

BEIJING REVIEW

北京周報

A CHINESE WEEKLY
OF
NEWS AND VIEWS

- Premier Zhao Visits South Asia
- Life on Inner Mongolian Grassland
- *China Condemns Israeli Atrocity*



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

Premier Zhao's South Asia Tour

Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to South Asia has promoted the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh and is conducive to the maintenance of peace and stability in that region (pp. 5-7).

At press conferences he gave in Rawalpindi and Kathmandu, the Premier dealt with a number of international issues of major importance (p. 9).

Concerning Mao Zedong Thought

The rumour that China is carrying out a "demaofication" campaign has been going around for some time, and many people in the West doubt whether the continuing stress on upholding the principles of Mao Zedong Thought in China today is genuine. A theoretical worker makes a correct assessment of Mao Zedong Thought, deals with its main contents and ex-

plains what the Chinese people's attitude towards it is (pp. 13-17).

Tribute to Soong Ching Ling

Reminiscences of the late Honorary President of the People's Republic of China by people who know her well help readers gain an insight into her lofty character and devotion to the cause of the people (pp. 17-21).

Life on Inner Mongolian Grassland

Our correspondent who recently toured Inner Mongolia gives an interesting account of the herdsmen's life on the grassland — their production activities, education, recreation, wedding customs, etc. (pp. 22-28).

Israeli Atrocity Condemned

Vice-Premier Huang Hua condemns Israel for bombing a nuclear reactor in Iraq and expressed firm support for the Arab people's just struggle against Israel (p. 6).

Sanctions Against South Africa

Representatives from over 120 countries met in Paris to discuss sanctions against the racist regime of South Africa and support for the Namibian people's struggle against Pretoria (p. 11).

Kwangju Uprising Anniversary

The Kwangju uprising in south Korea a year ago shook the fascist regime there to its foundations. Popular demand for democracy was stifled and resistance against tyranny quelled, but the spirit of the uprising is being carried forward by the students in south Korea (p. 10).



Livestock thriving on the Inner Mongolian grassland.

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Economic Structure

The development of agriculture and light industry is inseparably linked with heavy industry. But now China is restructuring some heavy industrial enterprises so as to produce more light industrial goods. How will China's national economy develop in the future?

Stress is being laid on developing agriculture and light industry and on producing more consumer goods. This is done, however, not at the expense of heavy industry. Rather, the aim is to readjust and restructure heavy industry so that its development will be compatible with that of agriculture and light industry.

The principle of developing the national economy in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry had been affirmed for many years, but it was not carried out. For years, undue emphasis was given to heavy industry and the slogan of "taking steel as the key link" prevailed. The result was a lopsided development, with heavy industry occupying too large a proportion in the national economy.

During the years of 1952-79, state investment in light industry was only 35,000 million yuan as against 349,300 million yuan for heavy industry. Priority was given to the development of iron and steel industry and other industries which directly serve it, such as the machine-building, chemical, power and fuel industries. They all grew bigger and bigger in size, while the textile and other

industrial departments which produce daily necessities for the people had to make the best of whatever equipment they had to expand their own production capacity.

It is therefore a major task in the current economic readjustment to change this irrational structure and give due importance to the production of daily necessities. Initial results were achieved in the last two years. The proportion of light industrial output value in the total industrial output value rose from 31.8 per cent in 1978 to 46.9 per cent in 1980.

Heavy industry has tried in many ways to help agriculture and light industry develop. This includes the supply of metallic and non-metallic materials as well as technology and equipment. Unused factory buildings

and equipment were turned over to light industrial departments and some heavy industrial enterprises were converted to produce consumer goods. All this is part of the effort to restructure the economy.

The machine-building industry is also shifting its emphasis from mainly serving capital construction to helping the technical transformation of existing enterprises, which is yet another important task of the present economic readjustment.

The development of China's economy in the days ahead will depend not on the building of new factories but mainly on tapping the potential of existing enterprises through technical transformation, rational restructuring and integration so as to raise the economic results.

— Economic Editor
Wang Dacheng

Trilateral Commission

Why do you have contact with the trilateral commission?

Members of the North American-European-Japanese Trilateral Commission paid a visit to China recently at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Members of people's organizations, social celebrities, scholars and well-known persons of various fields in foreign countries are often invited by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs to visit China and exchange views on interna-

tional questions and other issues of common concern. This not only promotes mutual understanding and enhances co-operation but is also conducive to the defence of world peace.

Members of the trilateral commission met with prominent Chinese figures in Beijing for the first time. They exchanged views on a wide range of questions, including ways of developing friendly relations and co-operation between China and the trilateral countries.

— International Editor
Mu Youlin

LETTERS

Mourn Soong Ching Ling

Deeply grieved to hear the sad news from Radio Peking of the death of Madame Soong Ching Ling, the Honorary President of the People's Republic of China.

Soong Ching Ling was a great daughter and great revolutionary of the Chinese people, and an unyielding fighter in striving for people's liberation, social progress, world peace and friendship among the people of various countries.

The death of Madame Soong Ching Ling is a great loss to the people of China and the world.

Here I would like to express my deep condolences to the Chinese people.

Martin Lotscher
Basel, Switzerland

I learnt from Radio Peking the sad news of the passing of Honorary President Soong Ching Ling. Here, on behalf of myself and my family, I would like to express my deep condolences and sympathies to you.

Eternal glory to Comrade Soong Ching Ling! She is respected by all the progressive people for her unprecedented service and great contributions to the Chinese people. Comrade Soong Ching Ling will live for ever in the hearts of the Chinese people and their friends.

Gerd Wedemeyer
Wiesbaden, W. Germany

Assessment of Chairman Mao

I have long studied this problem, a real problem of fundamental importance. Mao was one of the founders of your Party and overcame many crises. For quite some time I have known the details of the military and historical events mentioned in the article ("How to Assess Chairman Mao and Mao Zedong Thought," in issue No. 17), which further affirmed his great merits between 1921 and 1976. The correct approach is to repeatedly draw attention to these events in a positive way.

In Chinese history Mao undoubtedly was a blessing for his country because he led the Chi-

nese people from darkness to light.

All the decisions Mao made for China have been proved correct. Mao Zedong Thought, as seen by Huang Kecheng whom I fully agree with, is at present and will be the spiritual weapon, spiritual food and spiritual pillar of the Chinese people; Mao Zedong Thought will be continuously enriched and developed and more effectively practised in the future.

Artur Becker-Neetz
Frankfurt, W. Germany

Democracy and Legality

We have read with interest a number of good articles discussing democracy and socialist legality in China in the columns of your esteemed paper. It is also heartening for us to see the leaders of present-day China emphasizing democracy and legal procedures in the conduct of everyday life.

To us the greatest lesson of recent Chinese history is that China must foster the rule of law and that justice in China must be institutionalized. Both civil and criminal laws in China must be codified and some institutional changes made which will make it perfectly legal and perfectly safe for a minority critical voice to be heard before the country goes on the wrong road following the majority line. The people must have the right to protest and this protest must be made legal and admissible without having the Party and state cadres shouting "counter-revolutionary!"

Lajpat Rai
Delhi, India

Man Is Not Innately Selfish

Your article in your No. 17 issue states a point of view with which I am very much in agreement. Apart from the gross egotism and anti-social characteristics of the capitalists and their imperialist leaders, the great mass of the working class frequently casts aside contaminating capitalist tendencies to rise to great heights of sacrificial unselfishness and service to their fellow-men.

For many years I have held the view that the principle underlying all human development and progress from the earliest flickering of human self-consciousness

has been the mutuality of cooperation without which the amazing achievements of mankind would have been impossible.

Thomas Murray
Edinburgh, U.K.

Who Is the Chief Enemy?

"Notes From the Editors" is very clear and gets to the heart of things. We feel that China is opposed to the Soviet's evil-doings and has equalized the balance of forces. When Carter came to power, the balance took a favourable turn towards Russia. Carter's policy was beneficial to the Soviets, but harmed smaller nations that are easy victims of the Soviets.

It is very good that China does not permit itself to be a puppet of the Russians, nor allow them to use China's natural resources and manpower and meddle in its internal affairs of the government (such as dismissing those who the Russians think are unsuitable and promoting those who they think are suitable). Only the Chinese can command China. Just as Mexico belongs to the Mexicans, China belongs to the Chinese.

We do not agree with what Antonio Moreno B. said: The chief enemy is not the Soviet Union, but the U.S. (see "Letters" in our issue No. 9). I am sure that if Russia were our neighbouring country, Mexico would have passed out of existence as a state long ago.

Manuel Flota
Villahermosa, Mexico

China and the Arab World

I think your column "Notes From the Editors" has wide-range themes, but the reports about relations between China and the Arab world are inadequate and I hope you will provide more reports.

Kacem Neji
Monastir, Tunis

Good Reporting

My respect for the "International" section grows realistically. For example, in issue No. 15 there is a very logical and successful account of the attempted coup in Thailand. To me it carried two good qualities. It was authoritative and concise.

Alex G. Macaskill
Lanarkshire, U.K.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Premier Zhao's Visit to South Asian Countries

Premier Zhao Ziyang paid an official visit to Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh from June 1 to 8. This was his first visit to South Asia and he was warmly welcomed by the governments and people there. He had an exchange of views with leaders of those countries on major international issues and on the South Asian situation and other questions of common concern. His successful visit has enhanced understanding and promoted friendship between China and those three countries.

In Pakistan

Premier Zhao arrived in Pakistan on June 1, just a few days after the celebration of the 30th anniversary (May 21) of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The visit added to the

festive atmosphere of Islamabad and Rawalpindi. Premier Zhao was accompanied by President Zia-Ul-Haq throughout his tour which was given extensive coverage by the newspapers in Pakistan. All this pointed to the importance the Pakistan Government and people attached to this visit. Leaders of the two countries held talks and reached agreement on a number of major international issues. Both sides are resolved to make continuous efforts to strengthen their friendly co-operation in various fields and to safeguard peace and stability in South Asia.

The Pakistan Government has repeatedly stated that measures for strengthening its national defence capabilities are not directed against its neighbours. Improvement of relations between the countries in South



Premier Zhao Ziyang and President Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq at the welcoming ceremony at the Islamabad airport.

Asia is beneficial to the interests of the people of this region and not to Soviet hegemonism. That is why the Soviet propaganda machine has continually churned out rumours in an attempt to sow discord among them. The Soviet Union has also tried to undermine China's relations with South Asian countries and done its utmost to distort the real nature of the friendly relations between China and Pakistan. Premier Zhao's successful visit to Pakistan has dealt a heavy blow to Soviet hegemonism.

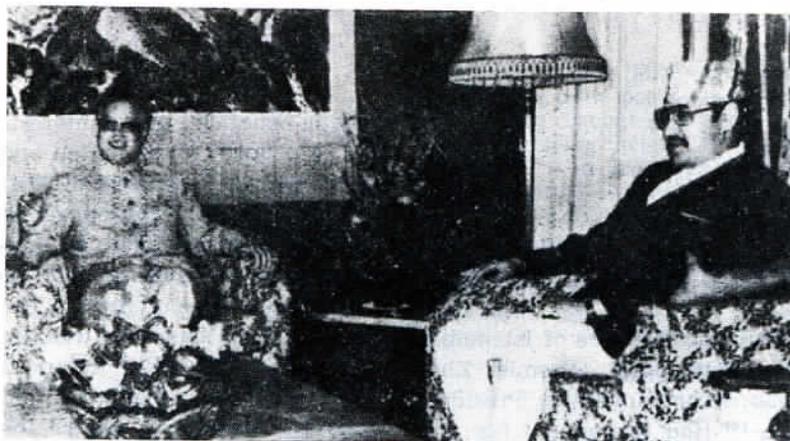
Visit to Afghan Refugees Camp.

Accompanied by President Zia-Ul-Haq, Premier Zhao visited an Afghan refugees camp in Narsirbagh near Peshawar and extended his sympathies to these victims of Soviet aggression. He said that the Chinese Government and people resolutely stand on the side of the Afghan people and support their just struggle against the Soviet aggressors. At the rally attended by the Afghan refugees, Premier Zhao presented, on behalf of the Chinese Government, a check of Renminbi 500,000 yuan to President Zia-Ul-Haq for the President's fund for Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

At the press conference he gave in Rawalpindi on June 3, Premier Zhao dealt with some of the major international issues today. (For detail see p. 9.)

In Nepal

Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived in Kathmandu on June 4 for an official visit to Nepal after visiting Pakistan. He was welcomed at the airport by Nepalese Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa who is concurrently Foreign Minister.



King Birendra with Premier Zhao Ziyang at the Royal Palace.

During the visit, leaders of the two countries held talks and shared identical views on many major international issues. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the smooth development of bilateral relations, and were determined to further strengthen their friendly relations and co-operation.

In the talks, Premier Zhao Ziyang expressed the following views:

- The Chinese Government appreciates the stand taken by Nepal and other South Asian countries in upholding justice and the principles of the U.N. Charter and in opposing foreign aggression when peace and security in this region are gravely threatened;

- The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Nepalese Government and people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty;

- China firmly supports the proposal to declare Nepal a zone of peace.

Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa reiterated Nepal's stand that all foreign forces should withdraw immediately from Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Premier Zhao Ziyang was cordially received by King Birendra.

In Bangladesh

Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived in Dacca on June 7. During his visit (June 7-8) he extended, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, deep condolences on the death of President Ziaur Rahman. Premier Zhao praised the late President for his unremitting efforts in promoting the friendly relations between China and Bangladesh. He expressed his conviction that Bangladesh will continue to follow the policies formulated by the late President Ziaur Rahman

and that the friendly relations between the two countries will continue to develop.

Abdus Sattar, Acting President of Bangladesh, expressed his thanks to the Chinese Premier for visiting his country when his people were mourning the death of President Ziaur Rahman. He said that Premier Zhao's visit at such a time was a great encouragement to his people. He assured the Chinese guests that the policies formulated by the late President would be followed in earnest.

The two leaders exchanged views on the world situation, particularly the situation in South Asia.

China and Bangladesh are close and friendly neighbours. Friendly contacts between the two peoples date back to 1,500 years ago. The amicable relations and co-operation between the two countries, which conform to the basic interests of the two peoples, have made rapid progress since the establishment of diplomatic relations.

News in Brief

Oil Well Drilled by Sino-French Undertaking. A high-yield oil



Bangladesh Acting President Abdus Sattar greeting Premier Zhao at the airport.

Huang Hua Condemns Israeli Atrocity

ON June 7 Israeli aircraft intruded into Iraq's air space and bombed the nuclear reactor in Tammuz. This act of flagrant invasion of a sovereign state seriously trampled on the norms of international law and aggravated tension in the Middle East.

The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn this new act of aggression committed by Israel and firmly support the just struggle of Iraq and other Arab countries in safeguarding their state sovereignty, recovering lost territories, restoring the national rights of the Palestinian people and opposing Israeli aggression and expansion.

The above statement was made on June 9 by Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua at a banquet in honour of the visiting Minister of Foreign Affairs Nicos Rolandis of Cyprus.

well has been drilled in Beibu Gulf in the South China Sea under a Sino-French co-operative exploration plan. Drilling of the well, 2,945 metres deep, was undertaken by China's *Nanhai No. 3* drilling rig in waters 27.5 metres deep. Work started on January 8 and was completed on April 15. Tests of six oil- and gas-bearing formations and zones made between April 20 and May 26 showed that the well produces 320 tons of high-quality oil and 59,000 cubic metres of gas per day in the second formation and 320 tons of oil and 70,000 cubic metres of gas per day in the third formation.

ECONOMIC

Self-Sufficient in Edible Oil

Recently released official figures show that since 1980 China no longer needs to import

edible oil. The amount exported has exceeded the imported figure, and supply on the market has greatly improved. Commercial departments now have a larger stock of edible oil than at any time in the past.

China was one of the edible-oil exporting countries in the world in the 1950s. But in the 1960s and after, undue emphasis was placed on grain production, the acreage under oil-bearing crops was reduced and output of edible oil dropped. For some years edible oil had to be imported to make up for the deficiency, the biggest amount imported in a year being 120,000 tons.

More flexible policies have been adopted for the rural areas in recent years. Grain production is still taken as the key link, but all-round development is encouraged. The purchasing prices of agricultural and sideline products have been raised and various forms of responsibility in production,

with more pay for more work, have been put into practice. All this has enhanced the peasants' enthusiasm for production. Meanwhile, the acreage planted to oil-bearing crops has been expanded, and the result is a boost in the output of oil-bearing crops for three consecutive years. The total output of edible oil rose from 1,659,000 tons in 1977 to 2,067,000 tons in 1978; it further increased to 2,465,500 tons in 1979 and 2,763,000 tons in 1980.

Another good harvest of oil-bearing crops is reported this summer, and according to the agricultural departments, unless there is a big natural calamity, the output of the autumn crops will also increase. Indications are that the total output of edible oil will exceed 3 million tons this year. This will further improve the situation on the domestic market.

Developing the Tertiary Industry

Four cold drink and snack bars, the first to be set up under the reviewing stands in Beijing's Tian An Men Square, were opened to business on May 10. Housed in the rooms which had been lying idle for years, they are collectively owned shops run by young people formerly waiting for jobs.

These snack bars attract a large number of people every day. A teacher from Shanxi Province, who was on a visit to the capital, was lavish with praise as he sipped green tea, saying they are a great convenience to sightseers from other places. A retired worker said that shops of this kind were long overdue.



A snack counter in one of the rest rooms under the reviewing stands in Tian An Men Square.

On the opening day, Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing municipal Party committee, and Jiao Ruoyu, mayor of Beijing, visited these snack bars and extended congratulations to the youngsters in charge there. The municipal government has decided to put the stress on developing the tertiary industry — the commercial, repairing, catering and other service trades in particular. For a long time in the past these trades which are badly needed in the people's everyday life were ignored. Departments concerned are now mapping out plans and concrete measures for promoting them. It was learnt that if the proportion of employees in the commerce and the service trades in the total number of workers in Beijing is restored to the level of the early 1950s, there will be employment for the city's more than 200,000 job-waiting youths.

Last April, the State Council issued a directive urging the local authorities to attach importance to developing the tertiary industry and overcome the tendency of ignoring departments which do not produce material goods. The directive stressed that in expanding the tertiary industry, the collectives and the individuals should be

given the opportunity to play a greater role.

In Tianjin, the largest port city in north China, 2,687 state and collectively owned shops selling sundry goods, food and drinks and doing repair work were set up in the period from August 1977 to the end of 1980, employing more than 20,000 youths. In addition, business licences were issued to 8,540 individual households embracing 9,000 people. Many shops selling traditional and special goods were restored in this city.

Economic Briefs

- The first 150,000-kilowatt generating unit in the Panjiakou Hydropower Station¹ (see map) on the middle reaches of the Luanhe River in Hebei Province was recently connected with the Beijing-Tianjin-Tangshan power network and began supplying electricity to this region. The Panjiakou station now being built will be the biggest in north China.

- In the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in south China, a 60,000-kilowatt generating unit was installed and put into operation. It is a part of the Eshuitan Hydropower Station² on the Hongshui River which is now under construction and

has a designed capacity of 560,000 kilowatts. A key electricity-supplying control centre has also been completed in the region.

- The Shanghai No. 12 Cotton Textile Mill has recently built a spinning shop with 3,800 spindles. Technically, the shop is up to the advanced world level, and it consumes less energy than shops of the same kind abroad. Air in the shop is changed 18 times every hour to keep the dust content below 3 mg. per cubic metre. Except for



the section where the spinning frames are installed, noise in the whole shop is below 90 decibel.

- A highway bridge³ spanning the Xijiang River in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region was opened to traffic on May 1. It is 786 metres long and 18 metres wide and is at present the longest highway bridge in Guangxi.

- Gold deposits have been discovered in 56 of the 80 counties in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in northwest China. Most of the gold is washed out of gravel.

CORRECTION: In issue No. 23, page 4, third column, paragraph 3, line 13, for "Li Sue" read "Li Yane."

Premier Zhao on Current International Issues

AT a press conference in Rawalpindi on June 3 Premier Zhao Ziyang spoke about some major international issues. The main points of his speech are as follows:

China-Pakistan Co-operation.

Pakistan faces a grave military threat because of the hegemonists' invasion of Afghanistan. China fully understands the efforts made by Pakistan to strengthen its national defence capability so as to resist aggression and expansion from the outside. China will energetically give whatever support it can to these efforts.

China and Pakistan enjoy good relations in trade and economic co-operation, and the volume of trade between the two countries has been increasing. China hopes Pakistan will bring in a good cotton harvest and China will continue to buy cotton from Pakistan.

Sino-Indian Relations. China and India are two big Asian countries and close neighbours as well. Peaceful coexistence between the two countries is in the interests not only of the two peoples but also of peace in Asia and in the world. China hopes that some issues relating to bilateral relations between China and India would be solved step by step through friendly consultations and in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. These issues can be resolved if the two sides show sincerity.

China desires to develop its bilateral relations with countries in South Asia. It also de-

sires to see countries in South Asia friendly with each other and, on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, strengthen their unity, eliminate their differences and make efforts to develop their own national economies and to fight together against outside aggression and intervention.

Soviet Hegemonism. It is important for the peoples and countries in the world who oppose hegemonism to be aware of the global aim of the Soviet hegemonists' aggression and expansion.

The Soviet hegemonists' invasion of Afghanistan and their support of Viet Nam's invasion of Kampuchea are both im-

portant component parts of their global strategy. Their purpose is to expand southward into the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf and along the western Pacific rim to dominate oil resources in these areas and the oil passage through the Strait of Malacca.

China has always rendered energetic political and moral support to the countries and peoples that are subjected to hegemonist aggression and expansion and has always given them material and other forms of assistance within its means.

Afghan Issue. China hopes to see the Afghan people's resistance movement close its ranks and persevere in struggle to win a great victory with the support of the world's justice-upholding people and countries.

China supports the resolutions

Premier Zhao's Kathmandu Press Conference

ON June 7, at his press conference in Kathmandu Premier Zhao Ziyang dealt with many questions, including the following:

- Sino-Indian boundary question. A package solution to the boundary question between China and India is possible so long as both sides agree to work in the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. China and India should improve relations and live together in peace because this is in the interest of peace in Asia and the whole world. Whether or not there is a breakthrough in Sino-Indian relations following Foreign Minister Huang Hua's visit depends on whether there is sincere desire on both sides. On its part, China hopes his visit will help improve the relations between the two countries.

- Soviet allegations. When a UPI correspondent made reference to a Soviet press allegation that China was implicated in the assassination of the late Bangladesh President, Premier Zhao said: "This is a downright vicious attack not worth refuting."

- Sino-U.S. relations. A possible improvement in Sino-U.S. relations depends in the final analysis on whether the U.S. Government will abide by the principles of the Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and the United States in handling relations between the two countries. This is the most important point. Only when this is adhered to, can the relations between the two countries be further improved.

on solving the Afghan issue adopted by the U.N. General Assembly, the Islamic Summit Conference and the non-aligned countries foreign ministers' conference. These resolutions demand that the Soviet Union must withdraw its troops immediately from Afghanistan. The future of Afghanistan should be determined by the Afghan people themselves, the independence and non-aligned status of Afghanistan must be restored and Afghan refugees should return home in safety and dignity.

The political settlement of the Afghan question should be just and reasonable and based on the above-mentioned principles. The settlement of the problem mainly depends on the development of the Afghan people's resistance movement against the Soviet aggressors.

This does not mean that this is not the time to propose a political settlement. China has always admired and praised the Pakistan Government's efforts to seek a political settlement of the Afghan question.

was groundlessly charged with "complicity" in the uprising. He has again and again declared that south Korea will "enter a new epoch" and "become a democratic and welfare state." But no one in the south is being taken in by his fine words. The only ones these expressions have made any favourable impression on are the U.S. authorities. It was Reagan who invited the south Korean dictator to meet with him at the White House as soon as he became president. On returning to Seoul after the meeting, Chun Du Hwan declared that the opposition of the 1970s to the system "has no reason to continue into the 80s." But he could not say why, because everyone knows that there is every reason to continue to oppose the system as it is. No changes have been noticed even by the most charitable observer.

South Korean Student Demonstrations

The spirit of the Kwangju uprising is being carried on by the students of south Korea. Recent student demonstrations show that the Chun Du Hwan regime is as unpopular and repressive as that of the assassinated dictator Pak Jung Hi.

The Kwangju Spirit

A SPATE of student demonstrations against Chun Du Hwan has broken out one after another in recent weeks. Students of Koryo, Dongkook and six other universities have held meetings and demonstrations and distributed leaflets against the south Korean regime. On May 27, about a thousand students held a silent march on the campus of Seoul University to mark the Kwangju uprising of last year when hundreds of participants were killed by south Korean troops. One economics student, Kim Tae Hoon, plunged off the fifth floor of the library building to his death after repeatedly shouting, "Down with Chun Du Hwan!" Some 300 armed police were dispatched to disperse the demonstrators. The students met the police assault with sticks and stones and battled tear-gas and police clubs for several hours.

The anniversary of the Kwangju uprising, which began on May 17, was marked by thousands of students in south Korea. Meetings protesting the tyrannical *Yushin* "revitalized system" were held in March and April and then May 18-27 was declared a ten-day period of "sacred struggle for democracy." Students put on black brassards in memory of those who fell last year.

Chun Du Hwan was the strongman who bloodily suppressed the Kwangju uprising last year. Since then, he has made a show of being more "tolerant." This, of course, is meant to improve his ugly image and to bolster his regime. He has announced the release of the thousands detained for their part in the Kwangju uprising and has said he would show "leniency" to the well-known democrat, Kim Dae Jung, who

Chun Du Hwan, who put himself in power by holding a bogus "election" on February 25, has not learnt any lesson from the downfall of Pak Jung Hi, his mentor and predecessor. He is using the pretext of "striving for ordered political development" to sidetrack the popular demand for reforms to the "revitalized system" and to obstruct efforts for a peaceful reunification of the country. At the same time, his clique has been ruthlessly suppressing patriotic students and democratic figures. Suppression has only aroused deeper discontent and engendered new resistance in the south. The spirit of the Kwangju uprising is still very much alive in south Korea. So long as there are sharp, social contradictions, this spirit will always be an inspiration to all who want to bring an end to the repressive regime in south Korea.

— Ren Yan

Sanctions Against South Africa

AN international conference to discuss applying sanctions against South Africa was held on May 20-27 in Paris after the African proposal to apply such sanctions was vetoed in April by three permanent members of the Security Council, Britain, France and the United States. The conference was sponsored by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with relevant U.N. General Assembly resolutions. Representatives from more than 120 countries including China, as well as representatives of national-liberation movements in southern Africa were present. But the United States, Britain, West Germany and Japan were not represented at the meeting.

All-round sanctions against South Africa were discussed at the meeting and specific measures to render support to the Namibian and Azanian people were worked out and a series of resolutions adopted. The conference has upheld justice and contributed to pushing forward the worldwide struggle against the racist regime in South Africa.

Last Colonial Bulwark

South Africa is the last colonial bulwark on the African continent. The white minority of 16 per cent of the whole population rules over the black majority. To hold down the black people and exploit them, the regime in Pretoria has passed 153 repressive laws and decrees since the early 50s. Arrest, torture and shooting of the blacks are routine police procedures and many blacks detained have never walked out alive.

Pretoria, which has illegally occupied Namibia (South West Africa), has constantly launched attacks against independent neighbouring countries. At the Paris meeting last month, representatives from Zambia, Mozambique and Angola cited many cases and strongly denounced Pretoria's belligerent actions. The Angolan representative said that in the last three years, the racist Pretoria regime had attacked Angola from the air 290 times and had launched more than 70 attacks across the border. These attacks killed and wounded a large number of innocent Angolan citizens and inflicted some U.S.\$ 7,000 million of damages. The South African racist regime is the root cause of trouble and tension in southern Africa. The regime is not only a curse inflicted on the South African people, but also a menace to the peace and safety of other countries in the region. Speaker after speaker took the floor at the conference to condemn the outrages committed by Pretoria. In a declaration, all the representatives roundly denounced the apartheid policy of the South African authorities, called for an immediate end to Pretoria's illegal occupation of Namibia and a stop to its aggression against neighbouring countries.

Main Obstacle

The main obstacle to implementing sanctions against South Africa are some of the Western industrialized powers, who were absent at the meeting. They are more committed to maintaining relations with

Pretoria for their own interests than to upholding principles. Despite protests by many African statesmen, the South African Foreign Minister Roelof F. Botha visited the United States where, it was reported, he was received with "more than usual warmth" by U.S. President Reagan.

In his talks with the visiting South African, Secretary of State Alexander Haig spoke about the United States' amending its earlier endorsement of the U.N. proposal for Namibian independence and that it was backing the Western proposal for establishing a constitution to guarantee the interests of the whites before a South African withdrawal from the territory and general elections.

The five Western countries (the United States, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany) were not planning any fundamental changes to the U.N. proposals, it was carefully explained, but there was a need to "inject something else" into the U.N. plan, which has failed thus far to produce a settlement. The main points of the new proposal include turning Namibia into a "neutral state," establishing a permanent demilitarized zone between Namibia and Angola and Zambia, and the policing of the zone not by U.N. forces but by troops of the five Western powers and one or two African countries.

Sam Nujoma, President of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), condemned the new plan as "sinister conspiratorial efforts" to torpedo the U.N. resolutions. The U.N. plan required no ad-

ditions or subtractions, he said. The thing is to make South Africa honour the U.N. plan.

At the Paris conference, representatives of the various national-liberation movements of southern Africa made it clear that the sanctions called for by the conference are an important instrument to weaken Pretoria, but not a substitute for the struggle being waged by the people of South Africa and

Namibia. They all expressed firm resolution to continue the armed struggle until Namibia gained independence and the South African racist regime was forced to abandon its policy of racism and subjugation. Support for Pretoria in any form from the West, they said, only invited greater upheavals in southern Africa.

— *“Beijing Review” news analyst Yi Fei*

Political Quake in Rome

The Forlani cabinet resigned when the parliamentary coalition split. The P2 scandal has rocked Rome as never before and the reverberations set off will be felt for some time to come.

ITALY'S 40th postwar government fell on May 26, seven months after Arnaldo Forlani was sworn in as Prime Minister and within a week of the finding of a list of members of the secret Masonic Lodge P2, the “Masonic Lodge Propaganda Two.” In the list of some 900 members were the Ministers of Justice, Labour and Foreign Trade. Other prominent figures, including members of parliament, senior army and navy officers, legislators, judges, eminent bankers, journalists and industrialists, were on the list of the Masonic Lodge implicated in a variety of criminal activities.

This secret lodge has been accused of having illegal objectives. It is linked with a big tax evasion scandal on oil imports, bribery, espionage, illegal exporting of large sums of capital from Italy, manipulating various aspects of public life

for the benefit of its members. Licio Gelli is the Grand Master of the lodge and a name frequently linked with scandals, including his role in the huge oil tax scandal that broke out last autumn. He is in hiding and has been indicted in absentia on charges of political espionage.

This secret Masonic Lodge, one of hundreds in Italy, came under judicial investigation earlier in connection with illegal activities. In April, Deputy Chairman of the Superior Council of the Judiciary, Ugo Zilletti, had to resign because of his part in improperly helping an accused member of the lodge, Roberto Calvi, President of the Banco Ambrosiano in Milan, recover his passport. Calvi, a member of Lodge P2 and a long-time friend of Gelli, was charged with using his banks to illegally export huge sums of money from Italy. The Lodge P2 for years had the use of millions of U.S. dollars of the bank, had control of several influential newspapers, and had close financial contacts with certain foreign countries.

The Forlani cabinet was made up of a coalition of the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Republic-

ans and was formed last October when Italy was in deep social, political and economical troubles. The government faced an unfavourable trade balance of \$18,000 million and terrorist activities were threatening to destabilize the country. In addition, the government was embroiled with a big oil tax scandal, the aftermath of a big earthquake and a tangle of economic reforms.

Those were the least of its troubles. There was tedious wrangling among the parties inside the coalition and growing conflict between parties in office and those in opposition. The largest opposition party, the Italian Communist Party, declared that the Christian Democrats were incompetent of leading the country. When the Lodge P2 scandal broke, the Italian Communist Party formally demanded that the Forlani cabinet step down. The four ruling political parties were divided over the issue. The leading Christian Democrats were reported to favour a partial government reshuffle to save the government. The Socialist Party boycotted a meeting called by the Prime Minister because it was against patching things up. This, it is said, ultimately split the coalition and Forlani was forced to hand in his resignation to President Pertini.

The P2 scandal has rocked Rome as never before. The dust stirred up in the Italian political arena is not likely to settle very soon, even when a new government is formed. Investigation of members of this freemason lodge and their activities could uncover more unsavory facts to embarrass a lot more members of the Italian Establishment.

— Qi Hua

China Upholds Principles of Mao Zedong Thought

by Lu Zhichao

The author of this article deals briefly with the process of the formation and development of Mao Zedong Thought, its main content and the way to distinguish it from the mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong committed in his late years. The author affirms that the Chinese Communists at present are not engaged in "demaiofication," but are restoring and developing the important principles of Mao Zedong Thought.

MARXISM-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the guiding thought of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese revolutionary cause. This is a principle which has consistently been adhered to by our Party, a principle which has been proved correct by historical facts over the last few decades. But owing to the serious mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong committed in his late years (mainly during the "cultural revolution"), both in theory and in practice, some people now doubt this. Some foreign friends do not fully understand why the Chinese Communist Party has repeatedly stressed the need for upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Aware that China is reviewing and correcting the mistakes of the "cultural revolution" and is putting an end to many former "Left" practices, they wonder whether this stress on upholding Mao Zedong Thought is genuine and want to know what, after all, China does uphold. Certain people allege that China has abandoned Mao Zedong Thought and is practising "demaiofication." This shows that it is highly necessary now to give a correct explanation and answer questions about what Mao Zedong Thought is and what our attitude should be towards it.

Formation and Development

Mao Zedong Thought is not a theory outside of Marxism-Leninism but an application and development of Marxism-Leninism in China and part of the scientific theory of Marxism. Mao Zedong Thought took shape and developed in

The author is a theoretical worker.

the course of Chinese Communists integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution.

Old China was a large semi-colonial and semi-feudal country in the East. The whole of contemporary Chinese history has proved that only the science of Marxism is able to tell us how to understand and solve various contradictions in China, and pointed out the road to victory of the Chinese revolution and its future. All bourgeois ways of national salvation were tried and failed; all reactionary trends of thought as expressed in the statement that "Marxism does not suit China's conditions" went bankrupt. Influenced by the October Revolution and Lenin, the Chinese Communists took up the weapon of Marxism-Leninism, henceforth opening up a new vista for the Chinese revolution.

Of course, it was not easy to apply Marxism-Leninism to the Chinese revolution and give it guidance. The Chinese Communists represented by Comrade Mao Zedong had to struggle not only against all shades of anti-Marxist trends of thought outside the Party, but also against dogmatist trends of thought within the Party in order to master the skill of combining theory with practice. The Chinese Communist Party led the revolution under extraordinary and difficult conditions in China. While Marxism-Leninism gave the proletariat some general principles for leading the democratic and socialist revolution, it could not give us a ready-made answer to the question of how to concretely carry out the revolution. This question could only be solved by Chinese Communists through practice.

In the course of accomplishing this task, we met with tremendous resistance. On the one hand, there was the tendency in the Communist International to take Marxism-Leninism and Soviet experiences as a dogma, hoping that an international centre would be able to command the revolutionary movements in various countries. As a matter of fact, there



Chairman Mao on an inspection tour of Sichuan's rural areas in 1958.

was an attempt to subordinate the Communist Parties of various countries to the C.P.S.U. On the other hand, dogmatists in our Party failed to understand that the Chinese comrades had to acquaint themselves with the conditions in their own country in order to win victory for the Chinese revolution. They thought that questions could simply be solved by applying theories from books. This erroneous trend which tried to make Marxism-Leninism and the Soviet experiences into a dogma repeatedly caused serious difficulties and setbacks to the Chinese revolution. Under these circumstances, it was Comrade Mao Zedong who, with tremendous political perseverance and theoretical courage, waged a prolonged and resolute struggle against this erroneous trend. In the course of the struggle, Mao Zedong Thought gradually took shape and developed.

The Chinese Communists represented by Comrade Mao Zedong deemed it necessary to apply the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to conscientiously study the actual conditions of China and to sum up the experience of the Chinese revolutionary practice, because they knew this was the only way they would be able to find the road to victory. After the failure of the great revolution in 1927, Comrade Mao Zedong and many other comrades led our Party to the rural areas to carry out

agrarian revolution, develop armed struggle, unfold revolutionary activities in strict accordance with the conditions of China and wage arduous struggle against Wang Ming's dogmatist errors. At the same time, theoretically they analysed the Chinese society and the characteristics of the Chinese revolution systematically and summed up the experience and lessons of the revolution. Through repeated comparisons between success and failure, the whole Party came to know the mistake of dogmatism and the correctness of Comrade Mao Zedong. At the Zunyi Meeting in 1935, the erroneous dogmatist leadership was defeated and Comrade Mao Zedong's correct leadership was established.

During this period and in the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45), Comrade Mao Zedong wrote many works. By summing up experience and pooling the wisdom of the whole Party, he correctly expounded in these works, from various aspects, a series of fundamental questions concerning the Chinese revolution, in the course of which Mao Zedong Thought fully took shape and matured. At the Party's Seventh National Congress held in 1945, Comrade Liu Shaoqi profoundly elucidated the importance of Mao Zedong Thought for our Party. The Party Constitution adopted at the congress formally stipulated that Mao Zedong Thought would be the principle guiding all the work of the Party. Later, during the Liberation War and after the founding of New China, Mao Zedong Thought further developed with the progress of practice.

It was under the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought that the Party-led new-democratic revolution began to switch from failure to victory, finally succeeded in overthrowing the three big mountains—imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, and led to the founding of the People's Republic of China. After New China was established, Mao Zedong Thought again led us to new victories in socialist revolution and construction.

History has shown that it was not accidental that Mao Zedong Thought became the guiding thought of our Party. This objective reality was established long ago. Because it is both scientific and correct, it was chosen by history and the people. It is not established by anyone's will, nor can it be obliterated. Therefore, we say that Mao Zedong Thought is the summarization of China's revolutionary experience under the leadership of the Party, the crystallization of our Party's collective wisdom and the correct theories and principles about

the Chinese revolution, which have been repeatedly confirmed in practice.

Main Contents

As a product of combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, Mao Zedong Thought is very rich in content, and its creative theories have enriched and developed Marxism-Leninism in many respects. Since it is impossible to give a detailed account of Mao Zedong Thought in this short article, I will just briefly introduce its main aspects.

1. Theories about China's new democracy. These theories include an analysis of the characteristics of the Chinese society, the Chinese revolution, and the general line of the new-democratic revolution. The most important theories are about building a Marxist political party, about forming a united front with the capitalist class, and about ways of leading the peasants to carry out armed struggle to build the revolutionary bases in the countryside and to take the revolutionary road of encircling the cities from the countryside. These theories are known as the "three magic weapons" for defeating the enemies as summed up by Comrade Mao Zedong for the Chinese revolution.

2. Theories about socialist revolution and socialist construction. These theories mainly include the concept that the new-democratic revolution inevitably changed into a socialist revolution; the principles and policies concerning the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts, capitalist industry and commerce; the theory about the people's democratic dictatorship; the theory about distinguishing social contradictions of different natures and correctly handling contradictions among the people; and the guiding principle of proceeding from China's reality to carry out economic construction and following China's own road to industrialization.

3. Military concepts about revolutionary wars. These theories include how to form a people's army of a proletarian nature which has close ties with the masses of people, and how



At work in an office in a Yanan cave, 1946.

to rely on the masses to wage people's wars, as well as revolutionary strategies and tactics. Our Party led the Chinese people in the revolutionary wars for more than two decades. After the founding of New China, our Party was confronted with the great task of fighting imperialist and hegemonist aggression and defending our motherland and it took part in the great War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea. Since they are the summary of the experiences in these wars, the theories on military affairs in Mao Zedong Thought are extremely rich. These concepts constitute outstanding contributions to the Marxist theory of war.

4. Theories about Party building. These theories stress the importance of using the principle of combining Marxism-Leninism with the Chinese revolution to educate the entire Party membership. They, first of all, include the concept of how to build the Party ideologically; the principle of correctly conducting inner-Party struggles by applying the method of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient; the method of rectification movement; and the principle of the Party's style of work, which consists of integrating theory with practice, forging close links with the masses and practising self-criticism. This principle is usually referred to as the Party's three major styles of work.

In addition, Mao Zedong Thought consists of many important points concerning revolutionary strategy and tactics, ideological and political work, education, culture, relations among

the various nationalities in the country, international relations and foreign policies. In handling international relations, for instance, Comrade Mao Zedong put forward the strategy about the three worlds, the concept of building a broad anti-hegemonist united front; and the principle of adhering to internationalism and supporting the people of various countries in their revolutionary struggles and their just cause while opposing the practice of imposing one's views on others and advocating that the people of various countries should seek, create and choose their revolutionary road for themselves by integrating Marxism-Leninism with the reality of their own countries. All these are correct principles which the Chinese Communist Party has consistently adhered to.

In this article, dialectics, materialism and historical materialism are not treated as part of Mao Zedong Thought because the basis of Mao Zedong Thought is Marxism, and it completely conforms with Marxism in its world outlook and basic theories. However, this does not mean that Mao Zedong Thought has no special contributions in these areas. In the course of applying a Marxist world outlook to an understanding and solution of problems in the Chinese revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong enriched and developed the Marxist theory of knowledge and dialectics. Important characteristics of Mao Zedong Thought include: the view of seeking truth from facts, integrating theory with practice and using practice to test and develop truth; the method of concretely analysing the contradictions in a thing; the mass line of having faith in the masses, relying on the masses and of going from the masses and to the masses; and the principles of integrating internationalism with patriotism and conducting revolution and construction independently and self-reliantly. Comrade Mao Zedong made important contributions to Marxism by placing stress on applying the Marxist theory of knowledge and dialectics to the Party's leadership over the actual work, giving birth to many dialectical materialist methods for leadership, work methods, and styles of work.

Of course, in objectively assessing Mao Zedong Thought, we can only say that it is an application and development of Marxism-Leninism in China; we cannot say that it has developed Marxism in an all-round way or it constitutes a new stage of Marxism. Although some of the exaggerated formulations during the "cultural revolution" did not tally with reality, Mao Zedong Thought has indeed added new

contents to the theoretical treasure-house of Marxism and has thus made new contributions in this respect. Mao Zedong Thought will always remain a valuable spiritual wealth of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people and the Chinese nation.

Distinguishing Mao Zedong Thought From Mao's Mistakes

Frankly speaking, Comrade Mao Zedong committed some mistakes in the later period of his revolutionary activities, mainly during the "cultural revolution." His theoretical mistakes were primarily in the following two areas: 1) He made an exaggerated estimation of the class struggle in socialist society, and thereby concluded that a revolution of one class overthrowing another was needed in a socialist country. This theory of "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" gave rise to the "cultural revolution"; 2) He was overanxious about achieving quick results in the economy and socialist construction.

Comrade Mao Zedong committed these "Left" deviationist mistakes during his late years mainly because his ideas became divorced from basic Marxist principles and from the reality of China. He deviated from the principle of combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, a principle he had stressed time and again. In other words, his mistakes are opposed to scientific Mao Zedong Thought and therefore Comrade Mao Zedong's thinking in his late years must not be confused with Mao Zedong Thought. Mao Zedong Thought is a scientific theory which does not embrace Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes.

In 1978 when the principle that practice is the only criterion for testing truth was being discussed, the view of two "whatevers"* was criticized. According to this view, every thesis and every word of Comrade Mao Zedong constituted unchangeable dogma, and his erroneous ideas towards the end of his life should continue to be implemented. This attitude that whatever Comrade Mao Zedong said, no matter whether or not it is proved correct, must be carried out was opposed because it is unscientific and incorrect. But to doubt and negate Mao Zedong Thought, which has long been proved correct, just because Comrade Mao

* Whatever Chairman Mao had decided must be resolutely safeguarded and whatever directive he had issued must always be adhered to.

Zedong committed some mistakes in his late years, is equally wrong. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party held at the end of 1978, on the basis of using practice as the criterion of truth, we have pointed out and corrected the mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong made during his late years. Thus we have restored the true features of Mao Zedong Thought and brought the Party's work in various fields back into line with Mao Zedong Thought.

Therefore, the view that China has abandoned Mao Zedong Thought and is practising "demaiofication" is groundless. In fact, the Chinese Communist Party has established a series of policies and principles in all fields since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. This can be seen in the implementation of the ideological line of proceeding from reality and seeking truth from facts, the concept of shifting the focus of our work to economic construction in the light of China's reality, the principle of establishing a

political system with a high degree of socialist democracy, the policy of developing socialist education, science and culture and the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, the correct policy about nationality affairs, military affairs and foreign affairs and the guideline about Party building—in short, what the Chinese Communist Party is now doing represents the restoration and development of the important principles of Mao Zedong Thought. This shows that far from paying lip-service to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, our Party is carrying it out earnestly and genuinely in every area of work. Our Party not only has restored and adhered to the basic principles of Mao Zedong Thought but also has earnestly studied the new conditions, solved new problems and promoted this scientific guiding thought of the Party in the course of practice by carrying out the principle of combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. □

In Memory of Soong Ching Ling

In recent days the press has published numerous articles about Comrade Soong Ching Ling, the late Honorary President of the People's Republic of China. The following reminiscences have been excerpted from a number of newspapers. — Ed.

My Reminiscences

by Liao Mengxing

IN 1922 Dr. Sun Yat-sen left Guangdong Province for Guangxi Province to make preparations for the Northern Expedition. Taking advantage of the leader's absence, the warlord Chen Jiongming deceived my father into going to Guangdong's Huizhou and held him captive there. Chen had considered my father the money purse of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and so he asserted: "Lock up your purse and see how far you can carry on the Northern Expedition!" When the news reached Dr. Sun Yat-sen, he and Comrade Soong Ching Ling came back immediately to Guangdong to deal with the situation.

The author is the daughter of Liao Zhongkai, a close comrade-in-arms of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Then, Chen Jiongming tried to burn down the presidential mansion one night while Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Madame Soong Ching Ling were inside. Concerned for their safety, Dr. Sun's bodyguards urged the couple to leave as soon as possible. However, Comrade Ching Ling thought that if she went with her husband, the pair would be too conspicuous. So she insisted on staying behind while Dr. Sun went ahead by himself. Of course he did not have the heart to leave his wife, who was pregnant (the only time in her life), alone in the mansion. For a while, neither one was ready to give in.

Meantime, night was approaching, flames broke out and Chen Jiongming tightened up his encirclement. To escape, Dr. Sun Yat-sen had to wear a long gown and disguise himself as a doctor of traditional Chinese medicine. He took along one of the captains of his bodyguards while the other one stayed with Comrade Ching Ling. Some time after Dr. Sun Yat-sen left, Soong Ching Ling, dressed in woman's work clothes, also fled. This episode distressed and fatigued her so that she had a miscarriage as soon as she reached Lingnan University, where she had gone to take temporary refuge.

There are many other acts of courage demonstrated by Comrade Soong Ching Ling.



Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Madame Soong Ching Ling on the warship "Yangfeng" in August 1923. In June 1922 Dr. Sun had used this vessel to put down a rebellion fomented by Army Minister Chen Jiongming.

While in Shanghai, she did her best to help underground Party members and democrats who were co-operating with the Party. Before the War of Resistance Against Japan began, Comrade Chen Geng (head of a Red Army school before his arrest, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A. and Vice-Minister of National Defence of New China, and died of illness in 1961) was arrested and Comrade Soong Ching Ling personally went to Nanjing to secure his release. At first, Chiang Kai-shek wanted him killed but she argued on his behalf, saying: "Chen Geng is a cadet of the Huangpu Military Academy who has fought battles side by side with you. It was he who once saved your life. If you kill him it would be an act of total ingratitude. Where is your sense of honour?" With this, Chiang Kai-shek had no choice but to let Comrade Chen Geng go.

After the Pacific war broke out in 1941, Soong Ching Ling left Xianggang (Hongkong) for Chongqing.

Another time, doctors and medicine were cut off in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Area because of the blockade by Hu Zongnan's troops of the Kuomintang government. We were therefore happy to learn that a large X-ray machine was being donated from abroad. At that time only U.S. warplanes could fly to Yanan. However, because of its size, the apparatus could not fit onto the plane. I asked Vice-Chairman Zhou Enlai for guidance on this matter and he directed me to Comrade Ching

Ling. She then asked me to contact an aide-de-camp to American General Joseph Stilwell. I explained the situation to him and he immediately reported it to the general. Stilwell, a long-time admirer of Soong Ching Ling, quickly ordered part of a warplane rebuilt to accommodate the X-ray apparatus. It was then flown to Yanan.

She Sent Me to Northern Shaanxi

by Dr. Ma Haide
(George Hatem)

IN the spring of 1936, I received a letter from Soong Ching Ling asking me to go over to her home. The moment I stepped into her sitting room, she greeted me with the following words: "Good news for you. Your wishes will soon be fulfilled. The Party Central Committee has invited an American journalist and an American doctor to northern Shaanxi to inspect the situation there and to learn about the Communist Party's advocacy for resisting Japan. You are to take Edgar Snow with you." I was very glad for I had applied to go to the Chinese communist areas.

After I received my medical degree from the University of Geneva, Switzerland, in 1933, I came to Shanghai to study tropical diseases in China. I had come to know Soong Ching Ling through other progressive people there — Rewi Alley, Max Granich and Agnes Smedley.

The first time I met Soong Ching Ling was in 1934 when I attended a secret gathering in celebration of the October Revolution in Smedley's house. There I found a pretty, graceful, middle-aged woman talking to guests in fluent English. I learnt later that she was the respected Soong Ching Ling.

That I have matured from a sympathizer of the suffering of oppressed people to a fighter for the cause of Chinese people's liberation cannot be separated from Soong Ching Ling's help, guidance and encouragement. Not

The author is an adviser to the Ministry of Public Health of the People's Republic of China.

Press Statement by Soong Ching Ling's Relatives

ON June 4, a press statement was released by the relatives of the late Honorary President Soong Ching Ling. Issued by Pearl S. Lin, Andrew D. Lin, Rose S. Tchang, Paul K. Tchang, Victoria Tai, Ni Bing, Paul T.K. Lin, Eileen C. Lin, Walter C.K. Chun, Sau Chun W. Chun and Yen Chun, the statement said: The passing away of Honorary President Soong Ching Ling of the People's Republic of China is a great loss to China as well as to the world. We are deeply moved by the great love and esteem she enjoyed throughout the world. Despite our grief, we wish to especially extend our heartfelt gratitude to the people and government of the People's Republic of China for the many thoughtful and meticulous ways in which they cared for and honoured Soong Ching Ling. We thank the doctors and nurses as well as her loyal working staff who showed every consideration for Soong Ching Ling during her illness. We also wish to express our thanks to people for their moving tributes and to those who sent suggestions on her medical treatment.

The statement also said: "In token of our own love for her and the love of all of her friends, we, as members of her family, wish to announce that it is our intention to establish, initially in North America, a Soong Ching Ling Foundation which will serve the cause of enriching educational and cultural opportunities for youth and children—a cause that was closest to her heart. The foundation will seek to further this cause in the spirit of international co-operation."

long after I had arrived in Shanghai, she, through Mr. Rewi Alley, asked me to investigate the chromium plating factories in Shanghai to learn more about the source of the Chinese workers' misery so as to better understand how naive it was to cherish the idea of "saving the world through medicine" alone.

Later, I went with Edgar Snow to Baoan in northern Shaanxi Province, the site of the Party Central Committee, with the "letter" Soong Ching Ling prepared for us—half of a British five-pound note. At last we arrived in the northwest after breaking through many barriers.

During the 10 years I worked in Yanan in northern Shaanxi, I often received much help and warm greetings from Soong Ching Ling as well as medicine and other material she had collected from all over the world. She had sent medical workers to us including well-known Canadian Dr. Norman Bethune, the Indian Medical Mission with five Indian doctors including

Dr. Atal, Dr. Kotnis who gave his life to China's wounded, Dr. B.K. Basu and the German Dr. Hans Muller, all of whom worked in the International Peace Hospitals that Soong Ching Ling's China Defence League supported.

A Friend in Need

by Shen Qizhen

IN 1938, the Party-led New Fourth Army and Eighth Route Army were fighting unremittingly against the Japanese aggressors north and south of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River. At that time, Chiang Kai-shek paid lip service to fighting the Japanese invaders, but continued his opposition to the Communist Party, often stopping or delaying supplies to the two Party-led armies. To be sure, the casualties were big with many of the commanders and fighters suffering from various diseases. We lacked drugs and medical equipment.

It was sheer luck that American progressive writer Agnes Smedley—through the help and recommendation of Comrade Soong Ching Ling—came to visit the New Fourth Army in the fall of that year. At Smedley's suggestion, Ye Ting, Commander of the New Fourth Army, sent me over to see Soong Ching Ling to try to get the support of the China Defence League which she headed.

I went to Shanghai carrying a package that included photographs showing the life and conditions of the New Fourth Army and some war mementos.

Shanghai was then occupied by the Japanese. The China Defence League was situated in the concession area. Comrade Soong Ching Ling received me warmly. She expressed concern and asked for details about the situation of the New Fourth Army. Later, she sponsored an exhibition. Photographs and other items I had brought along were displayed, attracting many viewers from all over the city. In addition, she wrote an article in English praising the work of the New Fourth Army and calling on people at home and abroad for support.

In the following months after I left Shanghai, Comrade Soong Ching Ling sent to the army through various channels much-needed supplies such as X-ray apparatus, surgical instruments and medicine which the China De-

The author, Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, was head of Medical Affairs of the New Fourth Army.



In 1938, Soong Ching Ling visiting soldiers in a Guangdong hospital who were wounded in the War of Resistance Against Japan.

fence League had collected from friends all over the world.

In 1939 I met Soong Ching Ling for the second time in Xianggang (Hongkong), when the China Defence League had moved its headquarters there. Commander Ye Ting and I went to visit Soong Ching Ling. She was very glad to meet Ye Ting. She talked with us on the domestic and international situation, and briefed us on the various activities of her organization in assisting the New Fourth Army and the Eighth Route Army. Before we arrived, she had already collected a large amount of material for us, having been busy for several days with her staff in the storehouse. It was not long after we returned to our base that her material came.

When the Southern Anhui Incident broke out in 1941, in which Chiang Kai-shek attacked the New Fourth Army, Soong Ching Ling became anxious. Together with He Xiangning, she sent a message to Chiang Kai-shek condemning his atrocities. She expressed the hope to meet those of the New Fourth Army. Thus Liu Shaoqi, the Political Commissar of the New Fourth Army, and Chen Yi, acting commander of the army, entrusted me with the task of going to Xianggang again to meet with Soong Ching Ling and tell her about the incident.

When we met, the first thing she asked about was the status of the forces. I gave her the report from Comrades Liu Shaoqi and Chen Yi and added: "Please rest easy. The Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao are still in Yanan." She was pleased when she heard this. Then she smiled and uttered softly, "Ah, Yanan. . . ." Not long after our talk, she again collected an amount of material and sent it to us.

Soong Ching Ling And Lu Xun

by Zhou Jianren

COMRADE Soong Ching Ling and my brother Lu Xun were close comrades-in-arms. Both were fearless fighters who stood firmly against the imperialist aggression and the reactionaries' persecution of progressive forces during the dark rule. In the spring of 1933, Comrade Soong Ching Ling and noted cultural figures such as Cai Yuanpei, Yang Xingfo and Lu Xun founded the China League for Civil Rights. The organization's aim was to oppose the persecution of progressives by the reactionary government and save the revolutionary comrades held under arrest.

Of course the Kuomintang reactionaries detested the league and even resorted to murder in an effort to sabotage its activities. They did not dare assassinate Soong Ching Ling, but they murdered Yang Xingfo, hoping to silence the others. However, Comrade Soong Ching Ling and Lu Xun were not afraid and they went to pay their last respects to their fallen comrade Yang Xingfo, despite threats by the Kuomintang fascists that other league members—especially Cai Yuanpei and Lu Xun—would be assassinated. Later Lu Xun told me: "The murder of Yang Xingfo is a warning to Mme. Sun Yat-sen and Cai Yuanpei. But both are resolute."

Soong Ching Ling also gave great personal consideration to Lu Xun. For example, she sent an American tuberculosis expert to treat him when he was very ill during his later years. Together with other friends she tried to persuade Lu Xun to go abroad for medical care. But my brother remained steadfast in his love for the motherland. He felt that he would not be able to carry on with the struggle if he were away from China. So, respecting Lu Xun's wishes, Soong Ching Ling contacted a sanatorium in Jiangwan, on the outskirts of Shanghai, and urged him to get treatment there. While he was grateful for this arrangement, Lu Xun nevertheless was unwilling to leave his post for a life of tranquillity.

The author is the younger brother of Lu Xun and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Lu Xun passed away on October 19, 1936. Soong Ching Ling was among the first to come to mourn his death. She was chairman of Lu Xun's funeral committee and personally made the final arrangements. She led the funeral procession and stood by the side of Lu Xun's wife, comforting her, until the great writer was buried in Wanguo Cemetery. The friendship between Comrade Soong Ching Ling and my brother was long and deep!

Her Greatest Wish Fulfilled

by Wang Guangmei

IT was in April of 1957 that Comrade Liu Shaoqi and I went to Shanghai and paid a visit to Comrade Soong Ching Ling. He began telling her about the rectification movement that was going on and added: "Dr. Sun Yat-sen was talented, resolute and daring. For several decades he devoted himself to the revolution. But he failed because a good party was lacking." Comrade Ching Ling nodded in agreement, then Liu Shaoqi went on: "It was by drawing from this lesson that our Party led the revolution to success. Now we are calling on the people to help us in our rectification movement. The purpose is to make our Party even better." Soong Ching Ling listened to all this attentively and afterwards, she said excitedly: "This attitude of the Party Central Committee is very good. I believe the Party will become better and better in the future."

Then, she remarked earnestly: "I wish to join the Communist Party." Comrade Shaoqi was overjoyed on hearing this and answered prudently: "This is an important matter. I will report your wishes to the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao."

Later, Comrade Liu Shaoqi and Premier Zhou went to visit Comrade Ching Ling in Shanghai. I also was with them. At that time Comrade Shaoqi told her earnestly: "The Party Central Committee has discussed your request for joining the Party. In view of the present situation, you would play a greater role in the revolution if you stay outside the Party for the time being. Though you are not a member, we will inform you from time to time of all the major events of our Party and we welcome your opinion."

The author is the wife of Liu Shaoqi.

June 15, 1981



Soong Ching Ling saying good-bye to Liu Shaoqi who was leaving the country on a state visit in 1963.

Soong Ching Ling nodded in appreciation, but I noticed she was disturbed and tears welled in her eyes. It was a scene that remains clearly etched in my mind. Today I understand the Party Central Committee's decision at that time was correct.

On the evening of May 14 this year, Comrade Ching Ling became seriously ill, running a high fever of 40.25°C. I went to see her the next morning. Her temperature had dropped and she became conscious. We had a heart-to-heart talk. It was the last time. That day, I heard how she again firmly expressed her wish to be admitted to the Party. She repeated these words three times. The doctors and attendants were beside her. I looked at her familiar, bright and spirited eyes and there were tears in my eyes.

Later Comrades Deng Yingchao and Peng Zhen visited her on behalf of the Party and the state and welcomed her to join the Chinese Communist Party. At 10:30 on the morning of May 15, Comrade Ching Ling's request for membership was directly reported to Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Party Central Committee. That afternoon, Vice-Chairman of the Party Central Committee Deng Xiaoping chaired an emergency meeting of the Political Bureau. Soon afterwards, the decision to admit her to the Party was made known to Soong Ching Ling. Her biggest wish was finally realized.

Spring on the Grassland

by Our Correspondent
Zhou Zheng



Horses of a Mongolian production team.

While "Beijing Review" has published a number of reports on the life in factories, rural areas and cities of the more populated areas of China, we have had relatively little coverage of life in the outlying minority areas. The following is a special report on the general situation at a grass-roots level for herdsmen in the pastoral areas of Inner Mongolia. — Ed.

SPRING comes late to China's northern border areas. In Beijing the trees have already turned a lush green by the end of April, but on the great Inner Mongolian grasslands, forage grass is just coming up. When I travelled through the vast Mongolian prairies, the earth looked as if it had been covered with a green blanket. As cattle and sheep roamed in search of spring herbage, larks sang. The herdsmen of East Ujimqin Banner (equivalent to a county) in Xilin Gol League (equivalent to a prefecture) were just leaving their winter homes in search of spring grass for their cattle and sheep.

For generations, the Mongolian herdsmen here had led nomadic lives, roaming through the prairies in constant search of water and grass. These people now live a more settled life. In winter, they usually reside in places with adequate forage

grass but a scanty supply of water. They build houses or set up yurts and rely on the snow for drinking water. The hay is enough to get the animals through the winter. In spring when the snow and ice melts, the herdsmen pack up their belongings and move, yurt and all, to where they can graze their cattle and sheep. Unlike other places in Inner Mongolia, the grasslands here are well preserved and the water resources are adequate. Cattle, horses and sheep that have fed on hay the whole winter can feast on fresh, tender, forage grass. Ewes lambing on the grasslands are also a common sight. During the summer, the herdsmen move frequently, carrying yurts in carts, in search of water and fresh grass for their livestock. They usually change locale several dozen times a summer. When harvest time comes, the sheep are fat and the cattle and horses are healthy and strong.

The horses bred in Ujimqin are one of the finest breeds. Though small, they have stamina. The fat-tail sheep are also well known throughout the country. It is said that the mutton smell in this type of sheep is less strong because they feed on wild leek and onion. Some famous restaurants in Beijing get their mutton from this area.

Banner, Commune and Production Team

There are 37,000 people living in East Ujimqin Banner, 25,000 of them are engaged in herding and breeding livestock. Most people residing here, including the cadres, are Mongolian. In the banner, 81.8 per cent of the cadres at the county level and nearly all the cadres in the communes and production teams are Mongolians.

East Ujimqin Banner consists of 14 communes, each of which has a dozen full-time cadres to oversee production, civil administration, education, health and militia work. Unlike the more densely populated areas in China, a commune here only comprises three to five production teams which function as the basic accounting units. A production team is made up of several work teams and each work team is composed of several *hot*. This word, which means a place with yurts and livestock, is habitually used by herdsmen in referring to cities and towns. Thus, Hohhot, the name for the capital of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, means a green city and Xilin Hot, another major urban centre, means a city on the plateau.

During my travel around

East Ujimqin Banner, Wuyun Qimuge, the daughter of a herdsman and a graduate of the Mongolian training school, acted as my interpreter.

We left for Shamai commune, 60 kilometres north of the banner headquarters, by jeep. The name "Shamai," which means "continuously milking" in Mongolian, was chosen to depict the abundant water resources and forage grass in the area. The cattle and sheep are stout and strong, giving rise to a saying that a cow in this area can be milked five times a day and a milch goat, three times a day.

In a Mongolian Yurt

Arriving at Shamai commune, we immediately set off



Inside a Mongolian yurt.

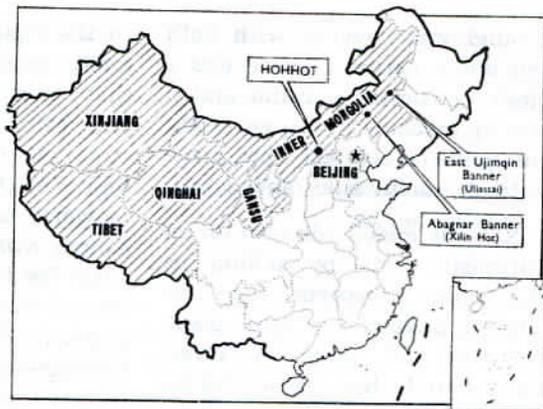
for Hanwula Production Team, which consists of 78 households. An enthusiastic middle-aged commune Party secretary, Amingbuhe, accompanied us, for otherwise we could have easily lost our way in this sparsely populated area, where a person can travel for 10 kilometres without seeing a soul.

We came to two Mongolian yurts standing next to each other. Four dogs started barking, bringing a woman out of a yurt. She immediately invited us in and, while lighting the stove with some cow dung and treating us to bean curd and refreshments, started to tell us about herself and her family.

Her name was Xinuma. A 43-year-old, she was the mother of eight children, the youngest two of whom were still at home. In addition to her household responsibilities, she watched over the newly born lambs during the night. She had thus been resting when we dropped in on her, unannounced.

Sinuma's 48-year-old husband Alatengge Rile was out on the prairie tending the sheep. Her daughter-in-law and eldest daughter also tended cattle and sheep for the production team. The eldest son, who had just got married, was a veterinarian in the production team and her second son was engaged part-time in medical work and part-time in animal husbandry. Xinuma's other two sons and daughter were away studying in a commune-run boarding school.

Our hostess served us some milk tea and she started to tell us about the system of management which had been restored in the last two years. Called "two fixed output quotas and one remuneration," it entails the establishing of quotas for the work and a system of remuneration for overfulfilment of production targets. In addition to receiving work-points for tending cattle and sheep, herdsmen are required to maintain the livestock at a death rate



of 3 per cent and to ensure that 90 per cent of the newborn animals survive. Should the herdsmen surpass the quotas, they will be able to retain the additional animals in their own private herds, the size of which is not restricted. But, in the event that the herdsmen cannot meet the quotas, deductions will be taken from their work-points. This new system has already had a positive effect on arousing the enthusiasm of the herdsmen.

After spelling out the generalities of this responsibility system, Xinuma went on to describe the specific experiences of her family last year. They gained 18 new sheep for their family for the 1,000 head of commune sheep they tended to, a considerable increase to the 30 sheep, two horses, two cows and one calf that they already owned. After deducting their costs for meat and grain, they earned a net income of 1,500 yuan last year. This income, when combined with their savings, enabled them to buy a yurt at a cost of 1,800 yuan and a whole set of equipment for the yurt, as well as pay other wedding costs for their eldest son.

We were then invited by the newly married daughter-in-law to look around her new bridal chamber. The roof and walls of the round-shaped yurt consisted of two layers of felt and the

ground was covered with both felt and a carpet. There was a clock, a transistor radio and a sewing machine in the yurt, and the quilts on the bed were made with colourful silks and satins.

Xinuma ended our visit on an optimistic note by telling us that the prospects for this lambing season were quite good. Of the 400 pregnant ewes, three-fourths had already lambed and none of the newborn lambs had died.

Recently Settled

Next we visited another family in the same production team which had recently decided to terminate its nomadic existence. Queriga settled down here two years ago. He and his wife were old now, nearly 60. They were no longer able to support themselves through their own labour. They depended on their son and daughter who tended 60 of Hanwula's oxen, some of which were an improved breed from Beijing with black and white spots. Their daughter was 19, and their son, Tumennasutu, 26, had married last September.

Queriga sat on the *kang* (a heated brick platform bed) of his one-storey three-room brick house and told us about the benefits of having settled down. He described his original misgivings, how he had been afraid that he would not be able to adapt himself to a settled life because he had always roamed on the grassland. But he later discovered that settling down had its merits. When the strong wind was wailing outside on a cold winter night, he could sit on his warm *kang* and enjoy himself. His animals, too, were no longer subjected to the harsh winds and snow, for they were housed in cowsheds which were situated

to the right of his home. His main concern was to ensure that the stock were fed on time, and even the burden of this strenuous task had been greatly lightened by the utilization of mowers and tractors in the banner which transported forage grass for feeding his oxen. Not one of his oxen had died. As a result of such improvements, Queriga was thus free of many former anxieties, a situation which positively affected his health.

He told us that his feelings about settling down were representative. To help develop facilities to accommodate the growing number of nomadic herdsmen who were settling down, the state had allocated funds to the production teams, which had also contributed part of their welfare funds, for building houses in the settled areas. In the Hanwula Production Team, 108 houses and 45 cowsheds had been built, though the number still fell short of the demand.

A Wedding on the Prairie

Curious about Mongolian wedding and marriage practices, I decided to take the opportunity of visiting Queriga's family to ask his recently married son and daughter-in-law about their courtship and wedding ceremony.

Though a bit embarrassed, Tumennasutu and his wife willingly answered my questions.

I found out the wife had grown up in the Salt Lake region some 100 kilometres from the Hanwula Production Team. The salt there is so abundant that the place name in Mongolian means "mother lake," i.e., the salt produced here is inexhaustible like a mother's



Tumennasutu's wife (right) and sister.

milk. Because one of Queriga's relatives lives there, Tumennasutu would often ride over on a horse. This was how he came to meet and fall in love with his wife.

This couple did not use the services of a go-between to arrange their marriage but took care of everything themselves. As the two families lived quite far apart, they decided to hold their wedding feast at a spot between the two families where there was adequate water and grass. All the men went to the party on horseback and the women by cart. They set up yurts within a radius of ten kilometres from the designated spot. The guests drank wine, played the Mongolian "horse-headed fiddle" and sang songs. In the small hours of the morning, the bridegroom went with a group of young people on horseback to the bride's yurt for the wedding ceremony. Then, the young people ran over to the yurt of the bridegroom where he and the bride drank and sang songs with their guests. Too excited to sleep, they partied for two or three days.

The family of Tumennasutu's wife had prospered over the years. They gave their daughter a brand-new Hama cart (a

rubber-tired cart with a felt roof), a covered wagon, a sewing machine, clothes for all seasons, boots, stockings and other trousseau items.

According to the local customs, a woman does not ask for gifts from the man's family like the Hans do in certain villages. Instead, the parents of the woman give as large a trousseau as possible to their daughter. These gifts included a cart, an ox, a transistor radio and a wristwatch. They also give their son-in-law a silk robe and a pair of boots; while the son-in-law only presents his mother-in-law with a milch cow, as a token gift.

Later I learnt from a Mongolian cadre that this practice of giving trousseaux goes way back. During the latter half of the 13th century when Lamaism spread from Tibet to Mongolia, many people sent their sons to lamaseries to be lamas. If a family had three sons, at least one would have to serve as a lama. Since lamas could not marry, there was a surplus of unmarried women. Hence, the customs of parents giving large trousseaux for their daughters. After liberation, feudal oppression and privileges in the lamaseries were abolished and the policy of freedom of religious belief was implemented. Many lamas resumed secular lives and most young men were not willing to be lamas. But the customs which were shaped over many centuries still are practised. Consequently, the size of a trousseau is still taken as an indication of the social status of the girl.

Generally speaking, parents do not interfere in the marriages of their children, though I did hear of one notable exception. When a girl of 18 fell in love with a young man whose

mother, aunt and sister-in-law had all died, leaving no other women in the family, the girl's parents feared that their daughter's life would be cut short if she married him. Therefore, on the grounds of such superstition, they firmly opposed the marriage. But the girl remained adamant, pledging that she would never marry anyone else. When she reached 25, her parents relented and let her marry him.

A Pleasant Evening

One afternoon, we went to the house of Hubisihalatu, the young team leader of the Hanwula Production Team. He and three other families lived in a row of single-storey brick and wood houses. The production team leader lived with his three other family members in one room, the others all lived in suites with two or three rooms.

When we asked Hubisihalatu how he had been chosen as production team leader, he merely laughed and would not give us an answer. The commune Party secretary Amingbuhe explained that the election had been held in March when Hubisihalatu

was away. He was elected by a majority from among three candidates who had originally been nominated by the production team members. People supported him because of his abilities in managing production.

As rosy clouds filled the western sky, young people who had been out herding animals started to drift back into the settlement and families sat down to dinner.

The habit here is to have cereal and meat, that is beef or mutton, for dinner, while the other two meals consist of milk tea, milk products and fried rice.

After we ate a late dinner, a "horse-headed fiddle" player named Buhe came to the house of the production team leader, followed by many old and young people. They all sang songs to the tunes of the "horse-headed fiddle" while sipping wine. Sometimes they sang folk songs, other times songs from the movies. Some songs were loud and sonorous, others were sweet and full of emotion. As we all joined together to sing a song,



Mongolian wrestling.

praising a popular Mongolian hero, I sensed their pride from their dignified expressions and simple yet vigorous singing.

The Mongolians are good singers and dancers. After work or after the harvest, they like to enjoy themselves by holding singing and dancing parties. Every summer, there is a traditional fair called Nadamu (meaning to amuse oneself), where horse racing, archery and wrestling contests are held. Stores are set up, selling silks and satins, as well as other goods. The Nadamu fair also is an occasion for young people to look for a marriage partner. They dress up in their best and show off a bit.

One can also see performances by the Ulanmuchi mobile art troupe at the fair. Founded in 1956, the troupe was well known by 1958. The idea of mobile troupes became quite popular and now every banner in Inner Mongolia has a mobile art troupe composed of 10 or 20 performers who put together short song and dance items. They used to travel to the different settlements on horseback, but now they go by trucks. We had the opportunity to see the Ulanmuchi mobile art troupe in East Ujimqin and learnt that the troupe members had spent four months in the countryside last year, giving 80 performances.

New-Type Herdsmen

There are four girls from Beijing who married local herdsmen in the Dabuxilatu Production Team of the Daomudegebi People's Commune. They went there in 1968 after graduating from a Beijing junior middle school to settle among the local people and work with them.

We met with three of the girls and visited one of them in

her home. In the whole banner (county), there are now 21 educated young people from Beijing or Tianjin.

Zhang Li, one of the four girls, is now 30 years old. Still wearing braids as when she first came, she has the same youthful look about her, except for a few fine lines which have appeared on her expressive face.

She was born into a family of intellectuals, both her parents being scientists.

Sugula, her husband, is two years older than she. He was a shepherd when he was nine and had received only a few days' schooling as a child. The couple now tend a flock of stud rams for the team, and keep some milch cows, sheep, chickens and dogs for themselves. Zhang Li now speaks Mongolian fluently, while Sugula speaks only a little Chinese. He is a good labourer, and in his free time likes to sing while playing a musical instrument by himself. He is good at chess, too.

We noticed a green toy-like plastic pail in the house. This, we were told, had been bought for their daughter Erdengeyue (means "shining cowry") to use in learning to milk. The daughter's maternal grandfather calls her Hong Yan (Wild Goose) a name often given to a child of Han nationality implying a wish that she would fly north (Inner Mongolia) and south (Beijing) like a wild goose, for in Chinese poems, couriers or letters of friendship are often likened to wild geese. Two years ago, little Hong Yan stayed at her maternal grandfather's and attended a Beijing primary school.

"Do you feel lonely living in this wide grassland where there are so few people?" I asked Zhang.

"I've become quite accustomed to it — I even like being alone," she said. "Now when I go back to Beijing and walk along the noisy streets, I don't feel at all comfortable. As a matter of fact, looking after animals is very interesting; they're really fascinating creatures, and I like being with them. The little calves are so nice, I talk to them all the time!"



Zhang Li and her husband Sugula.

If it were not for her fluent Beijing dialect and her rather thin build, nobody would know she was not Mongolian. She showed us all the things she had made for herself: a Mongolian gown, a pair of woollen socks with a cloud design, and a rope halter. She told us she had learnt to make fermented mare's milk. Unfortunately, she could not give us a helping at the moment because it was not the right season. It was all we could do to keep Sugula, who was extremely hospitable, from killing a sheep for us. Since we were not prepared to stay long, he warmly invited us to visit them another time, in the coming autumn, saying: "Then the cattle and sheep will be very fat and there will be plenty of milk."

The girls from Beijing had learnt the whole process of herding from the local people, while bringing in habits of life from the outside. Before liberation, because of the shortage

of water, the herdsmen could not wash their clothes as often as they liked. In addition, because of their nomadic life, their food was very monotonous. Since these educated young people went there, the local people have taken on better habits of cleanliness and enjoy a more varied diet.

The experience of these girls reminds me of Wang Zhaojun, a heroine in Chinese history. In 33 B.C. Wang Zhaojun, a court maid of the Han Dynasty, was married to a ruler of the Xiongnu nationality, which lived in the area known today as Inner Mongolia. She brought with her the Han culture and helped forge close links between the Han and Xiongnu nationalities. Zhaojun's tomb still stands on the outskirts of Hohhot, capital of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, and people often go there to pay tribute to her memory. The late Premier Zhou Enlai encouraged his niece, who also went to Inner Mongolia, to be a "Wang Zhaojun of our time." His hopes have been fulfilled for she recently married a Mongolian singer and set up her home in the border area.

Team-Run Primary Schools

The development of education in the pastoral areas is far from satisfactory. The uneducated older generation which learnt to read during the early literacy campaigns has been succeeded by a new generation of illiterates. The 19-year-old daughter of Gueriga, whom we mentioned earlier, is clever and capable, but she has not received a single day of schooling.

When the gang of four held sway, "school on horseback," "on camelback" and various other kinds of schools sprang up in the pastoral areas. However numerous, they were schools in

name only and the result could not but be nil. The reason is that one community is usually a dozen or so kilometres away from another and in summer when the herdsmen are on the move, the teachers simply cannot find their pupils.

In view of these conditions, educational departments are making efforts to set up boarding schools, using the public welfare funds of the production teams.

We visited the primary school of the Daomudegebi People's Commune. Built last year, this school now has an enrolment of 202 students, of whom 93 are girls. It is a boarding school with 12 teachers and five child-care attendants, and can guarantee that the pupils receive a regular education. Head of the school, Yidamu, told us that the pupils and the teachers were all Mongolians. The textbooks are printed in the Mongolian language; in the fourth year the pupils begin studying Chinese. Since it opened last November, the school has enrolled 94 per cent of the children between the age of eight and 12 in the commune.

Other people's communes have built or are now building schools similar to this.

People Well Off, Livestock Flourishing

We also visited the clinic of the Daomudegebi commune. There are eight doctors responsible for five production teams covering an area of some 3,000 square kilometres. If a patient is unable to come to the clinic, a doctor will be sent to his home to give him treatment.

"You must be extremely busy!" I said to the head of the clinic.

"Oh, yes! We cannot do the job alone. A great deal of work is taken on by the team co-operative medical stations and health centres for women and children. These are run by spare-time medical workers and midwives who have had a certain amount of training which qualifies them to take care of ordinary cases. Therefore patients need not come to the clinic at all for minor illnesses," we were told. "In addition, there are two bigger hospitals at the county seat, one specializing in Western medicine, the other in traditional Chinese medicine. If there is a serious case which we can't deal with or which calls for a major operation, we refer the patient to these hospitals."

We visited the health centre for women and children of the Hanwula team. Things were rather quiet that day; as it happened, no expectant mothers turned up. Lianhua, a midwife of the centre, answered our questions about family planning. It is being advocated generally throughout the country, except in areas inhabited by minority nationalities where they can have more children. Last year, she delivered more than 20 children, using new methods, including sterilization of instruments and dressings. Pregnant women receive regular examinations. In case of difficulty or abnormality, she refers the patient to the hospital in the commune or the county.

Now the team has set up a centre to accommodate mothers while giving birth and resting during their one-month maternity leave. The mother is looked after by someone sent by the team and receives her work-points as usual. It is easy to see why the centre is so much appreciated by everyone concerned.

We called on a dozen or so households in the East Ujimqin Banner and were deeply impressed by their big families. According to statistics, in 1949 when the country was liberated, the banner had a population of 7,875 people, or 0.23 people per square kilometre. Now, in 1981, it has 37,061, averaging 1.08 persons per square kilometre. The population is 4.7 times as large. Though there are some settlers from outside, they account for only a small percentage.

Before liberation, however, things were exactly the opposite. Partly because many men became lamas who did not marry and partly because of the spread of venereal diseases, the Mongolian population declined drastically. According to a popular description, children were as rare as stars in daytime. An investigation of that time shows that venereal diseases afflicted 57 per cent of the total Mongolian population. Thirty per cent of the women with venereal diseases were sterile. Abortion, premature birth and stillbirth occurred among 13 per cent of them. Of the total number of babies born, 49 per cent later died of congenital syphilis.

Thirty years ago Baoyinduleng, director of the banner's public health bureau, participated in a campaign to wipe out venereal diseases and recalled what the situation was like at that time.

After six months' study in a medical school in 1950, he went to the pastoral area to work as a member of an anti-syphilis medical team. The country had just been liberated and was in the midst of economic difficulties, but the government allocated large sums in foreign exchange to import medicine.



sheep dip.

His team rode on horseback from one community to another, teaching principles of hygiene and caring for patients. After one year's efforts, venereal diseases were wiped out. Two investigations, one in the mid-50s, the other in the early 60s, showed that these diseases, so deleterious to the Mongolian nationality, had been completely eliminated.

The herdsmen who had regained their health presented cows, sheep, cheese and other gifts to express their gratitude to the medical workers. All gifts were declined with thanks, and with the explanation that the Communist Party worked to serve the people and did not accept gifts of any kind. As time went by, there were more and more children on the grassland. Many of them were given the name "Naminhu" (the Party's child) by their parents out of gratitude to the Communist Party.

In addition, some diseases among the livestock were transmitted to people. Since liberation, efforts have been made to prevent and cure infectious diseases, thereby protecting the

health of not only the animals but also the herdsmen. Today, there is a veterinary station in every banner and people's commune and a veterinarian in each production team. Brucellosis, a disease which seriously undermined the health of the people as well as the livestock, has been brought under control.

Animal husbandry has undergone a relatively big development in the East Ujimqin Banner. The number of animals in 1980 was 3.8 times that of 1949. This figure should have been much higher. Several years ago the number of animals dropped drastically not because of diseases but because of a disastrous snowfall. This example shows that animal husbandry in the north of our country is still highly vulnerable to weather conditions — a problem which the government is taking note of seriously. Last April, the government of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region held a special meeting to sum up experiences and draw lessons and discuss the use of scientific methods to build up the grassland. □

CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

New Leading Members

The Presidium of the Chinese Academy of Sciences elected noted physical chemist Lu Jiayi president of the academy last month. Lu is the first person to be democratically elected to this position. (See *Beijing Review*, issue No. 22, p. 6.)

The 29-member presidium also elected Qian Sanqiang, Hu Keshi, Feng Depei, Li Xun, Yan Dongsheng and Ye Duzheng vice-presidents of the academy for a term of office of two years. Yan Jici, Li Chang and Wu Zhonghua were elected executive chairmen of the presidium. The new leaders represent a wide range of scientific fields and embody

a high degree of academic excellence and achievement.

Lu Jiayi graduated from Xiamen University with a degree in chemistry in 1934. He earned his Ph.D. from the University of London in 1939 after two years of postgraduate work in radio-chemistry under Professor S. Sugden. He later went to the United States and did research in structural chemistry at the California Institute of Technology under Professor Linus Pauling.

As a physical chemist, he has made notable contributions to the study of chemical cluster compounds, especially non-transition element compounds and transition metals. He has published more than 20 academic papers both at home and abroad. While Lu was director of the Fujian Institute of Research on the Structure of

Matter, the institute produced a number of important scientific achievements. His recent work with structural models of the active centre of nitrogenase and his structural studies of model compounds have produced interesting results which may prove to have an important bearing on the chemical model of the nitrogen fixation enzyme.

Sixty-six-year-old Lu Jiayi is an educator as well. Following his return to China in late 1945, he was appointed to important posts at Xiamen University and Fuzhou University. He has helped educate a large number of scientific personnel in the fields of physics and chemistry, and many of his former students have become top professors and researchers themselves.

One problem in China's educational work which Lu has called attention to is the dispro-



Lu Jiayi



Qian Sanqiang



Hu Keshi



Feng Depei



Li Xun



Yan Dongsheng



Ye Duzheng



Yan Jici

portionate training of scientific research personnel. Today more people are engaged in research and training in mathematics than in physics or chemistry, a situation which may hinder China's scientific development if not corrected. The training of researchers in the natural sciences should be proportionate to those in engineering, Lu holds, and all education of scientific and technical personnel should be conducted in a planned way.

Qian Sanqiang, 68, graduated from the department of physics of Beijing's Qinghua University in 1936. He subsequently did research work in France at the Pierre Curie Laboratory of Paris and at a number of other institutions, returning to China in 1948. He won the French Academy's Henry de Parville award for physics in 1946. Together with his wife He Zehui, also a physicist, Qian discovered the tripartition and quarternary fission of uranium in 1946 and 1947. His work has deepened the understanding of the fission process.

Qian Sanqiang has also made important contributions in atomic energy research in China, and helped to educate a whole new generation of nuclear physicists. Under his guidance, a group of physicists in Beijing devised the basic particle "straton model" of nuclear fission.



Li Chang



Wu Zhonghua

SPORTS

Fourth Asian Athletic Games

The Fourth Asian Athletic Meet was held at the Tokyo National Stadium, Japan, from June 5 to 7. In all, 335 athletes from 24 Asian countries and regions, including 99 women, participated in the 38 events.

In the three-day competition, Asian athletes equalled one and broke seven Asian records. In addition, 24 records of the Asian Athletic Meet were smashed 27 times. China's Zhu Jianhua, Zou Zhenxian, Shen Lijuan and Tang Guoli set new records in the men's high jump (2.30 metres) and triple jump (17.05 metres), the women's shot put (17.75 metres) and javelin (61.64 metres) respectively.

China's Zhu Jianhua and Japan's Fukumitsu Hisayo, a woman high jumper, were selected as the most outstanding man and woman athletes of the Fourth Asian Athletic Meet. Japan's 17-year-old Masuda Akemi, who set a new Asian record in the women's 3,000-metre race, was awarded a "special prize of the Fourth Asian Athletic Meet."

Altogether, Japan captured 19 gold, 20 silver and 15 bronze medals, and China, 11 gold, four silver and two bronze medals.

Hu Keshi, 60, joined the Communist Party of China in 1937. He has served on the State Earthquake Bureau and as vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently a Member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Feng Depei, 74, is one of China's top neuro-physiologists. Graduating from Shanghai's Fudan University in 1926, he went to London in 1930 and earned his Ph. D. in physiology at the University of London in 1933. He left for the United

States in 1934 and did further post-doctoral study at the University of Chicago.

Feng Depei is most noted for his research in neuromuscular physiology. He made an important discovery in the 1930s, involving the heat production of neurotransmission known today as the "Feng effect."

Li Xun, 68, graduated from Hunan University in 1936 and went to England a year later to study metallurgy. After receiving his Ph.D. in metallurgy, he became a post-doctoral research fellow at the University of Sheffield.

Li Xun did pioneer research on the elements of steel while in England in the 1940s. In collaboration with other metallurgists, he carried out comprehensive investigations into the effects of cold working on steel. He has also contributed to research on uranium, the production of tank and aeroplane materials and a number of other key metallurgical problems in China.

Yan Dongsheng, a noted inorganic chemist, graduated from Beijing's Yenching University in 1939. He later went to the United States and studied at the University of Illinois, where he received his Ph.D. in 1949.

At 63, he is now an outstanding Chinese scientist in the field of inorganic chemical compounds. While serving as Director of the Shanghai Institute of Ceramic Chemistry and Technology, he made important efforts to bring research on inorganic matter up to modern scientific levels, initiating a wide range of research projects on single crystals, amorphous compounds, oxide and non-oxide ceramics and coating materials.

Ye Duzheng, an accomplished meteorologist at 65, graduated in 1940 from Qinghua University in Beijing. He conducted research at the Meteorological Institute of Chicago University from 1946 to 1950.

While in Chicago, Ye gave theoretical proof that a powerful disturbance in the upstream of westerlies will cause a similar disturbance in the downstream of easterlies. He was the first to discover the existence of high-level wind currents running from the southern side of the Tibetan Plateau down the Changjiang (Yangtze) River valley to Japan, a factor having great impact on China's climate. In addition, Ye Duzheng has studied extensively the effects of heat rising from the Tibetan Plateau on atmospheric circulation over East Asia.

Yan Jici (Ny Tsi-ze), 81, graduated from Nanjing Teachers' College and went to study at the Sorbonne in France in 1923. He received his doctorate of sciences in 1927 and was

elected a member of the French Society of Physics in 1935.

Professor Yan Jici's primary field of research is spectroscopy and piezoelectricity. He has done remarkable work on the changing optical properties of quartz and the absorption spectra of alkali metals under an electrical field, and has also studied the effects of high pressure on photographic sensitivity and the ultra-violet absorption of ozone.

Li Chang, 67, joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1936. He has served as the president of the Harbin Engineering Institute, vice-director of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and secretary of the Party committee of the academy. He was an Alternate Member of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and now is a Member of the 11th Party Central Committee.

Wu Zhonghua, 64, graduated from the mechanical engineering department of the National Southwest Associate University in 1940. In 1944, he went to the United States to study, earning his Ph.D. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1947. He served as a senior research scientist in the National Advisory Committee for the Aeronautic Jet Propulsion Research Centre and was a professor in the mechanical engineering department of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. Returning to China from the United States in 1954, he is now the director of Engineering Thermo-Physics Research Institute. He is most noted for his research in aero-thermodynamics and engineering thermodynamics of thermal engines.

"Journal of International Studies" Will Resume Publication

The "Journal of International Studies" (in Chinese), which was suspended for the last 15 years, will resume publication on July 1, 1981. An academic quarterly, it will be edited by the Institute of International Studies in Beijing.

The journal will carry research findings, comparatively systematic analyses, expositions and views on major political, economic, military and international law problems that have emerged in the international arena and on major questions in the history of international relations.

The resumption of publication will have a positive impact on the exchange of ideas and the development of research in the sphere of international studies.

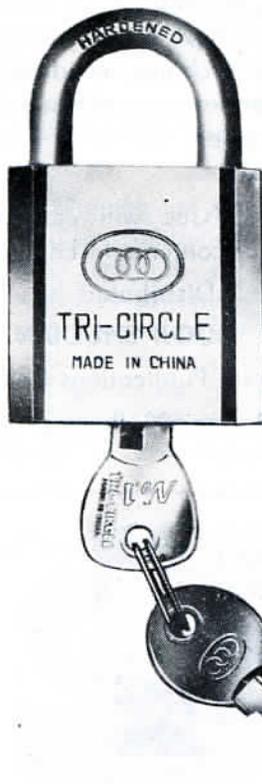
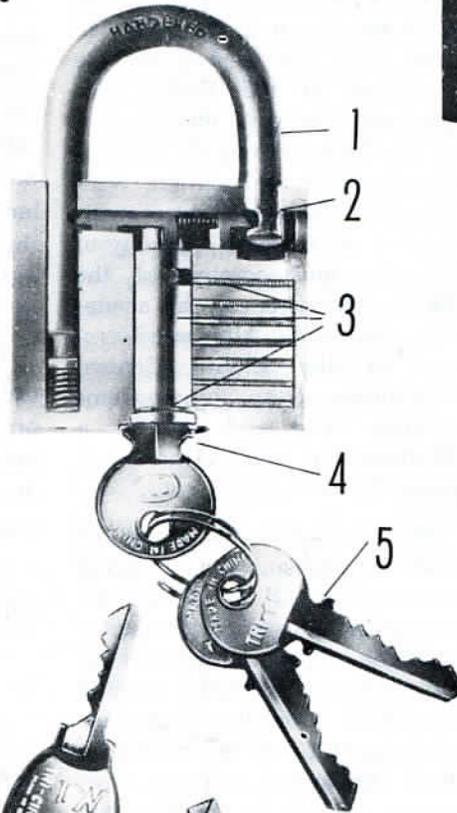
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