

Vol. 27, No. 19

May 7, 1984

# BEIJING REVIEW

北京周報

A CHINESE WEEKLY OF  
NEWS AND VIEWS

**President Reagan Visits China • May Day Celebrated  
China's First Communications Satellite**







The Song and Dance Ensemble of the Chinese People's Liberation Army is enthusiastically welcomed by the masses of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.



A rich rice harvest in the Daesong Co-operative Farm, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.



With the adoption of new techniques, the steel output of Korea's Kangson Steel Mill is growing day by day.

The Cemetery of Revolutionary Martyrs of the Chinese People's Volunteers in Huicang County, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Students at the Wasan Girls' Higher Middle School in Pyongyang do a physics experiment.



## SPOTLIGHT

A view of Chollima Street in Pyongyang.



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Photo by Meng Ming	

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

### *Fruitful Visit to China*

The US President's visit has enhanced Sino-US friendship and mutual understanding. The signing of four agreements and protocols in the economic and other fields and the initialing of an agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy indicate that Sino-US relations are improving (p. 6 and p. 20). Excerpts of Reagan's April 27 speech is also printed (p. 18).

### *May Day Celebrations in Beijing*

At a May Day rally of more than 6,000 people, Hu Qili, Member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, called on all workers to enhance their political awareness and professional capacity to work for China's socialist modernization. Strolling artists, puppeteers, musicians and dancers filled Beijing's flower-covered parks to celebrate International Labour Day (p. 10).

### *Confidence in Absorbing Foreign Methods*

After the success of China's first special economic zones, and particularly the one in Shenzhen, China has introduced more flexible economic policies in 14 other cities and Hainan Island. This is an indication of China's increasing confidence in absorbing useful ideas and methods from abroad, while still infusing them with Chinese characteristics (p. 4).

### *China's First Communications Satellite*

The success of China's newest communications satellite is a new leap forward for China's space technology. A brief review of the development of China's space programme, from the mid-1950s through today, confirms the soundness of the principles of independence and self-reliance (p. 22).

### *Soviet Diplomatic Offensive in Middle East*

Frequent visits by high-ranking Soviet officials to Arab nations recently indicate an increased diplomatic offensive in the Middle East. It seems the superpower rivalry in this area is heating up for another round (p. 14).

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# China Expands Flexible Policies

by JIN QI  
Economic Editor

Last month the Chinese Government announced that flexible economic policies similar to those now practised in China's special economic zones will be introduced in 14 more coastal cities and Hainan Island (see p. 6, issue No. 16).

This is an important new step in China's policy of opening to the outside world, first introduced in 1979. It also continues and develops the policy of expanding economic and technological co-operation with other countries, according to the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

In expanding its open policy, China will provide overseas investors with more preferential treatment in taxation, market and other conditions, and give local authorities more power. Economic development zones will be established in designated areas of some cities. In these areas infrastructural construction will be strengthened. All this will create a better investment environment and attract more foreign funds and advanced technology to promote China's modernization drive.

The decision was made after careful consideration of the experience gained in the trial operation of the four special economic zones of Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou in Guangdong Province and Xiamen in Fujian Province. Since their establishment in 1980, these special economic zones have made great advances in importing new technology, using modern management methods and scientific technology, and training competent personnel. The achievements made in the Shenzhen

Special Economic Zone are particularly inspiring.

Shenzhen, formerly a poor, backward small town, is now a brand-new modern industrial city. In the last five years 3.53 million square metres of work and living space have been built. In 1983, the city's total industrial output value reached 720 million yuan and its revenue amounted to more than

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***In expanding its open policy, China will provide overseas investors with more preferential treatment in taxation, market and other conditions, and give local authorities more power.***

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300 million yuan, each showing an 11-fold increase over 1978. The output value of its electronics industry accounted for one-third of its total industrial output value. In the last five years Shenzhen has absorbed 1,700 million yuan in investments, 65 per cent of which were foreign and local funds, and 35 per cent, bank loans and investments from other provinces or departments under the central authorities. The zone has also given China valuable experience in business management, professional training, use of personnel and wage system reforms.

The principle of mutual benefit has also been adhered to in Shenzhen. Liu Tianjiu, one of the first investors from Hongkong, started in Shenzhen with a leather processing factory. Now he has developed a chain of hotels and, in the last three years he has earned a profit of 16 million HK

dollars from just one of them. Liu said recently that his more than four years of experience prove that the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone is a new world; one in which overseas entrepreneurs can develop fully.

With the development of the South China Sea Oilfield, several thousand people from British, US, French and Japanese oil companies have poured into Shenzhen, and 10 foreign and Hongkong banks now have representative offices there.

The successful experiences of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, including the introduction of different forms of management such as joint ventures, enterprises run exclusively by foreign business people and co-operative production, combined with China's work to build up socialist ethics and culture, will be widely introduced to the newly opened coastal areas.

The expansion of the open policy does not mean that China will change its principles of independence and self-reliance. The relevant laws, policies and decrees of China—a socialist sovereign state—will still be exercised in these newly opened areas. The foreign funds and advanced technology we import, in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit, will be used to expedite our domestic economic development and increase our self-reliance.

The efforts China has made, from setting up the four special economic zones to opening 14 more coastal cities, show that China is gaining confidence in absorbing what is useful from abroad.

### The Taiwan Question

After reading the speech "History of Bi-Party Co-operation Reviewed" (issue No. 6) by Deng Yingchao, Chairwoman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, I came up with some ideas.

The Taiwan question is one of the most important issues in China. It is completely an internal affair. The separation of China is purely man-made, just as the GDR and the FRG and DPRK and south Korea. Although there are some minor differences, their separation is essentially the same in nature.

The people both on the mainland and on Taiwan are the descendants of Chinese. As a Japanese, I sincerely hope that the reunification of China can be realized without military confrontation.

I think the Taiwan authorities and people may have different ideas about reunification. The Taiwan authorities are still skeptical, due to the failure of the first and second rounds of co-operation between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party. The people of Taiwan, however, are worried by the "cultural revolution," which threw the mainland into turmoil. They also want to see the standard of living improved on the mainland, because of a gap now existing between them.

However, I think their worries are unnecessary. The Chinese Government is putting great efforts into the four modernizations drive. It is devoting much energy to developing agriculture and communications, and introducing advanced foreign technology, which will certainly raise the productivity of

China. The worries of the Taiwan people will vanish as the standard of living on the mainland improves and China's reunification will be realized early. We Japanese people are willing to co-operate with China in various respects, and maintain friendly relations with the Chinese people through generations. I believe that China will become a truly great country in Asia.

**Rokuro Oya**  
Osaka, Japan

Your article "Zhao on China's Reunification" (issue No. 4) begins "Taiwan . . . will gain honour and benefit as a part of the motherland." This reflects the important point of China's policy on national reunification.

In the past China was hostile towards Taiwan, and never thought of negotiation. Now a great change has taken place. China is willing to negotiate with Taiwan. I hope the Taiwan authorities will put aside their narrow-minded ideas and take a co-operative attitude, fulfilling their share in the task of national reunification.

**Yoshikazi Hasebe**  
Kumamoto, Japan

### Mild Criticisms

*Beijing Review* deserves praise for its full news coverage.

The colour cover is very beautiful. The photo of Deng Xiaoping on the cover of issue No. 12 is excellent. The inside covers should also be in colour if possible.

The language in your magazine is good, but a few sentences are not easy to understand. I also think the typeface is a little too thin.

When you criticize the "cultural revolution," and especially Mao Zedong, you should be careful to be mild, since Asians do not like too much criticism of the dead.

Your readers know very little about Deng Xiaoping. I hope you can carry more stories about him. You do not need to describe his thought, which I respect very much.

I also hope you can carry some articles on table tennis, and photographs of famous Chinese table tennis players.

Articles on ideology and science should be short.

**Shaukat Baloch**  
AdwKate, Pakistan

### Environmental Protection

Your article "Environmental Protection to Be Tightened" in issue No. 8, 1984 is very interesting and important. I think you should learn from others' mistakes. For example, you should draw lessons from industrial countries whose living space has been damaged.

I think your colour covers are good. So please try to keep on like this.

In addition, I am greatly interested in China's views towards our present world and the problems facing it.

Generally speaking, as a new subscriber to *Beijing Review*, it is impossible for me to make an overall comment. However, I hope your magazine will make contributions to promoting mutual understanding between countries.

**Thomas Rohrer**  
Hellikon, Switzerland

# Reagan's Visit Enhances Mutual Understanding

"President Reagan's current visit once again shows that frank and sincere dialogue is a bridge enabling China and the United States to explore ways of increasing mutual trust, to establish a stable and enduring relationship." Premier Zhao Ziyang said at the banquet hosted by US President and Mrs. Reagan on April 28.

The Reagans concluded their 6-day visit to China and left for home on May 1, after meeting with several of China's top leaders and seeing some of the modern and ancient wonders of Chinese civilization.

During their visit, four agreements and protocols, including an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation, one on cultural exchanges, were signed, and an agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy was initialled.

Reagan is the first US president to visit China since the establishment of formal diplomatic relations in 1979. His trip marks another significant event in the development of Sino-US relations. Both countries have indicated the need to further develop these relations by strictly adhering to the principles agreed upon in the three Sino-US joint communiques. They believe there is great potential for more economic and technical co-operation, which both China and the United States should actively tap.

The Reagans received a warm welcome when they arrived in Beijing on April 26. President Li Xiannian presided over the ceremony, which included a 21-gun salute—the first since China recently decided to revive this practice.

Presidents Li and Reagan toasted Sino-US friendship at a banquet Li and his wife gave for the Reagans. Premier Zhao Ziyang and Secretary of State George Shultz also attended.

The next morning First Lady Nancy Reagan went to see Zheng Zheng, the youngest panda at the Beijing Zoo. She presented a cheque for US\$13,000 and two jeeps to the China Wildlife Conservation Association, which is battling to save China's threatened giant pandas. The money is the first instalment of contributions from American children in response to Mrs. Reagan's call for "Pennies for Pandas."

Reagan addressed a meeting of more than 600 prominent Chinese economists, business people, scientists, technicians and educators on April 28 in Beijing (for excerpts of his speech, see p. 18). He also spoke to students and teachers at Fudan University in Shanghai on April 30.

Together the Reagans toured the section of the Great Wall just north of Beijing, and visited the hundreds of life-sized terracotta warriors and horses unearthed in Xian near the tomb of Qin Shi Huang, the emperor who first unified China.

At a state banquet in the Reagans' honour on April 27, Premier Zhao said, "President Reagan has attached importance to and taken an interest in the growth of Sino-US relations. Thanks to the efforts on both sides, the ship of our relations has more than once steered clear of submerged reefs and continued to sail ahead."

Zhao said since the establishment of formal ties, marked progress has been made in many areas. But some difficulties and obstacles still exist, the major one being the issue of Taiwan.

"It is important that since 1972



the two governments have agreed on three joint communiqués which provide guidelines for the removal of these obstacles," Zhao said. "We welcome the repeated promises of US government leaders to abide by them and strictly pursue a one-China policy. We expect these promises to be faithfully carried out in action, and we hope that continued joint efforts will bring about the long-term and steady development of Sino-US relations in all fields."

Reagan exchanged views on many subjects with Chinese leaders. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian also met with his American counterpart, George Shultz. Both sides held that more contacts and exchanges of views would be helpful in developing bilateral relations.

### **Independent Foreign Policy**

Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, told Reagan in an April 27 meeting that China's independent foreign policy "is not an expediency, but a long-term policy based on decades of experience."

"We shall never attach ourselves to any country or group of countries," Hu said.

"China stands firmly on the side of the third world countries, because they are subject to the most bullying," Hu said. "We have had a similar experience."

"We hope for long-term world peace and stability," he added. "That is why we oppose power politics. We are now teaching and will teach our future generations never to practise expansionism," Hu said.

### **The Taiwan Issue**

Meeting with Deng Xiaoping for one hour and 40 minutes, Reagan was told by the Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party that Taiwan remains a crucial problem in Sino-US relations. Deng said

he hoped American leaders would consider the feelings of the Chinese people.

Deng said China had made the maximum effort to resolve the Taiwan issue by allowing two different systems to exist within a unified country. He said he hoped the United States would refrain from doing anything which might impede Taiwan's reunification with the Chinese mainland. Both sides could gradually increase their contacts across the Taiwan Straits, he said, and achieve peaceful reunification through negotiations.

The present system in Taiwan would not be changed, Deng stressed. The interests of the people there would not be harmed after reunification. Taiwan could maintain its present ties with the United States and Japan.

Deng said he believes the Chinese solution is feasible. He added that the knot in Sino-US relations would be untied once the Taiwan problem was resolved.

During his talks with President Reagan, Premier Zhao urged him to cut arms sales to Taiwan "considerably." Zhao said China hoped there would not just be a trend of reduction, but a considerable drop, leading eventually to the complete halt of all arms sales.

Reagan reiterated the US Government's commitment to abide by the joint communiqués, and said the United States has no intention of interfering in China's internal affairs. He added that he hoped the settlement of the Taiwan issue would be peaceful.

Zhao noted that certain people in the United States are still advocating upgrading Taiwan-US relations, or even supporting an independent Taiwan. It is imperative to guard against such trends, he said.

Zhao said he hoped nothing injurious to the Chinese people's feelings or to the progress of Sino-

US relations would occur, especially after Reagan had visited China.

### **Economic Co-operation**

Zhao said he welcomed recent progress made in economic and technical co-operation, but pointed out that there are still obstacles in the way of further growth.

He mentioned certain provisions in US law which discriminate against China as a socialist country, and the many restrictions on technology transfers. Zhao said China hoped the US Government would take further measures to give its policy of easing these restrictions more practical significance.

### **International Issues**

**Kampuchea.** Zhao and Reagan both said they favoured a political settlement in Kampuchea. Zhao again stressed China's firm support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

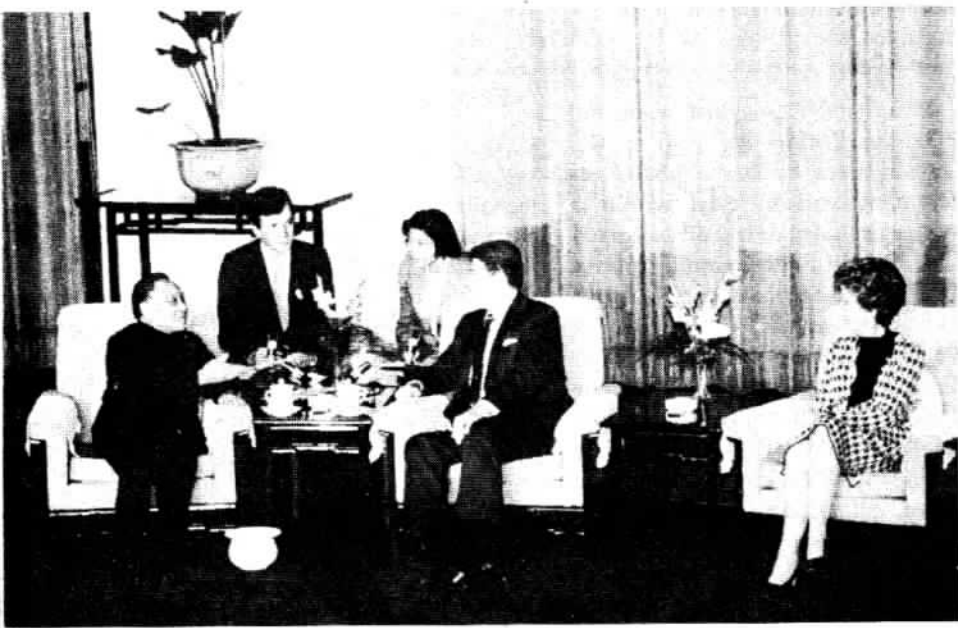
He said that once Viet Nam pulled its troops out of Kampuchea, all concerned countries could consult on ways for the Kampuchean people to elect their own government, under international supervision. China would participate in an international guarantee for Kampuchea to become an independent, peaceful, neutral state, Zhao added.

Reagan said the United States supports the goals of ASEAN, demands the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and favours elections under international supervision to make Kampuchea neutral and independent.

**Afghanistan.** Reagan reiterated his country's hope to see a speedy political solution to the problems in Afghanistan, which should include the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from that country.

Zhao Ziyang said China's position on the Afghan issue was well-





Chairman Deng Xiaoping greets the Reagans in the Great Hall of the People.

known and that he had nothing to add.

**Korea.** Zhao said the Chinese Government sincerely hoped to see the situation more relaxed on the Korean peninsula, and opposed any action which might increase the tension.

"It is still China's hope that tripartite talks will be held at an early date," he added.

Hu Yaobang also told Reagan that China opposed the stationing of American troops in south Korea. "That does no good to your reputation," the General Secretary said.

Reagan said he hoped that the Korean problem would be settled by peaceful means. He said the United States supports direct talks between the northern and southern parts of Korea, and also proposed four-way talks.

**Southern Africa.** Zhao urged South Africa to abide by its recent agreements with Angola and Mozambique and thoroughly abandon its present policy. "The most outstanding problem in southern Africa is the independence of Na-

mibia," Zhao said. "We hope this issue will be solved on the basis of the relevant UN resolution."

**Central America.** China disagrees with US actions in Central America, Zhao told the President. "The United States should respect the efforts made by the Contadora countries to relax the tense situation in the region," he stressed.

**The Middle East.** "The core of the Middle East issue is the problem of Palestine," Zhao said. "China hopes that the United States will respect the aspirations of the Arab countries and peoples and recognize the lawful rights of the Palestinian people. The United States might consider opening a dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization, so that the present stalemate can be broken," he suggested.

**Nuclear Disarmament.** Zhao said China hopes the United States will halt the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe. At the same time, he said the Soviet Union should stop taking what it has termed counter-measures.

If the United States and the So-

viet Union continue along their present course, Zhao said, the result would be a mutual nuclear escalation. This would inevitably aggravate international tensions and cause grave concern among the people of the world.

China hopes the United States and the Soviet Union resume their talks and reach an agreement on reducing intermediate-range nuclear missiles, Zhao said.

Reagan said that the United States hopes to convince the Soviet Union that an agreement on arms reduction is to their advantage. Efforts should be made to continue the talks on nuclear arms reduction, he said, but the Soviet Union has refused.

**Sino-Soviet Relations.** Zhao said that prolonged tension and confrontation between the two countries was detrimental to both sides, and did no good to world peace and stability.

"Therefore, we stand for normalizing Sino-Soviet relations under the five principles of peaceful co-existence," he said.

Zhao said China has persistently demanded that the Soviet Union stop threatening China and remove the three major obstacles blocking Sino-Soviet relations. Four rounds of consultations have been held, but no substantive progress has been made, he said.

## New Warning to The Vietnamese

A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry warned the Vietnamese authorities immediately to stop their provocations and intrusions along the Sino-Vietnamese border, or they will have to bear full responsibility for the consequences.

The spokesman said on April



29, "Over a long period, Vietnamese troops have kept up military provocations against China along the Sino-Vietnamese border. As a result, Chinese frontier guards in Yunnan and Guangxi have recently been forced to return artillery fire at the Vietnamese troops."

"However, again in disregard of the stern warning from the Chinese, the Vietnamese authorities are bent on further aggravating tension along the border," he said. The spokesman pointed out that not only have they continued shelling on China's border areas and sending armed personnel to intrude into these areas, they have also built fortifications and strongholds on China's territory and wilfully carried out sabotage and raids against China's border villages and inhabitants. This has caused a serious loss of life and property to Chinese inhabitants and made normal spring ploughing impossible in these border

areas, he said. "At the same time," the spokesman continued, "the Vietnamese authorities have intensified their anti-Chinese statements and have even spread rumours about Chinese troops invading Vietnamese territory. They are trying to deceive world opinion and cover up their own crimes, like a thief crying 'stop thief.'"

The spokesman stressed, "China's position is consistent. We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counterattack. It is in keeping with this principle that Chinese frontier guards have fought back in self-defence against the Vietnamese troops that are harassing, sabotaging, intruding into and nibbling away at China's border areas. We have hit back at the intruders on our own land, exercising our sovereign right of self-defence to protect China's frontier. This action is entirely just."

## Hu Sees Romanian, Yugoslavian Groups

General Secretary Hu Yaobang, in separate meetings with trade union delegations from Romania and Yugoslavia on April 23, said workers should act as the masters of socialist countries and be a powerful backing force for their governments.

The Romanian delegation was led by Nicolae Constantin, Member of the Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation.

The Yugoslavian delegation was led by Stojan Stojcevski, Member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and President of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions.

Hu said developments in China over the past three decades have shown that many management methods presently in use are backward and incorrect. He stressed two economic changes to be carried out this year — one is reform, the other opening to the outside world. Only in doing so can China speed up the pace of construction, he said.

The workers of the three countries should learn from and support each other in the course of building their countries, Hu said. Trade Union organizations should have regular exchanges.

Hu hoped that the three countries would seek for more forms and ways through joint efforts to push ahead with economic co-operation.

## Sino-US Venture in Coal Mining

"Co-operation with China involves few risks, because China is not a country lacking the ability to pay. On the contrary, China has a large potential which has not yet been tapped," Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission Deng Xiaoping told Armand Hammer, Chairman of the Board of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation of the United States, on April 29.

Deng said some overseas business people had misgivings about co-operating with China because of the incompleteness of its legal system. "We are working to strengthen and perfect it," he said. Deng added his congratulations on the conclusion of a Sino-US agreement on joint development of the Antaibao Open-Cut Coal Mine in Shanxi Province.

It was appropriate that the deal was concluded just when China decided to carry out its policy of opening to the outside world on a broader scale, Deng said. He noted that the policy had won general approval and that China would learn from the US corporation during the course of their co-operation.

The Antaibao project, the largest joint venture ever undertaken between China and any foreign firm, is planned to start in 1985 and be completed in 1988. The mine will produce 15 million tons of coal a year.

The agreement was signed on April 29 in Beijing.

## Canadian Visitors Meet With Zhao

Premier Zhao Ziyang told a Canadian parliamentary delegation that China's opening to the outside world is a long-term state policy which must be expanded.

Meeting with the delegation led by Senate Speaker Maurice Riel and Speaker of the House of Commons Lloyd Francis on April 24, Zhao pointed out that opening further to the outside world involves two changes: providing more favourable tax and market conditions for foreign investors, and giving local authorities more power of decision.

Zhao hoped his Canadian friends would encourage more Canadian industries and businesses to invest in China. He said he believed economic co-operation between the two countries will present them with a vast potential for prosperity.

President Li Xiannian and Peng Zhen, Chairman of the NPC standing Committee, also met the Canadian delegation separately.

## Li Appreciates Bolivian Efforts

President Li Xiannian told a Bolivian congressional delegation that he appreciates the efforts of their Senate and Chamber of Deputies to promote the establishment of diplomatic relations between Bolivia and China.

The delegation was headed by Julio Garrett Aylo, President of the Senate, and Gualberto Claure Ortuero, President of the Chamber of Deputies.

At the April 24 meeting Li said China and Bolivia are both third world countries and should be on good terms.

Aylo said that the Bolivian Congress had approved a motion for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. "We are sure that the friendly relations will be beneficial to world peace," he said, adding that China is a trustworthy friend of third world countries because it has no ambitions for hegemony.



Gala party at the Working People's Cultural Palace.

## May Day Celebrations in Beijing

China's workers were called on to improve their political and cultural qualities to meet the challenge of the current technological revolution and shoulder the task of realizing the country's socialist modernization.

Hu Qili, Member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, issued the call while addressing a rally of more than 6,000 people from all walks of life at the Great Hall of the People on April 28.

He said concentrating on economic work and consolidating the Party were the two major tasks of the Party in 1984. And in economics, reforms and further external exchanges were to be emphasized.

"Therefore," he said, "workers, as the mighty force behind the Party and state, should perform their duties well and develop their revolutionary spirit of devotion." China's workers must study the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, the history of social development and that of the Chinese revolution as well as modern science, technology and managerial expertise, he added.

Hu reiterated in his speech that intellectuals in China are also workers, and they back the nation's revolution and construction. He said workers and intellectuals should learn from and support each other, to unite as one in their common cause.

He urged workers to unite all compatriots and contribute what they can to the reunification of the motherland. Workers should close ranks with the world's proletariat, the oppressed nations and all peace-loving and justice-upholding organizations and peoples, to oppose hegemonism, maintain world peace and promote the progress of humanity.

A variety of activities were held across the nation to celebrate May Day, the International Labour Day.

Gala celebrations in the capital were centred in the Working People's Cultural Palace east of the Tian An Men Gate, where outstanding workers and 50,000 other people and Party and state leaders held a hearty get-together. Thousands of young people danced in groups on the former impe-

rial altar. Professional and amateur artists added colour to the festival with dozens of traditional operas, puppet shows and acrobatics.

Trade union delegations from South Africa, Italy, Japan and other countries and regions as well as 10,000 foreigners and compatriots from Taiwan, Hongkong and Macao also joined in the celebrations.

During the day, Beijing's gardens and parks, spruced up with spring sunshine and fresh greenness, were alive with laughter, singing and dancing. At night, main streets and buildings in the city bloomed with lights. In the Workers' Stadium on the eastern outskirts, 50,000 sports fans were entertained by a soccer match, with fireworks illuminating the pitch during the intervals.

## Key Projects Progressing Rapidly

Construction on the 123 large and medium-sized projects the State Planning Commission set for 1984 was going on rapidly in the first quarter this year. Many projects will be finished ahead of schedule.

The Baoshan Iron & Steel Complex, the largest in China, designed to produce 6 million tons of steel and 6 million tons of iron a year, is now in embryonic form. Some units completed during the first phase of the project have al-

ready gone into production. The two generating sets, each with a capacity of 350,000 kw, had produced an accumulative total of 4,000 million kwh by the end of the first quarter. Its sintering plant, able to handle 5 million tons of ore a year, is almost finished, and the major equipment has been installed. The steel rolling mill with an annual capacity to process 3 million tons of steel ingots has four-fifths of its equipment installed and trial operations of some machines are under way.

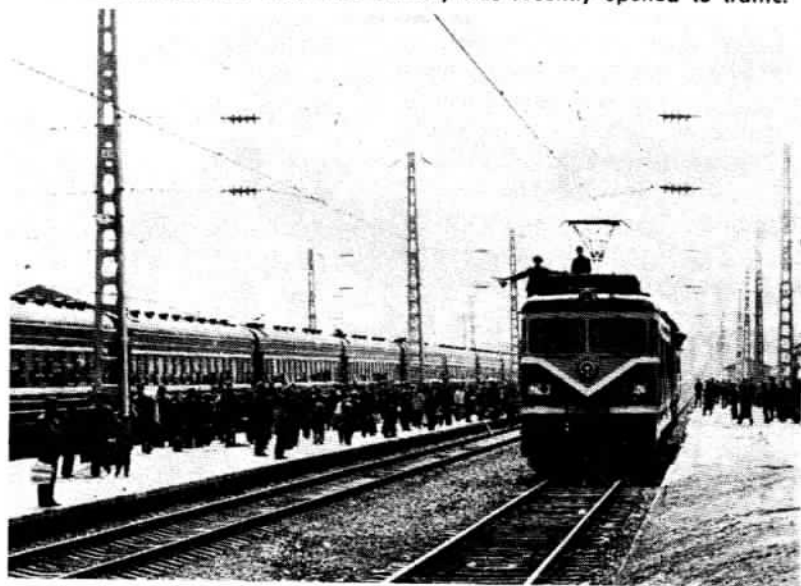
The double tracking and electrification of the Beijing-Qinhuangdao Railway is expected to be completed a year ahead of schedule. Already 95 per cent of the roadbed and 81 per cent of the rails had been laid by the end of March.

There are 47 energy projects, 33 for transportation and communications, 28 to supply raw and semi-finished materials and 15 to further develop China's science and technology and light and textile industries.

The Chinese Government recently assigned 363 scientists and technicians, including experts in architecture, mechanical engineering, computers, environmental protection and medicine, to work on 13 of the key construction projects, thus furthering its efforts to concentrate the state's resources on these projects. More specialists are to be sent to work on other key projects, according to the plan.

Last year, 87 key projects were completed, of which 18 were for energy and transportation. Altogether 111 single units (67 for energy and transportation) went into operation. This is the best construction record in recent years. In the first quarter of this year seven more large and medium-sized construction projects and eight single units were finished and put into production.

The Tianshui-Lanzhou Electrified Railway was recently opened to traffic.





As a result of the construction, China can now produce 115,000 tons more sugar, 1.02 million tons more crude oil and 102 million cubic metres more natural gas.

The quotas set for industrial and agricultural output value and major products in the Sixth Five-

Year Plan (1981-85) were fulfilled in 1983, two years ahead of schedule. Judging from the past few years, China's gross output value of agriculture and industry during the Sixth Five-Year Plan will very probably surpass the original goal of a 4-5 per cent annual increase.

calligraphers. The county people's government has allocated 1.3 million yuan to build cinemas, theatres and cultural centres with a total of 4,500 seats. The communes and production brigades have raised 4.2 million yuan for a group of cultural centres and clubs.

In addition, 120 households have presented family entertainments such as acrobatics, storytelling and films. Some of these households have set up libraries and photo and art studios. Three peasant households have pooled their funds to buy a film projector, with which they show not only features but science and educational films, according to what their neighbours want.

Peasant Wang Junliang has had 500 of his paintings reproduced in journals. He has shown his work in four national art exhibitions and is now a member of the Chinese Artists' Association.

Peasant Wang Hehe's short story "My Prospective Daughter-in-Law" was well received by critics and has been translated for publication abroad.

In Hunan Province there are more than 2,000 peasant films projection teams. They have all

## Foreign Exchange Reserves Grow

China's foreign exchange reserves grew to US\$14,300 million at the end of 1983, from US\$ 4,700 million at the end of 1981 and US\$ 11,100 million at the end of 1982.

Since December 1978, the Bank of China has been raising funds on the international financial market. By the end of 1983, the bank raised the equivalent of US\$ 20,000 million and extended US\$ 19,700 million in loans, 88 per cent of which were provided during the past five years. These funds were used mainly for the development of energy, transportation, ocean shipping and for the technical transformation of small and medium-sized enterprises. At the same time, loans of RMB130 million yuan and loans of US\$50 million were extended to 80 Chinese-foreign joint ventures.

In recent years, the business of the Bank of China's branch offices abroad has also progressed. The number of branches has grown from 184 in 1979 to 275 today. By the end of 1983, there were three times more deposits, five times more loans and four times more assets at the Bank of China in Hongkong than in 1978. In addition, the bank's representative offices also grew in number from 2,500 at the end of 1978 to 3,150 in 149 countries and regions by the end of 1983.

The Bank of China's role in the country's foreign exchange business covers five aspects. It acts as the

nation's specialized bank for foreign exchange, as an ordinary international commercial bank, as the export credit bank, as the bank for long-term investments and as the bank raising funds on the international financial market.

## Peasants Turn to Culture, Recreation

With more money and free time following the implementation of the production responsibility system, more and more peasants are turning to cultural activities.

In just one county, Shulu in north China's Hebei Province, there are 2,500 singers, actors, actresses, writers, painters and

Two peasants in Wuyi County, Hebei, give a "Wushu" (martial arts) performance.



gone through professional training before obtaining licences to show films. Ticket prices are reasonable, and they sometimes tour to give film shows.

In the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region cultural centres have been established in 50 per cent of the communes. In accordance with the interest of the peasants and herders of various nationalities, collective dancing and singing and contests of chess and wrestling have been organized, and various kinds of exhibitions have been held.

Elderly peasants may have different tastes. In Xinhui County of Guangdong Province, home of many overseas Chinese, 36 peasants have formed a poetry society. Every Saturday afternoon and Sunday, they meet on an islet in the local lotus pond, each bringing his or her latest poems. They recite and discuss rhythmic matters.

Sixty-year-old Li Zhenpeng, a committee member of the society, said that educational standards in the Zhujiang (Pearl) River Delta were quite high, but it was only after 1981 that they had the leisure time for such activities. Now his society has established regular correspondence with literary societies and noted poets in cities such as Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou, Jiangmen and Foshan.

## Strokes Move Up As Leading Killer

Strokes, or, as they are known in the medical world, neurovascular disease, have become the No. 1 killer in China, followed by heart disease and cancer. Statistics collected from a number of cities showing shifts in the relative positions of seven leading causes of death were announced by Peng Ruicong, a medical specialist. The periods covered by the statistics are 1954-59 and 1974-78.

During the period 1954-59, strokes accounted for 5.2-7 per cent of recorded deaths, making them the sixth most common cause of death. The percentage rose to between 21.5 to 23.5 per cent during the period 1974-78. Heart disease moved from fifth place to second and cancer from seventh place to third.

Meanwhile, respiratory diseases declined from No. 1 spot in the 1950s to fourth 20 years later. Acute infectious diseases, in second place in the 1950s, went to the bottom of the list. Tuberculosis declined from third to sixth, and diseases of the digestive system went from fourth to fifth place.

Traditional Chinese medicine has always emphasized the relationship between the environment and people's health, Peng said. New China's stress on prevention and comprehensive treatment has provided a solid foundation for bringing down the death rate of former killers.

In recent years, medical workers in China have shifted their study of diseases and deaths from the traditional "bio-medical model" to a new "bio-psycho-sociomedical model," taking into account the biological, psychological and social factors in studying diseases and deaths.

Medical experts now believe that all sectors of society should be made aware of this bio-psycho-sociomedical model. Medical and health work concerns the general public and not only hospitals and anti-epidemic centres. A number of factors — housing, urban greenery, city planning, population control, maternal and child care, working conditions and nutrition — must be considered when looking at health.

Peng suggested that in addition to increasing government appropriations for such work, a positive and broader attitude should be adopted towards medical and

health protection as well as social welfare. This would include improving cultural life and providing more fitness facilities for old people. Universal physical checkups should receive greater attention, he said.

## Economic Briefs

- In early March this year an oil well 3,681 metres deep was sunk in the Shengli Oilfield in east China's Shandong Province. It now yields 3,600 tons of crude oil and 360,000 cubic metres of natural gas a day, the record since exploitation began 20 years ago. Another well was drilled at the end of March, and is now putting out 1,100 tons of crude oil and 33,000 cubic metres of natural gas daily. The well is 1,674 metres deep.

The oil-bearing stratum at Shengli is 40 metres thick, covering an exploration area of 100 square kilometres. The Shengli Oilfield has produced 210 million tons of crude oil and 13,560 million cubic metres of natural gas over the last 20 years. It is the second largest oilfield in China, after Daqing in northernmost Heilongjiang Province.

- Installation of an automated air pollution monitoring system was recently completed in Shenyang, a major heavy industrial centre in northeast China.

The system includes a central control room and five observation stations located in the city's major industrial, residential and shopping districts.

It will automatically collect samples and monitor the amount of dust, sulphur dioxide, nitric oxide and carbon monoxide in the atmosphere while providing additional data on wind velocity and direction, temperature, humidity and barometric pressure. The network can work continuously for 4,000 to 5,000 hours a year.

## Soviet Union

### Diplomatic Offensive in Middle East

by CHEN JICHANG and ZHOU GUOMING

**F**REQUENT visits by high-ranking Soviet officials to Middle Eastern countries recently have aroused wide-spread attention. Last March, Geidar Aliyev, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a three-day visit to Syria. Then Karen Brutents, Deputy Director of the International Department of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, visited Syria on April 15, following his visit to Lebanon, Kuwait and Iraq. At the same time, Vladimir Polyakov, Director of the Middle East Department of the Soviet Foreign

Ministry, visited Egypt. This flurry of diplomatic activity indicates that Moscow is launching a political offensive in the Middle East in an attempt to strengthen its ties with Arab countries.

Since the 1970s, Moscow has suffered setbacks in the Middle East, where its position has been deteriorating. In 1972, the Egyptian Government expelled all Soviet experts. Then in 1978 the United States, Egypt and Israel signed the Camp David accords, and in 1979 the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty was signed, with the United States monopolizing the negotiations and Moscow left out in the cold.

Later, in 1981, Egypt expelled the Soviet ambassador and six other Soviet diplomats. And when Israel invaded Lebanon in June 1982, Moscow's weak reaction and ambivalent attitude sparked vehement dissatisfaction in the Arab nations. Soviet relations with the Arab world dropped to their lowest levels.

The Soviet Union, however, was apparently not content with maintaining a passive position in the Middle East. In the last 16 months or so it has greatly strengthened its ties with Syria, providing it with large quantities of munitions lost in fighting with Israel, including the newest missiles SM-5 and SS-21. At the same time a large number of Soviet military personnel was sent to Syria. Western observers believe that the Soviet

### National Reconciliation in Lebanon

**O**N April 26 Lebanese President Amin Gemayel entrusted former Prime Minister Rachid Karami with establishing a new national government, uniting leaders of Lebanon's various religious and political factions.

The formation of a new national unity government marks a turning point for Lebanon since Gemayel's government repudiated the Lebanese-Israeli accord on March 5 and convened the second round of national reconciliation talks on March 12. It also comes after Lebanese and Syrian leaders met twice.

After a week of negotiations and consultations, conflicting

Lebanese factions have realized a genuine ceasefire. Various factions have reached consensus on such problems as safeguarding Lebanese national sovereignty and territorial integrity. They all agreed to form a new national unity government on this basis. Their action will certainly win the Lebanese people's support. It also indicates that the differences between various Lebanese factions can only be solved through consultations and co-operation, and that reconciliation can be realized.

However, internal squabbles, with each faction trying to swallow up the others, will only lead to long-term turmoil.

Constant friction and disruption in Lebanon can only benefit the superpowers and the aggressive Israeli government, which is trying to maintain a perpetual occupation of Lebanese territory.

Now that the various Lebanese factions have gradually solved their differences and realized national reconciliation. Only thus will Lebanon be able to recover its territory occupied by Israel, restore its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and conduct its domestic and foreign affairs independently. This will not only save Lebanon from its long-term disputes and violent turmoil, but will also contribute to the stability of the Middle East and to world peace.



"investment" in Syria has been rewarded by recent events in the Middle East. In early March, the Lebanese Government repudiated the Lebanese-Israeli accord of May 17, 1983, which was signed under US manipulation. Soon afterwards, the multi-national forces made up of troops from NATO countries were withdrawn from Beirut. These two events have upset the US strategy for the region and have been regarded as an indication that the US policies concerning Lebanon have failed.

As a result, Washington's reputation in the Arab world has been declining rapidly and some Arab countries question the US capacity to settle the Middle East question. With the presidential election drawing near, the US Government, under pressure from Jewish groups, is hesitating to act on the Middle East issue. It is in these circumstances that the Soviet Union has strengthened its diplomatic offensives in the Middle East.

In the wake of the US setbacks, Soviet special envoys have paid frequent visits to Damascus, indicating Moscow takes Soviet-Syrian relations seriously and wants to re-arm Syria. Following Aliyev's recent visit, Moscow agreed to provide Syria with the latest aircraft and electronic equipment as a part of establishing military parity with Israel. Brutents' visit to Syria was intended to consolidate Soviet-Syrian co-operation and create conditions for further expanding Soviet influence in the Arab world.

Brutents' visit to Lebanon shows Moscow getting more and more interested in the Lebanese issue. The Lebanese newspapers report that since the abrogation of the Lebanese-Israeli accord the government has been pursuing an open policy towards the Soviet Union, and Moscow has also actively put its hand in the Lebanese issue.

During his visit, Brutents had

wide contacts with Lebanese officials and leaders of various factions. He said that the Soviet Union would lend Beirut "powerful support" to help settle the Lebanese problem.

Great concern has been shown over Polyakov's visit to Egypt. During his stay there, he exchanged views with Egyptian leaders on bilateral relations and on the Middle East situation. According to observers, his visit was to lay the groundwork for a resumption of Soviet-Egyptian relations and further strengthen the recent development of the bilateral relations.

The other purpose of the Soviet visits was to mediate between Arab countries and between the factions within the Palestine Liberation Organization. The visiting Soviet officials also reiterated their

government's proposal to convene an international conference for the settlement of the Middle East issue.

While this was going on, Richard Murphy, the US State Department's Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, made his shuttle visits to other Arab countries. Murphy stressed that Washington will not change its policy to support Lebanon despite the US setback on the Lebanese issue and the United States will not abandon President Reagan's Middle East peace programme.

The effects of Moscow's diplomatic offensives in the Middle East will be difficult to predict. Nevertheless, the rivalry between the two superpowers in this area is going into another round.

## Cameroon

### Tribal Rivalries Behind Coup Bid

by ZHANG AIZHEN

THE recent attempted coup d'état in Cameroon has raised questions about the stability of the Central African nation, whose political situation has been relatively calm for more than 20 years.

On April 6, a group of northern officers and soldiers of the Republican Guard, declaring a "supreme military council," encircled and attacked the presidential palace and army headquarters in Yaounde. They also occupied the state radio station and airport and closed the border. After two days of fierce fighting in the capital, a counterattack by loyal army forces quashed the coup and the government of President Paul Biya was once again in control.

A week later Minister of State in charge of Armed Forces Gilbert Andze Tsoungui and Chief

of Staff for the Joint Armed Forces Pierre Semengue publicly accused former President Ahmadou Ahidjo of being behind the attempted coup. At the same time, Ahidjo, who lives in France, denied any association with the rebels.

Sources familiar with Cameroon say that the coup was triggered by the continual power struggle between the southern provinces, which are largely Christian and represented by Biya, and the northern provinces, which are mainly Muslim and represented by Ahidjo. In a country with no fewer than 200 different ethnic groups, how tribal differences are resolved is an important factor in determining political stability.

Ahidjo was president from the time of independence in 1960 to November 1982, when he resigned for reasons of health, handing over the presidency to Biya, then Prime Minister. Biya's succession

has been a source of political tension between the northern and southern tribes. Those in the south and business people born after independence have supported Biya, while the northern bloc opposes him.

Since taking office, Biya has pursued a policy of reform, adopting economic measures intended to overcome the country's difficulties. To push through these policies, he has had to reshuffle his government three times and clear out a large number of army officers and government officials of all ranks who were associated with the northern bloc, creating dissatisfaction among those people.

Late last August Biya arrested a number of officials including Major Ibrahim Oumarou and Captain Adamou Salatou and removed Bello Boubou Maigari as Prime Minister after announcing that he had uncovered an anti-government plot. Following this, Ahidjo, at Biya's request, resigned as Chairman of the Cameroon National Union, the country's sole political party, and in September Biya took over this position. Then, by reshuffling the government and purging northern officials, he re-

organized the administrative and military regions as well as key sectors of the army and police. In January he was elected president and now controls the party, government and army.

On Feb. 28, the Cameroon Military Tribunal sentenced Ahidjo (in absentia), Ibrahim Oumarou and Adamou Salatou to death for attempting to subvert the government and plotting to murder Biya. Ahidjo's sentence was commuted to a prison term. These convictions aroused a strong reaction at home, intensifying the contradictions between the north and the south. Shortly before the abortive coup, Biya decided to reorganize the Republican Guard and remove northern officers and soldiers, a move which is believed to have spurred the rebels.

Yaounde has gradually returned to normal. However, the northern forces represented by Ahidjo still exert a profound influence in the country. Therefore, how the Biya government deals with Ahidjo and the northern force in the future will continue to be an important factor affecting the security of the state.

production in most of them increased more than 25 per cent. The largest rate of growth in grain production has been in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Indonesia, Burma, the Philippines and China.

In 1983, world grain output dropped by nearly 100 million tons, a 6 per cent decrease compared with figures for the previous year. This was the steepest decline in the 38 years after the Second World War. At the same time, grain output in Asia and the Pacific region grew by 9 per cent or 700 million tons, demonstrating the potential for self-reliance and economic development following the removal of colonial suppression and exploitation. Half the world's population lives in these areas, making their agricultural achievement a matter of great strategic importance.

However, there is not enough land for the huge population. The proportion of the small-scale peasant economy is large, the agricultural foundation is weak, farming techniques are backward with little use of modern farming techniques, and the level of agricultural mechanization is low. The ability to resist natural calamities is weak. Agricultural development in the whole region is unbalanced and the grain output unstable. Therefore, most countries have not attained self-sufficiency in grain production and a part of their grain must be imported.

In 1983, the Asian and Pacific countries imported more than 50 million tons of grain.

To further tap the region's potential, it will be necessary to raise grain production and inventories and to provide inhabitants with sufficient grain. These are among the most urgent social and economic issues in this region. At present, agriculture is in transition from the use of traditional

## Asia-Pacific

# Tasks in Agricultural Development

by LI SHIHUA

THE Developing countries of Asia and the Pacific have recorded a compound growth rate of 3.5 per cent in cereal grains production during the past decade, while the rest of the world registered only a 1.6 per cent growth rate.

These figures, for the period 1973-83, were given by Assistant Director General S.S. Puri at a recent session of the Food and

Agriculture Organization (FAO) 17th technical conference held in Pakistan.

Most countries in Asia and the Pacific region are developing agriculture as the most important sector of their economies. Since winning political independence, many of these countries have placed a priority on the development of agriculture and especially on cereal grains production. Since the mid-1970s, agricultural production in many of these countries has grown. From 1971-80, grain

techniques to the use of modern techniques. Great efforts to train agricultural technicians and actively exploit energy resources are urgently needed. Also, reasonable grain prices can stimulate promotion. All these matters were discussed at the recent FAO conference in Pakistan.

Naturally, accomplishing these

things will be a long and difficult task. While the governments and people of this region must persist in the principles of self-reliance and arduous struggle, economic and technical co-operation must be promoted between the developing countries and money and technical aid sought from industrialized countries.

## Thailand

# Prem Drums Up World Support

by WEI YUQIN

**T**HAI Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, in official visits to the United States, Canada, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Switzerland and Federal Germany, has exchanged views with the leaders of these countries on the international situation, especially the latest developments in Southeast Asia, and on the Kampuchean issue, as well as discussing expansion of bilateral relations.

Prem called his tour, which lasted from April 8 to 27, constructive and fruitful.

During his stay in the six countries, Viet Nam invaded the Thai border, so naturally the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border became the subject of talks. The leaders of the six countries condemned Viet Nam, and demanded that it stop its offensive. They attach great importance to the Thailand's role in safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia and respect its position on establishing a Southeast Asian peace zone.

The six countries expressed their appreciation of the stand taken by Thailand and the other ASEAN nations on the Kampuchean issue. A joint communique issued by Yugoslavia and Thailand called for

the complete withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and respect for Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the Kampuchean people's right to decide their own future according to UN resolutions and the principles of the non-aligned movement. Both sides reaffirmed their support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. Federal Germany pledged further support for the refugee aid programme.

These six countries reacted positively to Thailand's efforts to seek increased exports, encourage foreign investment and promote economic co-operation and trade exchanges.

In Canada, Prem personally attended the signing of three economic agreements. Both sides agreed to avoid double-taxing of foreign corporations and to create conditions for increased investment and trade activities. Thailand received aid valued at US\$8 million for economic research and agricultural development. Canada and Thailand also signed a geological prospecting contract valued at US\$25 million.

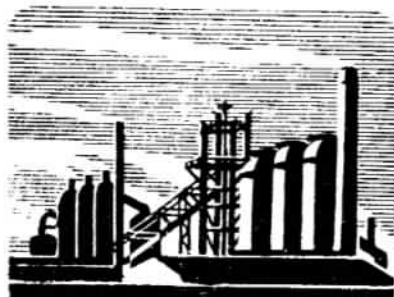
In the past nine years, Canada's exports to Thailand have increased more than 10 times. Prime Minister

Pierre Trudeau noted that Thailand would be an extremely important and growing buyer of Canadian commodities in the future.

The volume of trade between Yugoslavia and Thailand was between US\$3 million and US\$10 million. During Prem's visit, the leaders of the two countries specifically discussed the possibilities of expanding economic co-operation.

Federal Germany gave Thailand US\$20.3 million in financial aid and US\$7 million in technical aid in 1982. The two countries wish to further strengthen economic co-operation.

Because of the Vietnamese threat, Prem asked the United States to provide military aid and to sell Thailand advanced weapons, telecommunications equipment and military transport. The United States expressed full support for Thailand's defence modernization, agreeing to sell it a number of M-48 tanks. The US Government has already asked Congress to provide US\$110 million in military aid for the 1985 financial year and also asked it to postpone the repayment term of US defence aid to Thailand. The leaders of the two countries agreed that high-level defence consultations between the two countries would continue. Thailand and the United States also signed an agreement on scientific and technical co-operation.





# President Reagan's Speech

(Excerpts)

*President Reagan addressed Chinese economic, trade and scientific leaders at the Great Hall of the People on April 27. Following are excerpts from his speech. — Ed.*

I have not come to China to hold forth on what divides us, but to build on what binds us. I have not come to dwell on a closed-door past, but to urge that Americans and Chinese look to the future.

When Premier Zhao was in the United States he told us, "China has opened its door and will never close it again." Well, permit me to assure you today, America's door is open to you.

We can work together as equals in a spirit of mutual respect and mutual benefit.

America and China are both great nations, and we have a special responsibility to preserve world peace.

Today, China's economy crackles with the dynamics of change: expansion of individual incentives for farmers in your new responsibility system; new bonuses for workers and more disciplined management in terms of profits and losses; improved methods of market distribution; opening your economy to the world through China's membership in the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and through your invitation to trade and invest, especially in your four special economic zones; and, your commitment to attract capital and scientific knowledge to create a high technology base for the future



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**President Reagan emphasized to members of the Chinese economic and scientific communities that the relaxing of US export controls reflected his determination that China be treated as a friendly, non-allied nation and that the United States be fully prepared to co-operate in China's modernization.**

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— all this reflects China's new role in the international economic community and your determination to modernize your economy and raise the standard of living of your people.

Unlike some governments, which fear change and the future, China is beginning to reach out

towards new horizons, and we salute your courage.

Progress, Premier Zhao has told us, "lies in our efforts to emancipate our thinking in a bold way — to carry out reform with determination, to make new inventions with courage, and to break with the economic molds and conventions of all descriptions which fetter the development of the productive force." We Americans have always considered ourselves pioneers, so we appreciate such vitality and optimism. Today, I bring you a message from my countrymen: As China moves forward on this new path, America welcomes the opportunity to walk by your side.

China's growth is in China's hands. You will choose your own path to development. But we are not surprised to see the fresh breezes of incentives and innovation sweeping positive changes across China. And behind the statistics of economic growth are reports of personal success stories pointing to a new spirit of progress. Chairman Deng has a saying: "Seek truth from facts." Well, today in China, the reality of more small enterprises doing a thriving business, more families profiting from their own hard work and the bigger harvests they produce, and more investment in science and technology, points to more opportunity for all.

I see America and our Pacific neighbours going forward in a mighty enterprise to build strong economies and a safer world. The United States and China have an

historic opportunity; we can expand our economic and scientific co-operation, strengthen the ties between our peoples, and take an important step towards peace and a better life. And there is much we can share. We think progress in four areas is particularly promising: trade, technology, investment, and exchanges of scientific and managerial expertise.

In a few short years, two-way trade has risen sharply. The United States is now China's third largest trading partner. Our bilateral trade shows great promise for the future, particularly in areas such as machinery, technology, oil equipment, petroleum, agricultural and manufacturing products.

Last June, I instructed our government to liberalize controls over the export to China of high technology products, such as computers and laboratory instruments. Our policies on technology transfer will continue to evolve along with our overall relationship and the development of broader co-operation between us. May I emphasize to the members of the scientific community here today: the relaxing of export controls reflects my determination that China be treated as a friendly, non-allied nation and that the United States be fully prepared to co-operate in your modernization.

During Premier Zhao's visit to our country, we took another step forward, signing the United States-China industrial and technological co-operation accord. Our Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade will discuss implementation of the accord during their next meeting in Washington, in May. We will focus our efforts on the sectors to which China has attached greatest priority. Our trade and development programme will facilitate our progress.

Expanding co-operative ventures is another area of promising growth: American firms have in-

vested almost 700 million dollars in joint ventures and offshore oil exploration in China, making the United States your largest foreign investor. We welcome your determination to improve conditions for foreign business in China. Streamlining bureaucratic procedures, establishing a more predictable system for investment

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***The United States and China can work together as equals in a spirit of mutual respect and mutual benefit. The two countries are both great nations and have a special responsibility to preserve world peace.***

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through domestic legislation and international agreements, reforming prices to make them internationally competitive, and providing foreign business people with the offices, housing and schools they and their families need to work effectively, will stimulate more American investment.

For your part, some 50 Chinese firms have established offices or branches in the United States, and China has invested in several joint ventures in our country.

We intend to strengthen these trends. When Treasury Secretary Regan was here last month for the meeting of the Joint Economic Committee, he concluded a bilateral tax agreement. Monday, our two countries will sign this agreement, which I am pleased to report will increase incentives for even closer co-operation between American and Chinese firms. And we are continuing to work towards conclusion of bilateral agreements on greater investment protection and many other areas of co-operation.

I am particularly proud that the United States and China have reached agreement on co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. As many of you know, the negotiations between our two countries go back almost to the beginning of my administration. We have held a total of six sessions in Washington and Beijing. We made great progress during Premier Zhao's visit, and our negotiations have just now concluded successfully. The result, an agreement for co-operation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

China has one of the world's most ambitious programmes for expansion of electric-power generation, and I believe that America's energy technology — not just in nuclear energy but across the board — is second to none, and perhaps most suitable for China's varied needs.

There is also great potential in our joint efforts to increase managerial and scientific expertise. I know that many of you have heard through the Chinese press about the good work of the 9-month Dalian programme of management training for industry, science and technology. More than 750 graduates have received training in modern methods of industrial management.

I am delighted to announce that we have agreed to establish a special new programme there offering a full 3-year master's degree in business administration. The degree will be awarded by the State University of New York.

Under our Joint Commission on Science and Technology, we have a very productive agreement with exchange programmes in 21 specific areas. We are sharing the benefits of research in medicine, energy and other technical fields. Our scientists are learning a great deal from each other in public health, agricultural sciences, and many other areas. □

# Seeing Once Better Than Hearing 100 Times

by **SUN CHAOXIONG**  
Our Correspondent

A 21-gun salute began the red carpet welcome for Ronald Reagan, the first American president to visit China while in office since normal diplomatic relations were established in 1979. The visit is a sign that relations between China and the United States "are moving in a favourable direction," as Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out.

On arriving in China, President Reagan said, "It is better to see once than hear a hundred times." Indeed, a six-day visit is very short. But, to come to China personally, to make the acquaintance of more Chinese leaders and exchange views with them, to meet people from all walks of life and to visit the three famous cities of Beijing, Xian and Shanghai—these will no doubt help increase mutual

understanding and strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries.

It is expected that Reagan will take home a deeper understanding of China, particularly of the feelings of the Chinese people and of certain important policies.

The Chinese people cherish very sincere and friendly feelings for the American people and hope relations between the two countries will develop steadily and enduringly.

China follows an independent foreign policy and hopes there will be lasting peace and stability in the world.

The Taiwan issue deeply affects the national feelings of the Chinese people. Its proper solution is the key to the smooth development of relations between China and the United States.

Opening to the outside world is the basic state policy of China. It

has won the support of the people throughout the country, and will remain unchanged.

Sino-US relations have travelled an unusual course from the days when President Nixon visited China in 1972 to President Reagan's visit today. There have been twists and turns. But efforts by both countries have kept relations moving ahead. Noticeable progress has been made in economic and trade exchanges and in exchanges of friendly visits.

During President Reagan's stay in Beijing, several agreements signed between the two governments were the concrete results of their joint efforts. The agreement signed on April 30 to avoid double taxation and prevent tax evasion in taxing income includes clear stipulations regarding the interests of independent enterprises and joint ventures set up in both countries. This agreement will help increase the friendly exchanges between the two countries, protect the legitimate rights and interests of investors and strengthen economic co-operation between China and the United States.

Between 1979 and 1982, the volume of trade between China and the United States grew by an average of 45 per cent annually. In 1983, it reached US\$4,450 million. The United States has now become China's third largest trading partner.

More and more foreign business people have come to invest in China since the country adopted policies encouraging them and enacted a series of economic laws on exchanges with foreign countries, including the Patent Law. Up to now, American businesses have set up 21 joint ventures with China.

Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang meets with President Reagan.





For instance, at the Shanghai Foxboro Co. Ltd., which President Reagan visited, the Chinese and Americans produce advanced meters and instruments. Since it started operations last year, the company has produced 11 series of automatic instruments and meters. The quality of all the products is up to the standards of the Foxboro Company, and they have been praised by customers.

During President Reagan's visit to China the two countries also initiated an agreement on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Since China joined the International Atomic Energy Agency, it has strengthened and expanded international co-operation on the uses of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. At present, it is working with France, and talks for a similar co-operation with the Federal Republic of Germany have also made great progress.

Jia Weiwen, a leader of the State Science and Technology Commission and head of the Chinese nuclear energy delegation discussing the peaceful uses of nuclear energy with the United States, told this correspondent that imports of nuclear technology from the United States—based on the principles of independence and self-reliance—would help develop China's nuclear power industry, and were also in the interests of American industrialists.

Speaking at the Great Hall of the People, President Reagan said progress between the two countries is particularly promising in four areas: trade, technology, investment, and exchanges of scientific and managerial expertise.

In his talk with Premier Zhao, he said the United States will continue to revise its export policies. He also said the US Government will continue to expand its co-operation with China in technology transfers. The Chinese peo-



President and Mrs. Reagan examine the wares at a peasants' market in Xian.

ple would like to see his promise turn into reality.

A good political relationship has always been an important guarantee for the smooth development of other aspects of bilateral relations. Today, Sino-US relations are still far below the level they should be. Relations between the two countries are constantly meeting obstacles. The Taiwan issue, in particular, is still a major barrier to developing Sino-US relations. Without the solution to this problem, co-operation between the two countries in all other fields will never advance freely. Even if there is some progress, the relations between the two countries will never be consolidated.

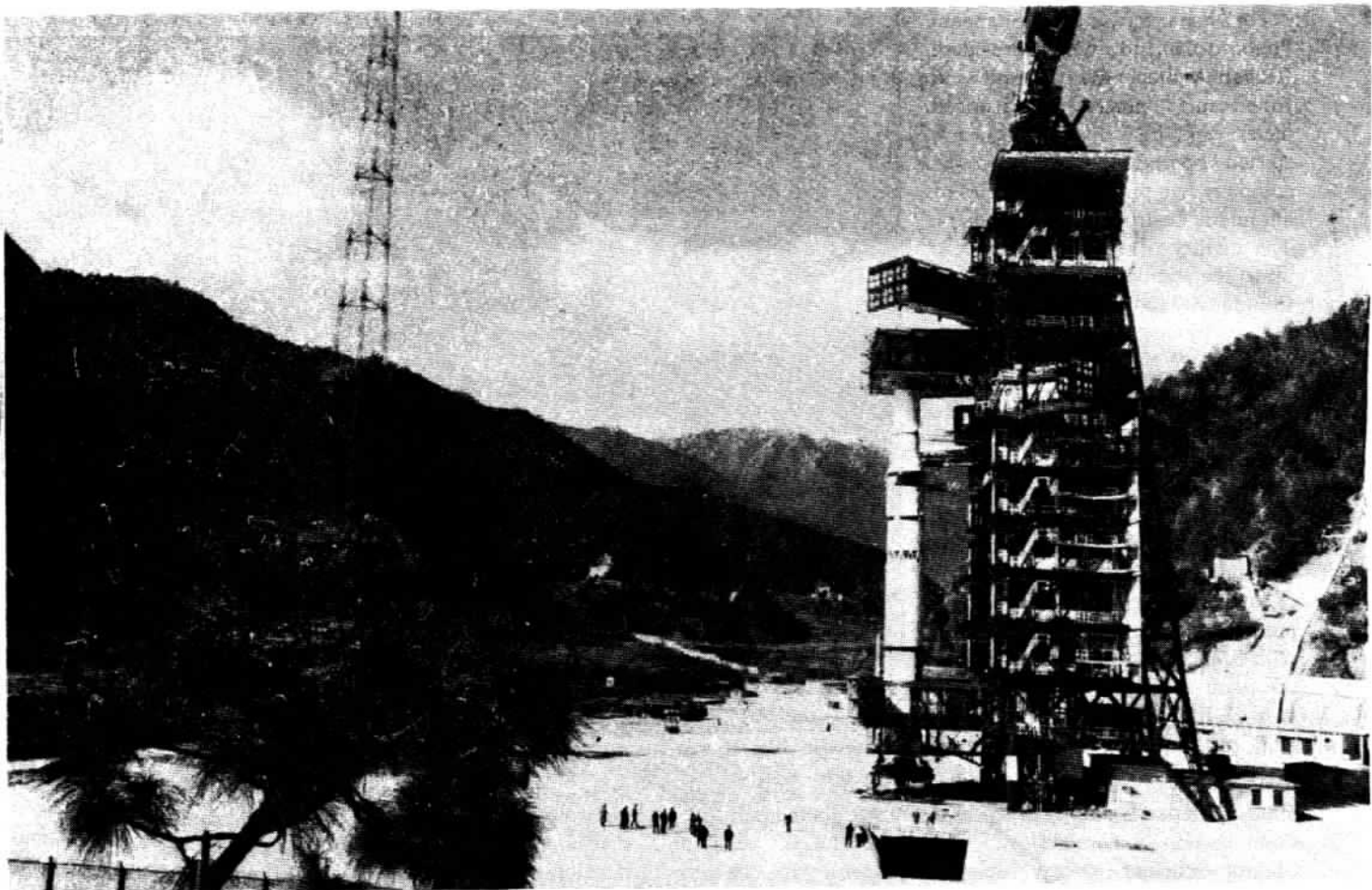
In his talk with Premier Zhao, President Reagan said the United States is abiding by the three Sino-US joint communiques. The Chinese believe that as long as the three communiques are followed and the two sides respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and do not interfere in each other's internal affairs, relations between both countries can

develop steadily and persistently.

Taiwan should no longer be separated from the mainland, and the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits should no longer suffer separation from their kith and kin. This is the common desire and strong demand of the Chinese people on both sides of the straits.

At the recent Third National Conference for Returned Overseas Chinese, many participants appealed to the US Government not to block the reunification of China. Li Fangning, a native of Taiwan who returned from Japan in 1955 and is now a chief engineer with the Wuhan Machine Tools Plant, said, "The US Government has advocated humanism and repeatedly expressed its intention to make friends with the Chinese people. That being the case, it should respect the Chinese people's feelings and give up its short-sighted, conservative practices which obstruct the reunification of China."

(Continued on p. 29.)



## China's First Communications Satellite

On April 8, China successfully launched an experimental communications satellite, the 15th man-made satellite developed and launched by this country. Its development marks a new breakthrough in China's space technology.

by **LIN NING**

Our Special Correspondent

ACCORDING to an ancient Chinese legend, the beautiful Chang E swallowed elixir stolen from her husband and flew to the moon. Today — through technology, not magic — mankind has acquired the ability to explore space, making a reality its age-old desire to probe the secrets of the universe.

For more than 10 years, to meet the needs of its economic development, China has depended large-

ly on microwave transmissions to handle long-distance communications over its vast distances.

However, microwaves, like light waves, can only travel in a straight line and for a certain distance. Therefore, to make microwave telecommunications work, numerous relay stations are required. Although more than 15,000 kilometres of microwave trunk lines and 270 relay stations have been built in China to date, they still do not satisfy the demands of domestic telecommunications. In some border and re-

mote areas, the problem is extremely serious. Television signals can reach only one-third of China. It was recognized that the fundamental answer to the problem was highly advanced technology, that is, a synchronous communications satellite that would maintain a relatively fixed position in space over China.

China has only a short history of space technology. The Party and government first drew up plans in the mid-1950s for space exploitation, together with plans to establish rocket research and

experimental centres. By the 1960s, China had succeeded in developing rockets for space exploitation. In 1970, it launched its first satellite. Since then, there has been constant progress in this field.

The two earliest scientific and technological experimental satellites launched by China could only fly for a few weeks at a height of a little more than 2,000 kilometres. They weighed about 200 kilograms each and could only carry out simple tasks.

The latest communications satellite was sent into a synchronous orbit 36,000 kilometres from the earth. It can carry out a series of complicated telecommunications tests, including television and radio transmissions. The carrier rocket and the satellite performed satisfactorily, and the ground monitors, telemetering and remote control are reliable. This represents a new leap forward of China's space technology. Just as Defence Minister Zhang Aiping pointed out, the successful launching shows that China's carrier-rocket technology is in no way inferior to that of other advanced countries and its communications satellite technology is approaching advanced world levels. It is solid evidence of the soundness of the principles of independence and self-reliance.

Nevertheless, in the research and manufacture of this satellite, China met with many technical problems. Yet even when faced with difficulties, the scientists, engineers, technicians, workers and military personnel involved in the project did not retreat one step. They worked hard to overcome a succession of difficulties, ensuring the successful launch.

One such difficulty was the construction of a hermetic workshop, where crucial components could be built in an atmosphere free from foreign particles. In particular, a dust-free environment was needed for the manufacture of electromag-

netic valves, through which rocket fuel must pass to enter the satellite's attitude-control jets. If there was a foreign object with a diameter even as large as one-twentieth of a millimetre in the valve, the satellite could go out of control.

The department in charge of general design pointed out that it might need two or three years to build such a workshop.

"We cannot wait," said the engineer in charge of researching and producing the electromagnetic valves. "We must create the conditions ourselves." He and his colleagues went ahead and built it.

From its launch to when it enters its designated orbit, a satellite must endure harsh conditions, including shocks, vibration, extremely rapid increases in speed, and massive radiation from the sun. Moreover, once in orbit it must operate in low temperatures and in a zone where the magnetic field is nearly zero. To ensure that the satellite and all its instruments function normally, it is necessary to foresee any problem that might

arise and solve it through simulated tests on ground.

Since China first drew up a technical plan for a man-made satellite in 1965, it has been building simulators of considerable size for testing satellites. But up till recently it had not developed the simulators needed for high-altitude tests. This time, to ensure a successful launch, equipment for such tests was built to meet world standards, including a vertical motion balancer to test whether the satellite could keep its balance in space. To import this sophisticated piece of equipment from abroad was out of the question. The participants in the project were determined to develop it by themselves.

A group of scientists organized to tackle this problem worked out a general design and drew up more than 1,000 blueprints. After more than two years' hard work, they succeeded in building China's first large-scale vertical motion balancer in September 1981. Compared with similar equipment in other countries, the Chinese balancer represents some new tech-

In the control centre at the launching ground.







Technicians check all systems before the launch.

nological breakthroughs and some of its major technical indices are at advanced world levels. The development of the balancer fulfilled a necessary condition for the successful launching of the satellite.

The satellite was launched using a new type of three-stage rocket. Participating in the development of the rocket was a specialist who had worked her way up from being an ordinary worker. In the early 1960s, she took part in the development of China's first carrier rocket, but was dismissed from all her leading posts during the 10-year turmoil (1966-76) and sent to the countryside to do physical labour. However, she never stopped her study of rocket technology. In 1978 she returned to a leading post and was appointed deputy general designer of the launch rocket for the communications satellite. During the day, she would do various laboratory experiments with her colleagues, while at night, she studied technical data in Chinese and foreign publications.

One of the many difficulties in developing this new rocket was how to enable the turbine rotor and bearings to withstand the low

temperatures and vibrations. The specialist devoted all her time to cracking this problem.

By chance, two of her colleagues proposed a vibration-reduction method which used softness to overcome hardness after seeing a similar principle at work on another means of transportation. Some people were skeptical about their proposal because the two were not yet established in the field. But the deputy general de-

signer thought their plan was scientifically reliable. She accepted it, stood her ground and, together with some of her colleagues, worked out a concrete plan for testing.

The results were favourable. Vibration was reduced. Later, she and her colleagues overcame other difficulties and finally succeeded in developing a new engine for the rocket.

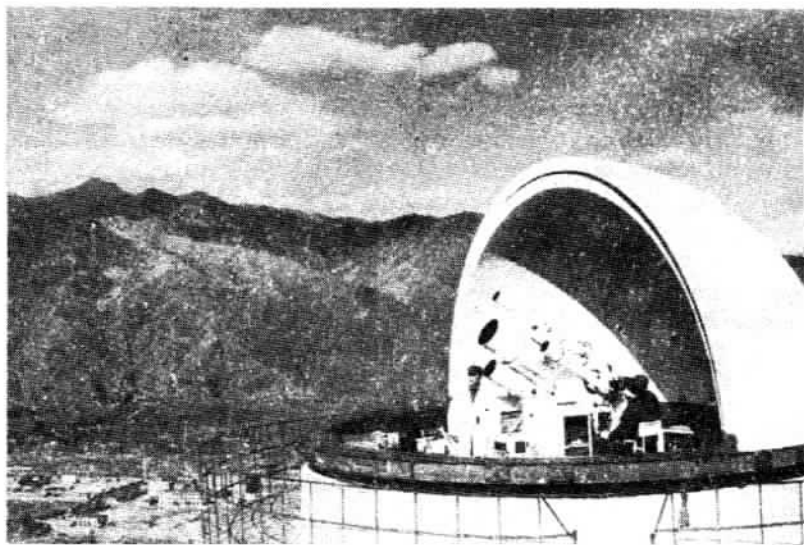
Another engineer, Xu, was assigned the job of developing the heat-insulating coating material for the propellant fuel container. In one test, everyone else was ordered to evacuate the site for fear there might be an unexpected accident resulting from even the smallest leakage of propellant. Only Xu was allowed to stay. So, she stayed calmly at her observation post throughout the delicate test and got first-hand material for her work.

Later, some people asked her how she could ignore the risk.

"It was my duty," she replied.

Socialist co-operation throughout the country has played a vital role in accomplishing such a gigantic project involving many branches of science and complicated technology.

The laser instrument used to track the orbit of the rocket and satellite.



From the beginning, a national scientific research and production network was quickly established under unified state planning. Every unit and person felt proud to contribute.

In 1976, when the environmental engineering and testing centre faced difficulties in building a thermal vacuum tank, the largest in Asia, for tests simulating outer space, support came from all parts of the country. A special office was established and it selected the best personnel from more than 30 large factories and scientific research institutes.

To build the thermal vacuum tank, special stainless steel plates were needed. But they could not be found nearby. Shanghai, Changchun, Guangzhou and other cities were contacted. Finally, the necessary parts were found at a petrochemical machinery plant in northwest China. However, the factory also needed them urgently. When the factory leaders heard that the steel plates were needed by the satellite project, they quickly sent them on.

After the tank was completed, the factory discovered that it would have to dismantle some of its installations to move the tank to the test site. The factory went ahead and did this without concern for compensation from the state.

An engineer, Chai Changxun, was an example of devotion to his job. In charge of testing the engine for the attitude-control mechanism, he had to travel frequently to the test centres scattered all over the country. In one year, he made some 20 trips. In order to raise the accuracy of the measurements, he even made a small meter himself. Starting work, he would forget everything else and wouldn't stop until he got accurate data.

The circuit for the satellite's self-



Defence Minister Zhang Aiping calling Wang Enmao (inset), First Party Secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, from Beijing.

rotation consisted of a myriad of components. One poor weld would cause a total breakdown. Zhang Guolin, who was in charge of the welding, and his colleagues devoted their entire attention and energy to the work, fulfilling the task without a single bad weld.

Zhang's family was not well-off financially and when he was assigned the job, he could not find time to take care of his family. So he had to bring down its living standards and let other family members to take on more household duties. Many other people had worked as Zhang did and many families made sacrifices to help with the satellite project.

According to statistics, tens of thousands of people took part in the research and manufacture of the satellite. Several hundred factories and departments in more than 10 ministries and commissions, and over 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions shouldered tasks in research, experimentation and production. The scale of co-operation was unprecedented in China's history.

At 19:20 on April 8, 1984, the sky over the newly built satellite launching ground in southwest China was clear. The order for ignition was given. With a thunderous rumbling and a red tail of flames, the three-stage rocket carrying the satellite left the launching pad. In a split of a second, it was out of sight. At 18:27:57 on April 16, the satellite established a geostationary orbit across the equator at 125 degrees east longitude. With this accomplished, China has become one of the few countries which can independently produce and launch synchronous satellites.

The satellite is functioning normally and various tests are being conducted with good results. Everywhere Chinese people are reported overjoyed with the successful launching. It is a major achievement for the principles of independence and self-reliance, and will greatly inspire people throughout the country to strive for new victories in socialist construction. □

# Mao Zedong in His School Days

**Unwilling to follow someone else's rules, young Mao Zedong was determined to be politically active. He took a particularly keen interest in the social sciences, as he wanted to explore ways to save the nation and transform society.**

by LI RUI

*The first part of this article appeared in Issue No. 18. This is the second and concluding part. —Ed.*

**D**URING his five and a half years at the No. 1 Normal School in Changsha, Mao Zedong majored in the social sciences. He spent all his efforts exploring ways to save the nation and transform society. His old thinking was replaced by new ideas.

In appraising that period Mao later said, "My political ideology began to take shape then. I also obtained the preliminary experience for my later actions."

He recalled that the new school had many regulations. He approved of only a few of them. He opposed the compulsory study of the natural sciences. He wanted to specialize in the social sciences, and was not interested in the natural sciences. He therefore did not study them seriously, and received poor grades. Fortunately, he did well enough in the social sciences to keep himself in school.

This anecdote reveals much about Mao's character. He was unwilling to follow someone else's rules, but acted only according to his own way. Because Mao was determined to become politically active, it's only natural that he preferred the social sciences. But his neglect of the natural sciences was, after all, regretful.

## Good Teachers and Friends

Mao was lucky to have met some excellent teachers and classmates at the No. 1 Normal School.

Yang Changji, an ethics teacher, impressed him most.

Yang had studied in Japan and Great Britain for 10 years, majoring in education and philosophy. The Revolution of 1911 was under way when he returned home. Yang turned down the offer to be an official, and instead chose the post of an ordinary school teacher.

It is evident that he was still not satisfied with the situation in China. He had high aspirations, and wanted to devote himself to training qualified people for his country.

Mao thought Yang was a person of high morality. Yang strongly believed in his own ethics, and tried to encourage his students to lead an upright life, serving society.

Yang, in turn, admired his student Mao. In his diary he wrote on April 5, 1915 that he thought highly of Mao, who was obviously very talented. He believed it was rare for a peasant family to produce such a capable person.\*

Teachers at the No. 1 Normal School such as Xu Teli and Fang Weixia made a strong impression on their students. Both of them later became well-known Communists. Other students, such as Cai Hesen, He Shuheng, Chen Chang, Luo Xuezan and Zhang Kundi, were patriotic young men concerned about China's future. After graduation, they and Mao organized the Xinmin Xuehui (New People's Society). After the Communist Party of China was founded in 1921, they became the backbone of the organization in Hunan Province, and later gave their lives for communism.

Mao also wished to meet patriotic young people outside of his school. In his letter of November 9, 1915 to Li Jinxi\*\*, he said that in the past two years he had been eager to make friends. He put up notices in several schools inviting patriotic young people who could bear hardships, do difficult work and were ready to give their lives for their country to get in touch with him. He was delighted when several students responded, and maintained frequent contacts with them.

We now know of only two of these, Li Lisan and Luo Zhanglong, who later became leaders in the Communist Party. However, Luo was expelled in 1931 for his separatist activities.

## Mixing Philosophies

The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius combined with those of the disciples of Kant gave Mao an unlikely mixture of liberalism, democratic reform and utopian socialist philosophy during his school days.

Mao made many volumes of notes during his stay in the No. 1 Normal School. They cover a wide range of subjects and include extracts from books and newspapers.

Mao put all his school notes in a basket at his home in Shaoshan for safekeeping. After the split between the Communist Party and

\* See Yang Changji's "Diary of Dahuzhai" which was published by the Hunan People's Publishing House in 1981.

\*\* Li Jinxi, a native of Hunan Province, was an educator. He later became head of the Chinese language and literature department of Beijing Teachers' University.



the Kuomintang in 1927, some of the villagers were afraid and burnt the papers of this communist leader. Fortunately, one volume of these notes was saved by Mao's old primary school teacher. This volume includes the 36 pages of Mao's lecture hall notes. From these we can see the broad range of Mao's studies, and the influences of various Chinese and Western thinkers on his philosophy.

The notes, consisting of comments by Mao and his teacher, were all made in lectures given by Yang Changji between 1913 and 1914. It is actually difficult to distinguish between the two, and all we can be sure of is that Mao agreed with all the comments he wrote down.

The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius occupy a prominent place in Mao's notes. These two philosophers advocated changing reality instead of trying to escape from it, and the young man who wanted so much to change the state and society obviously found much to attract him in their works.

He wrote down Mencius' saying, "If it is Heaven's will to establish peace and order throughout the land, today who is there but me to achieve this?" Mao also quoted Fan Zhongyan (989-1052, a statesman of the Song Dynasty) on this question, who advised, "Ponder this problem before everything else."

But Mao's opposition to imperialism, warlords and feudalism runs strongly through his notes, and he could not accept the Confucian ideology uncritically. He wrote, "The three cardinal guides (ruler guides subject, father guides son, husband guides wife) should be removed. Together with religion, capitalism and monarchy, they are the monsters of the world."

Mao also admired the works of Zeng Guofan. Zeng's pragmatism appealed to Mao, who copied down his quotation, "Don't talk big and seek undeserved reputation. Don't do impractical things and talk about profound theory."

Mao's admiration for Zeng was evidently influenced by his teacher, Yang, who also held him in high regard. Zeng believed people should concentrate on cultivating

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**Young Mao's ideas showed a mixture of many philosophies — dialectical thought, relativism, German dualism. . . . He skillfully combined these philosophies in working out his own way of thinking through his own penetrating analysis.**

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their own ethics and morality, and Yang maintained that Zeng had "grasped the major issues."

The young thinker also left notes and questions in the margins of his philosophy books, which provide a fairly comprehensive record of the development of his ideas.

Mao's ideas showed a mixture of dialectical thought and relativism, ancient Chinese philosophy and German dualism. It is not surprising that the young Mao combined so many philosophies in working out his own way of thinking. But what is surprising is the penetrating judgment he exercised over each.

Mao began, as every conscientious philosopher does, with a thorough inquiry into the origins of the world. He grappled with the age-old question of whether it began from spiritual or material forms.

Evidence of his inquiry abounds in Mao's copy of *Principles of*

*Ethics*, written by Friedrich Paulsen, a 19th century German idealist philosopher and follower of Kant. Yang used Paulsen's book in his class between 1917 and 1918, and Mao filled his copy with circles, points, arrows, lines and 12,100 characters of commentary.

"There are people and material objects in the world simply because I exist," the young Mao wrote. "If I close my eyes, they exist no longer." We can also see this materialist tendency in his pronouncement, "Knowledge is obtained through experience."

Most of his remarks expressed Mao's understanding of ethics, and his world outlook and conception of history, as well as his criticism and interpolations of Paulsen's book.

Much of his comment combines the philosophies of ancient and modern Chinese and foreign thinkers. He was also influenced by the ideological trends prevailing in China on the eve of the 1919 May 4th Movement. This was an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal cultural movement influenced by the Russian October Revolution. Led by Chinese intellectuals, it already showed the rudiments of communist thought.

Mao's comments mixed all these ideas, plus his early background in Buddhism. We may note the naive dialectics in such comments as, "Stability and turmoil have changed places again and again in the country. The replacement of peace by war is the objective law. From ancient times to the present, stability has always been followed by turmoil."

This comment clearly shows Mao's understanding of concepts which change direction, or fall back on themselves. He also wrote, "The extermination of the world is by no means the final extermination. Doom will surely be followed by success. This is beyond doubt. We are eagerly looking for the doom of the old world.

Its destruction will eventually lead to the establishment of a new one. And will it not be better than the old world?" It seems that this insight came from his understanding of Buddhism.\* In accordance with the Buddhist view, he believed that social reform calls first for destruction, and then for rebuilding.

Mao used his understanding of philosophy to serve his political point of view. His revolutionary thinking and firm resolve to smash the existing state machinery were nurtured at the No. 1 Normal School.

Because Mao's thinking was already strongly anti-feudal and anti-imperialist, and characterized by a mixture of democratic ideas, materialism and dialectics, he was readily able to accept Marxism when it was introduced in China.

Actually, it was not easy for any Chinese intellectual to accept Marxist doctrine, considering the standard education of the day. This makes Mao's ready conversion even more remarkable. The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius — the ideology of feudalism — and Kant's apriorism are fundamentally incompatible with Marxism and the proletarian world outlook. But because Mao examined each of these philosophies critically, instead of swallowing them whole, he was able to reject their harmful influences.

Lenin became a Marxist at 20, and had already published an important article on the subject at 23. But China was far more isolated from the West than Russia, and Hunan was an isolated province in China.

Lenin also grew up in a democratic intellectual family, in a country where capitalism was fairly developed and Marx's *Capital* had long been available in Russian.

Mao, coming from a peasant family in a semi-feudal agricul-

tural country, had none of these advantages. Marxism didn't reach China until after the October Revolution of 1917 in Russia, and many of Marx's and Lenin's most important works were not translated into Chinese until the 1930s.

But Mao and other early Chinese Marxists had to grapple with and eradicate the outmoded philosophies and social theories of Western Europe, or they could never have firmly mastered Marxist ideology. What is extraordinary is that Mao overcame his complex mixture of Western and ancient Chinese philosophy in such a short time. Sometimes he found it difficult to completely overcome all his erroneous ideas, and fell back on old prejudices. The first ideological "love" of his youth sometimes plunged him into a kind of philosophical nostalgia. But eventually Mao cast off this burden, and stepped forward as one of China's leading Marxists.

### Putting Words Into Practice

Throughout his notes and comments in school, Mao wrote that in order to transform the state and society, a person must first transform himself, a process he called "realizing one's ego." "Not only must today's ego challenge yesterday's ego," he said, "but tomorrow's ego should challenge today's."

This self-realization was one of Yang Changji's topics in ethics. Mao also called it "spiritual individualism." He wrote in the margin of his ethics book, "The aim of humanity is nothing but to realize its ego, which means to develop its physical and intellectual powers to the highest possible level."

Realizing that in order to transform the country each person must grasp the truth and realize one's own ego, Mao tried hard to put this idea into practice. He did difficult physical exercises every

day he was in school, along with his serious academic studies.

Another rich source of Mao's opinions while in school is *A Study of Physical Training*, an article he had published in the April 1917 issue of *Xin Qing Nian* (New Youth). The magazine (originally called *Qingnian Zazhi*) was edited by Chen Duxiu, one of the founders of the Chinese Communist Party, and introduced at the No. 1 Normal School by Yang, who wrote for it. The magazine was then very popular among intellectuals and young people, and prepared the way for the May 4th Movement with its support of democracy and science.

In his article, Mao advocated "perfectness of both body and mind." He stressed the dynamic role of the subjective world, and suggested simultaneous development of intellectual, physical and moral qualities. In this way, he argued, the population would be improved and a new generation, sound both in mind and body, would emerge.

Mao's materialist tendency is more evident in this work than in his notes and marginal remarks. In one paragraph, he said a person's feelings depend on his sensory organs, while his thinking depends on the activity of his mind. He also offered a penetrating analysis of the dialectical law that all things are in constant motion, and that the two aspects of a contradiction often move towards their opposites. "Changes take place in human bodies every day," he wrote. "The process of metabolism never stops in the various organs. Physical training can make one's eyes clear and one's ears good. It can even build up the health of people 60 or 70 years old."

\* Buddhism was one of the subjects Mao Zedong was eager to study as mentioned in his letter to Li Jinxi on June 7, 1920.

Mao was always a man of action and not just talk. His serious physical training was just one example. The young man was also eager to put his political ideas into practice. He chaired the student union, and opened a night school for workers who could not attend a regular school.

When he read in a back issue of *Min Bao* (Journal of the People) about two students who travelled to Dajianlu (present-day Kangding in Sichuan Province), he decided to follow their example. In the summer of 1917, Mao and his friend Xiao Zisheng, a primary school teacher, walked across five counties like ancient travelling scholars. Wearing straw sandals and carrying cloth bundles and umbrellas on their backs, they met people from all walks of life, especially poor labourers. From them, Mao learnt a great deal he could not learn from books.

Another incident during his school years shows even better the courage and insight of this man of action. In November 1917 Fu Liangzuo, a military inspector of

the Northern Warlord regime in Hunan Province, evacuated Changsha under a threat from a Guangxi warlord.

In the semi-deserted city, Mao, as chairman of the student union, led his fellow students to protect the school. Armed only with the wooden rifles they used in military training classes, the "student volunteers" stood guard round the clock.

When Fu's reinforcements entered the Changsha suburbs, they stopped a kilometre from the school, unsure whether troops from Guangxi were in the city. Mao asked the police at a nearby substation to occupy the commanding Miaogao Peak with the few real rifles they had, while he and the students surrounded the troops with their wooden rifles, under cover of night. The policemen's shots from the top of the hill, combined with the sight of armed students (who set off firecrackers to simulate gunfire), scared the troops into surrender.

Of course, these events were also influenced by the internal

strife between the various factions of the Northern Warlord regime. But the role of Mao and his fellow students should not be underestimated.

In his last two years at the Changsha No. 1 Normal School, Mao spent most of his time in individual study. He virtually ignored those subjects he was not interested in, and often did not attend class. However, his teachers, seeing that he studied hard and was making progress, decided perhaps this was the most effective way for the young Mao to spend his time.

In June 1918, Mao graduated from the No. 1 Normal School. In a letter to Li Jinxi in 1920 he said, "I will hate school for the rest of my life. I have decided not to go to school again, and will study on my own. So long as I understand the proper methods, it is not entirely impossible."

Not long after that Mao organized the Xinmin Xuehui. He had left the student life behind for ever, and entered into the tide of revolution. □

*(Continued from p. 21.)*

While meeting with President Reagan, Deng Xiaoping, Chairman of the Party's Central Advisory Commission, said that the knot in Sino-US relations would be untied once the Taiwan problem was resolved.

Many people hope that President Reagan's visit to China will not only help him further understand China, but will also deepen the understanding between the leaders of the two countries. This will help the President in his handling of Sino-US relations in the future.

As indispensable as the frequent contacts and exchanges of views between Chinese and American

government officials are, the friendly contacts and exchanges between the two peoples have also played an important role in promoting the development of Sino-US relations. The number of students, scholars and scientists dispatched by China and the United States to each other's countries is increasing year by year. Shanghai's Fudan University, where President Reagan spoke during his visit, has academic exchanges with 20 US colleges and universities. More than 20 US cities and states have established sister relations with Chinese provinces and municipalities, opening up a new channel for exchanges between the two peoples.

Recently, many Chinese and

American children have donated their pocket money to save China's giant pandas. This common concern has linked together the hearts of these children.

A staff member with the China International Travel Service told this correspondent that the number of American tourists increased from 67,800 in 1979, when the two countries first established diplomatic relations, to 168,300 in 1983.

Clearly there is a firm basis for friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. They all cherish the sincere wish for deeper mutual understanding, enhanced friendship and better relations between their countries. □





Looking down Renmin Road(s.) in Chengdu, Sichuan Province.

### **Building Gardens Along the Streets**

from "GUANGMING RIBAO"  
(Guangming Daily)

**I**N order to build cities in a Chinese style, scenic parks should be set up along the streets, the deputy director of the China's Horticultural Association and Vice-Mayor of Hefei in Anhui Province proposed. Wu Yi said city residents could admire the rocky mounds, lakes, trees, flowers, pavilions and bridges while walking by or passing on a bus.

In the past city greenery was concentrated in big parks, using up a lot of investment and construction time with low efficiency, Wu noted. These big parks do not meet the demands of city residents who, according to a survey, seldom visit them. People are longing for nearby gardens to take a walk, exercise, read a book or rest. City greenery should meet these needs of city residents, inte-

grating the planting of gardens with people's daily lives.

### **Ways to Improve Chinese Diet**

from "SHIPIN ZHOUBAO"  
(Food Weekly)

**I**N "On China's Nutrition," Zhu Xiangyuan of the Beijing Nutrition Institute says it will take some time before nutritionists will be satisfied with the average Chinese person's diet, particularly the proportion of grain to meat. But the contents of a person's diet can be improved constantly, and people can be given better quality food.

First, by the end of this century China is expected to produce 480,000 million kg. of grain, of which 150,000 million kg. will be set aside for fodder, up from the present 35,000 million kg. This will provide great possibilities for developing livestock.

The state requires three to five square metres of garden per person in a city now, and seven to eleven square metres in the future. In order to reach this goal, Wu said we should build on what already exists, considering the small-sized gardens first and combining the small with the medium. In addition, the areas around factories, government offices, schools, hospitals and residential quarters should be planted, together with various parks, with small gardens, lawns, shelter belts and trees along the road.

Small gardens and green places represent small investment, quick returns and high efficiency. They should be well designed, harmoniously combining many types of plants and buildings, with enough seats, Wu said. They should be planted and opened to public within a year.

Second, we should produce more compound feed, control the number of pigs and raise more laying hens and food chickens. When the annual output of compound feed reaches 150,000 million kg. by 2000, meat production will go up to 15,000 million kg., food chickens to 8,100 million kg., eggs to 7,200 million kg. and milk to 9,000 million kg.

Third, we should expand grass land, especially grass hills and slopes in the south, and increase the output of beef and mutton to 2,400 million kg. from the present 500 million kg. Aquatic products will increase to 11 million tons.

Fourth, we should restore soybean production and double the early liberation output of 10,000

million kg. by the end of the century.

By the end of this century, each of China's 1,200 million people will have an average of 180 kg. of processed grain, 15 kg. of soybeans, 6 kg. of edible oil, 12.5 kg. of pork, 8 kg. of chicken, 2 kg. of beef and mutton, 6 kg. of eggs, 7.5 kg. of milk, 4.5 kg. of aquatic

products and 120 kg. of vegetables a year. These figures will increase each person's daily caloric intake to 2,400 kilocalories, 78.8 grammes of protein, of which 13.3 per cent is animal protein and 20.9 per cent is soybean protein. These figures will not only surpass the present-day average world standard, but will approach the current standard in Japan.

who can perform. The majority can only watch.

Third, some activities are common, such as going on an outing in the spring, swimming in the summer and seeing films by other time. They cannot satisfy the young people, who have different interests.

Many young people have hoped that leaders may pay more attention to their spare-time activities. They are active and vigorous. Only when their cultural lives are enriched and their spiritual world fulfilled can they work harder and more energetically.

## Beijing Youth Want More Activities

from "BEIJING WANBAO"  
(Beijing Evening News)

**I**N recent years, young people in Beijing have been enjoying increasingly diversified leisure pursuits. They are fond of studying, touring, photography, stamp collecting, skating, football, bridge and *wushu*. This is somewhat different from the activities of young people in the 1950s and 60s. With the development of the country's economy and better education, young people find themselves unsatisfied with just singing, dancing, reading novels, going to cinema, playing basketball, volleyball, badminton and table tennis.

However, attention has not been paid to their growing demands. Many complain that they are too busy at work, but too free after work. Though some enterprises have organized some recreational activities, they are limited by three things.

First, few activities have been organized. They appear only during festivals. According to a survey, about half of the enterprises run by neighbourhood committees have not sponsored any activities since 1979. Even in some large state-run factories, enterprises and government departments, very few spare-time activities are organized.

Second, participants are limited by those who have some special

skills. For instance, a basketball game only attracts those who can play basketball. An artistic performance is an outlet only for those

## Retired Couple Takes Bike Tour

from "RENMIN RIBAO"  
(People's Daily)

**Z**HENG Zhongyuan and Lu Caiqin, a retired couple from Gansu Province bicycled through 18 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, including mountainous Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan and coastal Fujian and Shanghai. The journey took them 20 months, travelling over 20,000 kilometres.

Zheng Zhongyuan, 65, was a cadre in a finance department. Lu Caiqin, 56, was a retired worker in the service trade in Lanzhou. They have seven children and 10 grandchildren. One day, Zheng said to his wife, "Now we've retired, we should think of how to spend our remaining years. How about something new?" They decided to take a bicycle tour, starting their journey on May 17, 1982.

On the backs of their bicycles they carried cotton quilts, mosquito nets and even a kerosene stove. But they posted them back not long after the journey, because they were warmly looked after wherever they went. They had hot

meals everywhere and slept in many offices, factories, villages and schools.

On their way, the old couple was praised by many young people. In Longde, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, they met some young people who failed to pass their college entrance exams and were disappointed. They were greatly encouraged by the two old people, and said, "What you have done tells us that a person who makes a persistent effort will reach his goal."

The couple said the long bicycle journey did wonders for their health. They recovered from tracheitis, high blood pressure and stomach troubles. Lu said she even felt uncomfortable now if she did not ride a bicycle for a day. Zheng said both of them were particular about food. But now everything they eat tastes delicious, and they have enough strength.

They plan to ride to Lhasa in Tibet next year. "If possible we'd like to go to Taiwan, the biggest island of our country, and bike around it," Zheng said.

# Chinese Track and Field Gaining Strength

After more than half a century, China's athletes will be returning this summer to Los Angeles for Olympic competition. Compared with the 3-member squad in 1932, the full-fledged 300-member contingent is expected to make a mark in world athletics.

The only athlete on China's 1932 squad (the other two were a coach and a manager) was runner Liu Changchun, who specialized in the 100-metre dash and was disqualified in the preliminary trials. On this year's contingent, 39 athletes to date have met the 1984 Olympic track-and-field qualifying standards. Of these, about 30 will make the trip to Los Angeles in the quest for the highly coveted Olympic medals, with high jumper Zhu Jianhua, China's hope for a gold, leading the pack.

Track and field, which other countries place high on the training agenda, has, for historical reasons, been weak in China until re-

cently. Suddenly in the early 1980s, China's track-and-field hopefuls, little known up to then, began to snatch a medal here and a medal there at star-studded international meets. Shaking off their lethargy, China's athletes have progressed by leaps and bounds in the past year.

In 1983, 27 athletes chalked up 15 national records, five set four Asian records and Zhu Jianhua broke the world high jump record twice in little more than three months, while Xu Yongjiu clocked the world fastest time in the women's 10-kilometre walk.

Last October in Shanghai, the athletes went all out to make the most recent national games a showcase of their progress in the past few years. Among the new records, Zhu Jianhua's 2.38-metre clearance was a major breakthrough, the first time a world record had been set at the national games. Zhu's performance rekindl-

ed Chinese sports fans' fervour to see the country's flag hoisted over an Olympic arena. Another 20 athletes broke 11 national records, four of which entered the Asian record books. Other prominent achievements were in the women's high jump—the mark rose from 1.85 metres in 1979 national games to 1.92 metres—and, in the decathlon—from 7,258 points to 7,645.

In the five years from 1979 to 1983, 42 of the 45 track-and-field records were surpassed. Besides the men's high jump and women's 10-kilometre walk, China is closing the gap at the international level in the men's triple jump, long jump, 20-kilometre walk, 50-kilometre walk, 5,000-metre run, 10,000-metre run, 200-metre dash, 400-metre sprint and marathon, and in the women's 4×100 relay, 3,000-metre run and high jump. Generally speaking, greater headway has been made in the men's events than in the women's.

Left: **Weng Kangqiang** taking off on the broad jump at the national games last year.  
Right: **Dong Yumei** at the 18th Spring 10-Kilometre Race in Japan.





What is promising is that the average age of China's athletes is getting younger. Of the 377 athletes who made the top 10 in track-and-field events last year, 165, or 43 per cent, were under 22.

There will be 41 events open for competition at the upcoming Los Angeles Olympiad, among which China is qualified to try out in the men's high jump, long jump, triple jump, pole vault and decathlon, and in the women's high jump, shot put, javelin and discus.

In the high jump, Zhu Jianhua poses a threat to traditionally strong athletic nations such as the United States, the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic. It was this 20-year-old lanky guy who beat G. Wessig's world record by 2 centimetres. Born in a worker's family in Shanghai, Zhu was enrolled in a local juvenile spare-time sports school. Thanks to coach Hu Hong-fei's methodical training, Zhu remains unscathed and fresh after a 10-year regimen. He began with 1.66 metres in 1976. Then he jumped 2.13 metres in 1979, 2.30 metres in 1981, and 2.33 metres in 1982. In 1983 he soared up to 2.38 metres. His fast approach, bouncy takeoff and harmonized clearance have enabled him to overcome one height after another. He is now psyching up for the coming Los Angeles games and adapting himself to varying competitive conditions, which marred his performance at the most recent world championships in Helsinki.

Weng Kangqiang, 24, is China's only decathlete who has qualified for the Olympics. He is strong in javelin, pole vault, long jump and 110-metre hurdles but weaker in 1,500-metre run, shot put and discus. Although No. 1 in Asia, he is still a far cry from world record levels.

Seventeen-year-old javelin thrower, Xin Xiaoli, trained for

four years in a spare-time sports school. When she represented China at the 5th World Middle School Track-and-Field Meet in France in 1982, she broke the world junior record with a throw of 48.88 metres, winning a gold medal. She carried away the laurels at the last national games (58.56 m) and at the 5th Asian Track-and-Field Tournament last year.

At present, China's athletes are little match for their international counterparts. They are going to Los Angeles to watch how others are doing and to learn from them. Their main problem is that they are not accustomed to the energy-consuming arrangement—preliminaries, semi-finals and finals strung together. They are susceptible to outside interference, which greatly influences their performances.

China's sports scientists are formulating a training course suitable for its athletes, and it is not impossible to envision a time when they will catch up to international levels.

## Evidence of Origins Of Taiwan Culture

Reliable evidence of the remote origins of Taiwan's culture has been found in southwest China's Guizhou Province.

In his article on the subject for the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Zhang Senshui, an associate research fellow, says that the Changbin Culture (a Stone Age culture) discovered in the late 1960s in Taiwan Province is closely related to the late paleolithic Maomaodong Cave Culture in Guizhou Province, excavated in 1964 and 1965.

Archaeologist Cao Zetian of the Guizhou Provincial Museum, who

co-operated with Zhang in this research, said that the paleolithic Maomaodong Cave Culture spread over the central and southwestern parts of Guizhou Province. Its tools are characterized by edge flaking, that is, removing flakes from only one side of a stone. This method is rare in other Chinese paleolithic cultures. Unique polished or scraped bone and horn artifacts have also been found.

Geologist Lin Chaoqi and archaeologist Song Wenxun of Taiwan Province unearthed similar stone and bone artifacts at a site discovered in 1968 in Changbin township, Taidong County. Song said it is possible the Changbin Culture originally came from the mainland.

Zhang's paper also finds abundant and reliable support in archaeological research on the Old Stone Age in mainland Guizhou for this idea. Comparative research shows that the Changbin Culture in Taiwan shares the main characteristics of the Maomaodong Culture in Guizhou. The stone artifacts excavated in both places show the edge flaking technique. Finds of the Changbin Culture also include flat bone awls, broad at one end and pointed at the other, and bone forks comparable to one found at the Maomaodong site.

The types and constructions of tools found at the two sites are identical in their main characteristics. They include scrapers, choppers and pointed tools.

Carbon 14 dating has shown that the Maomaodong Cave Culture dates back approximately 15,000 years, 10,000 years earlier than the Changbin Culture in Taiwan. Geological studies have shown that Taiwan was joined to the mainland in remote antiquity. The Maomaodong Cave Culture provides important evidence for the remote origins of culture in Taiwan.

## Ai Qing, Subject of Mini-Biography



*Ai Qing*, a booklet written by Gao Ying and published jointly by the People's Literature Publishing House and the Hongkong branch of the Joint Publishing Company, now makes available for poetry lovers and critics some background information about this contemporary Chinese poet, together with selected poems.

Ai Qing was the pen name of Jiang Haicheng, born in 1910. He went to France in 1929 to study painting. Upon returning in 1932, he began publishing poems under his pseudonym. During the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45), Ai Qing achieved fame with his long poem *The Torch*. He is now Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association.

Wife of Ai Qing, Gao Ying briefs the reader about the poet in a matter-of-fact way. Her thorough knowledge of the poet's approach towards literary creation and the readers' response lends Gao a to-the-point perspective, which allows her to skim the cream of the poet's writing over half a century.

The selected poems are most expressive of Ai Qing's literary

career: early lines alive with unbridled enthusiasm and cantos brewed from personal experience over the years. Not only can the readers feel the poet's loyalty towards his motherland and native people, they can also ruminate on Ai Qing's dexterity in controlling language, imagery and rhythm.

The People's Literature Publishing House and the Hongkong branch of the Joint Publishing Company have started a series of *Modern Chinese Men of Letters* (Chinese edition). The series, consisting of 50 booklets, is to be completed in three years. *Mao Dun* and *Ai Qing* are already off the press.

## 1983 Encyclopedic Yearbook

*Yearbook of the Encyclopedia of China 1983* was recently published by the Shanghai branch of the Encyclopedia of China Publishing House. Delicately designed and bound, it arranges a plethora of information in an easy-indexing system.

The yearbook systematically and accurately itemizes the political, economic, cultural, scientific, technological and other aspects of the development of China and other countries during 1982, and the major events at home and abroad during the year.

The compiling commission has improved the style, structure, content and data of the yearbook. In the 1982 chronicle, domestic events are stressed. A new column, "Exemplary People of the Time," has been added to introduce noteworthy people in China, their

thinking and deeds. The newly published yearbook offers detailed biographical notes of the state and government leaders elected at the Sixth National People's Congress, the leaders of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and the leaders of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, all with photographs.

Other new entries include the basic situation of Hongkong and Macao, and charts and maps on the development of the national economy, complete with statistics. The appendix carries a chronological development of the international communist movement, to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the death of Karl Marx (1818-83). A general survey of the nature reserves sheds light on the wildlife protection work China has undertaken.

It also lists the 1982 Nobel prize winners and noted obituaries. A glossary of new terms is added to keep the reader up to date with events.

The *Yearbook of the Encyclopedia of China* is the largest and most comprehensive reference book New China has ever published. It notes the events and achievements in various fields during the year. Beginning from 1980, the yearbook now has four volumes. Thanks to their scientific editing methods, handpicked and authenticated materials, rational classification and simple and clear charts, the yearbooks have been well received both at home and abroad.





Herding Donkeys.



Peasant House.



Returning Home.

Born in 1938 in Qishan County, Shaanxi Province, Li Xinru is now working at his hometown's cultural centre.

Li studied folk clay sculpture, papercuts and Han Dynasty (206 B.C. - 220 A.D.) brick carving. By assimilating their special features, the artist has formed a style of his own—simple and fresh, recalling the ancient bronzes and brick carving.

Dusk in the Countryside.



## Woodcuts

by

Li Xinru

**ART PAGE**



