population of 110,000 and a hub linking Qinghai and Gansu Provinces with the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and the Tibet Autonomous Region.

Recruiting Workers: The New Way

More than 70,000 young people in Beijing sat for examinations in the Chinese language and mathematics on July 30. Later, many of them underwent tests in specialized subjects.

These youths took the exams not because they wanted to be enrolled in colleges and universities or in secondary vocational schools. They were applying for jobs.

This was an innovation in recruiting workers by the various trades and professions and was conducted on the basis of experiences gained in selected



Applicants leaving the examination hall.

units in Beijing and other cities. Applicants must qualify themselves in general and specialized subjects and meet the requirements morally, intellectually and physically. This method has been warmly received by the enterprises concerned, the parents and the youngsters themselves.

The method of recruiting workers in the past leaves much to be desired. The state ensured that every school graduate would get a job, the labour departments in the cities were in charge of assigning work, and the enterprises had no choice of personnel whatsoever. Neither could the young people choose the jobs they liked. As a result, the enterprises could not get the people they wanted and the young people had to take whatever jobs offered them. This was disadvantageous to arousing the initiative of the employees and to training a contingent of proficient and devoted workers. Moreover, this method has in the last few

years given opportunities to those people with good connections to secure "comfortable jobs" for their own children,

The new method was also adopted in Wuxi, Changzhou and other places in Jiangsu Province with encouraging results. A large number of people with special skills were taken on, and capable and eager-to-learn young people are now working in the various service trades. They love their work and have made rapid progress in raising their vocational skill. Thus new blood is infused into these trades.

In socialist society, it is necessary and possible for all people to turn their talent to good account in the service of the people. The new way of recruiting workers is a step forward in this direction.

Curb on Smoking

The Ministries of Public Health, Finance, Agriculture and Light Industry recently is-

sued a joint circular on publicizing the harmful effects of smoking and advising the people to curtail smoking.

The circular proposed that—

- Newspapers, broadcasting stations, publications departments, trade unions, the Communist Youth League and other organizations give publicity to the harmful effects of smoking so that people will of their own accord stop or curtail smoking;

- Tobacco products should contain no more than a specified low amount of nicotine;

- Smoking should be prohibited in hospitals, theatres, cinemas, kindergartens, and other public places;

- Smoking should be banned among schoolchildren and college students as a disciplinary measure.

In an interview with a correspondent of *Jiankang Bao* (Health Journal), Minister of Public Health Qian Xinzhong said that it was imperative to launch a country-wide campaign telling the people about the harmfulness of smoking, which may cause cancer of the lung. An investigation made in Shanghai shows that the incidence of this disease has grown sixfold in the last 15 years and is increasing year by year in Beijing, Nanjing and other cities. Minister Qian emphasized that smoking is especially harmful to the young people.

Smoking is rather common among the Chinese people. In the last ten years and more, in particular, large numbers of young people have fallen into this habit. An investigation made by the State Planning Commission shows that while

the volume of retail sales of cigarettes in the country was 4,646,000 cases in 1965, it jumped to 11,492,000 cases in 1977, an increase of nearly 150 per cent.

News and Facts

A July 24 *Renmin Ribao* commentary called on the Party organizations, newspapers and readers throughout the country to exercise supervision so that all the papers will strictly uphold the principle of publishing news reports that tally with the facts.

Along with the commentary was a letter from the Party committee of Xuyi County in Jiangsu Province, criticizing the paper for publishing on May 23 a P.L.A. man's letter to its editor before checking whether the contents were true.

There was a long dry spell in the county, said the P.L.A. man in his letter, the roads were dusty and the crops in the fields were badly in need of water. To welcome a senior official, the county Party committee ordered that water be sprinkled on the roads.

But this was not true. The Party committee said in its letter that it had never issued such an order; what the armyman saw was a newly bought water waggon making a trial run on the highway.

In an editor's note, *Renmin Ribao* acknowledged the mistake and accepted the criticism, saying that an investigation into the matter showed that the P.L.A. man's complaint was groundless.

The *Renmin Ribao* commentary said: It has been the fine tradition of our revolutionary

journalists to tell and report the truth and oppose falsehood. And it was in this way that the Communist Party of China overwhelmed the enemy and won the confidence of the people. It is the duty of every journalist to uphold this principle.

The commentary added that since the downfall of the gang of four, the newspapers have made great efforts to combat false reporting. As a result, news reports that are exaggerated or not true have greatly decreased but not completely eliminated. False or exaggerated reports are incompatible with the Party's fine style of work and detrimental to the Party's prestige. In the days when Lin Biao and the gang of four held sway, they spread such nonsense as "No one can do great things without telling a lie" and "Facts must be subordinate to politics." They thus undermined the principle that the proletarian press should publish only reports that are true to facts. This is a lesson that should not be forgotten.

The commentary concluded: "We are aware that there are reports which do not tally with the facts, and we do not hesitate to expose and criticize this way of writing. This is our responsibility to the people."



Hoang Van Hoan's Press Conference

- The friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples is based on revolutionary principles and is extremely good and profound.
- Owing to the erroneous policies of Le Duan and company and their control, the relations between Viet Nam and China have deteriorated day by day. The erroneous policies of Le Duan and company will certainly not be agreed to by the Vietnamese people.
- I shall dedicate my whole life to defend, consolidate and develop the militant friendship between Viet Nam and China.

HOANG VAN HOAN, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Vietnamese National Assembly, gave a press conference on the afternoon of August 9 at the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Hall in Beijing. He invited all foreign correspondents in Beijing and correspondents in the capital's press circles to attend. Over a hundred Chinese and foreign correspondents were present.

Hoang Van Hoan first read his message to his compatriots (see p. 10) and then answered questions put to him by the correspondents.

Xinhua: Would Comrade Hoang Van Hoan please give us his views on defending and developing Sino-Vietnamese friendship? What affect will your leaving Viet Nam and coming to China have on the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples?

Answer: The friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, nurtured by the late Chairman Mao Zedong and the late President Ho Chi Minh, is based on revolutionary principles. It is extremely good and profound. It has been tried and tested in the decades of arduous struggle against common enemies.

- It can be said that without China as the big rear area and without the truly sincere and massive aid provided by China, it would have been difficult for the Vietnamese people to win victory in their wars of resistance, first against French imperialism and then against U.S. imperialism. This is a fact well known to the Vietnamese people and also known throughout the world.

In leaving Viet Nam and coming to China, I wanted to demonstrate to the Vietnamese people and the people of the world that the mili-



Hoang Van Hoan's Message to His Vietnamese Compatriots

August 9, 1979

Dear Compatriots,

In recent days, Le Duan and company directed some people to make a hullabaloo about my leaving our country. This led to much speculation around the world. You, my compatriots, must be wondering what it is all about. So I would like to say to you a few words:

After waging arduous battles for more than 30 years, our people at last won victory in the Fatherland Liberation War in 1975. The ardent wish of the people was to lead a tranquil life, build up the country and pave the way to a better future. But the fruits of revolution and the most promising conditions have been destroyed by Le Duan and company, and the

hope of the people has been dashed to pieces. Le Duan and company have thrown our people back into thralldom and reduced them to a life of unprecedented hardships and devoid of any democratic freedoms—a life of humiliation and repression. There is nothing socialist about Le Duan and company although they style themselves socialists.

Reversing black and white and treating friends as enemies, they created trouble on our southwestern border and invaded and occupied Kampuchea; they created trouble on our northern border and mobilized tens of millions of our people for a war against China; they have dispatched tens of thousands of troops into Laos to suppress the Laotian people and

tant friendship between Viet Nam and China is unshakable. So far as I myself am concerned, I shall dedicate my whole life to defend, consolidate and develop this friendship.

Reuters: When exactly did you arrive in Peking? I note in your message that you refer to Viet Nam today as no longer an independent and sovereign country but as one subservient to a foreign power. What is this foreign power? And could you tell us, from the Vietnamese point of view, when and why the relations between Viet Nam and China started to break down?

A: I don't remember exactly when I arrived in Beijing but I can say that it was not very long ago. In my message I mentioned a foreign power and I was asked who this foreign power was. Well, I can say that without me specifying this foreign power, everybody knows whom I'm referring to.

When did relations between Viet Nam and China start to deteriorate? It can be said that since President Ho Chi Minh passed away, owing to the erroneous policies of Le Duan and

company and their control, the relations between Viet Nam and China deteriorated day by day and have indeed become very bad.

Australian Broadcasting Commission: Do you feel that it's time for the Vietnamese people to show some resistance to the Le Duan government and would you give support to such resistance?

A: I can say that the erroneous policies of Le Duan will certainly not be agreed to by the Vietnamese people. As to whether they will rise up in resistance, the resistance will build up only progressively.

Philippines News Agency: Would you please verify for us reports, persistent reports, we've been hearing lately about Viet Nam transporting and settling tens of thousands of its citizens inside Kampuchea to facilitate its annexation. I'm particularly interested in the nationalities of these settlers. Are they Vietnamese or are they Khmers as at least one report says?

A: The number of Vietnamese soldiers along in Kampuchea exceeds the figure of 100,000

brought the whole of Laos under their control. Everyone knows that Kampuchea, China and Laos are our neighbours who fought shoulder to shoulder and shed blood together with our people in our wars of resistance against the French and the Americans and for national salvation.

In fact, under the control of Le Duan and company, Viet Nam today is no longer an independent and sovereign country but one subservient to a foreign power economically, politically, militarily and diplomatically. If this state of affairs should be allowed to continue, it would not be long before Viet Nam turns into a source of raw materials, a processing plant and a military base serving the interests of a foreign power.

Under these circumstances, I, a revolutionary, can no longer remain silent. Committed to the revolution, I had to try by every means to get out from under their control and continue the cause. Ever since the 1920s, I have fought for national independence, following the lead of Uncle Ho Chi Minh. I love my country and

people. But owing to the persecution of revolutionaries by the dictatorial Le Duan and company, I can no longer serve the people in Viet Nam and have had to leave my country with bitterness and sorrow. Old and infirm as I am, I will do my utmost for the common revolutionary cause of the people of Viet Nam and of the world so long as I have a breath left.

I know that after my departure, Le Duan and company will impute to me various crimes and may even sentence me to death on a charge of high treason. But as a revolutionary I have no fear so long as my actions are in the interest of our country and our people.

There is much more I want to say to you, my compatriots, but I will stop for the moment owing to my poor health.

I take this opportunity to extend my best regards and cordial greetings to all my compatriots both at home and abroad.

Hoang Van Hoan

and on top of that there are cadres and other personnel so the figure is well in excess of 100,000. The presence of such a big number of Vietnamese in Kampuchea, is already a source of heart-rending misery for the Kampuchean people.

Toronto "Globe and Mail": Would Mr. Hoang tell us, whether there are other Vietnamese leaders or members of the National Assembly who feel as he does? Or is he in a very small minority?

A: I can say that no one in Viet Nam dares to publicly state his viewpoints whether inside or outside the National Assembly. So, I don't know exactly how many people share my viewpoints. But I do know one thing. That is, there are great numbers of people both in the National Assembly and outside who disagree with the dangerous and erroneous policies of Le Duan.

Italy's ANSA: I want to ask you two questions. The first question is, can you tell us how did you manage to arrive in Peking? Second, is it true that four other leading members of

the Communist Party of Viet Nam are now under house arrest?

A: First, on how I came to Beijing. I can tell you that I came by special means. That's all. The second question is about four other people under house arrest in Viet Nam. I, too, have heard something about this, and I think that it may be true.

"Wall Street Journal": I have three questions. First, when and how did you leave Viet Nam, and will you also tell us how arrangements were made with the Chinese Government? Secondly, how is the message to compatriots you just read out going to be delivered to your compatriots in Viet Nam? And thirdly, can you tell us what your plans are for the future? Do you plan to live in Peking? Do you plan to lead a resistance movement against Le Duan and the present Vietnamese Government?

A: First, I left Viet Nam on board a civil aircraft belonging to Germany. Before my departure, I was in no position to have any contact with the Chinese side. Second, I think there will be many ways to get my message to

my compatriots, especially in this modern age when there are very modern means of communication. All of you present are messengers of mine in sending this message. Third, I'm not in very good health right now and I'm undergoing medical treatment. When I have fully recuperated I will undertake certain activities.

AP: I would like to ask, if I may, about your heritage, especially, whether your heritage is Chinese in any respect, and if you have any special feeling for the situation of ethnic Chinese in Viet Nam?

A: My answer is that I'm 100 per cent Vietnamese.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency: You were not re-elected to the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party at the 4th Party Congress. Do you know why? And the second question. Did you get any explanation from the present Vietnamese leaders why you were not re-elected to the Central Committee at the National Party Congress?

A: This is very easy to understand because the domestic and external policies of the Le Duan government are most erroneous. Since the passing away of President Ho Chi Minh, I've had many confrontations with Le Duan both in the Central Committee and the Political Bureau. So it's very easy to understand why Le Duan and company did not want me in the Central Committee. But, I want to add one thing. Under the control of Le Duan, even if I was on the Central Committee, I or anyone else on the Central Committee will not be in a position to do anything.

"New York Times": Do you have any knowledge about whether it is Hanoi's policy to force people to leave by boat from Viet Nam? And who is in charge of this in Hanoi? And whether the Hanoi leadership has as its purpose to make money from the export of these people?

A: About whether the Vietnamese are making money by sending people out to sea. On this point the radio stations and newspapers throughout the world have already stated this very clearly so it's not necessary for me to add anything more to that. But, I want to add another aspect to this question.

That is to say, the driving of people out to sea is one aspect of the question, the other

aspect of the problem is the people still remaining in Viet Nam. What I'm referring to now is the Chinese nationals and Vietnamese of Chinese descent. There are more than a million Hoa [ethnic Chinese] people in Viet Nam. Those driven out to the sea are only a part of the more than a million Hoa people. They number only some hundreds of thousands.

As for the Hoas who remain in Viet Nam, they are the most miserable and suffer the greatest. They have been expelled from places where they lived for generations. They have been dispossessed virtually of all their possessions: their land, their homes and their other belongings. Where have they gone? They have been driven to what are called "new economic zones" to reclaim new land. But they were not given any material aid in this resettlement. How can they eke out a living in those conditions! They gradually die for a number of reasons: hunger, cold, disease, suffering, hard life and humiliation. I can say that the treatment that Le Duan and company have given the Hoas is even worse than Hitler's treatment of the Jews. Because many people of many countries in the world talk about the fate of refugees and are not aware of the plight of the people, the Hoas, who remain in Viet Nam, so I wanted to say something more today about their plight.

"Renmin Ribao": We know that the departure of Comrade Hoang Van Hoan from Viet Nam to China shows that there is broad resentment inside the Vietnamese Party, among the cadres and people against the domestic and foreign policies of Le Duan and company. Would Comrade Hoang tell us something about how the cadres in the Vietnamese Party and the people are opposing the reactionary policies of Le Duan and company and how they are being persecuted by Le Duan and company?

A: There will always be resistance wherever there is oppression, and this is also the case in Viet Nam. There is not the least bit of democracy and freedom in Viet Nam. So I can certainly say that the opposition to Le Duan and company is very widespread. But as I have already replied in a previous question, this opposition and resistance will develop only progressively — that is to say, it will take some time for it to develop.

I've answered all your questions. Thank you, and I hope we will meet again in the future.

Noted Economist on Employment

Xue Muqiao, adviser to the State Planning Commission and Director of the Economic Research Institute affiliated to it, told correspondents that labour recruitment by the state alone is no longer feasible and that encouragement should be given to organizing the urban youths awaiting employment and providing more job opportunities for them.

WITH a population of 970 million and a weak economic base, it is not easy to solve the question of employment. For a variety of reasons, but chiefly because production has not developed rapidly enough, there are more than 7 million people awaiting jobs this year. How is this question being solved?

It is not that we have no experience in solving the question of employment. In 1949, when the country was just liberated, the urban unemployment stood at 3 to 4 million, roughly the same number of workers and staff then employed in state and private enterprises. We adopted two measures to handle the situation. One was to get these people to provide for and help themselves by engaging in production, with the government helping them to solve production difficulties. The second was to provide them with work instead of relief, that is, the government started some public undertakings and paid the employees rather low wages. In less than two years the unemployment question was basically solved.

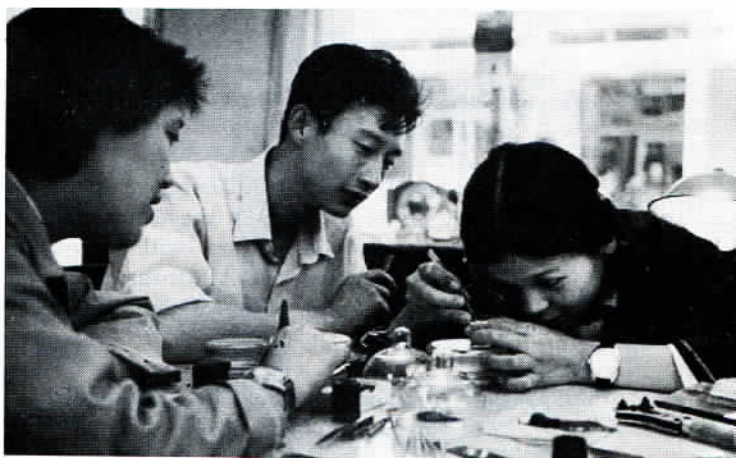
State Recruitment Is Limited

In the early 50s, those wanting a job could look for it themselves. After all private industrial and commercial enterprises were turned into state-private joint enterprises in 1956, particularly after state-private joint commercial enterprises were upgraded to state commercial enterprises and handicraft co-operatives to co-operative factories, state labour departments were made responsible for the placement and recruitment of all workers and staff in these enterprises. One consequence of this was that the extensive network of handicraftsmen and small shopkeepers and pedlars shrank drastically and the vast varieties of goods they produced or dealt in were also greatly reduced. Many local and special products vanished from

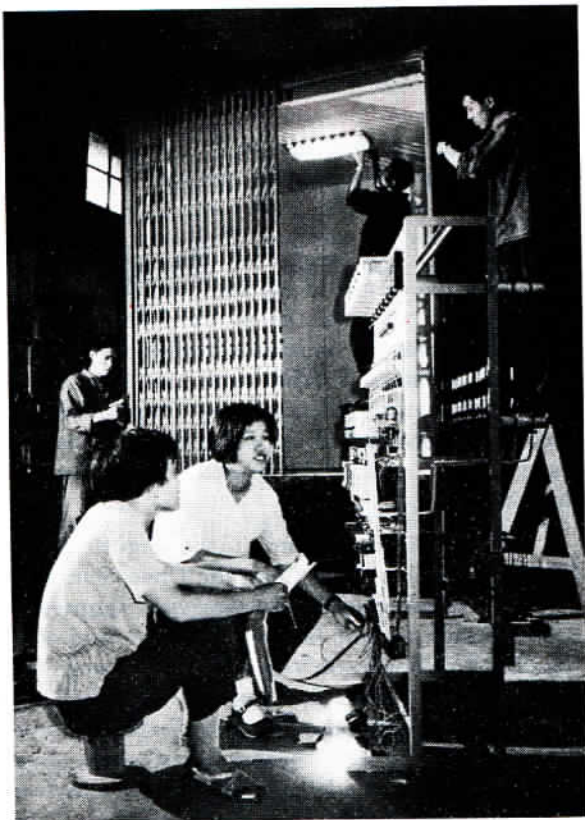
the market. For instance, the old Dongan Bazaar in the centre of Beijing used to be a vast conglomerate of small shops each dealing in a particular line. It became a replica of the big department store further up the street after changing its name to Dongfeng Emporium and coming under unified management. It lost all its character and sold the same goods as the department store.

At the First Session of the Eighth Party Congress held in 1956, Comrade Chen Yun suggested that mergers of state-private shops and co-operatives should not be overdone and that the heterogeneity of their products and the flexibility of their management should be preserved. However, after 1958 state-private shops and handicraft co-operatives which were responsible for their own profits and losses were practically eliminated at one stroke. Many local and special products have since become unprocurable, for there was no one to produce them or to handle them. Service trades also drastically declined. On the one hand, many kinds of work which society badly wanted done had nobody to do them, while on the other hand a large number of people wanting jobs could not find suitable work. It is not that there is no work for them; it is that they have to wait for the government to give them work. But the urban state enterprises have been unable to absorb them all. Hence the number of youths awaiting employment has been mounting.

In his report on the work of the government made at the recent Second Session of the Fifth



School-leavers learning to fix watches.



A lift works employing 160 school-leavers and funded by a district committee was set up recently in Shanghai.

National People's Congress (see our issue 27), Comrade Hua Guofeng said that ten things had to be done to develop the national economy. He listed employment as an outstanding question at present. This question is being treated as a major question, and unless it is tackled determinedly, it will become an increasingly heavy burden. As productivity in our large industrial enterprises at present is only one-fifth to one-tenth of that in developed capitalist countries, and as ongoing modernization will considerably lift productivity, a large proportion of the existing labour force in the enterprises will become surplus. The many overstaffed government organizations will have to be trimmed, too. Agriculture employing 300 million people today will need only several dozen millions once mechanization is achieved. Many will be taken up by forestry, animal husbandry, sidelines, and fishery so as to develop these more intensively and extensively. Others will have to be absorbed by other work. All these questions must be foreseen and plans made beforehand for their solutions.

People Allowed to Find Jobs Themselves

The fundamental solution to this question lies in developing production and creating the

greatest possible number of jobs. To this end, the current labour administrative system must be modified.

The system of assigning work to all youths by state labour departments alone cannot be maintained any more. Such being the case, young people should be allowed to organize themselves and engage in production. This must not be prohibited. Instead, the state should help them and give them leadership. There are plenty of job opportunities in the cities; the point is whether people are allowed to find and fill these jobs without waiting to be assigned by the labour departments.

Some say that there are jobs, but the urban youths do not want them. For instance, they particularly shun service trade jobs. This may be partly because young people with some particular bent or knowledge are being assigned to them. They are not interested in such work, for it does not fit their particular talents. The new method of recruitment will change this. Job applicants now apply and sit for an exam, so only those who qualify are recruited. Whereas before, people were arbitrarily assigned to any vacancy by the labour departments. The result was that enterprises could not get people they wanted and could not refuse those they would rather not have. And young people were given work they were not interested in but had to accept. So why should such a system of labour recruitment be maintained?

As the total amount of wages of a state enterprise and government organization is fixed by state labour departments, it is no use looking to these places to provide more jobs. If those awaiting employment were allowed to organize themselves into co-operatives or teams that are responsible for their own profits and losses, not only will the state not have to pay their wages, but those employed this way will work willingly and enthusiastically and do a good job. Those in service trades will also be more courteous to clients and customers. One such worker could do what several workers are doing now and his income would not be less than that of a worker earning 50 to 60 yuan a month. So why should this be prohibited? If this system is extensively applied, a lot of people would have jobs and life for the urbanites would be much more convenient.

Plenty of Work Waiting

There are countless kinds of work in the cities waiting for people to do. For example,

there are plenty of short distance transporting work to do in the cities. Porters and sales clerks are needed at railway and bus stations and airports. Didn't people use to sell special local products at railway stations? Such as roasted chicken in sauce at Dezhou in Shandong Province; delicious spareribs at Wuxi in Jiangsu Province and so on. These and many other delicacies, which once spiced a train trip, were swept clean some years ago and only now are being restored. A lot more along this line can be done. Why can't such things be done?

Much needs done, too, in the urban building trade. Why not allow people wanting jobs to set up building brigades organized on a collective ownership basis? I have heard that some retired building workers in Beijing have organized themselves into a building brigade and are doing a very good job for the people. It is said that they do tip-top work and give prompt service. Authorities concerned have tried very unsuccessfully to put a stop to it because people drawing retirement pensions are not supposed to work. They just could not be stopped, because so many government organizations, factories and schools wanted their services. So why not just let these old workers team up with young people, organize legitimate building brigades and help relieve some of the pressure on building and repairing houses?

As everyone knows, a lot needs to be done in the catering, repair and other service trades, but no one knows how much precious time is being wasted in queues and in finding people to do things. Why not encourage people to set up street-corner booths and stands selling snacks, mending clothes and repairing furniture? I think we have a lot to learn from Shanghai in this. Another long-neglected trade is the laundry service. There used to be laundries in every residential district in the cities. Washerwomen even went to collect the laundry every day from colleges and boarding schools. Washing clothes today has become the heaviest burden just next to cooking. If there are laundries equipped with washing machines, people wouldn't be so tired out from doing the washing on their off-days, and they'd have time to

rest and study. As it is, people find their free day the heaviest day in the week.

It Will Not Breed Exploiters

We have been talking about services that should be introduced or reintroduced in the cities. Not very long ago, some people thought erroneously that these enterprises were "capitalist loopholes," and had to be stopped by hook or by crook. What we should do today is to enlarge these "loopholes" into gates. In other words, we should set up more collectively owned enterprises. Our Constitution stipulates that "the state allows non-agricultural individual labourers to engage in individual labour involving no exploitation of others, within the limits permitted by law." This should be put into practice. And once this is actually practised, the urban employment question will not be so acute.

As far as hand work is concerned, I think collective ownership may possibly be superior to ownership by the whole people. Relations of production must fit the nature of the productive forces. It is not Marxist to regard ownership by the whole people as invariably superior to collective ownership. Take the case of hand work. Under the present circumstances, collective ownership must be encouraged and even individual labourers, such as itinerant knife-grinders and cobblers, should not be summarily banned. This will help create more jobs and also make life easier for the urban inhabitants. There will be no new exploiters so long as individual labourers live on the earnings of their own work and are strictly forbidden to exploit hired labour.

A small wineshop in Beijing run by school-leavers. Funds were provided by a district neighbourhood committee.



The New Criminal Law and the Law of Criminal Procedure

China promulgated its Criminal Law and Law of Criminal Procedure last July. One of our readers, John P. Briggs of New Milford, Connecticut, U.S.A., wrote to us, saying: "The new legal developments need careful explanation; the correctional system, penal arrangement, care of . . . insane and mentally retarded all need clarification." We have also received similar requests from readers of other countries.

The following articles deal with some of the main provisions of the two laws.

New China's First Criminal Law

THE Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China was adopted on July 1 at the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress. It will become effective on January 1, 1980.

The law is divided into two major parts — general provisions and specific provisions. It consists of 13 chapters with 192 articles. The general provisions make up five chapters: guiding ideology, task and scope of application of the Criminal Law; offences; penalties; application of penalties; and miscellaneous.

Under the eight chapters of the specific provisions, eight kinds of offences are defined: counter-revolutionary offences; offences against public security; offences against the socialist economic order; offences against the right of person and democratic rights of citizens; offences of encroachment on property; offences against public order; offences against marriage and the family; and malfeasance.

Article 1 says that the Criminal Law takes Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as its guide and the Constitution as its basis and is enacted in accordance with the policy of combining punishment with leniency.

The law stresses its protective functions. Its task is to combat all criminal offences by inflicting penalties so as to defend the dictatorship of

the proletariat, protect socialist property owned by the whole people and by the collective, and legitimate private property of citizens. The law is also used to protect the right of person, democratic rights and other rights of citizens, maintain public order and ensure the smooth progress of the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The Criminal Law stipulates that an offence is any act which endangers state sovereignty or territorial integrity; jeopardizes the dictatorship of the proletariat; sabotages the socialist revolution or socialist construction; disrupts public order; encroaches upon property owned by the whole people and by the collective; encroaches upon the legitimate private property of a citizen or on a citizen's right of person, democratic rights or other rights; or any other act which endangers society.

The Criminal Law is applied to any offence committed by any person within Chinese territory, including on Chinese ships or planes, with the exception of those entitled to diplomatic privileges and immunity, whose criminal liability shall be resolved through diplomatic channels.

Any Chinese citizen abroad who commits counter-revolutionary offences, counterfeiting of national currency or valuable securities, embezzlement, accepting of bribes, betrayal of state secrets and posing as a state functionary to swindle and deceive, regardless of whether or not he has been tried in that foreign state, is considered liable under the present law.

Any Chinese citizen who commits certain other serious criminal offences outside of Chinese territory or any foreigner who has committed a serious offence against the state of China or any of its citizens outside its territory, is also liable under the Criminal Law, unless the said offences are not punishable by law in force at the place of commission. However, punishment may be remitted or mitigated if the offender has already been punished in a foreign country.

To ensure the autonomy of minority nationalities, the law stipulates that where its provisions are not entirely appropriate for application

in a national autonomous area, alternative or supplementary provisions may be formulated by the organ of state power of the related autonomous region or province and submitted to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for approval.

An intentional offence carries criminal liability. An offence through negligence carries criminal liability only where it is specifically provided for by law. An act resulting from force majeure or unforeseeable factors is not deemed an offence. A legitimate defensive act shall not be held criminally liable.

A person mentally deranged is not criminally liable for the harm he does when he is unable to control his own action; but a person committing an offence in a state of drunkenness shall be held criminally liable.

The Criminal Law uses chiefly educational measures with auxiliary penal measures for minors who commit offences. Any person who has reached the age of 16 shall bear criminal responsibility for his offence. Any person who is 14 years of age or more, but under the age of 16 years, shall be held criminally liable if he commits an offence of homicide, robbery, arson or commits other offences which gravely jeopardize public order. Any offender who is 14 years of age or more, but under the age of 18 years, shall be given a lighter or mitigated penalty. Whoever instigates another person who has not reached the age of 18 to commit an offence shall be punished more heavily.

Penalties are classified as principal and supplementary. The principal penalties are: public surveillance, detention, fixed-term imprisonment, life imprisonment and death. The supplementary penalties are: fines, deprivation of political rights and confiscation of property. Supplementary penalties may also be inflicted exclusive of other penalties. Deportation may be applied as an exclusive or supplementary penalty to a foreigner who has committed an offence.

Public surveillance has proved an effective correctional method in China. Under this system, offenders must submit themselves to surveillance by the masses and take part in productive labour



Judicial workers in Lanzhou city discussing the Criminal Law and the Law of Criminal Procedure.

or other work. This reduces the number of offenders imprisoned. Terms of public surveillance range from three months to two years. The sentence must be imposed by a people's court and exercised by a public security organ. An offender sentenced to public surveillance receives the same pay as others doing the same work, so that the family's livelihood will not be adversely affected.

The terms of detention are from 15 days to 6 months, while the duration of fixed-term imprisonment is from 6 months to 15 years. The difference between the two is that an offender under detention is given appropriate pay for his labour and may go home one or two days every month.

The death penalty is imposed only in the case of offenders who have committed most heinous crimes. All death sentences either are handed down by the Supreme People's Court pursuant to law, or must be submitted to the Supreme People's Court for examination and approval.

The death penalty shall not be imposed on any person who has not reached the age of 18 at the time of the commission of the offence, nor on a woman found to be pregnant during trial.

To educate and save more offenders, the law stipulates that if the execution need not be carried out immediately, a two-year reprieve may be pronounced simultaneously with the death verdict; the criminal must undergo reform through labour, and his behaviour in this period is noted and taken into account. Where the offender sentenced to the death penalty with reprieve demonstrates sufficient repentance during the time of deferment, the penalty shall be re-

duced to life imprisonment at the end of the two years. Where the prisoner has shown sufficient repentance and rendered meritorious service, the penalty shall, on the expiration of the two-year reprieve, be reduced to imprisonment of 15 to 20 years. When an offender who is 16 years old or more but under the age of 18 commits a particularly serious crime, he may be sentenced to the death penalty with a two-year reprieve.

Offenders sentenced to public surveillance, detention, fixed-term imprisonment or life imprisonment may be granted reduction of penalties if they show sufficient repentance or render meritorious service while serving their sentences.

Parole may be granted to offenders sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment after they have served no less than half their sentences, or to those sentenced to life imprisonment after they have served no less than ten years, provided they have shown sufficient repentance and are unlikely to cause further harm to society.

As to the severity of the penalty, the law stipulates that an offender is to be given a heavier or lighter penalty according to the facts, nature and degree of his offence and its damage to society, but the sentence must fall within the limits of the penalties prescribed for the given offence.

The specific provisions of the Criminal Law stipulate different kinds of offences and their penalties. Any act jeopardizing the People's Republic of China, aimed at overthrowing the political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system, is a counter-revolutionary offence. It includes: conspiring with a foreign state to jeopardize the sovereignty, territorial integrity or security of the motherland; conspiring to overthrow the government or split the state; going over to the enemy and turning traitor; instigating, seducing or buying over a state functionary or a member of the armed forces, the people's police or the militia to go over to the enemy and turn traitor, or to take part in an insurrection; committing espionage or supporting enemies; organizing or leading a counter-revolutionary group; acts destructive of military installations and public facilities carried out with counter-revolutionary intent, such as explosion, arson, deliberate inundation, high-jacking ships or aircraft, and directing an enemy to a bombing or shelling target.

Offences against the public security include using dangerous means to sabotage enterprises,

communications and transport and the illegal possession of arms and ammunition.

Offences against the socialist economic order include smuggling, speculation, tax evasion and refusal to pay taxes, counterfeiting of national currency, forging of securities, and grave cases of misappropriation of state funds or materials earmarked for relief purposes.

The Criminal Law stipulates the protection of the citizens' right of person, democratic rights and other rights, against unlawful infringement by any person or institution. Those responsible for serious cases of unlawful infringement shall be subject to criminal sanction. The law strictly forbids the bringing of false charges against a cadre or a person by any means whatsoever. Whoever fabricates facts to bring false charges against another person (including a convict in prison) shall be subject to criminal sanction.

Detention or imprisonment is imposed on anyone who extorts a confession by torture; gathers a crowd for "beating, smashing and looting"; unlawfully incarcerates a person or deprives him of personal freedom; unlawfully puts a person under public surveillance or conducts an unlawful search of anyone's person or living quarters; sabotages an election or obstructs the free exercise of an elector's right to vote or to stand for election by illegal means; openly insults or fabricates facts to libel a person by violence or by any other means including the use of "big-character" posters or "small-character" posters; and commits rape, forces a female to engage in prostitution or engages in abduction for the purposes of trafficking in human beings.

A state functionary who unlawfully deprives a citizen of his legitimate freedom of religious belief or violates the customs and folk-ways of a minority nationality to a serious degree shall be sentenced to imprisonment or to detention.

Detention or imprisonment is to be meted out to any state functionary who, abusing his official powers for personal ends, retaliates or trumps up charges against anyone who has brought legal suit against him, appealed to higher authorities for the redress of wrongs, or criticized him.

In the chapter on offences of encroachment on property, the law stipulates punishment for anyone who robs, steals, or acquires by fraud public or private moneys and articles. A state functionary who, taking advantage of his official position, embezzles public moneys or articles is

to be sentenced to detention or imprisonment or, in particularly serious cases, to life imprisonment or death.

The law on offences against public order stipulates detention or imprisonment up to life imprisonment for anyone who uses threats or violence to obstruct a state functionary from carrying out his lawful duties; disturbs public order by any means; gathers a crowd which seriously disturbs order at a railway, bus or trolley-bus station, wharf, civilian airport, department store, or any other public site; flagrantly disrupts public order by gathering a crowd to engage in an affray, molest a female or commits other acts of hooliganism; manufactures, sells or transports opium, heroin, morphine or any other kind of narcotics; steals rare cultural relics for export; wilfully commits acts of vandalism against rare cultural relics or scenic or historical sites protected by the state.

Public surveillance, detention or imprisonment is to be imposed on anyone who wilfully demolishes a boundary tablet or cairn or permanent surveying marker set up along the country's boundaries; illegally crosses the boundaries of the country (or of certain of its border areas) in serious violation of the related laws and regulations.

The Chinese tradition of respecting elders and caring for children is reflected in the chapter on offences against marriage and the family. The law stipulates that detention or imprisonment will be imposed on whoever, having responsibility for the support of an aged person, a minor, a sick person, or any other person unable to earn his own living, flagrantly refuses to support that person, whoever maltreats a family member in a vile way, and whoever uses violence to interfere with another person's freedom of marriage.

Finally, in the chapter on malfeasance, the law calls for the detention or imprisonment of any state functionary who, misusing his position, accepts a bribe; whoever offers a bribe to a state functionary; any state functionary who betrays any important secret of the state in violation of state security regulations to a serious degree; any judicial functionary who, for personal ends, knowingly renders a judgement in wilful violation of the law by reversing right and wrong, who subjects any imprisoned person to corporal punishment or maltreatment to a serious degree, or who illegally releases a convict; and any functionary in the postal or telecommunications service who illegally opens, conceals, destroys or discards mail or telegraphic matter.

Law of Criminal Procedure: Salient Points

THE 164-article Law of Criminal Procedure is brief and concise and will also come into force on January 1, 1980.

This procedural law outlines the guiding ideology, tasks and basic principles for criminal procedure in China and also legal procedures for filing a case, investigating it, preferring a public charge, trying the case, and execution.

With a view to guaranteeing the independence of the judicial organs in their work, the law provides that in criminal proceedings, the people's court, the people's procuratorate and the public security organ must "base themselves on facts and take law as the criterion," that all citizens are equal in the application of the law and that no privilege whatsoever is permissible before the law.

In accordance with the principles of the socialist legal system, the law stipulates that only the public security organ, the people's procuratorate and the people's court have such powers as to investigate, conduct procuratorial control, prefer public charges, try cases and to make verdicts respectively according to law. No government organs, organizations or individuals other than these has the right to exercise such powers. The court, the procuratorate and the public security organ must act strictly according to the legal procedures in handling criminal cases.

In view of the fact that Lin Biao and the gang of four had fabricated innumerable cases of injustice and frame-up, article 35 of the law stipulates that stress should be laid on evidence, investigation and studies, and ready credence should not be given to the confession of an accused. Article 32 stipulates that evidence should be collected "in accordance with the legal procedure." At the same time attention should be paid to "collecting all kinds of evidence speaking for the innocence or guiltiness of the accused and proving the gravity of the offence, where there is one. It is strictly forbidden to extort confession by torture and collect evidence by illegal means such as threat, enticement or deceit."

The Law of Criminal Procedure stipulates that apart from the punishment of culprits, one purpose of the law is to protect innocent persons from illegal criminal prosecution. To this end, the law stipulates that besides exercising the right to defend himself, an accused may

have for his defence a lawyer, a relative, a guardian or a citizen recommended by a people's organization or the unit he belongs to. The law also stipulates: "The responsibility of an advocate is, according to the facts and laws, to present materials and offer opinions exonerating or extenuating the accused and speaking for a mitigation or remission of his criminal liability, so as to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the accused."

The law provides extensive and concrete rights for the accused in a lawsuit such as those to ask any judicial personnel to withdraw, to request the bench to call new witnesses to appear before the court, and order the production of new exhibits, and to apply for reidentifications. The accused shall not be deprived of the right to appeal no matter what the pretext. In its judgement on a case where an appeal has been made by an accused or his advocate, the court of second instance is not allowed to pass heavier punishment imposed on the accused by the court of first instance.

The procedural law stipulates that cases are to be heard in public. Open proceedings are not held for cases involving offences committed by minors between the ages of 14 and 16 and cases involving individual privacy. The former provision is in the interests of the education and reform of juvenile delinquents and the latter is for the purpose of protecting the reputation of injured women in rape and other cases. Cases involving state secrets are not heard in public.

According to the present law, the official from the public security organ carrying out apprehension or conducting an arrest shall produce an order for provisional apprehension or an arrest warrant. The family of the detainee and the arrested or the institute where he works shall be notified of the reasons for apprehension or the arrest within 24 hours. Questioning of a detainee or a person arrested shall be performed within 24 hours. Where it is found that no grounds for such apprehension or arrest exist, the detainee or the arrested shall be released immediately and given a release certificate. Where the public security organ deems it necessary to declare a detainee arrested, the matter shall be submitted to the procuratorate for examination and approval within three days after apprehension.

The law specifies the length of time for conducting investigations, preferring a charge and carrying out a trial. Detention of an ac-

cused person by the public security organ pending investigations shall not exceed two months. If the circumstances of a case are complicated, an extension of one month may be granted by the people's procuratorate at the next higher level. A people's procuratorate has to make its decision on a case transferred from a public security organ for preferring or exempting from a public charge within one to one and a half months. In trying a case of public charge, the people's court must pronounce a judgement within one month to one and a half months.

On the Regional Effect of China's Criminal Law

by Yu Shutong of the Beijing College
of Political Science and Law

ALTOGETHER there are seven articles in the first chapter under the general provisions of China's Criminal Law setting forth in no uncertain terms the scope of its application. The law safeguards the sovereignty and independence of China, protects the interests of the Chinese people and the state, guarantees the smooth progress of China's socialist modernization while at the same time affirming China's consistent principled stand of respecting the sovereignty of other countries.

China's Criminal Law, in simple and concise wording, has systematic provisions on the regional effect of the law and the rather complicated question regarding the jurisdiction over crimes committed outside China and those committed by foreign offenders. These provisions are principled, reasonable and just.

The Criminal Law adopts the principle of territorial supremacy in accordance with the experience of the proletarian dictatorship in this country and with reference to the codes of some other countries. However, in certain instances, it also takes into consideration the nature of the offence and the nationality of the offender.

Firstly, the law applies to any offence committed within the territory of China, whether by a citizen of China or a foreigner (including a stateless person). Of course, the criminal liability of a foreigner entitled to diplomatic privileges and immunity shall be resolved through diplomatic channels. Here territory naturally means territorial land, territorial waters and territorial air. The law applies equally to an offence committed on a ship or

aircraft of the People's Republic of China.

An offence shall be deemed committed within the territory of China if its act takes place or its consequence occurs within the territory of China. With science, technology and communications so highly advanced, the forms of criminal offences so diversified and the increase of offences committed in more than one country, it is necessary to make these provisions to safeguard both internal and international security.

Secondly, the Chinese Criminal Law has explicit provisions for different kinds of offences committed outside Chinese territory.

If the offender is a Chinese citizen, the case may come under two categories. (1) The Chinese Criminal Law applies to any of the following offences committed by a Chinese citizen outside Chinese territory, irrespective of whether the offence is considered an offence under the law in the place of commission. Such offences, as defined by the Criminal Law, include counter-revolution, counterfeiting of national currency or of valuable securities, embezzlement, bribery, betrayal of state secrets and posing as a state functionary to swindle and deceive, because these acts obviously do serious harm to the Chinese state.

(2) Offences committed by a Chinese citizen outside Chinese territory other than those mentioned above come under Chinese Criminal Law only when the minimum prescribed penalty for that crime in China is no less than three years of imprisonment and when the crime is also punishable by law in force at the place of commission.

The Chinese Criminal Law has explicit provisions for offences committed outside Chinese territory by an alien. They are based on the principle of effectively safeguarding the interests of the Chinese state and its citizens while taking into consideration the diversity of legal system and the actual situation in various countries. Only crimes fulfilling all the following conditions may be punished by the Chinese Criminal Law:

1. An act which is an offence committed against the state of China or a Chinese citizen;



Li Ze (right), head of a tribunal of the Shanshan County People's Court in Xinjiang, an assessor and a mediator going to a village to make grass-roots investigations.

2. An act which is an offence with a minimum penalty of three years' imprisonment as prescribed by the Chinese Criminal Law;

3. An act considered an offence punishable by law in force at the place of commission.

In such instances, the Chinese judicial organ has the right to decide in the light of the concrete situation whether or not to prosecute the offender according to the Chinese Criminal Law.

Many countries have similar provisions.

Does China's application of its Criminal Law to offences committed abroad mean extending its judicial authority to other countries or claiming something akin to extraterritoriality and consular jurisdiction? No! These are two entirely different matters. The fundamental difference is that the Chinese law respects the sovereignty and judicial power of the country where the offence is perpetrated, but reserves the right to prosecute the offender. This is to safeguard the vital interests of the state and citizens of China. Extraterritoriality and consular jurisdiction mean total negation of the sovereignty and law of the country where an offence is committed, lording it over that country through applying alien law on its soil. The aforesaid provisions of the Chinese Criminal Law embody the principle of equality and mutual respect for sovereignty, whereas extraterritoriality and consular jurisdiction stem from imperialist, colonialist and hegemonist policies.

While respecting the sovereignty of other countries, the Chinese Criminal Law pays attention to mete out appropriate punishment for the offences. This is shown in the following respects.

First, except for serious offences listed above committed by Chinese citizens outside Chinese territory, the Chinese Criminal Law does not apply to those not liable to punishment under the law in the place of commission. Secondly, the judicial organ in the place of commission has the full right to try the offender according to the law in force. Thirdly, although the judicial organ of China reserves

the right to mete out punishment, in accordance with the Chinese Criminal Law, to those offenders tried and sentenced outside Chinese territory, it may waive punishment or mitigate it to less than the minimum penalty prescribed by the Chinese Criminal Law in consideration of any sentence already served.

Some countries have provisions barring double sentence for the same offence. That is something for a sovereign state to decide. But the legal stipulations of one country cannot restrict the exercise of sovereignty by another country in determining offences and their prosecution.

Energy Crisis Hits the U.S.

A SERIOUS oil shortage has plagued the United States since April. First surfacing in California, it spread to many other states, with service stations in cities and towns rationing the amount of gasoline sold to motorists, and simply closing for the weekends. People rushed to queue up for gas, in some cases waiting in mile-long lines. There were even some fistfights and shootings. The retail price of gasoline shot up from 70 cents a gallon at the beginning of the year to a dollar. The United States is in the grips of an energy crisis.

Why?

The United States is rich in energy resources, but even with the continuous discovery of new oil sources it has been steadily depleting its proven oil reserves. As the world's second biggest oil producer after the Soviet Union, the United States annually produces more than 400 million tons and its proven oil reserves now stand at only 3,900 million tons. Although the United States has enormous reserves of oil shale and bituminous sand which contain enough oil to last the country for many years, their production costs remain prohibitively high. The United States still has a huge reserve of coal which at the present rate of consumption would meet the U.S. needs for hundreds of years. Before World War II, coal was the United States' main source of energy. For a period of time after the war, U.S. capital swept into the Middle East; because cheap oil is readily obtained from the Persian Gulf area, oil has gradually become the United States' main energy source, with oil and natural gas making up 75 per cent

of the country's total energy consumption. The main reasons for the recent energy crisis in the United States are as follows:

Reliance on Imported Oil. Rapacious exploitation by competing monopoly groups has resulted in a declining percentage of recovery and a drop in the extraction of oil. Many oil resources were destroyed and production fell when domestic oilfields were abandoned for economic reasons. Furthermore, because of the government price controls, the oil capitalists earned less profits from domestic oil than from imported oil. So oil production in the United States dropped steadily while imported oil rose from 20 per cent of the total U.S. consumption in 1970 to today's 50 per cent. In addition, out of consideration for its strategic needs, the United States has set aside certain oil reserves in its own territory so that they can be used when war breaks out.

Serious Waste. The United States accounts for only 5 per cent of the world's population but it consumes 900 million tons of oil yearly, one-third of the world's total output. The per capita consumption of oil in the U.S. is three to four times that of Japan and the developed countries in Western Europe. In 1978, the United States used 18.7 million barrels of oil a day, 55 per cent of which went to fuel its 149 million motor vehicles and 186,000 private aircraft. Another 27 per cent was taken up by industry, and the power companies. Although the U.S. Government has repeatedly called for economizing on oil, many big buildings in the cities still keep their lights on all night and their air conditioning set at low temperatures in summer.

Effect of Middle East Situation. The third world countries which form the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) provide 83 per cent of U.S. oil imports, more than 40 per cent of which comes from the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. When the turmoil in Iran caused a stoppage in its oil production, the United States tried to make up for the reduction in its normal supply from Iran by increased oil imports from Saudi Arabia and other countries, but it was still 8 per cent short of the amount it had imported previously. Although oil production in Iran gradually resumed after February of this year, its output is now less than 4 million barrels a day, as compared to its 6 million barrels in the past. With the situation in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf still in a state of turbulence and the Soviet Union capitalizing on it to create incidents, the jugular of U.S. oil supplies has been more dangerously exposed to the Soviet menace.

Hoarding by Oil Monopolies. The refineries' ability to refine oil into gasoline has not kept pace with the growing consumption of oil in the United States. This is because the oil barons, foreseeing growing demands for oil in the United States, have deliberately not increased their investments in expanding oil refining capabilities so as to create an artificial shortage which brings them enormous profits. Even after the Iranian cutoff, the oil stocks that the major U.S. oil companies had on hand were not diminished for they had been replenished with oil from other sources. Yet, despite the shortage, the companies would rather wait for prices to rise before selling than put the oil on the market.

New Energy Programme

After he became President, Carter announced the setting up of a department of energy and presented an energy programme to Congress. He has now been in office for more than two and a half years, but as the plan failed to attain positive results, the oil crisis has got worse. Confronted with this situation, Carter put forward a new energy programme whose main contents were still focused on increasing supplies and reducing consumption.

In the field of increasing supplies, Carter called for decontrol of domestic oil prices in the period from June 1 this year to October 1981 and the raising of prices by stages to the world price so as to stimulate domestic oil production and cut down on oil imports. But this would

mean the American consumers would have to pay an extra 17,000 million dollars each year and the oil monopolies would reap enormous profits. Fearing this would arouse strong popular opposition, Carter proposed a 50 per cent tax on the windfall profits earned by oil companies as price controls are phased out. Part of the revenues from this tax would subsidize low-income families to help them cope with high oil prices while another portion would be used to improve mass transit, and to fund the research and development of new sources of energy.

With an eye to the 1980 presidential election, Carter has recently tried to woo the people by announcing that the price control on domestic oil production would for the time being not be lifted and the revenue from the oil tax would be used to fund the development of synthetic fuels.

In the way of reducing consumption, oil imports will be restricted to the 1977 level of 8.2 million barrels a day; the speed of motor vehicles will be limited to 55 m.p.h.; winter central heating will be restricted to 65 degrees Fahrenheit; summer air conditioning will be no lower than 80 degrees Fahrenheit; shops will not be permitted to use neon lighting; etc.

At present, some Congressmen who represent the interests of the oil monopolies are still vigorously resisting the windfall tax proposals and want the revenue from this tax to be used as preferential subsidies to the oil companies for reinvestment. On the other hand, those Congressmen representing the interests of the oil-consuming industrial and farming enterprises and the ordinary consumers are against the lifting of domestic oil price controls as it would greatly increase their burdens while allowing the oil industry to rake in huge profits. In case of a more severe oil shortage, Carter has asked Congress for the power to proclaim an oil rationing system. He claimed that the energy problem was like a war and he has been fighting it all alone.

As for Carter's repeated proposals to expand coal production (from 600 million tons to 1,000 million tons a year) so as to reduce reliance on oil, they are difficult to put into practice in a short period as they require enormous amounts of new investments. U.S. plans to expand nuclear power stations are being held in abeyance because of accidents at the Three Mile Island and other nuclear power stations where there were radioactive leakages. The utilization of other sources of energy such as

solar power and geothermal power are still at an experimental stage and are a long way off from playing a leading role in economic development. Carter's programme, therefore, cannot

immediately solve the difficulties and the United States will not be able to shake off its heavy dependence on foreign oil in the short run.

—Hu Zhengqing

Japan's Energy Policy Faces Test

ON the eve of the seven-nation summit held on June 28 and 29 in Tokyo, many Japanese expected the meeting to come up with an effective prescription for the troubled Western economy. But this "energy summit," or "oil disarmament conference," has not brightened prospects for Japan.

The Tokyo declaration of the summit stresses that "the most urgent tasks are to reduce oil consumption and to hasten the development of other energy sources." By the declaration, Japan pledges to achieve the adjusted import level set by the International Energy Agency for 1979 and to maintain its imports in 1980 at no higher than the 1979 level. From 1980 to 1985 the ceiling is 6.9 million barrels a day. All this poses a big question for Japan, a country with a huge oil consumption and almost total dependence on oil imports.

As Japan lacks energy resources, it has to import 90 per cent of its needs. Its oil imports make up about 74 per cent of Japan's total energy consumption, or 24 per cent of the total imports of the member states of the International Energy Agency. Japan not only leads the major Western industrial countries in the rate of dependence on oil imports, but also is the second largest oil consumer in the capitalist world after the United States. In the dozen years prior to 1973, Japan achieved a "high-speed growth" in its economy by making use of cheap oil, but in the capitalist economic crisis touched off by the oil crisis of 1973, Japan's gross national product went down in 1974. The economy has gradually picked up in the last few years, but it has been dealt another blow by the international oil monopoly organizations hoarding oil and manipulating its sales as well as the oil imports-limiting measures by the Tokyo conference.

In recent years, the Japanese Government has taken a series of measures to meet the domestic energy needs. Japan's energy policy

aims at stabilizing the oil supply, finding other energy sources, and saving oil. For this, it is diversifying oil imports, expanding oil storage capacities, developing atomic energy, going in for liquification and gasification of coal, expanding hydro-electricity production, studying and using solar energy, geothermal power and so on. After the Tokyo conference, the Japanese Government further stressed that for the immediate period, the focus must be on cutting down consumption, and the medium- and long-term policy was to step up development of other energy sources. In accordance with the basic policy it recently promulgated, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry decided to import 6.3 million barrels a day in 1980 and energetically develop and use atomic energy and coal for power generation. Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira emphasized that from now on, thinking and action in the political, economic, social and cultural fields must be in step with the "energy saving" era. The Japanese Government called on all sectors to implement this policy of saving oil, close down all service stations on Sundays, reduce TV time at nights, restrict the hours of neon lights, raise summer air-conditioning temperatures.

To the Japanese public, the coming of a "second oil crisis" proclaims the advent of a new era of energy shortages for the 80s and an inevitable worldwide economic recession. This year, the wholesale price index has been rising steadily and this will certainly lead to a hike in commodity prices. The Japanese press estimate that the trade surplus of 7,500 million U.S. dollars this fiscal year, as predicted by the Japanese Government, may be wiped out by the soaring oil price. The seven-year economic plan (1979-85) in which the annual growth rate of the gross national product is 5.7 per cent will be severely handicapped and after autumn, Japan's energy policy will face its gravest test.

—Dong Ming

KABUL

Heavy Clashes

Heavy fighting broke out in the centre of Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, on August 5. Fighting raged around the military barracks at Bala-Hissar Fort and spread to other parts of the city. It is reported that troops stationed at the barracks rebelled, thus bringing the number of this year's uprisings involving the army to three. The Bala-Hissar revolt is considered to be the fiercest clash to have broken out in Kabul since the present government seized power in April 1978.

Travellers returning from Afghanistan said that the Soviets were directly involved in the fighting, commanding air attacks against the "insurgents." Eyewitnesses reported that Soviet-built tanks and jet fighters killed hundreds of Moslem rebels and mutinous soldiers in the streets of Kabul in a battle for the capital.

The United States sounded a warning against the Soviet Union's deepening involvement in Afghanistan's internal affairs. At a news briefing on August 6, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Tom Reston reaffirmed the U.S. State Department's statement of August 3 that the United States expects "the principle of non-interference to be respected by all parties . . . including the Soviet Union."

However, it is generally held that the Soviet Union will not abandon its intention to control Afghanistan. A Western delegate in the United Nations said

that Afghanistan is an important link in the Soviet Union's strategic plan. The Soviets are obviously attempting to make a passage way into the Indian Ocean, in an attempt to realize the tsar's old plan; but the military leaders of the Soviet Union understand very well that this is a real catastrophe, that they are up against an all-out national resistance for independence. An Asian diplomat said that Kabul means "a drop of water on the rose" but for the Soviet Union, it is entirely possible that it means "a drop of blood on the high mountain."

WESTERN COUNTRIES

Contacts With P.L.O.

As the Palestinian issue is crucial to the whole Middle East problem, the United States and some West European countries have started making contacts in various forms with the Palestine Liberation Organization in an effort to find a new approach to settle the Middle East problem.

On August 2, Talal Naji, a member of the P.L.O. Executive Committee, told Arab newsmen in Amman that his organization has held an indirect dialogue with the United States through third parties. The day before, U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter had said, "The quiet diplomacy is to devise a new (U.N.) Security Council resolution that would have two key provisions. One would reaffirm (U.N. Resolution) 242. . . . The other would support Palestinian rights."

According to the London-based Arabic daily *Al Sharq Al*

Awsat, "Britain, who formulated Resolution 242 in 1967, is now drafting a new U.N. Security Council resolution to replace Resolution 242 dealing with the Palestinian issue." "Britain is consulting major European countries on this issue, and the United States is supporting the British Government's move."

As Resolution 242 fails to recognize the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people and treats the Palestinian issue as merely a "refugee problem," the resolution has never been accepted by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Earlier, Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the P.L.O. Executive Committee, held talks in Vienna from July 6 to 8 with Willy Brandt, Chairman of the Socialist Internationale and former Federal Chancellor of West Germany, and Bruno Kreisky, Chancellor of Austria. They agreed in the talks that "the Palestinian issue is crucial to the Middle East conflict." After the talks Arafat noted that his talks with Kreisky and Brandt were a tremendous breakthrough for the P.L.O. in its relations with the West. West European countries have expressed their support to various extents for a solution to the Palestinian issue. Although the United States has also expressed its readiness to accept the Palestinians as a participant to Middle East peace talks, it is unlikely that the U.S. Government will take any significant steps towards the Palestinian issue in view of the fact that among other intricate controversies waiting to be

solved, the Carter administration will have to consider the possible reactions of Israel and the Jewish community at home on this matter with a general election approaching.

MAURITANIA

Peace Agreement With Polisario

A peace agreement was signed in Algiers on August 5 by Ahmed Salem Ould Sidi, Second Vice-Chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation of Mauritania, and Bachir Mustapha Sayed, Vice-Secretary General of Polisario, after three days of negotiations.

Mauritania declared in the agreement that it "does not and will not have territorial or other claims to the West Sahara." It "decides to definitely withdraw from the unjust war in the West Sahara in accordance with the terms laid down in the joint agreement with the representatives of the Saharan people — Polisario."

Polisario announced in the agreement that it "does not and will not have territorial claims to Mauritania."

The West Sahara was once a colony of Spain. In February 1976, in accordance with the Madrid Agreement Spain reached with Morocco and Mauritania in November 1975, it withdrew from the territory and Morocco and Mauritania respectively entered into the northern and southern zones of the West Sahara. Meanwhile, the Algerian-backed Polisario proclaimed the setting up of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and started a guerrilla war for independence.

Since July 1978, when the new Mauritanian President expressed the hope for a peaceful solution to the West Sahara problem and Polisario announced a cease-fire with Mauritania, the two sides have had many contacts to seek a solution to the problem.

At the African summit in Monrovia last month, a report prepared by the O.A.U. Ad Hoc Committee on the West Sahara was approved. The report proposed a referendum in West Sahara to realize the Saharan people's right to self-determination. Mauritania agreed with the proposal while Morocco was against it.

ZIMBABWE

Armed Struggle Results

The Zimbabwean guerrillas scored new victories in the first five months of this year. They put a considerable number of enemy troops out of action, brought down 12 aircraft and destroyed 54 military and other vehicles. They also blew up eight bridges besides one main power station in Salisbury.

Since the beginning of this year, the patriotic armed forces have intensified their attacks on important economic and military installations of the Rhodesian puppet regime. They raided a big fuel depot at Fort Victoria, 240 kilometres south of Salisbury, causing losses of about one million gallons of diesel oil and several thousand gallons of gasoline. They also destroyed rail tracks on 12 occasions and paralysed rail transport in the southern part of the country.

At the same time, the patriotic armed forces have made pro-

gress in establishing strategic bases as well as mobilizing and organizing the masses to build a militia—the people's own defence force.

With the rapid progress of the patriotic armed struggle, the soldiers of the Rhodesian regime have become demoralized. Unwilling to die for the puppet regime, they are leaving the reactionary side in batches and crossing over to join the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. Nearly 500 Rhodesian soldiers came over to the patriotic armed forces in the latter half of April alone.

LEBANON

Rebuilding the Army

Lebanon's army, which disintegrated during the 1975-76 civil war, is being rebuilt and now numbers 18,000 men, approximately the same as before the civil war.

It has been reported that after two years of rebuilding, 13,000 officers and men of the old Lebanese army have returned to their units and 5,000 soldiers have been recruited.

The rebuilt army, though still weak, is playing an increasingly important role in safeguarding Lebanon's security and sovereignty. On April 18 this year, one of its battalions entered southern Lebanon, an area which is being often invaded by Israel, and was deployed alongside the U.N. peace-keeping force there to safeguard the sovereignty of the area. On June 18, two other battalions moved into the southeastern suburban areas of Beirut to stop the fighting among rival Christian militia forces.

● **Big Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant**

The Dongting Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant on the outskirts of Yueyang, Hunan Province, recently had its first trial run. It took only 14 and a half days to produce the first batch of urea, setting a new record in China's chemical fertilizer industry.

The plant uses oil as both fuel and a raw material for producing 240,000 tons of synthetic ammonia annually, which is turned into 384,000 tons of urea. Its fertilizer is of good quality and its output has reached the designed capacity.

It is one of the 13 large plants in China installed with imported chemical fertilizer equipment. The equipment for producing synthetic ammonia and urea and two 100-ton boilers were imported from the United States, the Netherlands and Japan. China designed, con-

structed and installed all the water, electricity, oil, machine repair and waste water treatment systems for the enterprise, as well as a wharf, a railway, a highway, a transportation station and warehouses.

● **More TV Sets**

In the first half of this year, China produced 501,000 TV sets, more than last year's total.

The goal for this year is 1,000,000 sets of various models, mostly small and medium-sized black-and-white sets. The state is importing TV sets to meet domestic demand.

China began to manufacture TV sets in 1958, but the industry developed rather slowly. More attention was paid by the state to developing the industry in the past few years. As a result, the output of TV sets went up from 280,000 in 1977 to 490,000 in 1978.

Some technical equipment is being imported in a planned way to help increase the output and the quality of TV sets.

● **Training Foreign Fish-Breeders**

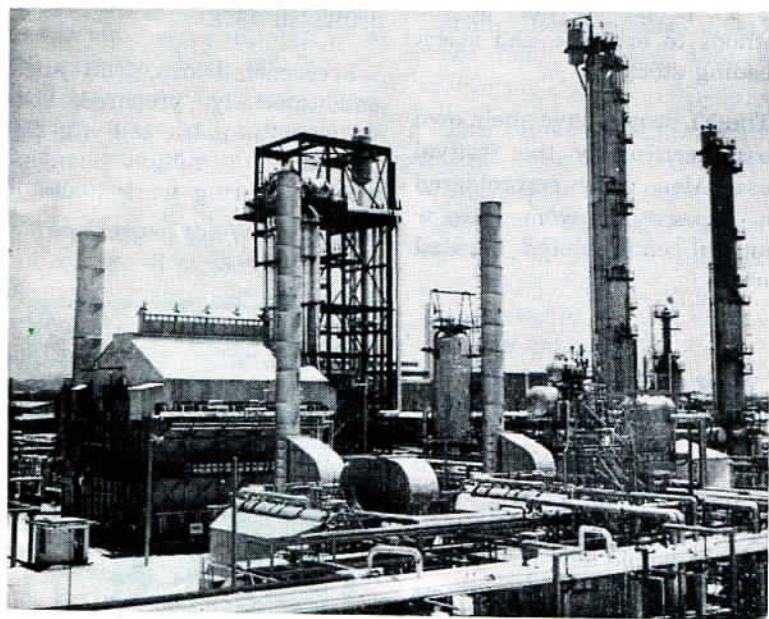
China is sponsoring a centre to train technicians from developing countries in freshwater-fish breeding on the outskirts of Guangzhou.

Run with funds allocated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the training centre includes classrooms, a laboratory and hatching facilities. It used to offer one course each year but is now offering two courses annually. The course lasts three months.

Artificial hatching is a major subject taught at the centre under Professor Zhong Lin, who developed the artificial hatching techniques. Mature fish are injected with a hormone obtained from a carp's head which induces the female to spawn and the male to discharge milt. The fertilized eggs hatch after about one week. Trainees also study the construction of hatching facilities and control of fish diseases.

Since 1975, six classes with a total enrolment of more than 100 students from India, Burma, the Philippines, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand have graduated. The latest course started in July this year.

Freshwater-fish breeding began in China about 3,000 years ago. In 1958, the South China Sea Research Institute of Aquatic Products succeeded in artificially hatching grass carp,



Dongting Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant in Hunan Province.

black carp, silver carp and big head from spawn in special ponds. This helps stock ponds and reservoirs all over the country.

A letter from Sri Lanka to course director Professor Zhong Lin described how three of China's four commonest varieties of fish are now being bred in Sri Lanka. The graduates of the training centre are passing on freshwater-fish breeding techniques developed in China to many other Asian countries.

● **Beijing's New Exhibition Centre**

A large exhibition centre is to be built under the auspices of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade in Beijing's eastern suburbs to house the growing number of foreign exhibitions.

The exhibition halls will have a total floor space of 50,000 square metres, more than twice that of the Beijing Exhibition Centre. With the auxiliary buildings included, the centre will cover an area of 200,000 square metres.

The new centre will be able to accommodate exhibitions of varying sizes sponsored by single countries as well as specialized exhibitions jointly sponsored by several countries.

● **Torch Festival**

In mid-July, the Yi people in the Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture (an administrative unit embracing a number of counties) of Sichuan Province celebrated their yearly Torch Festival. This traditional festival has no fixed date and is usually

held in the month of tiger according to the Yi calendar.

Bullfighting, goatfighting, horseracing, wrestling and antiphonal singing are some of the traditional events at the celebrations. In the evenings people parade through the villages and fields carrying torches and cheering, and the beautiful patterns of lights can be seen from all around.

The Yi people are one of China's 55 minority nationalities. Before liberation they still had a slave society. After liberation, they carried out a democratic reform and later organized people's communes, thus entering the socialist society.

This year some 100,000 people participated in the three-day celebration in the prefecture's capital, Xichang, with bullfighting as the most exciting event. The champion was a strong tan bull, 1.3 metres high with brawny legs from Temuli Commune. Its young peasant owner was cheered and given an honourable citation. Bullfighting and goatfighting also have been used for generations by the Yi people as one of the methods to examine and select breeding stock.

The Yi people have their own dress, particularly the festival dress. Men wear embroidered felt capes, and women wear colourful embroidered pleated skirts.

● **More Cold Drinks In Shanghai**

An air-conditioned room in the basement of a large food shop in downtown Shanghai is serving a whole new list of cold drinks such as pineapple, longan, lichee ice cream, chocolate drink, ice coffee and cocoa.

It is a very popular place this summer and is filled from morning till night.

Atop the seven-storey cultural centre in busy Huangpu District is a roof garden decorated with coloured lights and serving cold drinks. There are also film shows and other entertainment every evening.

Cold drinks and ice cream are being sold in 1,500 cold drink shops and stores and 1,300 mobile booths in Shanghai.

Shanghai is producing greater quantities and more varieties of ice cream and cold drinks this summer than in other years because of a much better supply of fresh eggs, milk and fruit from the surrounding rural areas.

In the first six months of this year, 140 tons of ice cream were sold in Shanghai, 14 times the figure for all last year. In the same six months, 2.1 million dozen bottles of carbonated water, lemonade and orangeade were sold, equivalent of Shanghai's total output of bottled drinks in 1978.

Free cool drinks, fruit juices and specially prepared soda water with extra salt are dispensed to 2 million Shanghai workers during work hours in summer.





MUSIC

Harbin Summer Music Festival

The popular Harbin Summer—a music festival held every summer in the north-eastern city of Harbin—was revived recently after having been suspended for 12 years. Between July 12 and 24, 2,400 professional and amateur musicians from the provinces of Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang as well as the two cities of Beijing and Shanghai gave 68 performances in the city's eight major theatres to a total audience of 110,000.

Most of the 600 musical works, based on a wide range of subjects and in varied forms and styles, were composed in the last two years. Many classical and popular music pieces, foreign songs and compositions were also presented at the festival.

The Story of the White Snake, one of the first symphonies to be based on local Chinese opera melodies, was well received by the audiences. The symphony symbolized the strong desire of Chinese women for freedom and happiness and portrayed their spirit of self-sacrifice and true love. *The Hezhes' Wedding Ceremony* is an opera reflecting the great changes in the life of the Hezhe people, the smallest nationality in China. Two other

works—*Unforgettable* and *Happy Celebrations*—were performed by Zhao Yuzhai, a well-known zheng (stringed plucked instrument) player in Liaoning Province.

Many of the performers came from minority nationalities including the Oroqens, Hezhes, Koreans and Manchus. Soprano Mo Pingqin, of the Oroqen nationality, delighted the audiences with her clear and sweet singing.

Soprano Zhang Quan, tenor Hu Sunghua, mezzo soprano Lo Tianchan, violinist Sheng Zhongguo of Beijing, and flute player Lu Chunling of Shanghai were invited to take part in the festival. Singers presented arias from *La Traviata* and *Madame Butterfly*.

Symposiums on musical performances, compositions and national music were held during the festival.

Harbin is an ideal summer spot for musical activities because of its pleasant weather and charming scenery. Six Harbin Summer music festivals were held between 1961 and 1966.

The revival of China's three music festivals—Guangzhou Musical Festival (held during Spring Festival), Shanghai Spring and Harbin Summer—this year will promote the flourishing of our musical arts and popular singing.

DENTISTRY

Finger-Pressure Anaesthesia

Gong Xuebin, a dentist in the Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine of Liaoning Province in northeast China,

has extracted more than 30,000 bad teeth from 10,000 patients under anaesthesia affected by pressing his fingers on certain acupuncture points, instead of using anaesthetics or needle acupuncture. Patients feel little or no pain.

Dr. Gong began using this method in 1966. Ninety-seven per cent of the extractions were performed without damaging the surrounding tissue or side effects. There is also less bleeding and the patient can go about his normal business immediately afterwards.

After more than a decade of clinical practice, the dentist has gradually worked his method into a fairly perfect art. At first, his method was effective for pulling out only one tooth at a time. Now it works satisfactorily for multiple extractions at one time. Even slanting, deeply rooted canines can be extracted with this method. With the aid of a dental forcep, he can use either hand to pull out ailing incisors and molars. His method suits all patients, regardless of whether they are suffering from coronary diseases, diabetes, kidney diseases, hypertension or hypotension. Teeth can also be extracted before inflammation has subsided.

Gong Xuebin's new teeth-extracting method has attracted the attention of dentists both at home and abroad. People from more than 100 countries and regions including Australia, Britain, Egypt, Japan, Mexico and the United States have watched him extract teeth by this method. Some have had Dr. Gong pull out their sore teeth, and some have learnt to use this method.

In the last few years, Gong has taught 1,300 dentists and barefoot doctors to use this method and he is now working on a paper entitled "Report on 10,000 Cases of Teeth-Extraction Under Anaesthesia by the Finger-Pressing Method."

ARCHAEOLOGY

3,000-Year-Old Palace Sites

Excavations started three years ago have unearthed two palace sites about 100 kilometres west of the ancient city of Xian, northwest China. The Western Zhou Dynasty (c. 1,100-771 B.C.) flourished and had its capital in this area.

Archaeologists and architects have made preliminary studies of the foundations of these palace sites and the oracle tortoise shells and bones, bronzes and pottery vessels found. These finds are of considerable value for studying the social system at that time and the history of Chinese architecture.

Palace for Ancestral Worship, China's Earliest Architecture in Courtyard Style With Buildings on Four Sides. The site found in Qishan County is 3,100 years old. A main hall, several courtyards and 29 rooms

formed an architectural ensemble buried about one metre underground and were fairly well-preserved. Judging by the shape, size and the quality of workmanship, architects and archaeologists believe this site to be a palace for ancestral worship. The courtyard style still common in northern China has much in common with these buildings. The palace had well-planned drainage systems. Wood was used for pillars and stones for their bases. The walls were of sunbaked earthen bricks, and tiles were used on the ridges of the roofs. These tiles are the earliest found in China so far.

Second Site. Another site of a group of eight palace buildings was found to the east of the above-mentioned architectural ensemble. It was built 200 years later and the area covered was four times larger. The main feature of the buildings is their extensive use of tiles. Dozens of types of tiles with different kinds of decoration were found. The buildings were supported by wooden pillars in symmetrical rows bearing the weight of the whole building. The largest pillar base has a diameter of 1.9 metres. This method of construction was continued later in putting up edifices.



Studying a palace pottery drainage conduit.

The State Administrative Bureau of Museums and Archaeological Data has invited some 40 archaeologists and architects from various parts of the country to study how best to protect these finds and suggest plans for further study of these two sites.

REVOLUTIONARY RELICS

A Letter From Martyr Jiang

A letter scratched out with a bamboo stick and ink made from cotton cloth ashes is on exhibition at Chongqing's "Sino-American Co-operation Organization" concentration camp which was jointly run by the Kuomintang and the U.S. Government in the 40s. It was written by the revolutionary martyr, Jiang Zhuyun, in August 1949 while she was imprisoned there.

In this letter martyr Jiang told her comrade outside the prison: "If I'm killed, I want you to raise my son Yuner."



Excavating the foundations of the palace.

Teach him to follow his parents along the revolutionary road and to be determined to build a new China and carry the struggle for the revolutionary cause of communism through to the end." She continued: "Don't spoil him. Simple clothes and food are best." (See photo.)

Martyr Jiang (1919-49) came from a poor family in Sichuan. She once stayed in an orphanage and worked as a child labourer. After joining the Chinese Communist Party in 1939, she did underground revolutionary work in the Kuomintang-ruled areas and organized a student movement in Chongqing. Her comrades affectionately called her "Sister Jiang."

In 1947, the Party sent her to

eastern Sichuan to do liaison work for an uprising which her husband Peng Yongwu was organizing. Unfortunately, he was killed in 1948. She was determined to continue his work there but not long afterwards, she was betrayed to the Kuomintang, arrested and imprisoned at the "Sino-American Co-operation Organization" in Chongqing.

Her struggle has been recounted in the popular novel *Red Crag*.



Handwriting from Jiang Zhuyun's letter.

ON THE STAGE AND SCREEN

Modern Drama

Wang Zhaojun, a new play by leading playwright Cao Yu about a lady-in-waiting at the Han imperial court 2,000 years ago. She marries the reigning Xiongnu ruler and promotes good relations between the Hans and the Xiongnu. Beijing People's Art Theatre.

Call of the Future, by the young playwright Zhao Zixiong. Two comrades clash over a series of major questions in producing a new type of plane. Many of the



Scene from *Wang Zhaojun*.

issues involved are current ideological differences. Central Experimental Drama Theatre.

Film

Jinan Campaign, a wide-screen film on a well-known campaign in the War of Liberation.

The Vast Expanse of Ganjiang River, a colour feature film about a heroic Red Army regiment of the 1930s.

Shangrao Concentration Camp. Chinese Communists and patriots fight the Kuomintang enemy inside a concentration camp of the 1940s. When they are being transferred to another camp, the prisoners make a surprise attack on their guards and get away. Heavy casualties are suffered but most manage to rejoin their fighting companions.

Two Stage Sisters, a colour feature film. The different lives led by two famous Shaoxing

opera actresses before liberation. A moving story, a good cast and some delightful music.

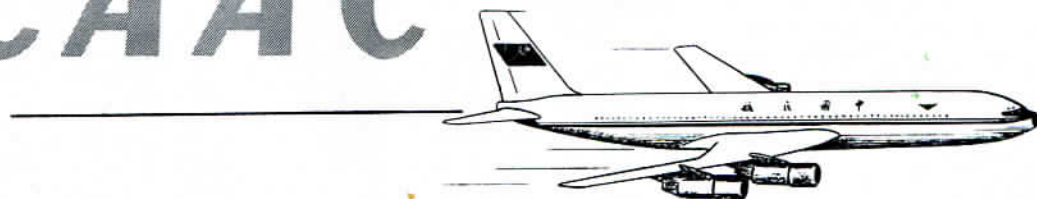
Documentary Film

Chairman Zhu De Lives in Our Hearts For Ever is about the late Comrade Zhu De, his revolutionary activities in the Revolution of 1911, in the Nanchang Uprising, in the war against Japanese aggression as well as in the struggle against Kuomintang reactionaries.

Concert

The Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) Symphony Orchestra, including conductors Hiroyuki Iwaki and Yuzu Toyama, pianist Mitsuko Uchida and violinist Teiko Maebashi, gave three concerts in Beijing. Works include the ballet music *Bugaku* by Toshiro Mayuzumi, *Sakura*, and *Rhapsody for Symphony Orchestra* by NHK conductor Yuzu Toyama, and works of Beethoven, Brahms, Chopin and Tchaikovsky.

CAAC



NEW AIR SERVICES to MANILA and NAGASAKI

BEIJING — GUANGZHOU — MANILA
(Peking) (Canton)

Commencing September 4, 1979

BEIJING — SHANGHAI — NAGASAKI

Commencing September 13, 1979

TIMETABLE

(All local times)

CA919 Thu. B-707	CA971 Tue. Fri. B-707	CA173 Tue. Fri. B-707	Flight No. Days Aircraft	CA174 Tue. Fri. B-707	CA972 Tue. Fri. B-707	CA920 Thu. B-707
08.20		08.20	dep. BEIJING	21.35		19.50
		11.05	arr. GUANGZHOU	18.55	17.40	
	12.25		dep. MANILA		15.35	
	14.25		arr. SHANGHAI			18.00
10.05			dep. NAGASAKI			17.00
11.45						15.55
14.40						

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