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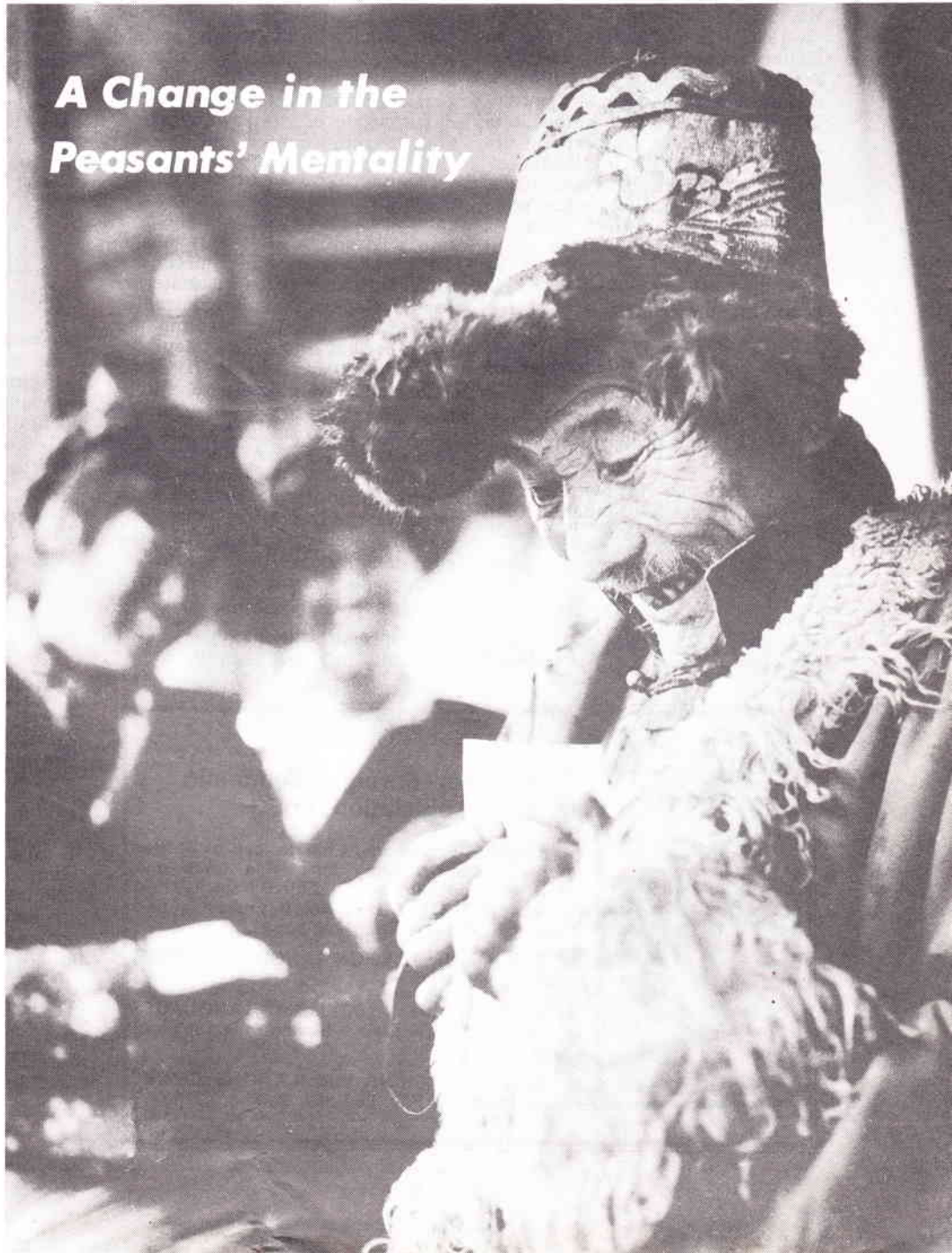
A CHINESE WEEKLY OF
NEWS AND VIEWS

*A Change in the
Peasants' Mentality*

Modernization:
Both Chinese and
socialist



Premier Zhao on
International Issues



LETTERS

Tibet and Urban Housing Rents

I enjoyed your series on Tibet (issues No. 47-51, 1982). Our press seldom publishes articles about the improved situation and achievements in Tibet. It was appropriate that you included the negative and backward aspects of Tibet; otherwise, people would not believe your coverage.

Moreover, I was interested in the article on rentals (issue No. 41, 1982). In my opinion, rent in China should not be too high because your wages are quite low and consumer goods are relatively expensive. In China the state is responsible for maintaining urban housing while in West Germany, where rent is extravagant, the residents still bear the costs of repairs. As rent in China is low, I think that China can adopt our practice as to repairs and the state can just be responsible for supplying materials.

H. Nurnus
Weilburg, FRG

Urban Employment

I would like to comment on "Trend Towards Stable Urban Employment" (issue No. 39, 1982).

Employment is a serious problem confronting many countries.

Your article with varied tables and pictures and direct language gave a comprehensible account of

ways of solving this problem. The two case studies, Xian and Nantong, helped deepen my understanding.

In the coming year (1983), I think you should continue with the 1982 format but you had better add a few special features on laws, rules and regulations.

Shoichi Masubuchi
Tochigi, Japan

Spiritual Civilization and Capitalist Economy

I am increasingly pleased with your articles on developing socialist spiritual civilization and your analysis of the role played by the goal of communism in the everyday struggle of the revolutionary, both in your country and abroad.

I do not like your articles on the economics and recession in the capitalist countries as I believe they deal only with empirical and statistical causes and ignore the dialectical and historical materialist development of the contradictions which are fast creating the doom of that economic system. To a lesser extent I have the same criticism of your articles that prognosticate the future of China's economic progress. They are too computerized, too arithmetical and too statistical. They do not allow for the quantitative changes both negative and positive that are steadily occurring and will possibly much sooner than is generally supposed result in qualitative ones.

I especially like "Notes From the Editors," although I some-

times disagree with them. I also like the political reporting in your "International" column. I find some of your theoretical articles penetrating and inspiring.

M. Vicker
San Francisco, CA., USA

Developing Countries

I especially enjoyed reading "Developing Countries' Strategy for Socio-Economic Development" (issue No. 36, 1982).

I appreciated the originality of this *Hongqi* article. I hope you will publish more similar articles.

The "Culture and Science" column is a delight. It provides a lot of knowledge and needs more reports on new inventions.

Mdnar Mircea
Romania

Chemical Weapons

I found "An Appeal for Opposing the Use of Chemical Weapons" (issue No. 21, 1982) very useful. It is informative. Chemical weapons are causing a lot of death in the world today, so if possible this appeal should be taken under consideration and production of those deadly weapons reduced immediately. This would be very good and move the whole world towards peace.

Dansan Opok Odongo
Lira, Uganda

Comments on Columns

The column that I like most in your magazine is "Articles and Documents," since it is deep in analyses and rich with facts and examples.

I also like the "International" column. I am interested in international politics and articles in this column enable me to make comparison between your views and those in the Western press.

I find articles, "From the Chinese Press" very interesting. The issues you write are short but there is always much to learn. I hope to see more of this column.

Akale Tekleab
Solna, Sweden

Just off the press



China's Foreign Economic Legislation, Vol. 1

Contains English and Chinese texts of 24 laws and regulations relating to foreign trade and investment promulgated by China from 1979 to the end of 1981. A must for businessmen and students of Chinese law. 290 pages.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

Nature and Characteristics of China's Modernization

Second of the series "Chinese-Type Modernization": a discussion of the socialist nature of China's modernization and its seven main characteristics (p. 13).

Youth League Congress

The Chinese Communist Youth League's 11th National Congress closed December 30 after adopting a new League Constitution and electing its 11th Central Committee (p. 5).

Zhao Ziyang's African Tour

Premier Zhao visited Algeria and Morocco (p. 7) and was interviewed by Moroccan Radio-Television (p. 19).

Relations With Antigua and Barbuda

China and Antigua and Barbuda established diplomatic relations on January 1 (p. 8).

1982 Retrospect

An analysis of the relationship between the superpowers and their allies and a review of the difficulties and successes of the third world countries (p. 21).



Laqiong Ciren, a Tibetan peasant in Yadong County, deposits 3,500 yuan in a bank.

Implementing the new Constitution

China's new Constitution, adopted last month, has been lauded as its best. But what guarantee is there that it will not be peremptorily annulled as was the Constitution during the "cultural revolution"?

This is a question major efforts were made to solve during the two years when the new Constitution was drafted, discussed and revised.

The Constitution reflects the lessons of the "cultural revolution." Explicit stipulations regarding implementation have been included in its Preamble and articles.

In China, the key to implementing the Constitution lies with the Party in power and its leaders, who must take the lead in abiding by the Constitution and must not act in disregard of its authority. In the new Constitution, a stipulation which never appeared in any of the previous Constitutions was added: "All state organs, the armed forces, all political parties and public organizations and all enterprises and undertakings in the country must take the Constitution as the basic norm of conduct, and they have the duty to uphold the dignity of the Constitution and ensure its implementation" (Preamble). "No organization or individual may enjoy the privilege of being above the Constitution and the law" (the fourth paragraph of Article 5). Here, "all political parties" and "public organizations" include of course the Communist Party, and "all individuals" include the leaders of the Party.

The Chinese Communist Party has made the same guarantee. The new Party Constitution adopted in September last year clearly stipulated that "the Party must conduct its activities within the limits permitted by the Constitution and the laws of the state." It is impermissible for any Party organization or member to act in contravention of the state Constitution and laws.

The stipulation that the Constitution is above all organizations and individuals does not contradict the leading role of the Chinese Communist Party. The Party has no special interests of its own apart from the interests of the people. Combining the Party's viewpoints with the will of the people, the Constitution gives expression to the policies and views of the Party Central Committee as well as the fundamental interests of the people. Therefore, by strictly implementing the Constitution, the Party's policies and principles are also carried out.

Party leadership over the life of the state does not mean that the Party exercises organizational leadership as the supreme organ of power. Rather, it consists mainly of ideological and political leadership and is realized through formulating correct principles and policies as well as the exemplary vanguard role of Party members.

In China, the authoritative agencies which supervise the implementation of the Constitution are the National People's

Congress and its Standing Committee. Any question which the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee deem a possible violation of the Constitution will be forwarded for discussion to one of the six special committees under the Standing Committee. Any unit, any citizen, any delegate to the People's Congress or any Standing Committee member has the right to report to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress activities which may violate the Constitution so that the latter will forward them to the special committees for discussion. In a word, all activities that are found to violate the Constitution will be punished.

The Chinese people, including leading members at various levels, have suffered from the disasters caused by the sabotage of the legal system during the "cultural revolution." They all hope for sustained stability during which the country is run according to law. In the final analysis, the will of the people determines the progress of state life in socialist China. Their political consciousness and determination, coupled with education in the legal system, will enable the people to grasp the significance of the new Constitution, enhance their understanding and foster a habit of abiding by and protecting it, and cultivate the spirit of daring to struggle against activities that undermine it. This will be the most reliable guarantee for the implementation of the new Constitution.

— Political Editor
An Zhiguo



Hu Yaobang (left), Deng Xiaoping (middle) and Chen Yun with delegates to the 11th National Congress of the Communist Youth League.

Youth League congress closes

The 11-day 11th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Youth League closed on December 30, 1982 in Beijing. It was a meeting to unite the youth throughout China to march towards socialist modernization.

Hu Yaobang, Wan Li and other Party and state leaders attended the closing ceremony along with more than 10,000 participants.

The congress examined and passed a work report delivered by Wang Zhaoguo on behalf of the 10th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League; it also revised and adopted a new League Constitution and elected the League's 11th Central Committee.

Many veteran cadres addressed the delegates during the

congress, encouraging them to study and work hard and become worthy assistants and the reserve force of the Party.

Before the closing ceremony began, Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and other Party and state leaders met with the delegates. The gathering's joyous atmosphere was greatly appreciated by the revolutionaries of the older generation. Chen Yun said: Youths are our hope. We feel at ease that the revolutionary cause has successors.

First Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. The new Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League held its first session on December 31. It elected the first secretary, members and alternate members of the Central Committee Secretariat as

well as members of the Standing Committee of the Youth League Central Committee. Wang Zhaoguo was elected first secretary.

In his speech to the session, Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Party Central Committee, encouraged the young people, saying: "You should surpass us."

This should become a catchword in the Party, he said. The Youth League should rally all its members and youth to work heroically in the forefront of China's modernization drive, and educate the young people to become deserving successors to the revolution.

Hu said favourable conditions exist for the young people today to surpass their predecessors. For instance, they can study in a much better environment than the veterans in the old days. But, he noted, young peo-

ple must still rely on their own effort and hard work if they are really to do better than their predecessors.

The young people must also fight against their own shortcomings, set a strict demand on themselves and rely on the strength of the masses.

Veterans should be happy to see the youth surpassing the old; and young comrades should take it as an important task entrusted by the revolution.

Hu urged revolutionary emulation between the old and the young.

Change in peasants' mentality

Song Zeming made 17,000 yuan (about US\$ 8,500) last year. But this peasant, a resident of Gaomi County in Shandong Province, kept his honest gains through labour a secret.

He had good reason for doing so as for many years a number of rural Party cadres were influenced by "Left" thinking and held the erroneous view that to be poor was to be revolutionary and to become rich was revisionist. They did whatever they could to limit the income of individuals and collectives and even criticized peasants whose income seemed a bit more than moderate.

However, the flexible economic policies adopted in 1979 have allowed peasants to regain lost ground. Measures like the rural production responsibility system have provided work-incentives by permitting both collectives and individuals to keep a large portion of the money they earn. As a result, a large number of communes, production brigades and teams as well as individuals through-

Modernizing Defence

In order to build up its defence capabilities, China must continue for some time to correct "Left" mistakes and curb the tendency towards bourgeois liberalization, according to a Chinese military leader.

Yu Qiuli, Member of the Political Bureau and Deputy Secretary-General of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, also defined immediate tasks for the armed forces, such as streamlining military organizations, raising the scientific and cultural level of soldiers and improving weaponry.

In a report to the 11th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Youth League, Yu said that as a socialist country, China will never seek hegemony, nor seize a single inch of land from other countries. China's strategic policy is one of positive defence. He said that great efforts should be made to develop economic construction and, on this basis, strengthen and upgrade our

defence capabilities to cope with modern warfare.

Yu Qiuli cited several achievements, such as the development of the People's Liberation Army as a military force, including all the services, that already possess strategic modern weapons for self-defence, and said that the PLA's military and political qualities have been further raised.

China has never supported the theory that weapons alone decide the outcome of a war, he added, but it is aware of the major role that sophisticated armaments play in deciding the outcome of a war. China will rely mainly on its own strength in developing advanced military technology, while introducing advanced foreign technology in the limited instances when that is possible, he said.

He emphasized the importance of strengthening the unity between the army and civilians, building a militia, and fostering the concept of fighting a people's war.

out China are showing signs of increased prosperity.

In 1981, Song signed a contract with his production team to take responsibility for 1.4 hectares of team land. In addition to growing wheat, cotton and vegetables as required by the contract, he used one-third of a hectare to grow large, sweet grapes that became the talk of the area. Several state farms and scientific re-

search institutes bought vines from him. Added to other farm produce earnings, the 10,000 yuan grape vine sales raised his total income to 17,000 yuan.

However, Song was worried that the flexible policies might be changed and he become the target of criticism. So he decided to keep silent about the money he earned.

But Song's fears were allayed

when he and his family saw a televised excerpt of General Secretary Hu Yaobang's report to the 12th Party Congress last September, pledging that the responsibility system would be in effect for a long time to come and the rural economic policies would not be changed against the peasants' will. Song Zeming felt relieved and made public his yearly income of 17,000 yuan.

The change in Song Zeming's way of thinking is typical in China's rural areas today.

Premier Zhao visits Algeria, Morocco

Algeria. Premier Zhao Ziyang paid a three-day (Dec. 24-27) visit to Algeria and held two rounds of talks with President Chadli Ben Djedid. During the talks, the two sides reviewed the long-standing militant friendship between the people of China and Algeria and the new development of relations between the two countries after

the Cancun Conference, at which the two leaders met for the first time, and particularly after President Chadli's China visit in April 1982. They agreed that co-operation between the two countries has been very fruitful and they wished that such co-operation will develop in the spirit of South-South co-operation.

Their talks showed that both sides share identical or similar views on a series of international problems. Both countries support the struggles of the Palestinian people and the Namibian people.

Premier Zhao said that China appreciates and supports the resolutions adopted at the Fez Conference, and is pleased that the Arab states have made a common proposition at the conference and spoken with one voice.

He also expressed the hope that the Iran-Iraq war will end as soon as possible.

Referring to African questions, Premier Zhao said that

Hu on Relations With Other Parties

The Chinese Communist Party is willing to establish and develop relations with the workers' parties and other French political parties, said Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee on December 31, 1982.

Hu made this remark to a delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of France, composed of Jacques Jurquet and Pierre Bauby, Members of its Secretariat, and Alain Castan, Member of its Political Bureau.

"In our relations with these parties," Hu Yaobang said, "we follow the principles of independence, equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs."

General Secretary Hu wished the French people continuing success in their progressive cause.

China opposes the South African authorities' racist policy and condemns their refusal, under the aegis of the United States, to implement UN Resolution 435 on Namibia. He declared that China supports mandatory sanctions against South Africa and that China will never have direct or indirect contacts with South Africa.

Premier Zhao met Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization on December 26 in Algiers.

The Premier highly appraised the undaunted heroism demonstrated by the Palestinian people. He expressed the firm belief that final victory will surely belong to the Palestinian people. Premier Zhao reaffirmed China's consistent support for the Palestinian people's struggle.



Premier Zhao Ziyang holds talks with President Chadli Ben Djedid.



Premier Zhao Ziyang is welcomed by Prime Minister Maati Bouabid at Rabat Airport.

Morocco. Premier Zhao arrived in Rabat on Dec. 27 for an official and friendship visit to Morocco.

Premier Zhao and Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid held two rounds of talks.

Zhao Ziyang expounded China's position on the Middle East issue and praised Morocco for its contributions to the strengthening of Arab solidarity and to the achievement of positive results at the Fez summit.

The Chinese Premier said the Organization of African Unity has made contributions to safeguarding the solidarity of African and third world countries. He expressed the hope that African countries would treasure solidarity among themselves and solve their disputes and differences through peaceful consultations.

He said that China and Morocco share identical or similar views on many international issues, including the Middle East, Afghanistan and Kampuchea questions.

Chinese State Councillor Gu

Mu and Moroccan Minister of State for Co-operation Mahjoubi Ahardane held a working session. During their talks, the two sides noted with satisfaction the

economic and trade relations between China and Morocco in all fields and decided to further strengthen this co-operation.

Premier Zhao Ziyang expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks between Ahardane and Gu Mu. He said there are enormous potentials and broad prospects for economic and technological co-operation between the two countries.

Prime Minister Bouabid said Premier Zhao's visit is of great significance to the continuous development of economic co-operation between the two countries. The Premier's visit, he said, was fruitful and has promoted friendship and understanding between China and Morocco.

In Rabat, Premier Zhao also answered questions put to him by Moroccan Radio-Television (see p. 19).

Diplomatic Relations with Antigua and Barbuda

China and Antigua and Barbuda have through friendly consultations decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as of January 1, 1983.

The communique signed by the two sides said: "The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Antigua and Barbuda, acknowledging the right of nations, large and small, to meaningfully participate in the process of international decision-making, and in conformity with the interests of both countries, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as of January 1, 1983.

"They have agreed to develop friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-intervention in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

"The Government of the People's Republic of China supports the Government of Antigua and Barbuda in the just cause of safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of Antigua and Barbuda and in its efforts to develop the national economy.

"The Government of Antigua and Barbuda recognizes that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China and that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China."

Antigua and Barbuda, located in the East Caribbean, has been subjected to long years of colonialist rule. It became independent on November 1, 1981.

*Kampuchea***Encouraging developments in 1982**

A HEARTENING change took place in Kampuchea in 1982. The three resistance forces fighting against Vietnamese invasion buried their old disputes and formed a tripartite coalition government on July 9.

A New Stage

This change marked a new stage in the war of resistance against Vietnamese invasion and for national salvation.

Under the banner of the Coalition Government, the Kampuchean people in their united struggle against the Vietnamese invaders have scored encouraging achievements in the political, military and diplomatic fields in a comparatively short period of time.

Shortly after the Coalition Government came into being, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kam-

puchea, inspected the base areas of the three resistance forces and visited his fellow countrymen whom he had not seen since the Vietnamese occupation of Phnom Penh in January 1979.

His inspection tour inspired the will and confidence of the resistance forces to carry the protracted struggle to final victory.

The formation of the Coalition Government has also attracted an increasing number of patriots to join the resistance. They include many youths stranded in the refugee camps in the Kampuchean-Thai border areas and inhabitants of the enemy-occupied regions. Group after group of soldiers and even senior officers of the Heng Samrin army have defected to the resistance forces.

In the recent rainy season

during which the Coalition Government was formed, the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea launched fierce attacks on the Vietnamese troops in the western, northern and central regions, killing many enemy soldiers and destroying enemy communications.

Western Front

In the past four years, the Vietnamese troops have fought mainly in the western Kampuchean provinces of Battambang, Pursat and Koh Kong in an attempt to eliminate resistance forces in and around Phnom Kravanh and Phnom Melai.

Naturally they took pains to guard Highways 5 and 6 that link the Kampuchean capital of Phnom Penh and the western battlefields. They even set up a frontline general command in the city of Siemreap on Highway 6 under the direct control of the Vietnamese military headquarters in Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) in south Viet Nam.

However, several divisions of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army have been pressing hard on the Vietnamese along Highway 6 since the beginning of this year. They have forced the enemy to withdraw to 15 kilometres north of the highway in Siemreap Province, and they have recovered Phnom Don Lanh and Phnom Ta Sos.

Two or three years ago, the resistance forces could only attack the enemy flanks from the Kampuchean-Thai border. Now they are hemming in the



A unit of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army before setting out to attack the Vietnamese invaders.

enemy's strategic positions in the interior parts of the country.

Diplomatic Success

The formation of the coalition government has also won the support and sympathy of the majority of peace- and justice-loving countries and peoples in the world.

President Norodom Sihanouk, Vice-President Khieu Samphan and Prime Minister Son Sann have visited many countries in Asia, Africa and Europe, thus promoting a better understanding of the Kampuchean issue in these countries. Many countries have changed their stand and

begun to support Democratic Kampuchea. Some have promised or are giving political and material support to the Coalition Government.

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has since its formation grown stronger in the struggle to resist Vietnamese aggression. Although Viet Nam may play new tricks in the future, the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the coalition government will surely win fresh victories if they strengthen their unity and persist in struggle.

— Ren Yan

CAP is not negotiable," EC officials have said.

Currently, Western Europe remains the world's biggest agricultural importer, accounting for a quarter of the total world farm product imports. Its 1981 imports from the United States were \$9 billion while its exports to that country were only \$2.2 billion, an adverse balance of about \$6.8 billion.

However, the Common Agricultural Policy has stimulated farm production remarkably, so that Western Europe has gradually reduced its agricultural imports, and even has become a major exporter of some products. For instance, it has for the first time become a net grain exporter, and it has turned from the world's largest importer to the largest exporter of fowls. In 1970 its agricultural exports made up only 8 per cent of the world trade, but 11 years later, the figure shot up to 15 per cent.

Sharpening Conflicts

The European Community's expansion of agricultural production not only has threatened US dumping of its farm products in Western Europe, but also has snatched away US markets in other countries. Last year the Community repeatedly asked Washington to cut down exports of fodder corn, soybeans and oranges to Western Europe, while the EC dumped grain on international markets. Washington also met increasing EC competition in its traditional markets in North Africa and the Middle East. EC grain exports to third world countries last year were estimated at a record 16.5 million tons. Because of agricultural export subsidies, the EC has greatly improved its ability to

US-EC

Agricultural export friction

THIS month the United States and the European Community (EC), at loggerheads over the problem of agricultural export subsidies for quite some time now, will hold further negotiations to tackle the nagging issue.

The negotiations were decided at the December US-EC Brussels meeting, which, like the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) conference last November in Geneva, failed to find a solution to the problem.

EC Agricultural Policy

The mainstay of the European Community's agricultural policy is subsidies for its farm product exports. In the early 1970s, EC member states agreed to permit free movement of farm products within European market at unified prices, prohibit customs duties on exports or imports between them, adopt a common external tariff in relations with other countries,

and institute unified management of the Community's agricultural market. One important financial measure adopted to ensure unification of market regulations was the creation of the European Agricultural Fund.

The bulk of the Agricultural Fund has always been used to 1) subsidize agricultural exports so as to compensate for the difference between Community and world market prices, and 2) import farm produce in order to maintain the Community's internal market prices, thus to subsidize member states' farm production and consumption.

In general, the Agricultural Fund accounts for more than two-thirds of the EC's budget, and agricultural export subsidies, about US\$5.6 billion, make up 50 per cent of the Community's total agricultural spending. Abolition of such subsidies would mean dismantling the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). However, "the

compete on the world farm products market.

The United States has always been unhappy with the EC's policy of subsidizing agricultural exports. But for a long time, satisfied with its position as the world's biggest agricultural products exporter, it just ignored the matter. Now things have changed—it has been elbowed aside in international markets by Western Europe, with its farm subsidies providing an edge over Washington.

Actually, the US Government also subsidizes agricultural exports. But since Ronald Reagan came to power, the White House has pursued a non-interference policy and reduced agricultural support funds. Furthermore, the country has reaped bumper harvests for three years running, with its stored wheat making up 44 per cent of the total world wheat storage. But due to sluggish domestic consumption and a faltering world economy, American farm owners' income has decreased and the accumulated agricultural debt has run as high as 12 times the revenue of 1982. This is an unbearable burden on the US, whose agricultural exports are a quarter of its total exports. Reagan is under mounting pressure from farm owners to seek more outlets for farm surplus.

In this situation, the Reagan administration has escalated its verbal war with the European Community, threatening to retaliate by adopting measures to counter the Community's farm subsidy policy. It said it would dump US\$3 billion worth of dairy products on the world market if the EC refused to phase out subsidies. In

defiance of Washington, Western Europe announced it would sell large quantities of butter to Moscow immediately after the GATT conference. Hence the sharpening of the trans-Atlantic trade friction.

The essence of the friction is that each side hopes to pull itself out of its economic predicament by sacrificing the other's interests. Such conflicts of interests cannot be resolved easily, especially amid the growing international economic crisis.

— Jiang Jianguo

Spain and Britain The dispute over Gibraltar

SPAIN ended a 13-year blockade of Gibraltar on Dec. 15 when its new government officially opened its border with the territory.

A tiny six square kilometres on the Iberian peninsula at the southernmost tip of Spain, Gibraltar has a population of about 30,000, of whom 3,000 are British troops and their families. Its importance derives from its strategic location facing North Africa across the Strait of Gibraltar, jutting into the narrow passage between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, an important port on West European sea routes to Asia.

Opposing Claims

Britain considers Gibraltar, the only colony on the European continent, a British territory. A British-appointed governor administers its military and foreign affairs and its public security. Spain considers it a Spanish territory.

The Spanish claim dates from the middle of the 15th century when Spain drove out the Moors of North Africa and drew the diminutive area into Spanish domain.

However, Britain later waged a war against Spain and captured Gibraltar. In 1713 Spain was forced to sign the Treaty of Utrecht, officially ceding Gibraltar to Britain.

In 1893, the British navy built a large base there that became an important fortress during the two world wars. After Britain joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949, the military base became part of NATO's defence system.

Over the past 20 years, Spain repeatedly reaffirmed its claim to Gibraltar and sought to regain sovereignty through negotiations. Britain insisted that the people of Gibraltar preferred to be British subjects.

In May 1969, Britain mapped out a new constitution for Gibraltar through the local parliament, which proclaimed that Gibraltar is a part of Britain. A month later, the Spanish Government closed the border in protest. It evacuated several thousand workers, cut off telecommunications and prohibited British aircraft from flying over Spain's territorial sea and air.

Relations became further strained in July 1981 when Prince Charles and Lady Diana took their honeymoon on Gibraltar, greatly displeasing Spain.

However, in January 1982 the two countries' prime ministers met in London and agreed to begin the first official negotiations on April 20, 1982. Then, owing to the outbreak of the

Malvinas (Falklands) war, the meetings were postponed until June 25 and finally cancelled.

Following Spain's opening of the border, negotiations were once again scheduled for spring this year. Nonetheless, the problem of sovereignty remains an obstacle to easy agreement.

Spain in NATO

Spain is strategically located for the defence of southern Europe and, as a result, member countries actively want it to join NATO. Conscious of its crucial role, Spain has demanded that the alliance act to resolve the Gibraltar controversy. Some Spanish polit-

ical parties advocate that Spain's membership in NATO be conditional upon its procurement of the territory.

Since the Workers Socialist Party came to power in Spain, it has reiterated its demand for the decolonization of Gibraltar though it has called for resolving the question without "resorting to force." Whether Spain will join NATO is still unsettled and it may freeze its participation in the upcoming negotiations for NATO's military integration.

The impact of Spain's actions is hard to predict.

—Zhang Qihua

Yugoslavia

Economic situation improves

THE Yugoslav people overcame serious economic difficulties and attained important achievements in 1982.

Yugoslavia paid foreign debts of some US\$5 billion by early December last year as scheduled, one-fourth of its total foreign debt of \$20 billion. Its foreign trade deficits dropped from \$750 million in 1981 to less than \$500 million as originally planned. Its adverse trade balance was reduced from \$4.3 billion in 1981 to \$2.8 billion last year. Grain production reached a level rarely seen in recent years.

Decisive Measures

The negative impact of the global economic depression on the Yugoslav economy had resulted in a big increase in its foreign debts and huge deficits in international payments. Due to overextended domestic investments over the past years, and consumption that exceeded production, inflation grew and production dropped.

The Yugoslav Government took a series of decisive measures to reverse the deteriorating economic situation. The 12th Congress of the Yugoslav League of Communists in June last year adopted a special resolution stipulating long-term economic stabilization as a strategic task for the coming years. A resolution adopted at the Third Plenary Session held in September reaffirmed the policy to stabilize the economy. It instructed the departments concerned to take effective and practical steps to expand exports, enhance international payment capabilities, limit all forms of consumption, increase industrial and agricultural production, cut down imports, practise thrift and implement the policy of distribution according to work done. The primary task was to pay foreign debts already due and bring down international payment deficits.

Economic measures included

reduction of administration spending, big cuts in public expenses and streamlining of diplomatic missions in other countries. A practical regulation for saving energy went into effect in October last year, rationing gasoline and diesel oil for all public and private vehicles.

Remaining Difficulties

Although Yugoslavia gained remarkable progress in stabilizing its economy last year, it still faces a number of problems. For example, the planned growth rates of social products (i.e., total output of material goods, from industry, agriculture, capital construction, etc.) and some major economic targets were not fulfilled. The inflation rate, although kept to less than 30 per cent, lower than 1980 and 1981, still surpassed the goal set for 1982.

Confronted with this economic predicament, the Yugoslav Party and Government did not conceal the difficulties, but made them known and explained their causes to the people. The whole population has been mobilized to overcome difficulties on their own. This indicates the confidence of the government and the people. In his recent speech to foreign correspondents, President of the Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc stressed that Yugoslavia has adopted ways and means to extricate itself from its problems, relying on its own resources.

Experience comes from practice. The Yugoslav people have come to realize that the level of consumption must be suited to the development of production. Therefore, most of the people have taken an attitude of understanding and active co-operation towards the government's measures.

—Shen Yiming

Chinese-Type Modernization (2)

Its Nature and Characteristics

by Ren Tao, Wang Shunsheng

China's modernization drive is socialist in nature, tempered by China's actual conditions. It has at least seven characteristics:

- **An independent and comprehensive national economic system, built through self-reliance;**
- **A high priority on developing agriculture;**
- **A multi-layer technical structure that is gradually improving;**
- **An emphasis on expanding reproduction within existing enterprises and on tapping their potential;**
- **Taking socialist public economy as the basis while encouraging the coexistence of various economic forms;**
- **Enlarging the decision-making power of localities and enterprises in management under unified leadership and the state plan; and**
- **Building socialist spiritual civilization so as to ensure that modernization advances along a correct path.**

A COMMON question raised abroad is: What model will China's modernization adopt, Western, Soviet or East European? This is what we will talk about in this article.

Because ours is a poor country and its modernization has begun late, we will examine and draw lessons from other countries' experience (both positive and negative) so as to absorb whatever is useful to us. But, we will not mechanically copy their experiences or their models. We will proceed from China's specific conditions, sum up our own experiences and find our own road so as to build a truly Chinese-style modernization.

China's modernization programme is being undertaken in a great Asian country, on the basis of a socialist system. Its characteristics are linked with China's actual conditions, including its social system, its ecology and natural resources, the extremely uneven distribution of its population and its national traditions.

At the same time, modernization is a process of development from a lower level to a higher level. This process will be very lengthy in an economically and technically underdeveloped country like ours. By the end of this

century, we can only be comparatively well-off. However, it will allow us to subsequently achieve a higher level of modernization. Therefore, it is too early now to provide a comprehensive summary of its characteristics, as many concepts still need to be tested and clarified in practice.

Nevertheless, we have gained some experience in the past 30 years of construction. From our own successes and failures and from the tortuous road we have traversed, we have improved our understanding of the country's realities and our ability to conscientiously grasp the laws of socialist construction. These enable us to deal with the question of China's modernization in this article.

In terms of its trend, outline and basic set-up, we think the main characteristics of Chinese modernization have at least the following seven aspects.

Independent, Comprehensive National Economy

China is a socialist country with a population of 1,000 million. It has a vast territory, mostly located in the northern temperate zone, and has abundant natural resources (see "Facts

and Figures," p. 26), including all kinds of minerals. Its demand for industrial and agricultural products is enormous because it has a large domestic market. Thus it is possible and necessary for China to establish an independent and comprehensive national economy. But to do so requires that all economic sectors that have an important bearing on the state economy and on the livelihood of the people must be modernized.

China's modernization must be realized mainly through self-reliance. Some have said that self-reliance is too expensive. But, what shall we rely on if not ourselves? On "primitive accumulation"*? The time for that has passed for ever. On "plundering" other countries? It goes against our socialist system. On "buying" from other countries? That is even more impossible.

We can only rely on our own labour power, material and financial strength to carry out the construction, that is, we must rely on hard struggle and domestic accumulation. It is a necessary cost, and a worthwhile one.

Of course, we will also accelerate modernization by seeking foreign aid, introducing advanced technology, utilizing available foreign funds and expanding economic and technical exchanges with other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. But foreign aid can only be secondary to our own efforts.

Today some countries with unstable economies have been put into such a difficult state by foreign debt that they have to tear down the east wall to mend the west one. We must learn from this and avoid it.

Actually, China now already has favourable conditions for its modernization.

After the implementation of five five-year plans, we have established a fairly comprehensive industrial system and a national economic system as well as a number of backbone enterprises equipped with advanced technology. In

* This term refers to the form of capital accumulation that characterized the period before capitalism, when the exploiting classes plundered the peasants, small producers and the colonies cruelly.

some fields, we have achieved a fairly high technological level. The distribution of industry has begun to spread from the coastal areas to the interior of the country. New industrial bases have been established in some formerly underdeveloped places. These constitute a material and technical foundation for modernization.

Socialist public ownership of the means of production and a planned economy enable us to readjust conscientiously and in a planned way the relationships between the various production departments, the relationship between economic development and social development and that between environmental protection and ecological equilibrium. They also enable us to make rational use of the productive forces and to co-ordinate national economic development.

The major causes for the seriously disproportionate development between the various branches of our national economy were the "Leftist" mistakes in our guiding principles of work. The results of the past few years of economic readjustment indicate that co-ordinated and balanced economic development is possible when we correct these mistakes.

Priority Given to Agricultural Development

China's 800 million peasants account for 80 per cent of its total population. This is the salient and most important characteristic of China. The condition of the peasants and agriculture have always been of vital importance for the country's political stability and economic development. It will remain so during modernization.

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. It feeds 1,000 million people, supplies 68 per cent of the raw materials needed by the light and textile industries, provides a market for industrial products and accumulates funds for construction. Over the past 30-odd years, it has been shown repeatedly that agricultural output influences to a large extent the development of the national economy and directly determines the scale and speed of construction. In the following table, we can see that the three consecutive years of poor harvests (1959-61) in

Within the national economy, emphasis must be first placed on agriculture followed by light industry and then heavy industry.

TABLE: Figures for Agricultural, Light and Heavy Industrial Production From 1956 to 1965

Unit: million yuan

Year	Agricultural Output Value	Percentage Increase Over the Past Year	Light Industrial Output Value	Percentage Increase Over the Past Year	Heavy Industrial Output Value	Percentage Increase Over the Past Year
1956	58,300*	5.0*	38,300*	19.7*	32,000*	39.7*
1957	60,400*	3.6*	40,500*	5.7*	37,900*	18.4*
1957	53,700		37,400		33,000	
1958	55,000	2.4	50,000	33.7	59,000	78.8
1959	47,500	-13.6	61,000	22.0	87,400	48.1
1960	41,500	-12.6	55,000	-9.8	110,000	25.9
1961	40,500	-2.4	43,100	-21.6	58,800	-46.6
1962	43,000	6.2	39,500	-8.4	45,500	-22.6
1963	48,000	11.6	40,400	2.3	51,800	13.8
1964	54,500	13.5	47,600	17.8	61,700	21.0
1965	59,000	8.3	70,300	47.7	69,100	10.2

Note: Figures are calculated at 1957 constant prices, except those with * which are calculated at 1952 constant prices.

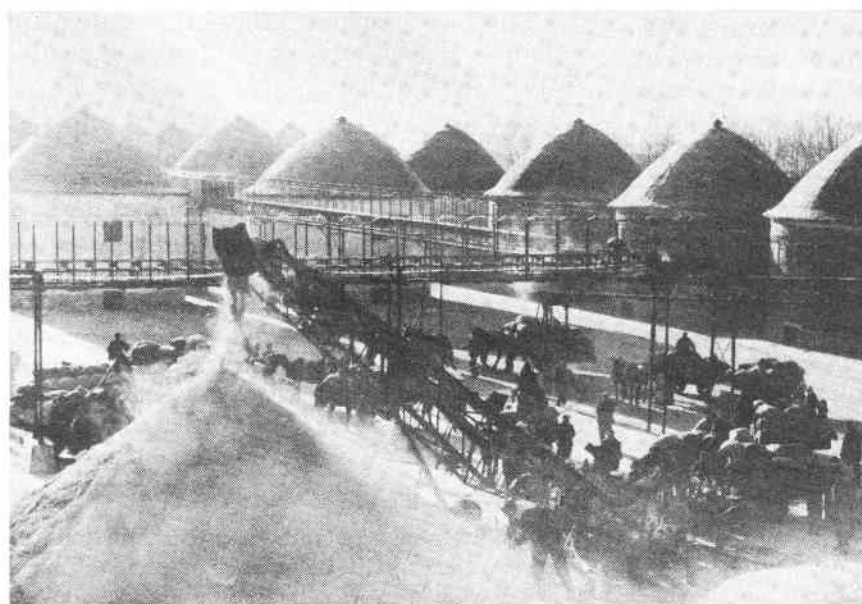
the decade between 1956 and 1965 were immediately followed by big drops in light and heavy industrial production. Later, when the conditions in agriculture improved, industrial production began to pick up again.

The present situation of China's agriculture is that the peasants are working to feed themselves. Only about 15 per cent of all grain produced in China is commodity. Agriculture can only provide 50 million tons of commodity grain annually for urban consumption and for indus-

trial development. Each peasant can only provide just over 80 yuan of surplus products. China's agriculture has not yet been freed from the state of semi-sufficiency. If we do not make great efforts to develop and modernize agriculture, the modernization of the national economy as a whole will encounter great difficulties and could even fail.

Giving priority to developing agriculture means that within the national economy, emphasis must be first placed on agriculture followed by light industry and then heavy industry, as was put forward by Chairman Mao in his *On the Ten Major Relationships* in 1956. The scale of development for light and heavy industries must be determined according to the amount of grain and raw materials supplied by agriculture and according to the needs of developing agriculture itself.

In the past few years, we have remedied the erroneous practice of "taking steel as the key



A good rice harvest in Gaokan commune in Yingkou County, Liaoning Province.

link" in developing industry and of heavy industry serving mainly its own construction, which had prevailed since 1958. To a large extent, these practices were derived from the Soviet model. Thus, mistakes in guiding ideology kept our agriculture technically underdeveloped for a long time, with low labour productivity, a low commodity rate and a long-term imbalance between the production of the means of production and of the means of subsistence, so that consumer goods fell short of demand. Now we are using heavy industry to serve agriculture and light industry. This change, complemented by the agricultural reform, effectively promotes the increase of agricultural output and the production of consumer industrial products, and is a stimulus for the market.

Multi-layer Technological Structure

The current level of production and technology of our country as a whole is still rather backward and development still uneven. For example, while our industry has some up-to-date technology, it also uses a considerable amount of semi-mechanized and manual work. Most of the technical equipment was made in the 1950s and 60s. In agriculture, the overwhelming portion of work is still done by hand and draught animals. This situation can only be changed gradually and therefore, it determines that the technical structure of China's modernization must be a multi-layer one.

Therefore, we will combine the findings of modern science and technology with bringing into play our abundant labour force. The modernization programme will be carried out within the needs and capabilities of the various departments and areas in a planned and gradual manner, based on importance and urgency. For a considerably long period to come, the basic setup probably will include the coexistence of automatic, semi-automatic, mechanized, semi-mechanized production and the traditional handicrafts, as well as the coexistence of technology-intensive and labour-intensive production.

As a first goal, by the end of this century, we will popularize the use of technology which were widely used in developed countries by the end of 70s or in early 80s and which suits China's specific conditions in the important areas of our national economy. Of course, this is not to say that we will not adopt the world's most advanced technology in some back-

bone enterprises or key departments of the major productive sectors.

Emphasis on Technical Transformation

For years, China's economic construction has built new projects to the neglect of the technical transformation of existing enterprises. This practice actually meant allowing the few new factories to shoulder the task of expanded reproduction and the numerous old factories engaged in simple reproduction. As a result, quite a number of existing enterprises are in a technically primitive state with low economic results. If nothing is done to change this practice, even new factories will slide backward after several years. In this environment, how can modernization be accomplished?

It has become clear that in the future, expanded reproduction should mainly be accomplished by carrying out technical transformation in existing enterprises and updating their equipment. China now has 370,000 industrial and transportation enterprises. Efforts to technically transform these enterprises will save two-thirds of the investment, 60 per cent of the equipment and material and about half of the time used to build new enterprises of the same production capacity.

Of course, many countries emphasize expanding reproduction within existing enterprises. But in China, technical transformation has long been neglected so that equipment is generally poor and too little fund is available for new construction. Thus, this shifting of emphasis is significant to the future of the industrial development.

Coexistence of Various Economic Forms

Because productive forces determine the relations of production, multiple layers of productive forces and technical structure naturally require various economic forms and management. For quite a long time to come, China's ownership structure will be based upon socialist public ownership supplemented by various other economic forms. Many varied and flexible measures will be adopted in business management.

During the economic readjustment and reform of the past few years, we have already carried out some effective experiments. A glimpse of this basic setup can already be seen.

Ownership of the whole people, i.e., state ownership, should be upheld in those important economic departments and large-scale key factories which have a bearing on the life-line of the country's economy, so as to consolidate and develop their leading role in the national economy.

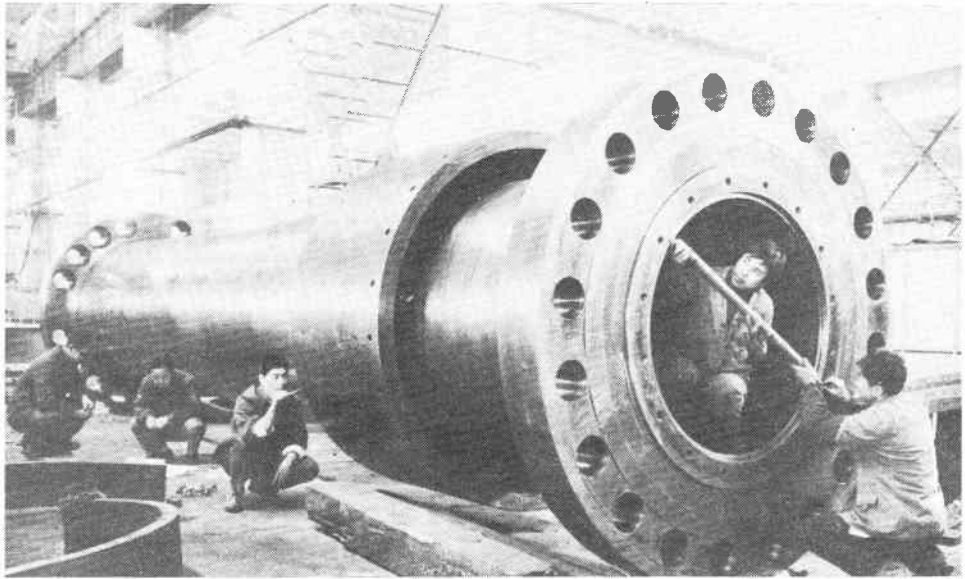
In the rural areas where the level of productive forces is

low, co-operative economic ventures and other joint economic organizations, where a single family or a work team are responsible for a given amount of output, are to be encouraged in accordance with the principles of volunteer work and mutual benefit, in addition to the few state-owned agricultural farms and stock-raising farms, so as to combine family management with collective management in an organic way. The plots for private use and family sideline production are necessary supplements to the rural public economy.

In the urban areas, co-operative enterprises funded by individuals or by shares should be developed. Small retail shops, snack stalls and small handicrafts in cities and towns should mainly be run by individuals who are allowed to hire a small number of helpers and apprentices. In 1981, the number of undertakings run by individuals reached one million as against 15 in 1959, about 1 per cent of the total number of the workers and staff in state and collective enterprises.

Besides the three basic economic sectors — state-owned, collectively owned and individually owned — joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment and other joint economic undertakings which loosely link together different ownerships should be allowed to grow appropriately. None of these economic forms have changed socialist nature of China, nor will they in the future.

One of our long-standing "Leftist" mistakes was blindly chasing after a high level of public



The 320,000-kilowatt generating set made by Dongfang Generator Plant in Sichuan Province for the Longyang Gorge Hydropower Station.

ownership and large-scale collective management in agriculture, and abrogating the small co-operative economy and individual economy in cities and towns too early in disregard of the different levels in the development of the productive forces between town and countryside and between different areas. This "Leftist" view holds that socialism can only have one single form of ownership, that is, public ownership, and that the existence of individual economy will surely lead to the development of capitalism. The result of its implementation was the popularization of absolute egalitarianism which dampened the initiative of labourers and hindered and undermined the development of social productive forces. The utilization of a variety of economic forms and management conforms to China's present situation — a low and uneven development level in productive forces. Practice since 1979 has proved that this important change in policy is beneficial to the development of the national economy, hence the necessity to continue it for a long time to come.

Concentration and Decentralization

In China, the size and population of a number of provinces are equal to those of some countries in Europe. Therefore, the management of relations between the central authorities on the one hand and localities and enterprises on the other will also influence the pattern of China's modernization.



After one trial run, Lin Jianchun (left), deputy chief engineer in the steel rail-beam mill of Panzhihua Iron and Steel Company, together with other technical personnel and workers, succeeded in producing a needed type of rolled steel, thus saving US\$1 million of foreign exchange for the state.

Generally speaking, the densely populated areas along China's east coast have a high level of economic and cultural development. There, the industrial enterprises are concentrated, transportation is sufficient and the scientific and technological levels are high, as is business management. Conditions for agricultural production are rather good and the peasants are accustomed to intensive cultivation, thus guaranteeing a good harvest despite droughts or waterlogging.

Natural conditions are harsher further west, where economic and cultural development is slow and underdeveloped. Some remote areas are almost inaccessible, very sparsely populated, with few industrial enterprises. Farming is primitive, involving extensive cultivation with low yields. (See "East-West Dialogue" in China," No. 33, 1982.)

Because of the unevenness in economic development, the living standards of the east coast are quite different from the inland west. Similar economic unevenness can even be seen within one province or autonomous region.

On the other hand, both advanced areas and underdeveloped areas have their own economic advantages. Many of the poorly developed areas possess the biggest deposits of minerals and other natural resources. For example, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia and Guizhou have abundant coal and other industrial materials, while wool,

fur and leather are available in Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Qinghai and Ningxia.

But, to utilize these strengths we must change the mode we copied from the Soviet Union in the 50s — a system that is too concentrated and has too tight controls. We should, under the leadership of the unified policy of the central authorities and unified state plan, give the localities and enterprises more decision-making power in management, so as to encourage their initiatives. The localities should make best use of their own economic advantages in the light of their own conditions.

Of course, the work of concentrating or dividing the power should be done properly and reasonably. First of all we should implement the principle of a dominant planned economy supplemented by market regulation. In terms of macroeconomics, this means the state plan should be resolutely implemented to ensure a balanced development of the entire national economy; the role of market regulation should be utilized to activate the microeconomy of the localities and enterprises. As Chen Yun, a Party leader and noted theoretician on economics, has said: Stimulating the economy is to be done within the framework of the state plan. The relationship between the two is like a bird and the cage. A bird should be allowed to fly, but within the framework of a cage. Otherwise, it will fly away.

Railways, communications, post and telecommunications, and civil aviation — all of which are closely related to the national economy and the people's livelihood — and the key enterprises and products should be under the unified management of the central authorities and specialized co-operation organized within the whole country. Most trades should be run by key cities and their production should be socialized. The central departments only oversee the trades' long-term planning, scientific and technological progress, technical standards and policies on technical affairs. Even those enterprises under the direct management of the central authorities should also be required to cooperate with the cities where they are located.

Enterprises run by localities should comply with the state plan and be guided by the departments concerned in the central authorities. Such kind of reasonable division of labour will give play to initiatives of both the central authorities and the localities.

Socialist Spiritual Civilization

One goal of China's socialist modernization is to build socialist spiritual civilization to raise the educational, scientific and cultural level of the whole nation, and to foster lofty communist ideas, ethics and discipline. It is also an indispensable condition for realizing Chinese-style modernization. The role of spiritual civilization is to promote the construction of material civilization and guarantee its development along the socialist path. Thus, its role is to ensure that modernization will never go against its only aim of bringing happiness to the entire labouring people and not wealth to a few. This is the fundamental difference between China's modernization and capitalist modernization.

In the wake of the policy of opening to the outside world in the course of modernization,

the influence of decadent bourgeois ideology and of bourgeois life styles will increase in our country. In addition, the impact of the remnant domestic feudal ideology will continue to exist for quite a long time. Through building socialist spiritual civilization, we will conduct communist ideological education throughout the whole society to resist the corruption of bourgeois ideology, overcome bureaucratism and egoism and to foster good social conduct. Meanwhile, we will deal blows at the criminal activities in the economic sphere and the undermining activities of all saboteurs. By so doing, we will try to avoid the chronic maladies of capitalist modernization such as spiritual voidness, moral dejection, increased criminal activities and emphasizing profit-making above all else. Of course, this will be a long-term task.

All in all, the nature of China's modernization is socialist; its characteristics are: proceed from China's actual conditions, use varied forms and flexible measures and advance step by step in an orderly way. It embodies down-to-earth Marxist ideology in the economic sphere. □

Zhao Ziyang Appears on Moroccan Television



When he was interviewed by Moroccan Radio-Television on December 29 in Rabat, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that the objective of his visit to Morocco had been fulfilled — the visit had deepened understanding and friendship between the two countries, strengthened unity and co-operation, and offered an opportunity to learn from the Moroccan people. He said he was convinced his visit will further promote relations between the two countries.

Premier Zhao also spoke on the following issues. — Ed. .

China Supports Fez Proposal

PREMIER Zhao reaffirmed that China unequivocally appreciates and supports the Fez proposal adopted at the recent Arab Summit meeting for the settlement of the Middle East issue. He said that "China's consistent position is: to respect the choice made by the Arab countries and the Palestinian people in seeking a comprehensive and just resolution to the Middle East issue."

The Premier said that the Fez Conference "has brought about Arab unity. The Fez proposal is rational and realistic, and provides a

solid foundation for a comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East issue.

"We believe that it is the duty of all countries to promote implementation of the proposal. There is no justification whatsoever for impeding or undermining it."

"Resolution of the Middle East problem basically depends on the unity of the Arab states and the Palestinian people," he added.

On the situation in Africa, Premier Zhao said an earthshaking change has taken place in the African continent since the 1950s, with most of the African nations having achieved political

independence. Now, he added, the task facing the African countries is to develop their national economies, raise their living standards and consolidate their political independence with economic independence. Africa is full of vitality and has a bright future.

He noted that "there exist certain disputes and controversies among the African countries, many of which were left over by colonialism in the past. China has always held that such problems should be solved rationally through patient and peaceful consultations without outside interference, by which I mean, interference by big powers."

Non-Aligned Summit Conference

REPLYING to a question on the 7th Non-Aligned Summit Conference to be held in New Delhi, Premier Zhao said he hoped to see Samdech Norodom Sihanouk attend the summit meeting in the capacity of Chairman of Democratic Kampuchea, a founding member of the non-aligned movement.

He said that Samdech Sihanouk is a founder of the non-aligned movement, and it is unjustifiable to exclude him from the movement.

He said, "China has always highly appraised the contributions of the non-aligned movement to safeguarding the interests of the third world countries and maintaining world peace. China has always supported the non-aligned movement's independent and non-bloc principle and its position of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism, anti-racism and opposition to all forms of foreign rule and hegemonism."

"I hope," he said, "new contributions will be made by the Non-Aligned Summit Conference to be held in New Dehli next March to safeguarding the principles of non-alignment, strengthening solidarity and co-operation among the third world countries and preserving world peace and security."

Sino-Soviet Relations

PREMIER Zhao reiterated the principled stand of the Chinese Government on Sino-Soviet relations. He said he hopes "the new Soviet leadership will take practical actions in removing the obstacles to Sino-Soviet relations."

He said, "China is sincere in its desire to improve relations with the Soviet Union and she hopes that the Soviet attitude is likewise sincere."

Premier Zhao expounded the basic points of China's foreign policy: "first, to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace, and second, to develop state relations with other countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. We shall handle our relations with the Soviet Union in conformity with these two principles."

South-South Co-operation

IN reply to a question on the new international economic order, Premier Zhao said China regards promoting South-South co-operation one of her important tasks.

He said, "Development of South-South co-operation not only is of strategic importance but also has broad prospects."

"To strive for transforming the old international economic relations and to establish an equitable and rational new international economic order is a very important task facing the third world countries today," he said.

"The aggravation of the current world economic crisis has added to the importance and urgency of the problem," he said.

To establish a new international economic order, he said, "First, the developing countries must unite and strive for extensive international support so as to press the developed countries to begin global negotiations within the framework of the United Nations as soon as possible. The developed countries should adopt a positive attitude in supporting the developing countries to develop their national economies. This is not only in the interests of the developing countries but is even more in those of the developed countries. We are against the shifting of the economic crisis by the developed countries on to the developing countries. Secondly, the developing countries should strengthen co-operation among themselves so as to enhance their collective capability for self-reliance."

Referring to China's strategic goals by the end of this century, Premier Zhao said, "China's construction will mainly rely on the efforts of the Chinese people themselves. We shall take a road suited to China's conditions. At the same time, we shall pursue an open policy and welcome economic and technological co-operation with the countries of the world, attaching special importance to co-operation with African and other third world countries." □

1982, a Year of Mounting Troubles

This is the second and last part of the article. The first part appeared in our last issue. — Ed.

Superpowers Alienate Their Allies

THE US ability to control Western Europe and Japan has been weakened in the long course of changes in the world's balance of power. While continuing to rely on the US nuclear umbrella for protection, Western Europe and Japan have made every use of the contradictions between Washington and Moscow to strengthen themselves, enhance their positions in international affairs and extend their influence in the world. Their efforts have accelerated the process of the transformation from a world with "two poles" into one with "multi-poles."

Differences between the United States and Western Europe surfaced after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Washington emphasized a hard-line policy towards Moscow, whereas Western Europe sought to maintain detente with the Soviet Union. In 1981 this disagreement was most clearly manifested in their attitudes towards the NATO "two-track decision" that called for deployment of US medium-range missiles in Western Europe while simultaneously negotiating with the Soviets. Washington stressed deployment, but Western Europe emphasized negotiation.

Last year, new differences arose on the issue of economic sanctions against Moscow. The bickering across the Atlantic over the Soviet natural gas pipeline project lasted for more than six months. In this confrontation, Western Europe openly defied White House orders. Even the British Conservative government, whose Soviet policy was basically the

same as Washington's, was no exception. Only after repeated negotiations and concessions from both sides (chiefly Washington) was an agreement reached in November. Then President Reagan lifted the sanctions, thus easing the tension. But some basic differences on the issue of East-West trade remain, and it seems unlikely that they will be overcome soon.

Furthermore, while Washington engaged in economic warfare with Moscow, the West European countries tried to expand trade with the Soviet Union and East European countries to help alleviate their economic difficulties and facilitate infiltration into Eastern Europe. These quarrels were manifestations of Western Europe moving away from Washington. It is no longer easy for the White House to impose its will on others.

Japan, proceeding from its strategic objective to transform itself from an economic power into a political power in the 1980s, has sought to play a greater role in world economic and political affairs, a role usually associated with the world's "poles." In a June 1982 speech in Honolulu, in what became known as the "Suzuki doctrine," former Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki added political colour to the plan for economic co-operation

around the Pacific circle.

Apart from seeking to expand its influence in the Asian and Pacific region, Japan also tried to play a more important part in international economic relations. It offered to help Europe and the United States make economic adjustments, and even proposed loaning huge sums to Washington. Trade frictions intensified last year between Japan and others, notably the United States and Western Europe. Although Japan made some small concessions under pressure, serious problems remained unresolved. Japan turned its attention to the third world countries and differed from Washington in its position on the North-South dialogue.

US and Soviet actions in the past year convinced an increasing number of third world countries that only by self-help, mutual aid, co-operation and unity among themselves could they stand up to US and Soviet pressure and defend their economic interests.

Militarily, Japan is increasing its importance. Its military spending last year reached the highest postwar level and will increase by 7 per cent annually for the next five years. It also decided to extend protection of shipping lines to 1,000 nautical miles and permit two US squadrons of F-16 bombers to be stationed on its territory. The unsatisfied Washington is still pressing Japan to further expand its armed forces and to assume more military duties. Tokyo, however, is loath to take too big a step in this respect for various political and economic reasons. All these contributed to reinforcing Japan's tendency to turn further away from the United States and seek an independent big power status.

Moscow's relations with its allies is undergoing profound changes. Events in Poland were evidence that Soviet influence over Eastern Europe has declined, and it will wane further as Moscow and its allies sink deeper into their economic troubles.

The Kremlin has reduced aid to its allies and its harsh trading terms have seriously hurt them. Since 1982, Moscow has cut its low-price oil and natural gas supply to Eastern Europe by 10 per cent and raised the prices of Soviet goods to Eastern Europe twice as much as East European commodities exported to the Soviet Union. Eastern Europe's adverse balance of trade with Moscow hit a record high in 1981, and shot up one-third higher in 1982. Faced with this deteriorating situation, some of the East European countries demanded that the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) slacken control over its members. At the same time they sought to expand trade with countries outside CMEA. Because of its own difficulties, and in view of the lessons of Poland, the Kremlin could not but relax its tight grip on the East European countries' internal affairs and allow them to diversify their economies. The Soviet press said that the Soviet Union must seriously study and make extensive use of the successes of some of the "socialist family" members in resolving their national economic problems.

The growing tendency of the allies of both Washington and Moscow to seek greater independence provided an opportunity for the two superpowers to carry out divisive activities in each other's sphere of influence. Soviet activities exacerbated the quarrels among the

Western countries, while US moves increased frictions between Moscow and Eastern Europe.

Third World Efforts to Close Ranks

CONTRADICTIONS between North and South have grown more acute in the past year. The third world countries made constant efforts to adjust their relations while striving to overcome their own difficulties, improve their economies and maintain their national independence. They sought to promote solidarity in their ranks and, to varying degrees, set themselves apart from the two superpowers. But as many of them are interdependent with the West, they still cherished great expectations of the global negotiations on North-South relations and of the transformation of the old international economic order.

The United States adopted an obstinate attitude on both issues. Exploiting the third world countries' difficulties, Washington used high-handed policies in an attempt to divide them. Because of US obstruction, there was no progress towards global negotiations.

Early last year, Washington rejected an agreement on the Law of the Sea, which had been approved by the overwhelming majority of countries. Later, it incited other Western countries to rescind earlier positions and reject the agreement. These US moves aroused strong resentment from the third world.

On the other hand, some developing countries that historically had closer relations with the Soviet Union became somewhat alienated from Moscow, because as difficulties grew, Soviet aid diminished.

US and Soviet actions in the past year convinced an increasing number of third world countries that only by self-help, mutual aid, co-operation and unity among themselves could they stand up to US and Soviet pressure and defend their economic interests. An important manifestation last year of South-South co-operation was the continued growth of regional co-operation among the developing countries. While old regional organizations expanded their activities, new ones sprang up or were under consideration in central Africa, southeast



by Jian Hua

Africa, the Gulf region and Latin America. The February 1982 South-South consultations in New Delhi showed that the third world countries must first of all adjust their different demands and strengthen co-operation among themselves before they can expect any progress in the North-South dialogue.

A happy development last year was that some of the old differences and contradictions among the third world countries were eased. Following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Arab "moderates" and "hardliners" began to move close to each other in order to seek a fair and realistic settlement of the Palestinian issue. The Arab Fez Middle-East peace plan was a product of this new trend towards unity. Egypt, which had found itself isolated in the Arab world after it signed the David Camp agreements, gradually improved its relations with other Arab countries. Some Latin American countries began to forget their old feuds and moved towards each other as they tried to maintain some distance from Washington. For instance, Venezuela formally applied for membership in the Non-Aligned Movement, Colombia and Argentina cooled their relations with the United States, and the region began to consider establishing an organization which would comprise all the Latin American countries and exclude the United States. As a Latin American political critic observed, the region has begun to replace pan-Americanism with Latin Americanism.

In South Asia, India and Pakistan improved their relations through talks between their leaders. Oman and South Yemen, who had

been in discord for 15 years, also signed a normalization agreement last October.

In spite of their difficulties, third world nations still exerted tremendous influence over resolutions of regional conflicts, helping push the world situation in a healthy direction. On the Palestinian question, Arabs tried to win over and at the same time to resist the United States and other Western countries, thus further isolating Israel. Third world countries con-

demned Britain for its colonialist acts in the Malvinas Islands and opposed US backing of London in the British-Argentine conflict. Deterred by mounting anti-US movements in the third world, especially in Latin America, Washington sided with Latin American countries when it voted on the Malvinas Islands issue at the 37th Session of the UN General Assembly.

The Non-Aligned Movement, the Co-operation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, the Organization of Islamic Conference and Arab League all continued efforts to mediate an end of the war between Iran and Iraq. The principled struggle of the African front countries for Namibia's independence isolated the South African authorities and their supporter, the US Government.

The third world struggle against Soviet hegemonism also progressed. The overwhelming majority of the third world countries have all along maintained, both inside and outside the United Nations, opposition towards Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and its support of Vietnamese aggression of Kampuchea. The Afghan people's armed resistance against Soviet occupation continued to grow. The Kampuchean people smashed the third Vietnamese dry season offensive. The formation of the three-party coalition government marked a new stage in the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression and for national salvation. It further strengthened the legitimate status of Democratic Kampuchea, whose representatives to the United Nations were once



by Fang Cheng

again accepted at the organization's 37th session by even more countries than the year before. More isolated, Moscow found its influence in the third world further limited.

Of course, the two superpowers also exploited the third world countries' difficulties and divided them by winning over some and applying pressure on others. Some developing countries were more concerned about overcoming their own immediate difficulties than with the whole third world long-term interests. These nations showed a tendency to make compromises and concessions in their struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order. Affected by US and other Western nations' disruptive activities, the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries sometimes could not take unified action. Some countries wavered in their stand of opposing Soviet hegemonism, and on the Afghanistan and Kampuchea questions, adverse currents appeared from time to time. These tendencies, which were harmful to the third world unity in its struggle against hegemonism, were, however, not the mainstream, but a tributary. Also, it should be pointed out that the third world unprecedentedly enhanced its status and role in the international arena, and its coordinated actions in the United Nations often reduced the two superpowers to a minority position. Washington even threatened to quit the world body. In face of the increasingly awakening peoples of the third world, Moscow and

Washington can no longer do whatever they wish.

China in World Affairs

Amid the worldwide economic recession and international turmoil, China in 1982 enjoyed national stability and unity. The entire Chinese people were busy building up their material and spiritual civilizations in the direction charted by the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. The country's economic construction achieved substantial successes. Some international economic organizations and Western government institutions acknowledged that China maintained steady growth amid worldwide depression and that its external trade rose by a big margin while world trade dropped.

Over the past year, China's pursuit of an independent foreign policy has done a great deal to combat hegemonism, defend world peace and strengthen unity among the third world countries. Together with the overwhelming majority of the third world nations, China opposed Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and gave firm support to the two peoples' struggle. The three Kampuchean Coalition Government leaders visited Beijing, cementing the ties between the two countries.

China has always sincerely hoped to improve its relations with the Soviet Union. Soviet leaders in the past year also repeatedly expressed their desire to improve Sino-Soviet relations, and consultations between the two countries' vice-foreign ministers were resumed. But China made it clear that, to achieve any genuine improvement in the two countries' relations, the Soviet Union should take some actions to change its hegemonist behaviour and rid China of the Soviet menace. It is not yet clear what actions the Soviets will take.

China opposed the United States' support for Israel and the South African authorities. It struggled against Washington's hegemonist behaviour in US-China relations. The US Government on the one hand expressed hope for furthering its relations with China, but on the other hand it confirmed the "Taiwan Relations Act" and continued arms sales to Taiwan. China hoped that Sino-US relations could develop smoothly, but it could not tolerate US infringement on its sovereignty and interference in its internal affairs. Several months of negotiations finally resulted in a Sino-US joint communique.

However, Sino-US relations can develop smoothly only if the US Government strictly abides by the communique and works to gradually reduce and finally resolve the issue of US arms sales to Taiwan.

In short, in handling its relations with the United States and the Soviet Union, China followed a principled policy and linked the development of state relations to the struggle against hegemonism. China, in opposition to the US-Soviet arms race, took an active part in UN-sponsored disarmament conferences and urged Moscow and Washington, who share the main responsibility for world disarmament, to act first to substantially reduce their military buildup.

China's relations with West European countries continued to develop last year. The British Prime Minister and the President of the Federal Republic of Germany visited China, helping strengthen bilateral relations and promote mutual understanding. During her stay in China, Mrs. Thatcher held talks on the Xianggang (Hongkong) issue with Chinese leaders. The Chinese Government made it clear that China will recover its sovereignty over the whole of Xianggang and will, at the same time, maintain Xianggang's prosperity and stability. China and Britain agreed to hold negotiations on the issue.

Nineteen eighty-two marked the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan. The exchange of visits by the Prime Ministers of the two countries during the year further strengthened relations. Sino-Japanese economic co-operation and other friendly exchanges also increased. In the meantime, however, the Japanese education ministry's censorship of school textbooks distorted the history of Japan's invasion of China. After the Chinese Government protested against this to the Japanese Government, and after Chinese, Japanese and many other Asian peoples rose in opposition to the ministry's distortion, the Japanese Government agreed to correct the mistakes, thereby basically resolving the issue. But, as Chinese leaders repeatedly have noted, it remains a joint task of the Chinese and Japanese peoples to guard against manoeuvres by the still extant tiny group of Japanese militarists and prevent the resurgence of militarism in Japan.

Last year, China further expanded its relations with other third world countries and markedly increased exchanges with them. More

than 20 third world state leaders visited China, the largest number in many years. Talks between Chinese and other third world leaders improved mutual understanding and strengthened bilateral co-operation.

In addition, while the close relations between China and its old friends became closer, a few countries which had kept some distance from China for various reasons began to develop friendly ties with our country. Solid progress also was made in the fields of economic co-operation, trade and cultural exchanges between China and other third world nations.

China resolutely supported the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonist struggles in every country. It gave financial aid to the Palestine Liberation Organization. As a member state of the third world, China took part in South-South consultations, and sided with other developing countries in striving for the establishment of a new international economic order, in conducting North-South dialogue and in formulating the Sea Law. At the UN and other international meetings, China endeavoured to strengthen third world solidarity and fought for the third world's interests. These Chinese efforts were appreciated by other third world countries.

* * *

Looking forward to 1983, one can predict that the world economic slump will continue. In some Western countries, the trend of reduced economic growth might halt, but recovery is not expected to be very impressive, and "stagflation" will continue.

In the Soviet Union and other East European countries, no substantial progress can be predicted for economic reform, and it is likely that their economic growth rate will continue to fall and that they will experience a more serious shortage of foreign exchange.

Most developing countries will be mired in economic difficulties to varying degrees; some will improve their economies.

In international relations, many of the contradictions of the preceding year will continue to exist throughout 1983, some will probably become more acute, and the possibility of outbursts of new regional conflicts cannot be excluded. The overall world situation will remain tense and tumultuous.

The two superpowers—the United States and the Soviet Union—will step up their scramble for world domination, but they will

meet greater, more insurmountable difficulties. Leaders of the two countries will be in a weaker position. The new Soviet leadership will, for a period of time, concentrate its attention on internal problems. US President Reagan, with his Republican Party's loss of strength in the mid-term elections and with the next presidential elections approaching, will be unable to accomplish anything significant.

Each superpowers will find that its capabilities cannot match its ambitions and, therefore, nothing dramatic will come about in their rivalry. Their ability to keep world affairs under control will decline further.

While concentrating its efforts on stabilizing internal situation, the new Soviet leadership will probably hope to have a comparatively stable external environment.

Washington, with its hands and feet bound by various internal and external factors, is not likely to take any major action that would upset the existing order.

Both of them, out of their own needs, will keep in contact with each other and negotiate through existing channels, and it is not unlikely that they will reach compromises on some issues. However, if Washington overestimates

Soviet difficulties and thinks it can force its opponent to make concessions on major issues, or if Moscow shifts to a tougher attitude towards its rival, US-Soviet relations could become strained anew. Nevertheless, both sides will undoubtedly try their utmost to avoid a head-on military conflict. So their relations will remain stalemated in 1983.

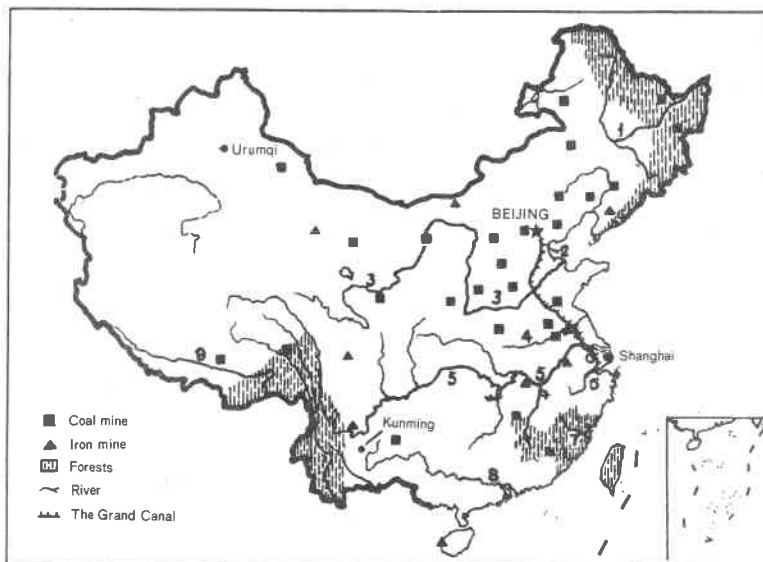
The third world can hardly expect to overcome its difficulties quickly, and splits, social unrest and conflicts may occur. But continued third world solidarity and co-operation will be the main trend. The developing countries certainly will carry forward their struggle to safeguard their national independence, to boost their national economies, to oppose the developed countries' attempts to shift economic crisis on to them, and to have a new international economic order established.

China, on the basis of a steadily growing economy and the continued implementation of its independent foreign policy, will further expand its external relations and will actively exercise an influence over the international situation.

(Original article in Chinese appears in "Journal of International Studies," issue No. 1, 1983)

Facts and Figures

Population and Natural Resources



1. Songhua River 2. Haihe River 3. Huanghe River 4. Huaihe River
5. Changjiang River 6. Fuchun River (Zhejiang Province) 7. Minjiang River (Fujian Province) 8. Zhujiang River 9. Yarlung Zangbo River (Tibet)

LIGHT, heat, water, soil, animals, plants and mineral resources are abundant in China, providing extensive possibilities for the development of the national economy. But the distribution of these resources is uneven.

The facing table is based on 1981 figures from the State Statistical Bureau. With the exception of the population and land calculations, other items in the table do not include statistics from Taiwan Province. According to the national census of July 1, 1982, China had a population of 1,031,882,511.

1. Population		
Total population at the end of the year	1,014.36	million
Population of national minorities	62.18	million
Density	104	per sq. km.
2. Land		
Area of territory	9.6	million sq. km.
Topography distribution		
1) Mountains	33	%
2) Plateaus	26	%
3) Basins	19	%
4) Plains	12	%
5) Hills	10	%
3. Climate		
Annual average rainfall	630	mm.
Total annual rainfall	6,000	billion cu. m.
Climate distribution		
1) Wet area (with drought index less than 1.0)	32	%
2) Semi-wet area (with drought index between 1.0-1.5)	15	%
3) Semi-dry area (with drought index between 1.5-2.0)	22	%
4) Dry area (with drought index more than 2.0)	31	%
4. Forests		
Total area of forests	119.78	million hectares
Nation's area covered by forests	12.5	%
Total deposits of timber	9.35	billion cu. m.
5. Grasslands		
Total area of grassland	319.08	million hectares
Usable area	224.34	million hectares
6. Hydrology and water conservancy		
1) Total annual runoff of rivers:		
Zhujiang (Pearl) River basin	2,614.4	billion cu. m.
Changjiang (Yangtze) River basin	307	billion cu. m.
Huaihe River basin	979.3	billion cu. m.
Huanghe (Yellow) River basin	53	billion cu. m.
Haihe River basin	56	billion cu. m.
Songhua River basin	28.4	billion cu. m.
Rivers in Zhejiang and Fujian Provinces	75.9	billion cu. m.
Rivers in Tibet	200.1	billion cu. m.
	359	billion cu. m.
2) Total area of fresh water		
Area suitable for breeding aquatic products	16.64	million hectares
Area used for breeding aquatic products	5.03	million hectares
	2.74	million hectares
3) Water resources reserves		
	676	million kw
4) Area of sea fishing ground		
	818,000	hectares
5) Sea area for breeding marine products		
Area used for breeding marine products	492,000	hectares
	116,000	hectares
6) Mainland coastline		
	18,000	km
7. Mineral resources		
Coal deposits	642.7	billion tons
Iron ore deposits	44.31	billion tons
Number of minerals:		
Energy (coal, petroleum, gas, etc.)	134	
Ferrous metals	6	
Non-ferrous metals	5	
Rare or rare-earth metals	20	
Nonmetal minerals	28	
	75	

LITERATURE

'A Spring Night'

"If someone comes along, I'll yell for help," thought Chen Jing, glancing at the dim pools of light along the dark *hutong*. It was late and everything was enshrouded in unfathomable shadows. "This lousy bicycle," she sighed helplessly.

Then behind her she heard the tinkling of a bicycle bell. The cyclist, a young man, sped past her before Chen Jing could barely utter a syllable.

Suddenly, he was pedalling back. A chill coursed through Chen Jing. "What's he up to, after all, in these late hours. . ."

"You called me a moment ago, didn't you?" The cyclist said, dismounting.

"Oh no, I didn't," she answered, not really knowing what she was saying. Her customary reserved manner and instinct for self-protection had got the best of her.

"Anything wrong with your bicycle?" A pair of narrowed eyes, faintly smiling, rested upon her.

"Well. . ." Chen Jing somehow composed herself. "The chain's got stuck in its case," she murmured, her head hanging low. A light of hope lit up in her heart.

"I see. But I'm afraid I can't do anything about that. Nobody can open a chain case empty-handed, you know."

Darkness again crept through Chen Jing's heart.

"Is your home still far away?"

"Home?" She was at a loss what to answer. Subconscious-

ly she pushed her bicycle a few steps forward.

"Well, there is a bicycle repair shop outside the *hutong*, on the left side. Perhaps someone is still around there. Why don't you go and have a look?" With these words the young man mounted his bicycle and disappeared like a shot.

"The hell with you!" Chen Jing was on the brink of tears. Who would still be in a repair shop at eleven in the evening! Deep in her heart, she cursed: "Scoundrel! May you have a nightmare tonight."

Although she really did not believe him, Chen Jing could not help peering around hopefully as she pushed her crippled bicycle out of the *hutong*. Sure enough, a small house stood right beside the sidewalk, with a light on. She stopped at the door after much hesitation. A young woman in her twenties appeared, saying,

"Come on in, comrade!"

"My goodness! This really is



Illustration by Wang Chongde.

a bicycle repair shop!" Chen Jing suddenly felt herself in a world ablaze with light. Frustration and fear were gone instantly.

It was a roadside shack commonly seen in the cities, with a door to a rear room tightly shut. The front room was barely furnished, with only a table, a bed and a bicycle. A young man was squatting at the foot of the table fumbling with something. "Come in, please. Sorry the place is a bit small." He stood up, a screw driver in his hand.

Since it started a "one minute story" column in early 1982, "Beijing Wanbao" (Beijing Evening News) has received 30,373 contributions, published 153 and awarded prizes to three.

Just as the name suggests, a "one minute story" calls for an aphoristic and graphic writing style. Using as few words as possible to reflect a segment of society, the author is required to portray characters of distinctive personality and profound social significance.

"A Spring Night," one of the three prize-winning stories, was written by Wu Jinliang, 27, a calculator factory worker. This is one of the works with which he made his debut in the literary world. — Ed.

"It's you!" Chen Jing was taken aback.

"Yes, it's me," he burst out laughing, his narrowed eyes winking quizzically. "I said that someone was around, so I had to make sure someone was around."

The young woman led Chen Jing into the room with a rapid torrent of words. "My brother just returned from escorting his wife to work on the night shift. He got me out of the bed, saying that something was the matter. So this is what it is..."

"It's great to have a private shop around," Chen Jing thought. She smiled at the young woman with gratitude and said, "Sorry to disturb you."

"That's OK. My brother was afraid you might not dare to

come in, so he told me to get up and greet you. As a matter of fact, you are a bit too timid. I would never be afraid of things like that." This made Chen Jing very embarrassed.

For a skilled hand the repair was very easy. The bicycle was fixed in no time.

"How much?" Chen Jing planned to pay a little more than he asked for his service.

"How much?" Surprise was written on his face, but quickly dissolved into a laughter. "Five bucks." A greasy, dirty hand was thrust in Chen Jing's face.

"Five bucks? Highway robbery!" Chen Jing was stunned. She had no alternative but to fish out her purse.

"Brother!" The quick-tongued sister shouted reproachfully.

She pushed his dirty hand away, while addressing Chen Jing over her shoulder: "Comrade, don't you be bothered. He kids with anyone he meets. We are not running a bicycle repair shop anyway. How could we expect you to pay for helping you a bit?" She blushed.

"OK, let's drop this horsing around," said the young man, revealing straight, white teeth when he laughed. He was cleaning his hands.

Chen Jing was on her way again. A gentle breeze was blowing, caressing her face with a wisp of her shoulder length hair, tickling yet comforting. To her, the streetlights tonight were bright as never before. Even the air seemed to be exuding a heady sweetness.

O, what an enchanting spring night!

SOLAR ENERGY

The sun's uses increase

Chinese families are increasingly utilizing solar energy, which causes no environmental pollution.

Solar water boiler. A portable solar water boiler has been successfully trial-produced by the

Research Institute of Solar Energy in the Tibet Autonomous Region. The boiler can boil five kilogrammes of water within 30 minutes and has been installed in 32 units and some peasants' homes in Lhasa.

Solar water heater. In Beijing, some new buildings are equipped with solar water heaters. Improvements have been made

in design so that water can now be heated to above 40 degrees centigrade even in the coldest weather. Suburban Beijing villages have begun to install small solar water heaters for their peasant families.

Approximately 70,000 square metres of light-absorbing area have been constructed in Beijing with each square metre pro-



A solar bathhouse which can shower 20 people daily.



A folding solar stove.

viding enough warm water to shower three to five persons.

Solar water heaters are being installed in Tianjin with 20,000 square metres of light-absorbing surface already operational. In Lhasa, solar bathhouses are being used in a dozen units serving over 4,000 people daily.

Solar charging unit. The first 560 watt solar charging unit has gone into operation in a production brigade in Inner Mongolia. The 106 brigade families are supplied with electricity for lights, radio and television. This transforms the herdsmen's settlement into a solar village.

Designed and installed by the No. 6 Research Institute under the Ministry of Electronics Industry, the unit transforms solar energy into electricity through a semi-conducting installation and stores the power in storage batteries which can be charged over a thousand times and used for 20 years.

Solar stove. In the countryside of Hebei, Jiangsu and Gansu Provinces, solar stoves are becoming popular. Yongqing County in Gansu Province already has equipped half of its 25,000 households with solar stoves.

In 1982 improvements were made on the Chinese design for solar stoves. The reflection mirror of the prototype was composed of many tiny glass mirrors, weighing over 800 kilogrammes; now a plastic film has been substituted, reducing the weight to only 15 kg. The improved solar stove, designed by Xu Yongshun, is capable of following the sun automatically and has a focal temperature of 500-800 degrees centigrade. It is portable and easy to set up.

Solar energy projects are increasing in number in our country. New ideas — solar toasters,

greenhouses and boats — are being introduced. A demonstration and instruction centre of solar energy, China's first, is being established in Gansu Province and soon the centre will be conducting further experiments and training personnel. This will facilitate popularization of solar power throughout China.

Solar energy pump

China's first water pump powered by solar energy, with a designed capacity of 100 watts, was successfully tested.

The pump, which is simple in structure and cheap to produce, was designed by Beijing Solar Energy Research Institute. It starts automatically and can lift water up by 10 metres.

A six-month trial showed that in sunny weather above 15°C and with water no more than 30°C, the pump can operate five to six hours per day, pumping one and a half to two tons of water per hour.

The pump has wide application potential for regions poor in traditional energy resources but rich in solar energy.

MEDICINE

Nuclear medicine

Liver cancer can be diagnosed with 95 per cent accuracy by using a nuclear medical method.

The Shanghai liver cancer research group conducted vitro radio immunosystem function tests with alpha fetus protein in a general survey of liver cancer among 1.9 million people in 1981. Three hundred

people were diagnosed as having primary liver cancer and surgical operations confirmed the diagnosis in more than 95 per cent of the cases. Among the patients, 134 were in the early stage of liver cancer and had shown no symptoms yet. The smallest malignancy was only eight millimetres in diameter.

Nuclear medicine is a new branch of medical science resulting from the use of isotopy and radiology in medicine. China began research in nuclear medicine in 1965 and more than 700 hospitals now use radio isotopes to diagnose and treat diseases, especially chronic blood diseases, hyperthyroidism, and cancers of the brain, liver and kidneys.

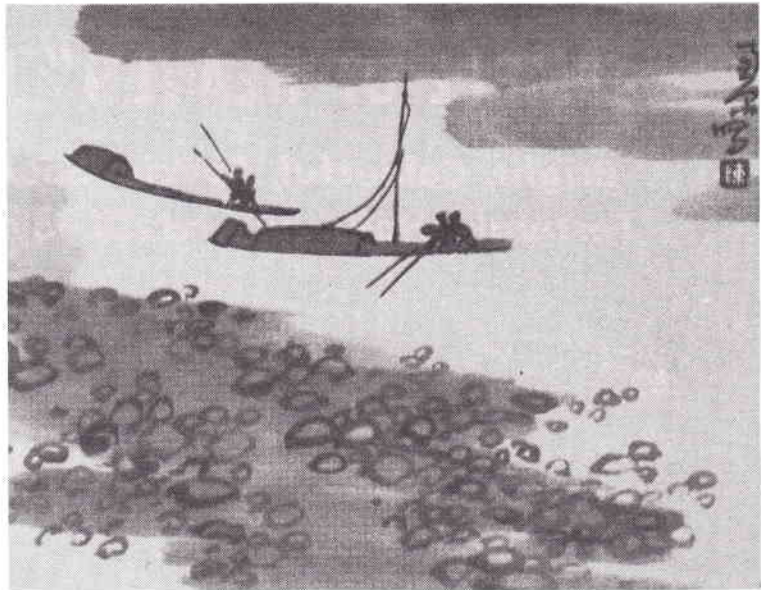
Nuclear medicine has also been applied in a research of basic theories of biochemistry, physiology, pharmacology and genetics. It has also contributed to the studies of the fundamentals of acupuncture anaesthesia, basic theories of traditional Chinese medicine, birth control and endemic diseases.

China has more than 5,000 nuclear medical personnel. Two colleges, the Sichuan Medical College and the Shanghai Medical College, have established departments to train doctors of nuclear medicine.

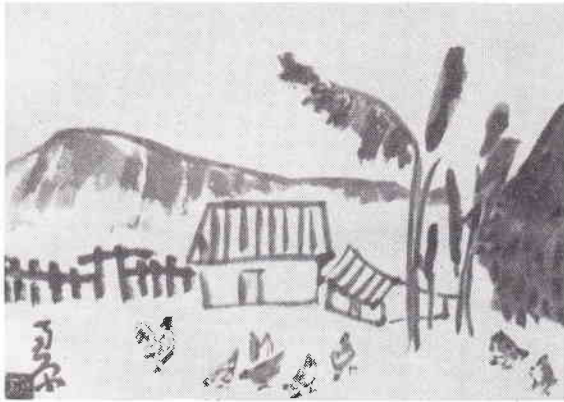
The China Society of Nuclear Medicine was set up in 1980 under the China Nuclear Society and it publishes an academic journal, *Chinese Nuclear Medicine*. In addition, many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have established specialized research groups in the field of nuclear medicine.

CORRECTION: January 3, 1983 issue, p. 14, 1st para., line one should read "Four years have elapsed since early 1979 when. . ."

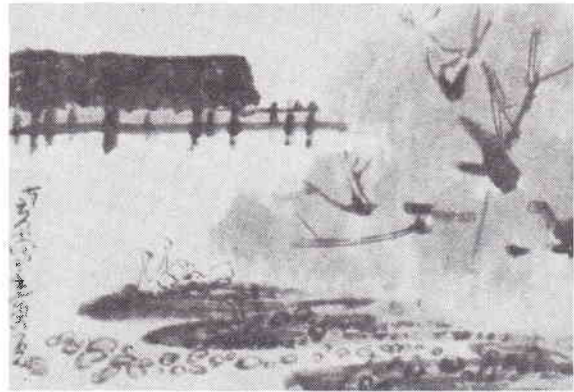
**Traditional
Paintings
by
Chen Zizhuang**



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By a Pond.



A Small Town.

Chen Zizhuang was born in 1913 in Yongchuan County, Sichuan Province. He studied under the celebrated artists, Qi Baishi and Huang Binhong.

His painting is strongly influenced by traditional techniques but is not shackled by them. His works reveal a rare sense of observation and are presented in a unique style.

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